THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1898.

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BRANCH OFFICES:

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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

WEDNESDAY'S WEATHER.

Fair; Warmer.

By the United States Weather Bureau.

MINNESOTA—Fair, except thunder showers in extreme eastern portion; warmer; variable winds.

NORTH DAKOTA—Fair; warmer; variable winds, becoming southerly.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Fair; warmer; variable winds, becoming southerly.

WISCONSIN—Thunder showers; warmer in western portion; light, variable winds.

IOWA—Fair, preceded by thunder showers in southeastern portion; warmer; variable winds, becoming southerly.

MONTANA—Generally fair; cooler in central and western portions; southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

The Northwest.

St. Paul	62	Battleford	78
Duluth	64	Calgary	82
Huron	74	Medicine Hat	86
Bismarck	72	Swift Current	78
Williston	78	Qu'Appelle	74
Havre	82	Minnedosa	74
Helena	82	Winnipeg	76
Edmonton	84		

Buffalo	78-86	Montreal	72-78
Boston	76 88	New Orleans	84-90
Chicago	68-78	New York	80-86
Cincinnati	80-86	Pittsburg	82-86

YESTERDAY'S MEANS.

Barometer	29.99
Mean temperature	64
Relative humidity	81
Wind at 8 p. m.	Northwest
Weather	Cloudy
Maximum temperature	69
Minimum temperature	59
Daily range	10
Amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours	.25

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	3.8	0.0
La Crosse	10	3.1	—0.1
Davenport	15	2.6	0.0
St. Louis	30	10.4	—0.2

—Fall.

The river will remain nearly stationary in the vicinity of St. Paul, from now to Wednesday night.

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

ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Anchoria, from Glasgow; Koenigen Louise, from Bremen; Westernland, from Antwerp. Sailed: Cevic, Liverpool; Saale, Bremen.

BOULOGNE — Arrived: Rotterdam, New York.

MARSEILLES—Sailed: Neustria, New York.

MOVILLE—Arrived: Ethiopia, New York.

BALTIMORE—Sailed: Italia, Hamburg.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: Steamer Trave, New York for Bremen.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

GRAND—"Ingomar," 2:30 and 8:15 PM.
METROPOLITAN—Dark.
Base Ball—St. Paul vs. Indianapolis, Lexington Park, 3:45 PM.
Concert Lake Como, 8 PM.
Prof. Gentry's Dog and Pony Circus, Selby Avenue and Mackubin Street, 8 PM.
Lawn Fete, St. Mary's Catholic Parish, Olive and Tenth Streets, 8 PM.
St. Matthew's Parish Fair, Hall and Isabel Streets, 8 PM.
Excursion, Young People's Society of First Swedish Lutheran Church.
School Board Meets, 3:30 PM.
St. Mary's Church Lawn Social, Tenth and Olive Streets, Evening.
Degree of Honor Lawn Social, 458 Maria Avenue, Evening.
"As You Like It," by Janet Waldorf Company, State Fair Grounds, 8 PM.
Memorial Services for Rev. George C. Haddock, Band Stand, Merriam Park, Evening.
Annual Election, Independent Infantry Company, 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.

A Chicago paper asks: "Are theaters circuses?" Sometimes.

Pretty soon the soldier boys will find there is no front to go to.

Anyhow, Garcia, Uncle Sam isn't going to give Cuba to you.

Alabama polled only one-third of its vote. It didn't have to poll any more.

Now the girls are wearing boys' shoes. They have no trouble to get a fit.

An Illinois man willed his teeth to a church. What had he against the church?

Will the veterans of the Cuban war begin to hold reunions about the 1st of September, 1899?

It is stated that mahogany furniture is coming back into fashion. Anthracite coal will also be right in style again after Oct. 1.

Michael J. Dowling, Republican whooper extraordinary, has purchased a Renville drug store. Mr. Dowling is sufficiently effervescent without taking any of his drugs.

What delightful names they have over in China. We hear there is a row on involving Yung Wing, Hou Yu Fen and the Tien Tsin Chin Kiang and Tien Tsin Shanghaikwau railways. There are no casualties yet, though there probably ought to be.

Cant and Conquest.

