THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1898.

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The Democratic State Ticket.

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TUESDAY'S WEATHER.

Fair.

By the United States Weather Bureau.
MINNESOTA—Generally fair; southeast to south winds.
WISCONSIN—Light, variable winds.
IOWA—Generally fair; southeast to south winds.
NORTH DAKOTA—Generally fair; southeast to south winds.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Generally fair; southeast to south winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

The Northwest.

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

ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Nomadic, Liverpool.
NAPLES—Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm II., New York.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Umbria, New York.
ANTWERP—Arrived: Nordland, New York.
HAMBURG—Sailed: Pretoria, New York.
MARSEILLES—Arrived: Patria, New York.
GIBRALTAR—Arrived: Ems, from New York for Naples and Genoa.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

GRAND—McKee Rankin Stock Company in "Ingomar."
METROPOLITAN—Dark.
Meeting Thirteenth Regiment Auxiliary Association, Commercial Club, 8 PM.
Base Ball, St. Paul vs. Indianapolis, Lexington Park, 3:45 PM.
Prof. Gentry's Dog and Monkey Circus, Selby and Mackubin, 2:30 and 8 PM.
Concert, Lake Como, 8 PM.
Board of School Inspectors Meet Central High School, 3:30 PM.
Moonlight Parade, White Bear Yacht Club, 7:30 PM.
Day Nursery Managers Meet, Morning.
Entertainment, Astoria Council Modern Samaritans, Red Men's Hall, Robert street.
Letter Carriers' Picnic, Lake Shore, White Bear.
Moonlight Excursion, St. Paul Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans, Evening.
Loyal Temperance Legion, First Annual rally, Lake Como, 10 AM.

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.

"Enough" is the word, if Spain is really trying to think of it.

If Pando has captured Florida, the press censor has carefully suppressed the fact.

The Missouri tornado that blew down fourteen windmills had a fine sense of humor.

Alfonso is recovering from the measles, and Sagasta, it might be mentioned, is not quite so rash.

When Blanco looks in a mirror nowadays he has to hunt for himself with a microscope and a range finder.

After the war Camara might amuse himself writing a book called "Half Around the World in Sixty Days."

For all that he is seeing of red-handed war, Gen. Miles might quite as well be managing a Sunday school picnic.

If the Texas should happen to sink this time while she is tied up to the dock, there would not be a single jeer.

Before Aguinaldo starts out on a search for trouble he should remember how much of it there is to spare in the world.

Uncle Sam may be willing to leave the future of the Philippines to the concert of Europe, but wants it understood that he will handle the baton.

"Milwaukee is without a bicycle track," shouts the Milwaukee Journal. Can't you roll the track between the newspaper offices and the brewery?

The New York World is as ungrateful as republics. For two years it encouraged Sylvester Scovel to make a dun donkey of himself, and now it turns him loose in a cold world for attempting to usurp the functions of a general.

The United States are picking up "keys" enough this year to unlock all the foreign complications in which they may get entangled. Hawaii, Guam and Luzon were a gretty good assortment of "keys" in themselves, but we are now told that with Hawaii we are to get some more "keys," which that republic set out to annex before we annexed it. They are only a little matter of 1,500 miles from Honolulu, in some unknown direction, but we can rest assured that they will be a valuable addition to our assortment of "keys."

Sir William's Advocate Appears.

The Advocate should be neither a knave nor a fool. He ought not to be funny or faint-hearted. The receptacle provided him by nature for brains ought to be supplied with a modicum of something resembling good gray matter. These will naturally be the reflections of Sir William C. Van Horne when he reads the two editorials that will be clipped from the Minneapolis Times and forwarded to him by the two gentlemanly representatives of the Soo who visited its editor last week and invited him to reply to certain strictures upon the Canadian Pacific railway which were printed in The Globe.

The "argument" of the Times opens with the admission that the Canadian Pacific is a subsidized railroad—an unfortunate admission for the Advocate, for it embodies the very pith of the contention between American interests and this foreign corporation.

It is indeed subsidized. From the English and Canadian governments it received $215,000,000 for the construction of a military highway between Halifax and Vancouver, which should serve as a menace to the United States and a medium for the transportation of English troops to any threatened point on the Canadian frontier. It extended its connections to American soil. It dictated a Canadian tariff which discriminates against American manufactures, American labor and American enterprise. It early framed a policy hostile to American interests in the broader meaning of that phrase and drastically pursued it. It bullied the American transcontinental lines into the payment of $1,000,000 by the threat that it would extend its rails into California and destroy that amount of business, unless the money was forthcoming. It demanded differentials and demurred when told there were no natural disadvantages that warranted this levying of blackmail. It violated its agreements with the American lines, as will be learned by the interstate commerce commission, now investigating its offenses in Chicago. It created havoc with the millions of dollars of thousands of Americans who have invested in the stocks and bonds and debentures of American railroads. Responsible to no stockholders, as we understand the word, and backed by its enormous subsidy, it has "cut loose," and Americans are suffering from the raids of this Spanish marauder.

"Is it the concern of any one in the United States that it is subsidized?" the Times demands to know. We have a suspicion that Americans generally are concerned; that they have at least awakened to the gravity of the situation, and that the sessions of the interstate commerce commission and the Anglo-American commission, soon to meet in Quebec, will fully illuminate our always esteemed contemporary.

