THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1898.

We Aim to Be Accurate.

The Globe Prints the Associated Press News.

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BRANCH OFFICES:

New York ....10 Spruce St.
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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 |THOMAS CANTY, Hennepin
Supreme |DANIEL BUCK, Blue Earth
Court........|WM. MITCHELL, Winona

TUESDAY'S WEATHER.

Cooler.

By the United States Weather Bureau.
MINNESOTA—Partly cloudy weather; cooler in southwest portion Wednesday morning; variable winds, becoming northerly.
NORTH DAKOTA—Partly cloudy weather; much cooler; northerly winds.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Partly cloudy weather; much cooler; northerly winds.
WISCONSIN — Showers; fresh southerly winds.
IOWA—Showers, probably clearing at night; cooler; variable winds.
MONTANA—Fair; cooler in southeast portion; northerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

The Northwest.

St. Paul	80	Edmonton	68
Duluth	72	Battleford	64
Huron	82	Prince Albert	60
Bismarck	82	Calgary	66
Williston	80	Swift Current	64
Havre	78	Qu'Appelle	64
Helena	80	Winnipeg	76
Buffalo	78-82	Montreal	78-80
Boston	70-76	New Orleans	84-90
Chicago	80-82	New York	70-78
Cincinnati	80-86	Pittsburg	80-84

YESTERDAY'S MEANS.

Barometer 29.85
Mean temperature 72
Relative humidity 79
Wind at 8 p. m..................Northwest
Weather ....Clear
Maximum temperature 83
Minimum temperature 60
Daily range 23
Amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours 73

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	2.7	—0.1
La Crosse	10	2.2	0.0
Davenport	15	2.0	....
St. Louis	30	8.9	....

—Fall.

The river will change but little in the vicinity of St. Paul from now to Tuesday night.

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

ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Maasdam, from Rotterdam; Bovic, from Liverpool.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Catalonia, Boston.
BREMERHAVEN—Arrived: Barbarossa, New York.
GIBRALTAR—Arrived: Aller, New York. Sailed: Werra, New York.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

GRAND—Henderson Stock company in "The Ironmaster."
METROPOLITAN—Dark.
Concert and war pictures, Lake Como, 7:45.
State normal school board meets Windsor hotel 10 AM.
Stage employes meet Labor hall, evening.
Carpenters' union meets Labor hall, evening.
Horseshoers' union meets Labor hall, evening.

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.

Will Lee as military governor of Cuba make Blanco a reconcentrado?

In California they are singing it: "A hot time in the old town today."

All the rest of Europe sweltered yesterday, but it was a pretty chilly day for Spain.

A Chicago violinist is mysteriously missing. The whole neighborhood is suspected.

For the moment the center of the stage in the world's drama is open to engagement.

In sending out invitations for the great naval review Cervera should be remembered.

America might send a fleet over to Spain just to show them what a real one looks like.

If this kissing business goes on much longer, Hobson will remind himself of the Blarney stone.

If little Alfonso includes emperor of anything among his titles, now is the time to cut it out.

The czar is overlooking a point if he imagines that worms have a monopoly of the turning business.

Now England is after Li Hung's yellow jacket. The old Celestial has a hard time with his wardrobe.

The hitch in that steel combination is over the question whether it should be spelled with two e's or an a.

Spain, the dispatches say, has no illusions, and not much of anything else might truthfully be added.

"When Johnny Comes Marching Home" will not be a Republican campaign song in Minnesota this year.

Evidently, all Porto Rico needs to be thoroughly Americanized is a boodle council at Ponce and a "machine."

The Duchess of Aosta would do well to remember the fate of Mr. Hooley, and not indulge in too much ballooning.

Mrs. Wilmerding ought not to lack employment so long as horrible examples are in demand for temperance rallies.

Federal troops will be more welcome in Tennessee and Kentucky than they were the last time they arrived in force.

Boss Platt's programme provides nominally only for Tracy and Depew, but it is safe to assert that Mr. Platt's future is not neglected.

The young women of this country are evidently going to be pretty busy reading letters in the next few days. Santiago advices say that 27,000 pieces were mailed from that point July 29 and Aug. 1.

The Storage of Wheat.

The season of the year is present when the farmer desires to market his grain either in small or large quantities. The standard elevator, which represents either some great system or the individual of larger growth, has long been recognized as the place of deposit for the contributions which the farmers have had to make of their harvests in the past. The elevator of itself is a very interesting object on the landscape, in any town which the ordinary traveler approaches. But there is a more silent and economical way of storing wheat in grain warehouses which has grown up in the Northwest. The American Elevator and Grain Trade calls attention to one of these particular warehouses, the dimensions of which are 30x60 feet in the floor, 16 feet high, with a capacity of about 14,000 bushels. Such an elevator affords ample storage for the farmer who wants to carry his product to the railway station in small lots, waiting for the possible advance in price that may come along during the colder months of the year. These institutions are conducted on an inexpensive scale, and the hire for space is not excessive. In South Dakota these storage warehouses have proved very successful.