There are two unpleasant elements which seem to enter largely into the existing war with Spain, so far as this country is concerned, namely, cant and self-consciousness. These are always obnoxious in an individual, and are equally so when swelled to the proportions of a national characteristic. Is there not a little too much babble about the holiness of our cause, the humanitarian spirit controlling our actions, our mission as an anointed messenger of righteousness, civilization, religous liberty and progress, and things of that sort? In all this mist of sentimentalism and gush, are we not drifting out of line with our objective point and parading ourselves before the world as a self-appointed and rather bumptious nineteenth century Minerva, with a feverish breath which suggests intoxication, an eye to the main chance and a huge pouch on the hip in which to store the spoils of conquest?

Just three months ago a squadron of our navy triumphed over a Spanish fleet in among some islands on the other side of the earth. The islands are populated largely by actual barbarians and semi-barbarians. Immediately our highly moral instincts became excited. The fact was recalled that we possessed an exalted record for successfully dealing with savage tribes. Our process is defined as civilizing, and, in a certain way, the definition is justifiable. The formula consists of taking possession of everything belonging to the natives and then disposing of the natives themselves. It is an effective method, and can usually be operated with profit to those engaged in the undertaking.

There is no more reason why the United States should retain possession of the Philippines, on the plea that it is our duty to spread the blessings of political freedom and religious liberty there, than that we should take and retain possession of Ireland. The most powerful Christian church in the world is already dominant in those distant islands. Its representatives are a controlling moral factor in the existing government, and, inasmuch as this war is in no sense a war between religious creeds, it is little short of impertinence on the part of our government to assume to start out upon the work of proselyting the natives. If the missionary field in the Philippines is not open to representatives of the evangelical churches, it is not the duty of the United States to open the field to them. As for the trade of the Philippines, we can enjoy our share of it as completely in the future as we have done in the past, no matter under what flag the islands may be ruled.

Our prime object was the liberation of Cuba from Spanish rule, and along with this announcement came the declaration of our purpose to release from the dangers of starvation the reconcentrados of the island. More than three months have elapsed since war was declared, and this last named purpose has not been fulfilled or realized. Meanwhile, our imagination is excited into picturing the political and spiritual creeds of a community of from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 of semi-barbarians, to whose existence we had previously given no thought whatever, and the starving reconcentrados at our threshold are forgotten or ignored.

It is time that we should be recalled to a sense of our moral responsibility to those among us and near to us. Furthermore, it would be well for us not to sacrifice, in a moment of easy triumph over a weak foe, our well earned national reputation for level-headedness and common sense. Let us cease all this self-adulation respecting our moral worth. Let us cling steadfastly to our original purposes,or throw off our mask of hypocrisy and admit that we have been tempted by the seductive charms of victory into prosecuting a war of conquest. Let us do up thoroughly and well the work we have so generously undertaken in the name of humanity, and rest content in the knowledge of its accomplishment with honor to ourselves and justice to all concerned.

A Symposium on Intoxicants.

The Fifty-fourth congress directed the commissioner of labor to make an investigation into the economic aspects of the liquor problem; but, with a frugality that indicated either that congress yielded to importunity, or that it considered that there were no votes in it, it provided that the expenses of the investigation should be met out of the regular appropriations for the department of labor. Col. Wright presents the results of this investigation in the bulletin of his department for July. He prefaces the matter with a statement of what data an investigation of the economic problem required, and of what data it was impossible to procure. He could not obtain accurate data as to the capital and labor employed in furnishing the agricultural products used in making liquors, nor of the proportion of transportation cost involved; and the remaining data, largely derived from census reports, are accompanied with explanations qualifying their dependability. Even the statistics from the internal revenue bureau have to be taken with ample allowance for duplications. Col. Wright is too careful a statistician to risk his reputation on Mr. Porter's census.

But there is one feature, the concluding one, of his investigation that has a value and an interest. He deemed it within the scope of his inquiry to ascertain from employers information in regard to the use of intoxicants in their relation to employment; what consideration was given by employers to the drinking habits of employes; how far it was a bar to employment and what means employers would suggest to lessen consumption of liquors. To get this information a schedule of questions was sent out to 30,414 employers, of whom 12,114 were engaged in agriculture, 6,673 in manufacturing, 6,582 in mining and quarrying, 3,040 in trade and 2,005 in transportation; 7,025 replies were received, 823 from agriculturists employing 41,355 hands; 3,744 from manufacturers with 1,011,661 employes; 1,188 from miners with 174,806 workmen; 541 from those in trade with 59,337 employes and 729 from those in transportation with 458,764 employed; 5,363 do and 1,613 do not take the liquor habit into consideration in employing men; 3,527 establishments require employes to abstain from the use of intoxicants, either entirely or while on duty, of which agriculturists number 410; manufacturers, 1,737; mining, 632; trade, 178, and transportation 570.