There lingers in the minds of men in the Northwest the memory of a grievous wrong perpetrated by Chicago shippers and Chicago railroads. The Twin Cities suffered at their hands. The Soo reaped the benefits of the fight made by the Chicago hog and its railroad connections against this Northwestern country. From the uproar in Minneapolis whenever the Canadian Pacific is pricked by a Minnesota newspaper, it would seem as if the suspicion were well founded that the Minneapolis jobbers are receiving favors and privileges which their St. Paul brethren wot not of. However, the St. Paul merchants can console themselves with the reflection that they are honest in any agreements they may have with Minneapolis, even if they are occasionally duped by their less scrupulous neighbors. We trust Sir William will repress a smile when he reads in the Times that the Soo, the Canadian Pacific's "American ally, came in for its share of condemnation" by the Chicago newspapers and railroad men, and that "the pressure brought to bear upon the Soo" to compel it to yield to the demands of Chicago "through the Canadian Pacific was great, but proved unavailing."

What the shippers of the Northwest want is even lower rates on the Soo than they are now getting, and if its parent, the Canadian Pacific, was managed with half an eye to American interests, it could well afford to give them. "The people will not be fooled," says the Times. True enough. The Globe will contribute the facts, now and again, that will prevent their being fooled either by the Times or by the Canadian Pacific railroad. The Times admits that "the interstate commerce commission ought certainly to investigate every legitimate complaint against the railroads." Ye editor is rattled, and we shall expect to see in his next issue one more admission, to wit, that American interests have "a legitimate complaint" against the Canadian Pacific. At all events we suspect that the commission is not sitting in Chicago to investigate anything else.

May we presume to advise Sir William to swap his Advocate for a genuine donkey with nothing about him to suggest the hybrid? We like donkeys. They know something.

Senator Hoar to the Imperialists.

The imperialists of the Republican party are forced to listen to very pointed remarks from some of their sages. Senator Morrill, of Vermont, has advised them very strongly to desist from their folly. Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, is equally emphatic against any proposition to cut this country loose from its moorings. Said he to the Massachusetts club, at Marblehead, last Friday:

The power of the United States is to be exerted through example and influence, and not by force. It will be a sad thing for the country, it will be a sad thing for mankind, if the people of the United States come to abandon their fundamental doctrine. We are giving it a hard strain in our dealing with the negro of the South. We are giving it a hard strain in our dealing with the great problem of immigration.

But it cannot stand if this country undertakes also to exercise dominion over conquered islands, over vassal states, over subject races, if, in addition to the differences of race and the differences of education, we attempt to govern great masses of people, aliens in birth, of strange language, of different religions. If we do our spirit will not I am afraid. God grant that I may be wrong. American spirit will not enter into and possess them, but their spirit will enter into and possess us.

The best thing we could hope in such a case is that we shall succeed only as England has succeeded, and those of her colonies whom she admits to no inconsiderable self-government. It is much more likely that we may fail as Spain has failed. An aristocracy or a monarchy may govern subject states. It never was done and never will be done successfully by a democracy or a republic.

Producers and Carriers.

In a general way everyone knows that railway rates have shared the general decline in prices that has been the leading industrial feature of the last thirty years. Apparently possessing monopolistic powers to make the terms on which they would render service, this decline indicates that there are forces sufficiently powerful to overcome whatever exclusive powers the railways might have in fact; thus furnishing that most conclusive of all proof, a demonstration of fact, of the absence of truth in the customary denunciation of these essential factors of industry as monopolistic extortioners. With the disposition common to all men to get for what they produce or have the largest price possible, and possessing, as they undeniably do, special advantages for that purpose, the fact that they have not, over a long series of years, been able to make their prices and hold them should disarm the demagogue of his favorite weapon.

In the discussion of fallen prices and their causes in which the whole country engaged a couple of years ago, the fact was frequently stated that the cost to the farmer of getting a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York by lake and rail had fallen from 25 cents a bushel in 1857 and 16 cents in 1867 to 4.35 in 1897. During the season when navigation on the lakes and canal was closed by ice the rates on shipments by rail between these two points were relieved of a formidable competitor, but even with the exclusive carriage the charge of carrying a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York fell from 32 cents in 1867 to 12.5 in 1897. It was also shown that the revenue from carrying one ton of miscellaneous freight one mile, taking the average of the railways of the country, fell from 2 cents in 1867 to .8 of a cent in 1897. By 1886 the average revenue fell below one cent per ton mile, since when the decrease has been continuous.

While the processes of marketing under our methods are not as simple as is the case of the movement of the grain from the farm to the market town, still it requires no great power of reasoning to realize that, if the producer does part with ownership at the primary market, he pays the cost of further carriage in the diminished price at the initial point, just as clearly as he pays the cost of haulage from his granary to the town. In the same way he pays the cost of carriage from the factory to his market town of the articles he gets in exchange. Applying this knowledge to the facts given, the conclusion follows that the producer is very largely the beneficiary of the reductions in freights.

