HE ST. PAUL GLOBE

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1898.

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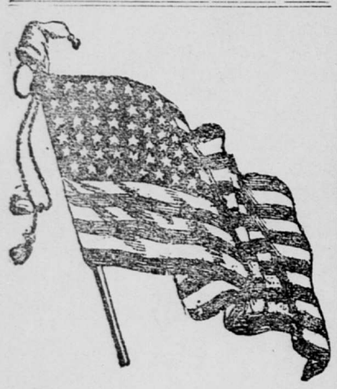


The Democratic State Ticket.

Governor.....JOHN LIND, Brown county
Lieut. Gov.....J. M. BOWLER, Renville
Sec. State .....J. J. HEINRICH, Hennepin
Treasurer.....ALEX. M'KINNON, Polk
Auditor.....GEORGE N. LAMPHERE, Clay
Attorney General..JOHN F. KELLY, Ramsey
Clerk Supreme Court.Z. H. AUSTIN, St. Louis
Judges Supreme Court.....THOMAS CANTY, Hennepin; DANIEL BUCK, Blue Earth; WM. MITCHELL, Winona

FRIDAY'S WEATHER.

Warmer; Showers.

By the United States Weather Bureau.

MINNESOTA—Showers and thunderstorms; warmer; light southerly winds.
WISCONSIN—Showers and thunderstorms; warmer; light southerly winds.
IOWA—Showers and thunderstorms; warmer; light southerly winds.
NORTH DAKOTA—Fair, except showers in eastern portions; southerly winds.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Fair, except showers in eastern portions; southerly winds.
MONTANA—Fair weather; light northerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

The Northwest.

St. Paul	80	Battleford	62
Duluth	62	Calgary	66
Huron	80	Medicine Hat	70
Bismarck	90	Swift Current	68
Williston	78	Qu'Appelle	66
Havre	74	Minnedosa	58
Helena	78	Winnipeg	58
Edmonton	64		

Buffalo	76-76	Montreal	72-82
Boston	72-92	New Orleans	74-86
Chicago	66-70	New York	74-86
Cincinnati	86-88	Pittsburg	82-88

YESTERDAY'S MEANS.

Barometer	30.09
Mean temperature	70
Relative humidity	52
Wind at 8 p. m.....	Southeast
Weather	Partly cloudy
Maximum temperature	83
Minimum temperature	56
Daily range	27
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	4.8	—0.2
La Crosse	10	4.6	—0.3
Davenport	15	3.8	*0.3
St. Louis	30	12.7	—0.2

—Fall. *Rise.

The river will remain nearly stationary or fall slowly in the vicinity of St. Paul Friday.

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

ATLANTIC LINERS.

BREMEN—Arrived: Lahn, New York via Southampton.
NAPLES—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm II., New York, for Genoa.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Waesland, Philadelphia.
QUEENSTOWN—Sailed: Teutonic, New York.
MARSEILLES—Sailed: Burgundia, New York.
ROTTERDAM—Arrived: Rotterdam, New York; Spaarndam, New York. Sailed: Amsterdam, New York.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

GRAND—McKee Rankin company in "Camille," 8:15.
METROPOLITAN—Dark.
Meeting of members and once members National guard, Commercial club, 8 PM.
Meeting of members and former members Company H, Armory, 8 PM.
Meeting Dayton's bluff militia company, Third and Bates, 8 PM.
Concert, Como park, 8 PM.
Committee on streets meets in council chamber 8 PM.

Travelers unable to buy The St. Paul Globe on any train entering St. Paul will confer a favor on The Globe company by promptly notifying them of each instance.

How does Blanco like American censorship of his dispatches?

And now the Omaha exposition is sighing for other Minnesota days.

No Spaniard has yet been found who substituted the machete for the Mauser.

By the way, where is that Alaskan railway being built from and where to?

By the way, exactly what part did that balloon take in the fight before Santiago?

You may as well understand first as last, Spain, that we can whip you with one hand tied behind us.

It was thought to be too hilly in Southern Cuba for wheels, but Sylvester Scovel seems to have had some with him.

It would be the joke of the war if the Charleston troops should take Porto Rico before Gen. Miles reaches San Juan.

The troops at Chickamauga take the whole bakery. Fifty thousand loaves of bread are baked for the soldier boys there every day.

It looks decidedly as if St. Paul and Minneapolis should play a series of games at the season's close to decide which has the better team.

Let it be recorded that it was Sampson who kept Gen. Miles and his troops several days under the broiling heat of a tropical sun when they should have been off for Porto Rico. Cannot Sampson be sent to some convenient hospital and a competent man be put in charge of the fleet?

Paving the Way.