The table containing the replies giving suggestions as to means of lessening the drink habit among employes is interesting, coming as they do from practical business men. Four thousand nine hundred and fourteen establishments are tabulated, of which 1,103 suggest prohibition and 769 the refusal to employ drinking men. Fifty-three would make drunkenness a misdemeanor and the same number would close saloons on Sunday and early week days, while fifty-four think the example of employers would help. Fifty-six would prohibit treating, 159 would abolish saloons, while 445 would regulate them under high license. One hundred and seventy-seven other means, suggested by 1,132 establishments, are not tabulated. Drawing a line between those who rest their remedies on legal enactments and those who have no faith in their efficacy, we find the latter numbering 1,411, or over one-third of all after deducting the 177 establishments whose suggestions are not tabulated. Of these, 769 would not employ drinking men; 180 would rely on education alone; 136 on education, moral and religious; 125 on improved social conditions; seventy-five would remove all restrictions; seventy-two would encourage the use of light wines and beer, while the remaining fifty-four are those who think the employers should set their men an example of sobriety. We regard this portion of Col. Wright's report as the most valuable, as it certainly is the most interesting.

Sir William's Anti-American Letter.

"Canada for Canadians; no Americans need apply," is the pith of a letter written by Sir William Van Horne to the Toronto Globe twelve years ago. Its presentation in evidence before the interstate commerce commission in Chicago was objected to by the counsel of the Canadian Pacific railway. It was admitted, however. It referred to a proposition to obtain a charter for the Cattle River railroad, running from this country into Canada, in which Sir William asserted that the Canadians meant to keep Canada for themselves, and that the interests of the Canadian Pacific required that American roads should be excluded. In accordance with the views of the Canadian Pacific the Canadian government refused to grant the charter.

The spirit underlying all the Canadian Pacific's operations is well illustrated by Sir William's letter. It throws a side light upon the situation which cannot fail to convince the commission that the Canadian Pacific is anti-American in everything.

Rubbing It In.

Had our Republican contemporaries and Republicans generally been a little more considerate, more reasonable, more candid, more willing to admit the truth, at the time when President Cleveland was trying to save the finances of the country from the consequences of foolish fiscal legislation for which the party of his critics was responsible, we might now be less persistent in our reciprocal rubs, occasion for which this "popular" bond issue is furnishing in abundance. Our adversaries gloated in expectancy over their method, they contrasted it so glowingly with the Cleveland method, and it has fallen so flat, not as a loan, but as a "popular" one, that the temptation is irresistible to rub it in. And, down in the silence of their hearts, we doubt not they are admitting themselves that they richly deserve it.

The latest outcropping, indicating the intense "popularity" of the loan, is this little news item:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—In answer to inquiries received from national banks as to whether, after allotment of new bonds to purchasers, the receipts of the treasurer of the United States for deposits made on account of them would be considered as a proper basis for deposit as security for circulating notes of national banks, Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, has ruled that such allotment receipts will not be received as a basis for circulation.

When the books closed on the loan it was announced that no subscription greater in amount than $4,500 would be accepted, so "popular" had been the response. The banks and bankers, syndicates and capitalists, were to have none of the bonds. The plain, common, every-day people had gobbled them all up. Three hundred thousand persons would get them, and, so great was the labor of filling these allotments, it would take several weeks to get the bonds out. Meantime, the notices of acceptance of subscriptions might be used as collateral, the secretary stated, if any of these subscribers had to put them up. And now national banks are asking the comptroller if they cannot use these notices or allotment receipts, instead of the bonds that are to come, as a basis for an increase of bank note issues. Where did all these banks get all these allotment receipts? We are now getting the true inwardness of the popularity of this loan; it is "popular" with the bankers.

MOTHER SHED TEARS

When the Court Ordered Her Child Taken Away From Her.

Judge Brill gave the six-year-old child of Frank Frost, who is suing his wife for a divorce, into the keeping of the child's grandmother yesterday.

The father made application to the court to have the child taken away from the mother. Mrs. Frost lives at 415 East Seventh street and the father had the child produced in court on habeas corpus proceedings. It was shown to the satisfaction of the judge that the mother did not properly take care of the little one and he granted the petition of the father, and committed the little one to its grandmother.

The hearing was had in the judge's chambers, and Mrs. Frost made a scene when the child was taken from her.

An Agent Claims an Injustice.