But there is another method of presenting the same facts that is quite as conclusive and more interesting. Assuming, for the purpose of presentation, that the farmer and the carrier are partners working on shares, the one furnishing the load and the other the transportation, what have been their respective shares during these years? How much wheat has the carrier taken for his labor? How many bushels has he carried from Chicago to New York for one bushel? To put it another way, how many bushels has the producer got carried between these two points for one bushel of his grain? Assuming the share theory and that the division was made at the terminal, we find that in 1867, when the export price of wheat was 92 cents, the carrier transported 4.94 bushels, and took one in payment as his share. In 1891 the price at New York was nearly the same, 93 cents, but the carrier was getting but one bushel for carrying 10.71 bushels, while in 1895, when the export price of wheat had fallen to 53 cents, he carried 14.29 bushels and took one for carriage. In other words, the carriers got only a third as much in 1895 as they did in 1867 for the same work. We offer these facts as a sedative for fevered imaginations

The Plural of Cherub.

All of which is very pretty. But what does it mean? What has the ark got to do with a shrine, and whoever saw a shekinah float over a white dome? The shekinah, if we understand the term, describes the glory of the Lord manifest between the cherubim on the ark of the covenant.—Minneapolis Journal.

And your understanding is also very pretty. Likewise would your cherubim on the ark be with that glory "between" him.—Globe.

And again must I correct you. Look at any good dictionary and you will find that "cherubim" is the plural of "cherub." The Journal was strictly correct, in this instance at least. —P. S. Macgowan.

Nonsense. The plural of cherub is cherubs. The plural of cherubim is cherubims. No matter what any dictionary, good, bad or indifferent, may say. Read your Bible, man. Heb. ix., 5, "cherubims of glory." Ex. xxvi., 1, "cherubims of cunning."

The Difference.

Bishop Whipple, of the Episcopal church, then delivered the closing prayer and benediction, the audience standing with uncovered heads.—Wednesday's St. Paul Dispatch.

Then was read the following letter from Bishop Whipple:

"South Park, Saxonville, Mass., July 12, 1898.—To Hon. Channing Seabury—Dear Sir: I deeply regret that absence from the state will prevent my joining in the celebration of laying the corner stone of our new capitol. * * * With high regard, yours faithfully, —"H. B. Whipple, "Bishop of Minnesota."

—Thursday's Globe.

The above illustrates the difference between a newspaper and a paper. The one gets news; the other doesn't. The one gets facts; the other fiction. The one tells what did happen; the other what it guesses happened. Moral: When you see it in The Globe it's so. When in the Dispatch, two to one it isn't.

The marked difference in the reception accorded our troops in Porto Rico from that with which they were met by the inhabitants in and around Santiago marks the difference between the past administrations of the two islands. While there has been no condition of chronic revolt in the former island, there has been dissatisfaction enough to make the inhabitants welcome a change of government to one of which all they know is commendatory of it. There have been there, as in Cuba, no warring factions dividing families and neighborhoods, aggravated for years by the horrors, the ferocities and destruction of civil war. In Santiago we were the allies of the Cubans, and therefore shared the hatred of the Spanish element, which, in and about the cities, predominated. In Porto Rico we are simply conquerors coming with offers of a better government, greater freedom and exemption from vexatious taxation. A significant incident is the visit of the Jesuit priests at Ponce to Gen. Wilson with inquiry what the new government is going to contribute for the support of the church, as indicating one tax from which the Porto Ricans will be relieved.

Epistles to St. Paul.

Some years ago, when Hiler Horton was president of the park board, a dredge was bought for the purpose of deepening portions of the lake at Como. The dredge filled the purpose for which it was bought and was laid up on the shore of the lake. Out of compliment to the then president of the park board the dredge was named Hiler H. Horton, and a large sign bearing that name was painted on the side of the craft. Since the scow was laid up that sign has stared the visitors at Como in the face, and people from the country have speculated on who the great man could be who had the dredge named after him—for there are people who don't even know Hiler Horton.

Mr. Horton was out at the park the other day and he had his attention called to the scow. Last night he was around with a proposition. He wanted the park board to give him the advantage of using that scow for his own purpose.

"There's my name, stuck up before all the world," said Horton. "Now when that ship was named things were good here and I appreciated the honor that was done me. But it won't do now. Why can't the board make the honor substantial by letting me paint under that sign the words:

"'Attorney at Law. Legal jobs carefully attended to. Office, so and so.' It might boost business and wouldn't hurt the scow a bit."

Wilbur Tibbils got a paper the other day from "Jim" Condit, who is running a train out of the City of Mexico. It is a little single sheet, a supplement to El Monitor Espanol, published in the Mexican capital. There isn't much of it, but it disposes very effectually of the proposition that has been heard of late that the Spanish-American republics sympathize with the United States in the war. It also proves that the yellow journals are not all published in New York. The supplement says, in Spanish, of which this is a free translation:

"A respectable house of this city has received the following cablegram, which is to be entirely depended on for its truth:

"Cervera has avenged Manila. At the battle of Santiago, on July 3, a glorious victory was won for the Spanish arms. Five American ships were sunk in Santiago bay and 1,200 Americans were taken prisoners."

All of which would have been important if it had been true. It is worth while noting the fact that the paper was printed July 13, ten days after the battle.