The coming meeting at Quebec of commissioners representing Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada on one side and the United States on the other is another of those epoch-marking events with which this year is being plentifully supplied. Larger results lie behind the avowed purposes of this international convention. It is not only questions of catching fish on Newfoundland banks, or getting bait in Canadian ports, or catching seals in Bering sea, or Alaskan boundaries, or the migration of people that will find their answer in the deliberations of this meeting. Shall that attitude of commercial hostility held by this country towards its northern neighbor for over thirty years be maintained? Shall that commercial isolation of which this attitude was the northern trocha be continued? Shall policies which have stirred enmity between kindred peoples be discarded? These we believe are the larger questions masked behind the ostensible purposes of this meeting of the representatives of three great kindred nations. For Canada, at the jubilee last year, served notice that she is a nation.

Whatever may be the sentiments entertained by the farmers fringing the border of New England, we here in the Northwest have no interest in maintaining the row of painted white posts that are the pickets on the outposts of contending commercial armies. Time was when our farmers were beguiled to believe that only those posts kept them from being invaded and destroyed by the products of their Canadian fellows, but they have learned how shallow was that delusion. They have seen Manitoba's wheat come across the border, paying its tax, go to our mills, be ground into flour for export and all but one one-hundredth of that protecting tax rebated to the exporters. Our merchants and manufacturers, on the other hand, have felt severely the restrictions upon their enterprise caused by the row of white posts marking the line across which their wares could not go free of a retaliatory tax that lessened the demand for them over the border because it increased their cost.

Back of our merchants and manufacturers are those in our cities employed by them who have felt the reaction of restrictions upon trade extensions which these hostile tariffs caused. Employment has been diminished and idleness enforced because two governments were building barriers between their peoples. To the extent that trade between the two regions has been hindered to that extent the opportunities for growth of the two great distributing cities of the Northwest have been denied, for the number of persons who can live in town is absolutely limited by the numbers living in the territory whose wants are supplied by the traders and artisans of the town. The meeting marks a reversal of the attitude of the party in this country whose representatives provided for it. Under the pretext of war necessities that party revoked the reciprocity treaty of 1854, under which both countries prospered. When it made its first tacit admission of the failure of its policy of commercial isolation in accepting the idea of commercial reciprocity it turned its back on the advances of Canada and a smiling face to the Latins of the Southern continent. Even so recently as last year the offer of the Dominion to negotiate a settlement of our differences was haughtily rejected by the administration, which insisted that the seal dispute only would be considered. That this attitude should be so suddenly changed to one of friendliness is an event marked with great and far-reaching significance. War sometimes breaks the crust that binds nations and makes new and larger growths possible. This one promises to be no exception.

Disillusion Beginning.

As long as the Cuban was an unknown quantity it was easy to idealize him. Our sympathies always go out to any people who are represented as striving to attain their freedom. We gave them freely to the Greek when he sought to throw off the bondage to the "unspeakable Turk," and we turned our vials of indignation on one of our writers who ventured to say that the Moslem was not "unspeakable" and that the Greek was a rascal who would cheat you if he had the chance. So there were plenty to have their hearts fired by the tales of Maceo and Gomez and their heroic bands, and to idealize them. And there were papers under "bonds" to an airy Cuban republic that fed imaginations full with tales of heroic suffering of the patriots and fiendish ferocities of their oppressors.

We never shared this delusion. No one should who held imagination subject to reason, and fed reason with facts. The Cuban is either of Spanish blood or of negro blood or a mixture of both, and neither have ever shown anywhere that freedom meant anything more than license. As long as distance intervened these ideals could be preserved. The moment contact began they began to be shattered. It began at Key West, that retreat of expatriated Cubans, when our soldiers met those patriots for the first time. They were disappointed. They shouted "Cuba libre," but did not enlist. When "Teddy" Roosevelt met Garcia's "soldiers" at Baiquiri he exclaimed: "Good God, did we come down here to fight for those things?" There was less idealization when the Cubans refused to help our boys build roads to get rations and ammunitions to the front, because they were soldiers, and soldiers did not work. It all vanished before the ferocity shown helpless prisoners and before their worthlessness as soldiers.

Gradually the disillusionment is working back over the country. Papers that urged hostilities to free Cubans and let them have opportunity to govern themselves are hedging. The Milwaukee Sentinel says "our Cuban allies do not improve on acquaintance * * * The Cuban idea seems to be that they are to have full swing in Santiago at once, and that the American army is to go on doing all the fighting and the hard work on their behalf. We had expected a far different state of affairs. There was a false idea entertained of the Cuban character, based on the supposed bravery and fortitude that enabled them to resist the Spanish oppressor for so long a period. It seems incredible that these are the same men about whose deeds of heroism so much has been said during the past three years. Our soldiers find that they shirk both fighting and work, but that they are adepts at destroying property or plundering. It is unpleasant to come to this realization of the worthlessness of the insurgents, but it is inevitable."