To The St. Paul Globe:

I notice an item this morning under the heading "Epistles to St. Paul" which does both myself and the St. Paul & Duluth company an injustice. The regular round-trip rate to White Bear on week days is 35 cents, if the passenger returns on the same day. If the passenger returns the following day it is 50 cents. The Sunday round-trip rate is 25 cents. One way straight is 35 cents every day. There is besides a half-fare ticket for children and ministers. The questions I asked are such as I must ask in order to determine the rate. —W. J. Wallace.

A Strong Argument in Behalf of the Canadian Pacific.

From the St. Paul Dispatch.

What The Globe needs, and what should be promptly supplied it by a discriminating probate court, is a commission in lunacy.

Only Five Cases Left.

The five judges of the state supreme court have left the city for their summer vacation. At the last consultation for the summer the court yesterday disposed of the five cases still remaining on the calendar of the April term of court, and decisions will be written in a couple of weeks and mailed to the clerk of the supreme court.

Epistles to St. Paul.

Sam Lowenstein and Harvey Hall do not speak as they pass by. Mr. Hall has taken a position that seems to cast some reflection on the credibility of the colonel. Col. Lowenstein does not like to be doubted. At the congressional convention Saturday Ed Bazille was making a good fellow of himself, and it occurred to some jokers in the party to notify Harvey Hall that he need no longer be a candidate for judge of probate. So they sent a telegram to Mr. Hall which read like this:

"At a caucus of the Ramsey county delegation the entire seventy-five delegates voted in favor of the candidacy of Bazille for judge of probate.

"(Signed) —Sam Lowenstein."

Yesterday Hall met Lowenstein and proceeded to revile him. Sam said he didn't. Hall said he believed that he did. So they parted and they are strangers yet.

Ed Rogers gave George Gerlich a Turkish cigarette and George placed the same carefully in his face and proceeded to carry out a needed sanitary reform in the way of fumigation. He is not up to the Turk quite, and he didn't like the smell of it. He met several members of the gang in the hallway of the city hall and they joked about the cigarette. George boasted that it was Turkish and that he really spent most of his time smoking Turks. When he got Irwin Beaumont alone he asked him about the cigarette, though.

"Don't smoke it," said Beaumont, "they make them of mummy dust and camel's milk." George wanted to know more about the mummy dust and Beaumont enlightened him.

"Mummies are frightfully common in Egypt," he said. "They grind 'em up for snuff and they use 'em for fuel. I remember once I was going from Cairo to Alexandria. The engineer of the train was a friend of mine and I rode on the engine with him. I noticed that they didn't have any coal and that the tender of the engine was loaded with long bundles about the shape of human bodies but shorter. I asked him what they were for and he said for fuel. Then I noticed that when steam would run down a little he would shout to the fireman to pick out one of the earlier kings, remarking that those stiffs of the nineteenth dynasty were still green. Going from one town to the other we burned up seven kings and one princess of the sixth dynasty. Don't try to smoke it, George," he added. "It's a foreign and cultivated taste, and somehow mummy dust always makes me think you're out on a dead one in trying to hold this job"—just at which point Mr. Gerlich got on and chased Mr. Beaumont out of the building.

Fred Schiffmann gave 30 cents for the dog and gave it to Ald. Donahower. He forged a pedigree for the brute, and Donahower spent $7 having the cur fed and trained for hunting. He brought him into town last week and until Saturday was hauling him around at the end of an expensive chain showing him to his friends. The dog didn't seem to know much and had a disposition to put in all of his time washing himself in the city hall fountain—as all tramp dogs do. Last Saturday Donahower took the chain off the beast and took him for a walk. He managed to get the dog to follow him to West Seventh street, where the colored crew was at work putting down asphalt. It was just noon and the coons were sitting about eating lunch. The dog went back to his instinctive habits of stealing his food at once. He sneaked up alongside a large son of Ham who had his lunch in a paper before him. He—the man—looked up from the food for a minute to speak to a friend, and in that instant he lost his grub. Mr. Donahower's dog seized it and made his escape. The laborer chased the dog for ten minutes and Donahower tried to hide. When the fellow came back his friends pointed to Donahower as the probable owner of the dog, and he was given his choice of settling for the lunch or being thrown into the pitch pot. He gave up a dollar and settled with the crowd, and since then he has had two policemen looking for the dog. The carcass of the brute will be expressed to Schiffmann's address, and meantime relations between the alderman and his friend are strained.

CANDIDATE JOHN LIND.