The lawyer put his feet up on the table and told the gang how nice it must be to be a newspaper man and popular, because when one died he was remembered by people who would even forget the Maine, and how there was always something substantial done for the deceased's surviving family.

Horace Dunne got up and stretched his arms with that peculiarly effective cuff-pulling motion of his and remarked:

"That's all right, but I wish to the Lord they would bring off the substantial end of the remembrance a little earlier in the game. It's an awful tight wad and it would just about strike me right if the benefit could be—well, let's say something on the ante-mortem order, hey?"

No wonder the proprietor of the Chicago Inter Ocean wants to get a few more street car franchises in the Windy City. If he has to pay telegraph tolls on much "news" of this sort, he'll need a good many more good things than he has now.

"Mel" Sawyer, who is not unknown in these parts, is at Atlantic City. The Chicago public got up last Sunday morning and read this special telegram in the Atlantic City social news:

"Doc" Melville Sawyer, who has a reputation throughout the entire Northwest as a white man and all around good fellow, is located at the Hotel Central for the season. Mr. Sawyer's home is in St. Paul, but he is also well known in Chicago business circles."

If the fact of Mel Sawyer's presence at Atlantic City justified its being telegraphed to Chicago, what are the St. Paul papers going to do for him when he permits his foot to tread his native heath again?

They tell this one on the Prior avenue police—the cyclists do. They do not like the Prior avenue police, who are not very courteous at times, or even judicious, in their application of terms to cyclists who may be technically violating the law.

One cyclist says that the captain of the station inquired of one of his men how the latter's horse came to be in such a lather.

"Oh," replied the officer. "He's had a pretty hard run after the sun. It was scorching." —The Philistine.

In Woman's Realm.

NOT SATISFACTORY.

E. C. Smith Writes That the Sanitary Provisions at Chickamauga Are Inadequate.

In connection with the message sent by Dr. Bissell from Chickamauga that supplies were needed, the following letter from E. C. Smith, the Red Cross field agent at the camp, is of interest. Stephen Barton, to whom the letter is addressed, takes occasion to say that the Cuban relief committee do not consider themselves responsible for the criticisms contained in the letter, though the members have much confidence in their agent. The message bears date of July 25, and reads:

"The sanitary conditions of this camp have not been improved to any extent since my last letter to you. There are now more than 1,000 soldiers sick in the five division hospitals and in Leiter hospital, and fully as many more in the regimental hospitals and 'sick in quarters.' Typhoid fever is on the increase, and I do not see any prospect of its abatement unless radical and energetic measures are promptly taken to give the whole camp a general overhauling and cleaning up."

After criticising severely the inadequate sanitary provisions that permit "foul odors to assail the nostrils of men while eating and sleeping," Mr. Smith says:

"Too much drilling and hard marching in the hot sun enervate and often prostrate the men, and leaves them without sufficient stamina to resist the attacks of malarial and typhoid fevers. I have seen and heard of many instances where soldiers have 'dropped out' from sheer exhaustion while drilling, and yet their officers, with mistaken zeal and a notion that they are putting the men through a 'toughening' process, keep them hard at it. The regulars, while they were here, did not drill half as much as the volunteers do now; perhaps because they did not need so much; but more likely, I think, because their officers knew better how much they could stand.

"Gen Brooke has left us; Gen. Wade has taken command, and I hear rumors that more attention is to be paid to the conditions governing the health of the commands. Brig. Gen. Henry V. Boynton would be an excellent man to put in charge of sanitary improvements. As superintendent of the park ever since it was acquired by the government for national purposes, he knows every foot of the ground and is intensely interested in its good reputation. I believe the reforms he would inaugurate would make Chickamauga park an ideal camping ground for large bodies of men."

The recent report of growing friction between the army and Red Cross hospital corps gives the following extract from the letter peculiar interest. The agent says:

"It would be a great blessing if we would be allowed to furnish trained nurses for the five division hospitals here. They are badly needed; the surgeons are overworked and tired out. In the Second division Third corps hospital two of the surgeons are practically played out and of very little service. Maj. B. F. Bradbury, surgeon in charge, was obliged to ask the colonels of the regiments whose members were sick in his hospital for details of men to help care for them, as he had not a sufficient number of attendants to look after them; but these men, however willing and earnest they may be, are not trained nurses. At the Third division First corps hospital the same situation obtains; here is a crying need for immediate help in the way of trained nurses. I hope we will be permitted to supply this need."

Gen. Sternberg's answer to the offer of the Red Cross to establish a hospital at Miami, Fla., made yesterday through Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, is anxiously awaited and expected some time soon, says the Evening Post. It is not believed that the offer will be refused. The surgeons at Miami, to whom Gen. Sternberg is to submit the question of need, have already expressed themselves. William T. Wardwell said that he "had no doubt" that a favorable reply would be received, and Mr. Barton said the same in effect.

At the Red Cross headquarters Gen. Sternberg's reported opposition to the work of the Red Cross nurses is hardly credited. It is thought that, whatever his opinion of the utility of a Red Cross nurse at the front may be, he will not oppose the plans for the establishment of hospitals at the army camps when need of them can be shown. His decision on the Miami hospital offer, however, is awaited with some misgiving, perhaps; for it will make his attitude plain. A favorable reception, it is thought, will open the way to opportunities which the Red Cross will be quick to take advantage of.