Now that the illusion that produced that resonant first clause of the war resolution, "the people of the island of Cuba are and of right should be free and independent," has vanished and the truth unavailingly stated then is becoming realized, the seriousness of the situation becomes clearer. We will soon have driven Spain's authority out of the island. What are we going to do with it? Our gush has let us into a predicament from which we cannot retreat and through which we can go only with infinite trouble, annoyance and danger.

A Doctor's Fleeting Fame.

We suspect that Dr. Kelly, who kindly gave The Globe the impressions made by his European tour, was made the victim of that peculiar humor which German medical students and professors possess, and which they delight to play off upon the unsuspecting foreigner. It must have been from some such source that the worthy doctor obtained his surprising information relative to the famous Dr. Koch, on which he based his deduction of the fleeting fame of a physician. "He married an actress, dropped out of sight and is practicing medicine in an obscure South African town," is the information given the doctor and by him given to our reporter.

Our information is quite different. While it is true that Koch's discovery did not justify the expectations it raised relative to the cure of tuberculosis, it did open the way to further investigations that have been of immense utility. About that time the herds of the South African republic and the Transvaal were being swept away by the rinderpest. The herds of the German colonists were also being destroyed. Dr. Koch believed that the disease was due to microbes. Emperor Wilhelm commissioned the doctor to visit the German colonies in South Africa and investigate the conditions. He did so and found his theory to be correct. On his return he was invited by the English colonial secretary to visit London, as English colonies in that country were deeply interested. He did so and was accorded a notable reception. The result was a commission from the English government to return to Cape Colony and pursue his studies with the view of discovering a remedy. He did so; found an anti-toxin serum that was efficacious; received the thanks of the Cape Colony parliament for his services; received an ovation on his return to England and a reception on arriving in Berlin such as Romans used to accord a consul returning in triumph. He further investigated in India the bubonic plague. It is true he married a lady who had been an actress, and it is true that he carried on his rinderpest investigations in obscure South African towns, and on this slim basis of fact the doctor's informants built up their story to illustrate the fleeting of fame acquired in medicine.

In spite of Admiral Dewey's assertion that his relations with the officers of the German squadron are pleasant; in spite of the strict neutrality the German squadron has kept; in spite of the assurances of our own state department that no friction exists, there come with a singular persistence these stories of German designs on the Philippines, of rancor between Von Diedrichs and Dewey, and one asinine correspondent in Washington actually predicts war between this country and Germany. There is a suspicion that these yarns originate in quarters in London where there exists an intense anti-German sentiment growing out of commercial rivalry. It has its counterpart in the Agrarian element in Germany, mostly a landed aristocracy, whose pockets have been touched by American competition. But war between this country and Germany is an unthinkable thing, and all talk of it is worse than foolish; it borders on the criminal.

If it is true that the "foreigner pays the tax" laid on imports of his goods, a comparison of the amounts he sends us annually under different tax policies shows that he is quite as averse to paying taxes as is the average native. That the latest effort to unload upon those gentlemen a larger share of our burdens has proved disappointing to its deviser appears from such comparison. The imports of dutiable merchandise that, in 1896, amounted to $409,967,204 and yielded $160,021,752 of revenue, fell to $324,671,610 in 1898 and produced $149,819,594. Mr. Dingley may well employ the summer vacation in pondering on this and in devising some better scheme to catch that elusive foreigner and make him come down more generously. Certainly his present plan is working very badly. It is worse, even, than that "awful" Wilson-Gorman method.

Fortunately the war has arrived at such a state that it will make little difference, except in the matter of expense, whether Alger or a capable man is secretary of war. How worse than incapable he is is shown by the statement of so credible a person as Mr. Curtis, of the Chicago Record, who says that the reason for locating a camp at Fernandina was the relations in lumber deals in the South of the secretary with Mr. Duvall. The latter and his associates own the townsite and the local railway that connects the town with the trunk lines. When reinforcements were to be hurried to Shafter it was discovered that transports could not reach Fernandina because of shallow water on the bar. But Alger's partner's companies got a benefit, and what is government for anyhow?

Did it ever before this occur that a country at war sent prisoners of war to their own country under contract for their transportation with a company organized under the laws of the country with which it was at war and owned by subjects of that country? If Sherman was right and "war is hell," then there are amenities even in that abode of the lost.

Gen. Garcia now arises to remark that he will have nothing more to do with Shafter's army, but will act independently. And one of the things Garcia will have to deal with very soon will be American troops to the right of him, American troops to the left of him and American troops all around him. Then Garcia will be heard of no more forever.