The Minneapolis Tribune made a sad attempt to pick flaws in John Lind's letter of acceptance in an editorial on Monday. Its principal point of attack was the paragraph referring to "shimmer of a proposed imperial policy" of the government. Does the Tribune wish it understood that because Mr. Lind has volunteered into the army he has lost all his personal rights? He has for years been one of the foremost men of this country and has made our foreign policy a special study. Because he sees fit to endorse the resolution passed by the Democratic state convention, is no reason why the Tribune should charge him with "shooting in the rear at the government whose pay he is drawing." There is as much patriotism in Lind's one arm as there is in the entire Tribune make-up.—Swift County Monitor.

Quartermaster John Lind has at last accepted the nomination for governor at the hand of the fusionists, but he says he does not expect to leave his army duties to conduct his campaign in this state, but that he will leave that work to his friends. The nomination was entirely unsolicited and, should he be elected, it will be because the people want him. With two such good candidates for governor as Eustis and Lind the state is certain of having a good man whichever one is elected.—Murray County Herald.

Lind's honesty, patriotism and purity will win for him thousands of votes through the state from men who love those virtues and have so long searched in vain to find them in former candidates. John Lind's position at the front will also have a telling effect upon the voters who believe and know that he has sacrificed much in the cause of his country, and, unlike his opponent, allowed the office to seek him instead of his seeking the office. The contest will be a hard fought one, and with almost equal chances from the start it actually seems as though Lind will win with a handsome majority.—Eveleth Star.

The man who places patriotism above party and business can be trusted in the councils of the state. The reform forces of Minnesota knew the value of Mr. Lind as a citizen and his sterling integrity in office. He is the one man upon whom they could unite as a standard bearer against the plutocrats who have plundered them for a half century. With great unanimity he was put in nomination by three conventions.—Preston National Republican.

MR. LORD MAY REMOVE.

It Is Said He May Succeed President Shepherd at Winona.

Since the resignation of President Irwin Shepherd, of the Winona state normal school, it has been rumored that L. C. Lord, president of the Moorhead normal school, will be selected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Lord has been prominently identified with the educational interests of the state for many years, and his election to the presidency of the Winona institution, while paying no higher salary than he is receiving now, might be considered in the nature of a promotion.

The state normal school board will probably get together some time within the next two weeks to select a successor to president Shepherd, an order that the new president may get the work of the institution well in hand before the beginning of the fall term.

The board has practically decided upon Mr. Lord for the position, by correspondence, and there is said to be a strong probability that he will accept the position.

MICHIGAN EDITORS DUE.

They Will Arrive From the Coast This Afternoon.

The members of the Editorial Association of Michigan and Wisconsin, who are now en route from the coast to their homes, will arrive in this city this afternoon.

Secretary Stine, of the Commercial club, received a telegram yesterday from H. P. Hall at Moose Jaw, saying the excursionists would arrive on the Soo line between 4 and 5 o'clock.

The party will depart from this city at midnight on the Wisconsin Central.

An effort will be made to furnish the visitors with some sort of entertainment during their stay in St. Paul.

TWELVE POLICEMEN LET OUT

MAYOR KIEFER'S FIRST BATCH OF REMOVALS

Lieut. Pendy Heads the List—Other Eleven Are Patrolmen—Fired "for the Good of the Service"—An Effort to Give Them a Chance to Be Heard Is Smothered by Partisan Aldermen.

The long touted changes in the police force were made public by Mayor Kiefer at the meeting of the board of aldermen last evening. The removals came in the shape of three letters, eight patrolmen being named for decapitation in the first, three in the second, and one line officer in the third.

The men whom the mayor removed and the board of aldermen concurred in were:

Lieut. John Pendy.
Patrolman Stephen Fitzgerald.
Patrolman John Newell.
Patrolman John M. Rafter.
Patrolman John Miner.
Patrolman Hans Hanson.
Patrolman James O'Brien.
Patrolman Edward McEllistrom.
Patrolman W. B. Coveney.
Patrolman August Baer.
Patrolman T. C. Johnson.
Patrolman Alexander Perry.

Each of the three letters signed by Mayor Kiefer wound up with the statement that the members had been "removed from the police department of the city for the reason that, in my opinion, the good of the service and the welfare of the city demands such removals, and I respectfully request your concurrence in such removals."

There was considerable sparring when the first communication was read. Ald. Murphy wanted the removals referred to the committee on police, but Ald. Knauft moved that the action be concurred in, and this was seconded by Ald. Sanborn. President Donahower ruled that the motion to refer took precedence, and on the roll cal lthe motion to refer was lost, Ald. Bantz, Bell and Murphy being the only ones to vote for it.