A MOTHER OF SPAIN.

My little lad! My little lad!
Would I were by thy side today!
Mother of God I shall go mad—
Heart of my heart, so far away!
So far away, o'er cruel seas—
Earth, sea and sky seem one red blot!
I hate, I hate this cool, soft breeze
That fans me, since he feels it not.

Perchance, o'er fever-breeding plains
He marches faint with throbbing head.
(Would God that I could share those pains!)
Perchance—no, no, he is not dead!
"'Tis for the country, for dear Spain?"
Ay—love of country once I had,
But something burns so in my brain—
My little lad! My little lad!
—M. L. Upton in the Century.

How Much Was the Baby Worth?

Many women are giving public expression to their indignation at a New Jersey judge because he awarded the sum of $1 for damages to Mr. and Mrs. Graham, whose baby had been killed. He is being covered with accusations from many sources because he set so small a value upon the baby. The most thoughtful statement comes from Mrs. Henrotin, who, when asked her opinion, said: "It is an almost impossible question to answer. It puzzles me; there are so many points involved, and I am not thoroughly familiar with every phase of the case. Life cannot be measured with money. It is far above and beyond that. But there should be a recompense for its loss, as far as we are able to make it. Everything should be done to safeguard human life. It has so many potentialities. I speak from the moral standpoint only, and I think such a decision is injurious to the public morals."

From this distance it seems as if the judge took the best—nay—the only way of impressing upon the parents who would seek a money recompense for the loss of their babe, that a child's life was priceless. Certainly the company, whose employes caused the fatality, should bear the funeral expenses and so forth, but if the parents would not accept this, and insisted upon a price, then what was left to the court save either to declare that the plaintiffs had suffered no loss whatever, or to legally admit the loss by the award of $1, and at the same time to burn it into the dull fiber of the parents that the damage could not be estimated in money? Suppose he had made it $1,000. What mother would have agreed to that? The vehement attack seems not only unjust to the judge, but to be pitifully foolish, since he has simply said in a quiet, forceful way what the women are clamoring in a very futile way.

A Hand-Written Bible.

Some men have queer hobbies, and a remarkable one is that of a Glasgow man who has spent the leisure of four years in rewriting the Scriptures. He is a compositor with a wonderful gift of turning out beautiful writing, and in the time mentioned he has managed to reach the middle of the Psalms. In two years he anticipates that the concluding verse will have been written. A feature of this remarkable Bible will be its illustrations. Each chapter has its artistically designed initial letter, and each book a pictorial heading illustrative of the context. The writer is a native of Dumfries, and in his boyhood days ran errands for Carlyle, to whom he regularly carried the local morning paper.—Westminster Gazette.

Two Tawny Guests.

Mme. Watamabe and Miss Isuda, the two little Japanese women who came to this country to attend the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, are the guests of Mrs. Alice Ives Breed, of Lynn, Mass. Early in October they will be entertained by the New England Woman's Press association. It is said that the empress of Japan will pay the expenses of her countrywomen while in the United States. Marquis Ito, prime minister, writes that any attention shown to them is to be considered as shown to the Japanese government. It is hoped that their visit to this country and the reports they will carry back will do much to encourage the higher education of women in Japan, a cause in which the empress is much interested. The visitors are highly educated, and both speak several languages.

CLUB NOTES.

Julia Ward Howe, who has for years held the presidency of the Massachusetts federation, asked recently to be relieved from her duties and was made honorary president by acclamation.

At the October meeting of the Massachusetts federation, the women will declare war on yellow journalism. Just what their military tactics will be is a matter of lively guessing.

THEY FOUGHT IN '61.

News of Interest to the Minnesota G. A. R.

E. W. Mortimer, department commander of the G. A. R., announces arrangements for the coming encampment at Cincinnati Sept. 5 to 10, as follows:

The headquarters of the department of Minnesota will be in the Peck and Williamson building, fifth floor, 335 West Fifth street, in the city of Cincinnati, O. This will also be the headquarters of the W. R. C., department of Minnesota. In this building also will be free quarters, where there will be placed 350 mattresses for the use of comrades only. It will be necessary for each comrade to furnish his own blankets and towels. Mattresses and cots will be free of cost, and the elevators run all night to accommodate those taking quarters in this building.

A special headquarters train will leave St. Paul from the Minneapolis & St. Louis depot, at Broadway and Fourth streets, Saturday, Sept. 3, at 7:30 p. m., and from the Minneapolis depot, corner Washington and Fourth avenue north, at 8 p. m., arriving at Cincinnati in the evening of Sept. 4, without change of cars. This train will carry the department commander and staff, and all comrades and their friends who desire to attend the national encampment are cordially invited to accompany on this train.