The unexplained and unaccountable delay of Admiral Sampson in obeying the orders to furnish the Miles expedition to Porto Rico with a convoy adds to the disrepute into which that officer has fallen. It is not to his credit that the president has had to follow the orders of Secretary Long with a peremptory "go-at-once" order to him before he could get his boats under way. Can it be that he is haggling with Shafter for the possession of those merchant steamers surrendered to the latter by Toral, so as to swell the share of prize money coming to him?

Thrusts and Parries.

Representative Eddy predicts the largest Republican majority in Minnesota this fall ever known. If he wishes to offer this as a bet he will find few takers.—Minneapolis Tribune.

And in private conversation Congressman Eddy admits that the race will be a close one. Talking for publication, by a politician, is different.

In point of fact, these bonds were issued to raise the money for expenses of the present war, a part being pledged to the Bank of Spain and to Barcelona bankers as security for loans.—Minneapolis Times.

The bonds referred to are the issues of 1886 and 1890. We had not suspected Spanish statesmen of such foresight.

We can pass by that part of the Cuban resolutions, because it was added to please the senate and is merely introductory to the substantial part of the same.—St. Paul Dispatch.

You pass by things jauntily. You cannot get over it, so you "pass by" it. "That part" (the first clause declaring the Cubans free and independent) was not "added to please the senate." It was in the original senate resolution. The fourth clause, the one disavowing intention to annex, was the one "added to please the senate," and to get votes to pass the first, second and third clauses. Consult the Record for your facts instead of your imagination.

They Are Disfranchised.

To The St. Paul Globe:

Will you kindly answer the following questions, to settle a dispute among some of your subscribers?

First—Have the bona fide citizens of the District of Columbia a vote for president of the United States; and, if so, how is the vote counted?

Second—Have they a vote for congressman; and, if so, how is the vote counted?

By answering you will greatly oblige —R. G. Robinson.

Pine City, July 18.

Citizens of the United States residing in the District of Columbia do not vote for presidential electors or representatives. They do not even elect their own local officers. They are governed by a commission appointed by the president. Congress is their city council.

AT THE THEATERS.

Miss O'Neil and the members of the McKee Rankin stock company gave a beautiful rendering of Dumas' "Camille" at the Grand last night. The play was handsomely mounted, the stage management eminently good, and the players acted with a single inspiration. Altogether, the performance is far and away the best that the present stock engagement has offered.

Miss O'Neil is at her best in the title role of the great work of Dumas. After seeing her in the really great work she did in the third act last night one feels that her powers have not been given play in the somewhat dreary lines in which she has been cast before. She demonstrated last night that she has great capacity in the depiction of tragic passion, and no less in showing the charming graces of a happy woman and a happy love. Her scene with M. Duval, the father, in the third act, in which she ran the gamut of feminine emotions, was clever beyond praise.

Mr. Rankin was the M. Duval. He looked the part, read it, and was the French father to such a degree of unhappy perfection that he will be cordially hated by every young woman in the town before the end of the engagement.

Mr. Carr gave a most happy presentation of Gaston, a not too exacting part, by the way.

Mr. Holt was the Armand and was quite satisfactory. Lionel Barrymore was Gustave; Mr. Tassin, the Count de Varville; Mr. Crosby, Pere Antoine. Mrs. McVicker, Miss Brothers, Miss Swain and Miss Allen were the female support. The work of all the people was even and in every respect good—the production as a whole being vastly better than those which preceded it.

The same bill until Saturday night.

SOCIAL NEWS OF A DAY.

Mrs. Frank J. Errett Gives a Pretty Luncheon at Her Residence.

The engagement of Mr. Charles W. Gordon and Miss Charlotte Bishop, of Bridgeport, Conn., has been announced. Miss Bishop visited Miss Tarbox last winter.

A pretty luncheon was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Frank J. Errett, at her home on Dayton avenue. The guests were bidden to meet Mrs. Brand, who is visiting in St. Paul, from Brooklyn. There were fifteen small tables for luncheon and later there were cards. Sweet peas, nasturtiums and ferns were used for decorating.

Mrs. Colson, of Minneapolis, Miss Ruth Niss, Miss Essery and Mrs. Tidball assisted the hostess. The guests were:

Mrs. Latzan, Mrs. Peck, of Minneapolis; Mrs. Merritt and Mrs. Jabrinski, of Chicago; Mrs. Barnacle, Mrs. Whitacre, Mrs. Ricketts, Mrs. Steward, Mrs. Sproat, Mrs. McLaughlin, Mrs. George, Mrs. Bechoefer, Mrs. Crandall, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Larpenteur, Mrs. Brimhell, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Benton, Mrs. Bechoefer, Mrs. T. H. Johnson, Mrs. F. M. Johnson, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Cratzenberg, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Stoughton, Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Brainerd, Mrs. McLaine, Mrs. Lavalle, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Burlock, Mrs. Kersten, Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. Trumbull, Miss Whitney, Miss Stanton, Miss Daggett and Miss Bechoefer.