Ald. Bell wanted to hear the names of the patrolmen removed again, and the clerk re-read the first letter containing the names of eight of the dozen who were decapitated.

On the motion to concur in the action of the mayor, Ald. Bell, Bantz and Murphy voted no. Ald. Murphy explained his vote by saying he knew of no reason why the men should be discharged. Some of the officers had been on the force from six to twenty years, and the majority of them had never been called before the mayor, even for a reprimand. All were good and faithful officers and were entitled to a hearing before the committee on police before any action was taken. The vote was announced as seven in favor of the action of the mayor being concurred in and three against, Ald. Kenny not being present.

President Donahower announced that the action of the mayor was concurred in and at the same time requested an opinion from Corporation Attorney Markham as to whether the vote was sufficient to cause the removal of the officers.

Mr. Markham stated that in his opinion only a majority vote was necessary to remove any member of the police force, if this action was requested by the mayor. The corporation attorney read the section from the charter which states that removals by the mayor shall not be in force unless concurred in by a majority vote of all the members-elect of the council.

President Donahower questioned, under the ruling of the corporation attorney, if the council had the power by a two-thirds vote of the members of each body to remove the entire police force without the initiative coming from the mayor. Mr. Markham said under the charter the council could do this very thing, as it provided that any officer could be removed without charges from the mayor by a two-third vote.

Mr. Markham further explained that "the good of the service and the welfare of the city," as mentioned by the mayor, was sufficient cause for removals, and only a majority vote was needed to concur in the action of the mayor.

Ald. Bell, at this point, stated that, after hearing the opinion of the corporation attorney, he was desirous of changing his vote, so that he would be recorded as voting to confirm the mayor in his action.

President Donahower said he had already announced the vote and declared the removals concurred in, and he saw no way in which Mr. Bell could be recorded again on the question.

Corporation Attorney Markham was on his feet in a second and explained that it was the desire of the legal department that there should be no trouble over the removals, and, while he was certain that it took but a majority vote, it would be best to be on the safe side and allow Mr. Bell to change his vote, as with the Sixth ward alderman the concurrence would be made by a two-third vote. Mr. Markham suggested that the vote could be reconsidered and the removals run through again. This was done, although Ald. Murphy voted against the reconsideration. The removal of the eight patrolmen was again voted on, and this time there were but two votes in opposition, these being cast by Messrs. Bantz and Murphy.

The removal of August Baer, T. C. Johnson and Alexander Perry was then agreed to, Messrs. Murphy and Bantz insisting on a motion to refer to the committee on police, which was voted down, and then the action of the mayor concurred in by a vote of 8 to 2.

The removal of Lieut. John Pendy was made after the same red tape had been gone through with.

Lieut. John Pendy was appointed to the force May 18, 1882, as a patrolman and promoted to his present position Aug. 1, 1889. He is now on duty at the Margaret street station.

August Baer was appointed to the force April 1, 1875, and at present is detailed with the patrol wagon at the central station.

Stephen Fitzgerald was appointed Aug. 12, 1881, and is a patrolman at the Rondo street station.

John Newell was appointed March 23, 1883, and is a patrolman at the Rondo street station.

John M. Rafter was appointed April 21, 1887, and is a patrolman at the central station.

John M. Rafter was appointed April 21, 1887, and is a patrolman at the central station.

W. B. Coveney was appointed May 10, 1887, and is a patrolman at the central station.

Hans Hanson was appointed June 19, 1894, and is a patrolman at the Margaret street station.

John Miner was appointed July 2, 1890, and detailed as jailer at the Ducas street station. Recently he was transferred to the central station, and is now doing duty as night jailer there.

T. C. Johnson was appointed Sept. 18, 1882, and detailed as driver of the central patrol wagon. For the past ten years he has been driver of the patrol wagon at Margaret street station.

Edward McEllistrom was appointed Oct. 15, 1894, although he was at a previous date a member of the force and resigned. He is a patrolman at the central station.

James O'Brien was appointed Nov. 1, 1894, and detailed as jailer at the Margaret street station.

Alexander Perry was appointed by Mayor Doran about seven months ago, and detailed as conductor of the Black Maria.

The removals will be sent to the assembly at its meeting tomorrow night, and it is understood will be concurred in. If this is done, the names of the lucky persons who will fill the vacancies will be submitted by the mayor. Under the charter the appointments are only confirmed by the assembly, the board of aldermen having nothing to say except in case of removals.