The following additional aids-de-camp on the staff of the department commander were announced:

E. R. Jones—Post 108, Lake Crystal.
W. B. Henry—Post 88, Osseo.
Lee Cook—Post 88, Osseo.
William H. Cochran—Post 164, Buffalo.
S. F. White—Post 13, Duluth.
S. S. Tenny—Post 143, Wabasha.
Henry M. Hinds—Post 188, New Paynesville.
Andrew Kopp—Post 155, Shakopee.
J. H. Morton—Post 167, Detroit.
Gardner Landon—Post 184, Glenville.
John Baumgartner—Post 145, Farnesville.
N. B. Weymouth—Post 22, Minneapolis.
C. B. Gillman—Post 4, Minneapolis.
J. M. Bonine—Post 152, Dawson.
Elick Ellickson—Post 5, Albert Lea.
Edgar Stacy—Post 121, Zumbrota.
James G. Hamlin—Post 10, Blue Earth City.
Ira G. Pool—Post 68, Minneapolis.

The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court martial of which Comrade C. G. Hunt was president, and Comrade A. W. Guild was judge advocate, of L. P. Plummer Post No. 50, whereby Harry Mendenhall was dishonorably discharged, were approved by Department Commander E. B. Wood, but the sentence was modified to suspension of all rights and privileges in the Grand Army of the Republic for a period of five years, sentence to take effect on date of conviction, Oct. 28, 1897.

SCHOOL BOARD PUZZLES.

It Will Meet Tomorrow to Solve a Few of Them.

The regular August meeting of the board of school inspectors will be held tomorrow afternoon in the superintendent's office.

However, the board will wrestle with other questions equally perplexing. The Mechanic Arts-Central high school consolidation will come up, and an extended hearing of the arguments of the citizens' committee is due.

A successor to Prof. Congdon will be selected, and the board will take some action as to the position made vacant by the resignation of Thomas Mullane, either by electing a successor or abolishing the office, probably the latter.

INDIANS FOR OMAHA.

A Band of Thirty Going to the Exposition.

A band of thirty Blackfeet Indians in war paint and feathers attracted much attention at the Union depot yesterday. They were from the Blackfoot reservation, and were on their way to the Omaha exposition. They were in the care of an agent of the interior department, which is sending them to the fair. They were arrayed in new red blankets, but they did not manifest much interest in their journey.

The Indians came over the Great Northern and went to Omaha on the Omaha road.

TO MAKE PARDONS SCARCER

STATE BOARD WILL INSIST ON REAL REASONS

Attorneys Appearing Before the Board Yesterday With Petitions Were Admonished in Two Cases That Too Many Applications of the Undeserved Sort Were Being Filed, and the Practice Must Stop.

The state board of pardons, at its meeting in the governor's office yesterday afternoon, in no uncertain terms laid down a precedent which will govern future deliberations of that body in its exercise of executive clemency. Unless good and substantial reasons can be advanced why pardons should be granted, the board will promptly deny them. Chief Justice Start made a very emphatic statement to that effect, and the governor and the attorney general seem to share the same views of the matter. In the past the board has been deluged with applications of all sorts of criminals who have but just began to serve their sentence. In the case of Frank Arden, of Ramsey county, who was sentenced to sixty days in the workhouse but three days ago for taking $2 from the till of his employer, Justice Start made his sentiments in the matter known by taking Harvey E. Hall, who appeared for Arden, to time very severely for bringing such a case before the board, when the petitioner pleaded guilty and had only served three days of his sentence. Young Arden returned to his employer the money which had been taken from the till, on the promise that he would be pardoned. The board refused to countenance any such transaction.

Arden's case was not the only one which the board turned down promptly. Albert Thoraldson, who was sentenced from Jackson county June 4, 1898, was refused a pardon. Attorney Nels Quevli, of Windom, appeared for Thoraldson, and he, too, was taken to time for bringing such an application before the board. The defendant was sentenced to the state's prison for four years for grand larceny in the second degree, and previous to that he had been sent to the reform school for a serious offense. Trial judge and prosecuting attorney were unfavorable to the application, and the board could see no reason why the application should be granted.

The application of Herman Smith, of Ramsey county, came up again, and it was continued until the October term. Smith was given a ten-year sentence on the charge of grand larceny. Some of those who know of the case think that the sentence of ten years was unjust, and Chief Justice Start stated yesterday that he was not satisfied with the case, and would investigate it before the next meeting.

The case of Lillie Green, another from Ramsey county, was taken up. Miss Akers, of the county jail, urged the woman's release. She is serving a four-years' sentence for assault in the second degree. Miss Akers was quite put out that County Attorney Anderson did not appear in Mrs. Green's behalf, as he had promised to do.

Miss Akers—I can't understand why Mr. Anderson did not come before the board this afternoon.

Judge Start—You can't understand why? You can't vote next fall.

Miss Akers—Well, I would vote if I could get a chance.

Attorney General Childs was inclined to take a charitable view of Mrs. Green's case, which has been before the board on several occasions, and on the suggestion of Judge Start the matter was referred to the attorney general to investigate.

The sentence of Thomas Carberry, of Freeborn county, was commuted to four years. Carberry was sentenced to five years at hard labor for manslaughter in the second degree. General Childs prosecuted the case for the state at Austin, two years ago, and it is a very peculiar one. Two men became engaged in a quarrel and one struck the other on the head with a heavy instrument. The injured man ran down the street and met Carberry, and called him a foul name. The petitioner struck him on the head rendering him unconscious, and he died the next day. The commutation was granted upon the recommendation of the attorney general, trial judge and prosecuting attorney, as there was great doubt as to whether the blow delivered by Carberry with his fist caused death.