The marriage of Miss Mary Weborg, of this city, and Prof. N. J. Hong, of Tacoma, Wash., took place Sunday evening at 8 o'clock in the Norwegian Lutheran church, on Thirteenth street. Rev. T. Nelson performed the ceremony in the presence of only their immediate relatives and friends. The bride was dressed in Persian mull over silk and carried Bride roses and maiden hair fern, and was attended by her cousin, Miss Hannah Selle, of Madelia, who wore flowered organdie over green and carried pink roses. Prof. J. C. Jancerude, of Willmar, was best man. A wedding supper was served at the home of the bride on Maria avenue. The rooms were tastefully decorated with roses, sweet peas, nasturtiums and other cut flowers. Prof. and Mrs. Hong left in the evening for a trip along the coast and will be at home after Sept. 15 at Parkland, Wash. The out-of-town guests were: Mrs. O. Weborg, Mrs. E. O. Setrum, of Madelia, Minn., and M. Petterson, of Decorah, Io.

The following Central high school teachers are spending their vacation out of the city: Miss L. Minor, at Peoria, Ill.; Miss C. E. Crumbacher at Antrim, O.; the Misses C. S. and F. L. Austin at Grainwood, Prior Lake, Minn.; Prof. C. B. Sawyer at Bath, Me.; Miss M. J. Beach at Whitewater, Wis.; Miss A. Nix at New Ulm, Minn.; Prof. D. Lange at Nicollet, Minn.; Miss H. M. Pollock is making a tour of the great lakes.

Mrs. Samuel Jones and her young daughter are here from Dallas, Tex., the guests of Mrs. Jones' daughter, Mrs. J. C. Clark, at the Colonnade.

The Sacred Thirst society gives a lawn social Tuesday evening at Smith avenue and McBoal street.

Mrs. John O'Brien leaves this week for the north shore of Lake Superior, where she will spend the remainder of the summer.

Ed H. Slater is in Boston.

Mrs. George Gibson and children, of Mobile, are spending the summer with Mrs. Henry Shepard, of 569 Marshall avenue.

Mrs. Emma L. Blaisdell is home from Los Angeles.

Mrs. Eugene Merritt, of Chicago, is visiting in St. Paul.

The Misses Stevenson, of Nina avenue, are in Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Berkey, of Dayton avenue, are at Leech Lake for the season.

Miss Cornelia De Kay, of Red Wing, is the guest of Miss Welsh, of Dayton avenue.

Mrs. J. P. Wolf, of the Buckingham, is summering at Center City.

Miss Carrie Vallee, of Pleasant avenue, is at Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Ed Preuce, of Pleasant avenue, has gone to Duluth.

Mrs. H. R. Brill is home from the East.

Mrs. M. N. Goss, of Ohio street, is in Castleton, N. D.

Mrs. E. H. Darragh, of Marshall avenue, is in Chicago.

Miss Haven, of Faribault, is the guest of Miss Warner, of College avenue.

Mrs. John Jervis, of Como avenue, is East.

Will Brill is at Minnetonka for the summer.

Miss Cecelia Mumm left this week for Keokuk.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Price, of East Congress street, are home from the East.

NO CHANCE FOR EARLY BIRDS

THE ASSEMBLY PASSES THE BENSON ORDINANCE

Vegetables, Fruits and Poultry Cannot Be Offered for Sale in St. Paul in the Streets or Markets Except Between 6 A. M. and 12 M.—Albrecht Intimates That the Law Will Not Stand Testing.

The ordinance introduced by Assemblyman Benson, fixing the hours at which vegetables, fruits and poultry could be offered for sale on any of the public markets or streets in St. Paul as between 6 a. m. and noon, was passed by the assembly last night by a vote of 5 to 3.

Secretary Tenvoorde, of the retail grocers, informed the assembly that at a meeting of the organization which he represented the eighty present favored the passage of the ordinance. A few people, he said, under the present condition of affairs went on the market early, bought up such vegetables as there was a shortage of, and then raised the price to suit themselves. The result was that the grocers had to pay and the consumers were charged accordingly. If the ordinance preventing the sale of vegetables until 6 a. m. was passed the grocers would not have to get up at 4:30 and go to the market in order to get supplies at a reasonable figure and the business of cornering the market would not be possible.