It was stated by the politicians last evening that the batch of removals was only a feeler, and that thirty additional decapitations would be made within the next few weeks.

RAILWAY CLERKS' PICNIC.

Jobbers Give Assurances of a Friendly Interest.

All the leading jobbers in this city and Minneapolis have notified Secretary Townsend of the Jobbers' union that they will not ship any goods on Saturday, but will refrain from so doing so that the railway clerks may have the full day for their picnic at Frontenac.

The railway offices will be closed and the clerks are very grateful to the officials and the business men who are contributing so largely to their enjoyment.

The entertainment committee held a meeting last evening and made further arrangements for the picnic. In addition to the steamers Henrietta and Vernie Mae they will have tow barges to convey the crowd to the picnic grounds and the Burlington will run three excursion trains Saturday.

The Vernie Mae will leave Minnehaha park Friday evening at 7 o'clock and will touch at St. Paul, where she will be joined by the Henrietta and barge. Orchestras will be on each boat and dancing will be kept up during the entire night. The boats will stop at Red Wing for breakfast and will then continue to Maiden Rock, and then across to Frontenac. During the day the boats will make excursions to points on Lake Pepin.

Otto Adler will cater.

The entertainment committee will meet tonight at the Milwaukee freight office and the general committee will meet tomorrow night at the Great Northern general freight office.

MUST OMIT TWENTY-FIVE

TOO MANY RURAL SCHOOLS APPLY FOR STATE AID

There Are 425 of Them Which Seem Entitled to the Appropriation of $50, but the Appropriation Only Provides for 400 Schools to Share Therein—Supt. Pendergast Will Make the Award.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction Pendergast has just completed a list of rural schools applying for the $50 state aid, and will make an apportionment of the funds at the disposal of the department within the next week.

About 425 rural schools have been recommended by county superintendents of the various counties of the state for this aid, but owing to the fact that the last legislature did not make an appropriation to exceed $20,000 for this purpose, only 400 can receive this assistance from the state.

Mr. Pendergast stated yesterday that he would select 400 of the schools maintaining the highest standard during the year, and submit the names of the remaining twenty-five which might come up to the state requirements to the next legislature, with the recommendation that an additional appropriation be made to enable the state department to treat all rural schools alike.

This recommendation will be in line with other suggestions which will be made by the state superintendent in regard to the matter of state appropriations. There has been considerable of a shortage in the several amounts set aside by the legislature this year, and it is to meet the growing demands of the public schools of the state that these additions will be recommended.

Mr. Pendergast said yesterday that when the school year opened next month there would be at least 100 new school districts organized in the outlying sections of the state.

Mr. Pendergast says the increase in the new school districts which are now being organized as a branch of the present school organizations, shown by the reports of the county superintendents, is larger than in several years past. As the state grows older, more attention is paid from year to year to educational matters, and at present there are 800 or more rural schools which hold eight months' school, and the law only requires a five months' session of rural schools. In but few instances has there been a backward tendency on the part of the rural school organizations, and this year a large number will come in under the graded school law and receive benefits from the state as such.

In a circular, recently issued by the state department and mailed to the county superintendents, the state department called attention to the shortage in the state appropriation and requested that care be used by the local superintendent in making recommendations as a limited number only could be accommodated. Despite this fact the number applying was more than could be assisted under the law.

Mr. Pendergast reports that there has been a tendency in many of the graded school districts to hold two schools, and there was every indication that the next year would see a greatly increased number of graded schools organized from the rural schools.

In speaking of the results obtained from the present system of assisting struggling rural schools, Mr. Pendergast said that the plan was working admirably, and was a wonderful stimulus to the country schools to raise their school to the standard required by the state before this aid could be granted.

A spirited rivalry existed in many cases in the country between the local school districts, and the law had been very satisfactory in working out improvements in the country schools. The fact that a school received this aid gave it considerable prestige among the other schools of the county and the other schools all sought to attain the same standard.

The sanitary conditions of the schools have been greatly improved since the last report of the state superintendent and a substantial number of new rural school buildings have been erected during that time.

Supt. Pendergast returned yesterday from a trip around the state, attending the summer schools. He reports that the schools have without exception been uniformly successful, and with the exception of a slight decrease in attendance they have been more successful than in previous years. The interest manifest has been remarkable, in view of the fact that many of the teachers gave up a portion of their vacations to attend these schools.

Mr. Pendergast visited the St. Cloud Union Summer school, participated in by six counties, and he reports that branch of the work in an equally flourishing condition.

The summer schools and institutes will continue this month and close early in September.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS.