Upon recommendation of the county attorney of Sherburne county and a number of prominent citizens, and in view of the facts in the case of Horace A. Brown, published heretofore by The Globe, Brown's sentence was commuted to six months, although the application was strongly opposed by W. H. Houlton, superintendent of the state reformatory.

The sentence of Arta Tidland, sentenced from Hennepin county March 18, 1897, to state's prison for four years for the crime of grand larceny, was commuted to two years upon the recommendation of the prosecuting attorney and citizens of Minneapolis. Tidland's mother appeared, and the board thought the case one of the few in which the law had been vindicated.

Michael Flemming, of Minneapolis, sent up for burglary in the third degree, was refused pardon.

Upon the recommendation of the reformatory managers the sentence of Howard Perry, from Dodge county, was commuted to three years.

Fred Schumann, of Swift county, was denied a pardon.

The application of John C. Haumesser, of Murray county, met a similar fate at the hands of the board.

Asa Phelps, of St. Paul, had his sentence of six months in the county jail commuted to a fine of $100.

The case of Mary A. Horrigan, of Minneapolis, was continued until the October meeting of the board.

H. Schmelzer, sentenced from St. Paul in 1897, for assault, put in an application and it was denied.

The petitions of John Shore and Eugene Blake, sentenced from Renville county May 24, 1898, to three months in jail for placing an obstruction on the railroad track, were likewise denied by the board.

Supt. Houlton recommended the release of J. A. Pike, a young man serving a sentence at the St. Cloud reformatory, for holding a man up in Minneapolis. He served his time and was paroled. The board suspended the parole.

WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR.

Fred Smith Found Some of the Hard Spots in It.

Fred Smith, a horse dealer, living in Minneapolis, returned to his home yesterday a sadder, wiser and madder man than when he visited this city Saturday afternoon. His sadness was occasioned by the loss of $20, while his accumulation of wisdom resulted from the experience whereby he lost the money, and his anger was due to the refusal of the city attorney to issue a warrant for the arrest of the person he claimed robbed him.

The horse dealer visited the home of a negro woman on Eighth street, near Robert, and while in the dusky siren's company, he claims, she picked his pocket. He reported the case to the police, who directed him to the city attorney to get a warrant. The city attorney thought the evidence insufficient and refused to receive the complaint.

Smith was "sore" over the treatment accorded him at the city attorney's office. He claims positively that the woman "touched" him, and that he could prove he had the money when he entered the house, but missed it as soon as he came out. He did not censure the police, but was incensed at having his request for a warrant refused.

EUCHRE A LA MILITAIRE.

Charming Parties Planned by Mrs. W. F. Tucker.

The important events of the month in society will be the two card parties to be given Aug. 10 and 11 at the home of Mrs. W. F. Tucker. The affairs will be huge military euchres with all decorations and details arranged in harmony with the scheme and the proceeds will be the beginning of a fund for the Woman's National War Relief association, which it is expected will grow out of these two demonstrations. Mrs. Tucker issues the invitations this week, entertaining the married women Thursday and the young women Friday afternoons.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baer celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage with a large reception given last evening at their home on East Robie street.

Sweet peas, roses and ferns were used in the tasteful decorations of the rooms and ices and cakes were served in the dining room. Mr. and Mrs. Baer were assisted in receiving by Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Sharp, Mrs. F. B. Doran, Miss Grace Holmes, Miss Gertrude Holmes and Rev. Mr. Holmes. In the dining room were Mrs. James Lauderdale, Mrs. C. H. Butler and Mrs. Graves.

Mrs. Baer wore a pretty gown of striped black and white silk. Among the guests was a delegation from Commercial Council No. 1414, R. A., including Messrs. Hogreefe, Kinspel, Nowlan, Smith, Mample, Cassen, Kellar, Hardick, Stube, Quickenden, and Forman. Others present were Mr. and Mrs. Withy, Mr. and Mrs. Shane, Mr. and Mrs. Will Doran, Mr. and Mrs Percy Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Lauderdale, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Dr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Doran, Mr. and Mrs. George Doran, Dr. and Mrs. Dampier, Mr. and Mrs. Justus, Mr and Mrs. Chow, Mr. and Mrs. Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. Brayton, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford, Mr and Mrs. Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. Regan, Dr. and Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Montgomery, Miss Riley and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Baer were married in 1873 in Baltimore, by Rev. John Y. Gohlson, and came to St. Paul in 1872. They have two daughters, Miss Florence Eva Baer and Miss Alice Frances Baer.

Mrs. Baer is a member of the Guild of Ascension church, of the Rathbone Sisters, and the Daughters of Liberty.

Society is interested in the moonlight parade of yachts at White Bear this evening. Commodore H. T. Drake is anxious all the yacht club members should turn out and make the event as attractive as possible. The boats will be handsomely decorated and lighted. A late train leaves the lake at 11:50.

A reception will be given Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. J. J. Banks, 655 Cherry street, by the Ladies' Aid Society of Westminster Church. Mrs. Herring, Mrs. Ringer, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Bowsfield will assist Mrs. Banks.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Gibbons chaperoned a party to Four Lakes Sunday.