Max Lavansky presented a petition signed by sixty-six peddlers and grocers, asking that the hour proposed in the ordinance be changed to 5 instead of 6 o'clock. One of the signers of the petition said he had been engaged in the peddling business for fifteen years. Representing the peddlers, who, aside from the taxes they paid, were obliged to pay a license to the city of $45 per year to peddle for about four months, he asked that the hour be made 5 instead of 6 o'clock. There was not, he said, sufficient time for the peddlers to get their purchases together and to their customers if the market was not open until 6 o'clock. The street devoted to a market on West Third was so crowded now that it was almost impossible to move a team along the street between 5 and 7 o'clock. If all were required to meet at 6 o'clock it would prevent any business being done.

From questions asked Market Master Duffy, it was brought out that 150 places along West Third street were rented to market gardeners by the season, the parties paying from May 1 for six months, and the stands being kept for their exclusive use. Mr. Duffy stated that if the peddlers were kept off the market there would be no blockade of the streets. So far as his observation had been there were very few buyers on the market until after 7 o'clock.

Assemblyman Albrecht was opposed to the passage of the ordinance on the ground that the effect would be to restrict competition. The petition of the peddlers and the statements made showed that they were not only taxpayers, but also that they paid a heavy license and their protests should have weight. In his opinion the ordinance trenched on private rights. The vote showed Messrs. Thompson, Benson, Dix, Nelson and Kirke for and Messrs. Albrecht, Warner and Denny against the passage.

An audited resolution was presented by the comptroller directing that $500 be drawn from the city emergency fund, the amount to be used in paying for supplies furnished to United States army and navy volunteers going to their destination from St. Paul. No payment to be made unless the vouchers were approved by the mayor and comptroller. Accompanying the resolution was a letter from Mayor Kiefer, who is also president of the soldiers' reception committee. The letter stated that $175 had already been expended by the committee for supplies furnished the volunteer soldiers on their departure from St. Paul and the balance of the $500 asked for would be needed to send off the members of the Fifteenth regiment.

The resolution was passed by the unanimous vote of the eight members present, Mr. Craig being absent.

Under the suspension of the rules an ordinance amending the one relating to the duties of the electrical inspector of the city was passed. The corporation attorney in presenting the ordinance said it had been drawn at the suggestion of the inspector and its provisions would give that official power to more effectively perform his duties. The most important change in the amended measure is one that gives the inspector the right, after the wiring of a building has been condemned, to enter the place and disconnect the wires so condemned.

A formal resolution was passed approving the bonds of banks as depositories of city funds and annulling the bonds now in force. The bonds approved were from the Merchants National, St. Paul National, Union, State, Germania, National German-American, Scandinavian-American and Merriam Park banks. The board of aldermen will have to concur with the assembly before the bonds are in force.

The assembly concurred in the resolution directing the locating of nine additional arc lights. These are the lights which the comptroller informed the committee on gas from the assembly there were no funds with which to pay for them.

Ordinances settling the claims of T. B. Fitzgerald, Mary Parsons and Maggie A. Burns were passed and referred to the comptroller for properly audited resolutions. Fitzgerald and Mary Parsons will get $500 each, and Mrs. Burns $300.

A resolution was adopted requesting the park board to cause the limbs of trees overhanging the sidewalks in various parts of the city to be trimmed.

A resolution was also passed directing the chief of police to enforce the ordinance relative to the depositing of refuse in alleys and streets. The board of public works was also requested in this connection to report as to the advisability and cost of maintaining receptacles at various points in which refuse could be deposited.

The city engineer and health commissioner were directed by a resolution of Mr. Albrecht to notify the owners of property on which noxious weeds were growing that unless the same were cut down proceedings would be commenced against them under the ordinance.

A resolution extending the thanks of the council to the city officials and city council of Omaha for courtesies extended during the recent visit to that city was passed, and the clerk directed to send a copy of the resolutions to the Omaha officials.

Final orders for sewers on Lafond street and Marshall avenue were passed.

The ordinance prohibiting the riding of bicycles on the sidewalks on both sides of Burr street, between Minnehaha and Whitall streets, was passed under a suspension of the rules.

The resolution annulling the contract of D. W. Moore for the collection of garbage in the Seventh ward was passed without any discussion.

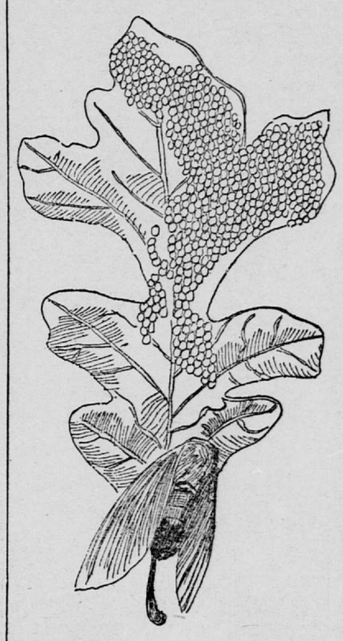
By a vote of all the eight members present the application of John Seigwarth for a saloon license at 33 East Seventh street was turned down. There was no discussion, but the word was passed around that "Reddy" Griffin was interested in the place and this had the desired effect. The transfer of the saloon license owned by John Gelinoc from 110 South Robert street to 418 Minnesota street was approved.