For the Postal Work They Will Be Held in October.

The United States civil service commission announces that an examination will be held for the postal service in this city on some date between Oct. 1 and 15, 1898.

All persons who desire to be examined should apply to the secretary of the board of examiners at the postoffice, for application blanks, and full information relative to the scope of the examination.

Applications on Form 101 must be filed in complete form with the secretary of the board prior to the hour of closing business on Sept. 1, otherwise the applicants can not be examined. Soon after filing applications applicants will be notified as to the exact date of examination.

Bank Returns Are Stamped.

Bank Examiner Kenyon's desk has been flooded during the past few days with returns from state banks, which, under an order recently issued by the state department, were referred to report the condition of their assets and liabilities at the close of business July 16.

Each statement bears a ten-cent revenue stamp. There was some doubt at first whether it was necessary for these statements to bear the stamp, but to be on the safe side Mr. Kenyon has required them in each instance.

AT STILLWATER SEPT. 3

CALL FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION

County Committee Will Confer With Other Democrats at the Swiss Casino Tomorrow Night Relative to the Holding of a Convention for Ramsey—Lincoln League in Hot Water.

Chairman O'Niell, of the Democratic congressional committee of this district, yesterday issued the call for the convention. It will be held at Stillwater Sept. 3. There will be 160 delegates in the convention, Ramsey county being entitled to 122.

The call of the convention will mark the opening up of activity in Democratic ranks, for the issuance of the call alone has at once resulted in the calling of a meeting that is likely to bring out Democrats galore.

Chairman Townley, of the county committee, does not propose that rights or even the wishes of any member of the Democracy shall be disregarded in the party organization this fall, and instead of calling a meeting of the committee alone to call the county conventions, he has called a meeting of the committee for conference with all Democrats who desire to be present. He has given this meeting, which is to be held tomorrow night at Swiss Casino hall, the sanction of an official call, and everybody who desires to be heard in the organization is expected to be present. Mr. Townley made this official call public yesterday:

A meeting of the members of the Ramsey county Democratic central committee is called to be held at Swiss Casino hall, corner Third and Minnesota streets, St. Paul, Minn., Thursday evening, Aug. 4, 1898, at 8 o'clock to direct the calling of the county convention, to be held Aug. 27, 1898, at Market hall, to elect 122 delegates to attend the Democratic congressional convention, at Stillwater, Minn., on Sept. 3, 1898; and, also, to determine the time in September for the calling of the Democratic county convention of Ramsey county to nominate county officers, judges, members of the legislature and all officers to be voted for in the ensuing general November election, and for other purposes.

—John L. Townley,
Chairman Ramsey County Democratic County Committee.

There is a general disposition among leading Democrats to have the convention for the nomination of candidates for county offices held late—about the middle of September is the time most generally favored. If the Republicans call their convention, as now proposed, about the first week in September, the middle of that month will be early enough for the Democrats. The matter will be fully gone into tomorrow night and decided upon, hence the urgency with which Mr. Townley insists on the presence of all Democrats who are interested.

Chairman Rosing has sent out a call for a meeting of the executive committee of the state committee, and the meeting will be held at the Ryan hotel tomorrow at noon. The special business before the committee will be the location of headquarters. There is not likely to be any row over this, as Chairman Rosing will favor St. Paul. The offer of Col. Welz, of the Ryan, to provide headquarters for the committee and rooms for the chairman makes the location of the headquarters here satisfactory to the executive committee generally.

The Republicans who do not happen to belong to the office-holding crowd represented in the membership of the Lincoln club were making things warm for Billy Johnson and the other members who were present at the Monday night meeting, when the committee was appointed to get a vacancy declared in the office of the water board. It was not expected that the action of the club would be published, and no harm would have come to the club in case the committee could have worked in the dark. The publication in The Globe upset this part of the programme, and Johnson, as chairman of the committee, was doing some explaining yesterday. He said he did not want the public to understand that the club intended to do anything beyond settling the question of whether Maj. Bement had a right to a leave of absence. If he did not, then the club wanted a chance at the office.

The following is the official call:

A Democratic congressional convention for the Fourth congressional district, of the state of Minnesota, will be held at the city of Stillwater, Washington county, Minnesota, on Saturday, Sept. 3, 1898, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of placing in nomination a Democratic candidate for congress, to be voted for in said district at the general election in 1898, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before said convention.

All the counties in said congressional district shall hold their respective conventions for the election of delegates to said congressional convention on Saturday, Aug. 27,