Mrs. Henry Nickow, of Dayton avenue, entertains this evening for the Misses Doak, of Merriam Park.

Mrs. Charles W. Norquist, of Iglehart street, gives the third of her series of at homes today.

St. Paul Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans, gives its eighth annual moonlight excursion down the river this evening. The Henrietta and barge will carry the party and there will be dancing and other amusements.

St. Agnes Guild of St. Peter's Episcopal Church gives a lawn social this evening on the lawn at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Eddy, on Fourth street, near Maple.

The Ladies' Society of Trinity M. E. Church meets today with Mrs. Gibson, of Beacon avenue.

A midsummer lawn social will be given Wednesday evening by the young ladies of St. Mary's church.

The Ladies' Afternoon Euchre club meets Wednesday with Mrs. F. L. Brainerd, on St. Anthony avenue.

Willard W. C. T. U. holds its annual meeting this afternoon in Clinton M. E. church.

St. Mathew's church people give a lawn fete this evening at Hall and Isabel streets.

The Aid Society of First Universalist Church meets today with Mrs. J. H. Williams, 537 Sibley street.

The Loyal Temperance league holds its annual rally at Como today, beginning at 10:30 o'clock.

A special meeting of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Atlantic Congregational Church will be held today with Mrs. W. W. Lewis, at Euclid View.

Astoria Council No. 5, Modern Samaritans, gives an entertainment this evening in Redmen's hall, on Robert street.

The monthly meeting of the board of managers of the Day nursery will be held this morning.

Star of the Union No. 11, D. of H., will hold an ice cream social and lawn festival Wednesday evening on the grounds fronting the St. Pierre terrace, on South Robert and Colorado streets. All West siders are invited to attend. An orchestra will play during the evening.

Mrs. W. C. Edwards, of Summit avenue, is home from Topeka, Kan.

The Junior Red Cross Society of Dayton's Bluff gave a very well attended and successful ice cream social last evening at the home of Mrs. S. Rogers, 906 East Third street. Refreshments—ice cream, cake and watermelon—were served by the Misses Linda O'Malley, Florence Hishion, Agnes Hansen, Minnie Kurst, Edna Krueger, Lillie Campbell and Dora Miller, while at the candy booth the Misses Mary and Anna Cronquest and Alice Norton presided. The lawn on which the tables were spread was brilliantly lighted by Japanese lanterns. The candy booth was covered with picturesque folds of red, white and blue bunting, while upon the tables was a profusion of cut flowers. About 200 people, many of them friends and relatives of the boys in the ranks, made the Juniors happy during the evening by stepping in for a few moments. The proceeds of the entertainment are to go to the Red Cross society, of which the Juniors are an auxiliary. The little girls meet every Saturday afternoon at the home of one of the members to sew for the Red Cross and have done considerable work.

The officers are: Linda O'Malley, president; Anna Cronquest, secretary; Minnie Lithauser, vice president; Agnes Hansen, treasurer. The next meeting of the Junior Red Cross society will be Saturday afternoon at the residence of the president, Linda O'Malley.

Ceutonia Lodge No. 129, D. of H., gave a lawn social Saturday evening on the lawn adjoining the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Schaefer, on Ross street, which was a very successful affair. About 250 were present. The lawn was lighted with Chinese lanterns. The committee in charge were: Mesdames William Schaefer, Grofhagen, Kanec and Schriner.

Maj. W. C. Handy is home from a visit in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Moore and Miss Lillian Moore leave Wednesday for a two weeks' trip to Yellowstone Park.

Mrs. E. D. Taylor and Miss Bessie Taylor return Aug. 15 from Los Angeles, Cal., where Miss Taylor has been for two years.

W. B. Silvey, of Duluth, is in the city on a business trip.

Norbert J. Mulroony, of 434 Laurel avenue, returned home Saturday after a week's visit with relatives in Winona.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ricketts are at Mackinac island and touring Georgian bay for ten days.

Miss Elenor Hilbert has returned to her home in Winona, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Olga Hilbert.

Mrs. G. Stamm and children leave this week for New Ulm to join Dr. Stamm, who is spending his vacation there.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Walker left last evening for Boston and other Eastern points. They will reside in Minneapolis from Oct. 1.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

F. Stifel to Anna Seeger, lot 9, block 140, West St. Paul Prop	$550
Cora W. King and husband to G. K. Ramona, lots 17 and 18, block 8, King's add	150
G. F. Redington and wife to Ellen C. Riley, part lot 13, block 6, Winslow's add	800
N. J. Vincent to S. Greve, E. ½ of SE. ¼ sec. 3, t. 29, r. 22	2,000
J. T. Million and wife to J. Dale et al., W. ½ lot 21, block 2, E. Rice's fourth add	250
J. B. Schmidt and wife to H. W. Schmidt et al., lots 2 and 3 and 1 and part 1, block 1, Belvidere park	1,000
Rachel McMahon and husband to Sarah E. Thompson, S. 43 feet lot 1, block 9, Nin. & Don. add	1
Total, seven deeds	$4,751

Threw a Stone at a Train.

Walter Jansen, a ten-year-old boy, was locked up at the central station yesterday by Special Officer Doody, of the Omaha road. The lad is accused of throwing a stone from the Sixth street bridge at a passenger train.