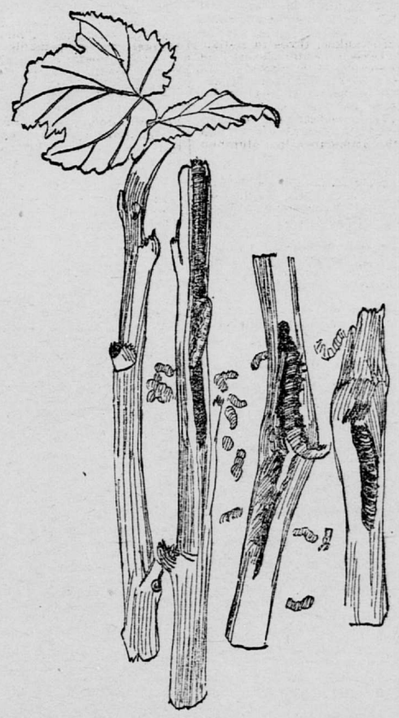
INSECT AND WORM.

Two of the Pests Which Prof. Lugger Is Fighting.

The accompanying pictures show two of the insects spoken of by Prof. Lugger in yesterday's Globe.

The oak leaf shown is partially covered with the eggs, which Prof. Lugger warns Minnesota people will soon hatch into the oak worm. The insect at the stem of the leaf is the moth which lays the eggs.





The other illustrations show the work of the "owl" worm in the stem of the rose, the current and other plants.

MAYOR STILL WAITS.

Hesitates About Removing Police Officers Without Cause.

Mayor Kiefer, a week or so ago, announced that certain changes which he had in mind as to the police force would be announced July 21. Yesterday was that date, and it was understood that the names of those who were to get the ax would be sent in to the assembly last evening.

Senator Pottgieser, W. R. Johnson, Harry Sundburg and a host of other politicians and would-be policemen sat through the meeting of the assembly, but there was nothing in the proceedings which would throw any light on the proposed changes in the force.

Nothing, it is understood, will be done by the mayor as to changes in the force until an understanding has been arrived at with the members of the council so as to prevent any hitch in the removals.

Kept a Disorderly House.

Mrs. Lena Rowe, who makes charges against the members of the police force who raided her furnished room apartments in the Kline block at Seventh and Wabasha streets, was yesterday convicted of maintaining a disorderly house. Judge Orr deferred imposing sentence until next Wednesday.

The case was tried several days ago and taken under advisement pending the result of the mayor's investigation of the woman's charges against the police. It was only charged in the first place that the officers had broken down a door, but after her trial Mrs. Rowe accused the police of trying to extort money from her.

Mayor Kiefer Says Not.

An adjourned meeting of the committee on streets of the assembly will be held this evening to consider the dog license question. The committee was in favor of adopting the plan in operation in Eastern cities, allowing the Humane society to take charge of the licensing, capture and disposition of the canines, providing the charter would allow.

Mayor Kiefer, however, has announced that the city will do this work without the help of the Humane society, and this having been promulgated the committee will probably allow the mayor to carry out his own plans.

Military Service in Spain.

Any Spaniard over the age of 19 is liable to be called into military service for three years. By the payment of 1,500 pesetas ($300) he can escape military duty.

WILL SACRIFICE ITS LIFE

SCHOOL BOARD'S DECISION ON MECHANIC ARTS SCHOOL

The Members Claim They Have Found No Reason for Changing the Decision They Reached in the Matter of a Consolidation—Must Be Governed by the Money They Have to Spend.

There is a strong probability that the consolidation of the Mechanic Arts and the Central high schools, decided upon by the board of school inspectors at the June meeting, will stand. A prominent member of the board gave it out yesterday that it was the consensus of opinion of the members of the board that it should not rescind its action of a month ago. Since there had been a disposition on the part of the council to shave the figures presented in the budget, there was every probability that other retrenchment would have to be inaugurated by the board to make the appropriation last.

In further discussing the matter the same official said that it was with a two-fold motive that the board had first decided to consolidate the two high schools. By close figuring the board would be able to effect a saving of $10,000 per year, and at the same time they could maintain the technical department of the school, only under another roof. The transfer of the Mechanic Arts school would relieve the crowded condition of the Webster and Jackson schools. The teachers' training school would be moved into the rooms of the Mechanic Arts school made vacant by the removal of the technical department. By this arrangement all those applying for admission in the Webster and Jackson schools could be accommodated in the teachers' training school on Dale street. There would still be a couple of rooms vacant in the Mechanic Arts building, which could be well utilized to accommodate all the children in this section of the city.

"The statement I have just made," continued the member of the board, "is the conditions which led up to the action of the board in consolidating the two schools. Realizing that some retrenchment would have to be made the board felt that it was acting for the best and certainly in good faith.

"Public opinion is very much against running the schools on last years' basis and closing them up before the term is ended, and at that time turning the children out on the streets. Nearly every member of the board shares the same views on the subject. It is with no degree of pleasure that the board will be compelled to make retrenchments, or in any way curtail the school system of St. Paul, but at the same time we will have to run the schools within the amount set aside by the city council for school purposes. However, if any of our citizens can propose a way out of the dilemma, we will entertain any plan which may be suggested. If the friends of the Mechanic Arts school can advance any feasible plan by which the difficulty can be adjusted, the board will hear it and do its best to make practical any suggestions advanced.

"It has been suggested that the board go ahead and run the schools next year on the basis proposed for this year, and rely upon the citizens going before the legislature and asking for the passage of an act which would authorize a bond issue of $50,000, rather than have the children cheated out of a month's schooling at the end of the term. This would certainly be an easy way out of it, if such a movement could be made popular, but when you propose to raise the rate of taxation, no matter for what purpose the extra revenue thus derived is to be used, there immediately comes up a wail from the overburdened taxpayers, and that would be the end of any such proposition.

"Although there has been a disposition on the part of the city council to reduce the figures submitted in the budget somewhat, I think, however, it can be relied upon to make an appropriation sufficient to enable us to run the schools, even if a cut has to be made somewhere else in the city government. When the matter is thoroughly gone over by the council I think the right thing will be done by the schools.

"Since the last hearing before the school board on the Mechanic Arts question, the friends of the school have not been idle. Another conference with the board will be held either at the next regular meeting in August, or at a special meeting which may be called next week. The school board will take up the salary question at the August meeting, when it will be known just how much money will be at the disposal of the board for next year."

John Lind Is Handsome.

I have made a discovery that may be a surprise to many of the people of Southern Minnesota, writes a Chickamauga correspondent of the Minneapolis Journal. It is that John Lind is at times one of the handsomest men ever seen. It happened in this way:

This morning I was sitting in Gen. Rosser's tent consulting him on the best means to be adopted to get to Porto Rico, when Lieut. Lind came up in charge of Lieut. Matson, of the Fourteenth, and was introduced to the general. A few moments later Capt. Babcock, Gen. Rosser's adjutant, came up, and was also presented to Mr. Lind. He had, however, met Lind before, and, in acknowledging such to be the case, used the term "Capt. Lind."

"But I'm a poor lieutenant, captain," protested Mr. Lind.

"I was just anticipating the future a little," quickly replied Capt. Babcock. "I have been in the army long enough to know the fate of such officers as Mr. Lind."

The genial quartermaster of the Twelfth was stumped for a moment. But his face flushed with pleasure, and a smile came over his rugged features, softening them into an expression that made his face for the moment one of the handsomest it has ever been my fortune to see. If Mr. Lind will take my advice, he will take Capt. Babcock along to say complimentary things to him in case he goes back this fall to take part in the campaign. The two would make a combination that would surely be a winner.

Advertising Pays After All.

From the New York Newspaper Maker.

The Sunday papers were a novelty to Chicago and in the history of newspaper making. The principal dry goods stores were forced by the publishers' rule to use reading matter. Instead of page ads. the large stores published two columns of reading matter. The papers put a limit of the readers to two columns from any house. Otherwise some of them would have taken more space.

Aside from the newspapers, the State street advertisers felt the strike most. Their business fell away to nothing. C. A. Stevens & Bros. beat their competitors by sending out 50,000 copies of a page ad to ladies by mail on Friday. The strike convinced the advertisers of the necessity of newspaper advertising. The stores looked upon the reading notice proposition as a sort of a hold-up, but were glad to get in under any circumstances.

Minnesota Editors Abroad.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The Minnesota Editorial association, which visited Seattle on Thursday, left the same evening, expressing themselves as delighted with the city and with their reception. Nearly 200 people represented the country newspapers of a prosperous state, and their reports on their return will be of value to Washington. The editor of a country newspaper in a thriving town of Minnesota—and they are nearly all thriving places—leads a fairly happy life. Many of them had friends in Seattle and they all told the same story of growth in their business. Nevertheless, they all took great interest in the climatic conditions of this state and the wonderful stories they had heard of our productive fields, meadows and orchards.

Cyclometer on Railway Cars.

To indicate the distance traveled by railway cars a bevel gear wheel is mounted on the car axle to mesh with a second wheel and drive a mechanical arrangement under the car, designed to run in either direction and turn a shaft connected with a set of dials inside the car.