Another thing, in connection with the shipment of grain, is the absolute loss from the wastage of grain through cars that are not fit to be in the service. Why should a farmer be required to load his wheat in a car through the cracks of which should seep, from the point of consignment to the point of delivery, several bushels of grain? Nothing can be gained by the railway company by such a process of transportation. They should be required to furnish cars that do not possess a single leak. Every grain of wheat is of value both to the shipper and to the transporter. This feature is one which has often been reverted to, but the railway companies have absolutely refused to pay any attention to the reasonable demands for cars so compactly constructed that not a single grain of wheat could escape. The American Elevator and Grain Trade, to which reference has above been made, has called attention in a very substantial way to the needs of reform in this connection. "A great many of the large cars are so lined inside," says the journal mentioned, "that quite a lot of grain will work between the weather-boarding and the side of the car; and unless the parties who unload the cars are very careful to see that this is all removed, there would be a loss in this direction. The writer has seen quite a number of cars that have been unloaded, and he feels sure that there was at least five bushels of grain left in the cars."

Now this loss is apparent to every one who is obliged to ship grain; and it is quite unnecessary, if proper precautions are taken, firstly, by the railway companies who supply the cars, and secondly, by the shippers, who ought to insist upon the supply of proper vessels in which to forward their merchandise to market.

It is a small matter either way, and yet it is a very important matter, and one that should command the attention not only of the shipper, but the producer, inasmuch as both are interested in the outcome and value received.

The idea of a small warehouse system in the Northwest, for the gathering in of wheat at the end of the harvest, is one that ought to receive general attention. The farmer ordinarily has a hard row to hoe. He must stand squarely up against the elements of nature, in the line of storm of almost every kind. When he reaches the harvest time his hands are full, and when he gathers his crop he should be provided with a convenient place of safe deposit for it. These smaller warehouses of the Northwest provide these means of storage. They are inexpensive in their construction and conduct, they are profitably carried on by those who are identified with such enterprises, and they are of great value to the producer in the long run.

At Pago-Pago, in the Samoan group, this government will give an early definition of what an American coaling station should be. Piers, sheds and loading appliances are needed, and plans have been called for with a view to pushing the work of construction as rapidly as possible.

The work will be given to San Francisco firms in order to facilitate the beginning of operations with the least delay, and a ship loaded with steel spiles, machinery and appliances for completing the station will sail just as soon as they can be got on board.

The specifications and plans were finished last week by the bureau of yards and docks, and as a survey was made several years ago for the site, the government will accept this, and the department expects to have the station in readiness for use within six months from the time the operations begin. The pier will be located where there will be a depth of not less than thirty-five feet at mean low water and in a well protected harbor, free from the influences of the surf and presenting a safe anchorage for warships in the heaviest winds that blow in that region. The provisions for loading the ships will be the most complete adopted by the navy at any of its home ports, and its accommodations for coal will be equal to about 10,000 tons. Immediately on the station being established, large consignments of coal will be shipped from this country for the use of naval ships touching at Samoa and for reshipment, if necessary, to vessels of the Asiatic station. The right to establish such a station was conceded to this country some time ago. What a pity we had not contented ourselves with a similar right granted us in Hawaii.

AMONG THE EXCHANGES.

Says the New York World of the platform utterances of the Missouri Democrats: The flat-footed opposition to the acquisition of the Philippines, while insisting upon all needed coaling stations and harbors, showed equal courage and sagacity. This is the policy foreshadowed in the terms of peace. It will command the approval of the senate and of the country. And thus far not one Republican convention has openly favored the acquisition of these islands. The Missouri Democrats are to be congratulated upon having the courage of their convictions as to the war settlements.

The frequent robbery of poor boxes in New York churches has led the authorities of the church of the Paulist Fathers to adopt a new device. Where the poor box used to be is now the cap of a heavy metal pipe that leads down into the basement. In the cap is a slot where coins are inserted. Once deposited they rattle down the pipe into a receptacle in the basement, safe from the sudden attack of sneak thieves.

The New York Evening Post says: In the confusion of tongues regarding Porto Rico and the Philippines we perceive no demand for the annexation of Cuba, although this island, regarded as a cash possession, is worth more than all the other material objects involved in the war. It is a rich and beautiful country, and can be made as salubrious as any in the world. It is a civilized country, and it lies at our doors. We have large interests in it and our trade with it is large and will soon be enormous. Yet we went to war with Spain under a solemn promise not to annex the island, or to do anything with it except to restore peace and leave the inhabitants free and independent. That promise must be carried into effect, and it will be all the more gratifying if we have the co-operation of the Cuban insurgents to that end instead of their hostility.

Among his possessions Grover Cleveland has a fine farm near Princeton, N. J., and at the solicitation of a former student of Princeton university he has set aside sixty-five acres as a school farm for boys from the city slums.

There will be no suggestion of the average juvenile reformatory in connection with this plan for saving bright boys who would otherwise grow up in an atmosphere of vice and crime. Instead of confining the boys to one large building, so suggestive of a penal institution, cottages will be erected and occupied by small groups of the boys. The belief is that the farm soon will be self-sustaining, as it is desired to avoid all appearance of charity.

A number of other practical men are associated with the movement, among them public educators, who will see that the boys receive sound educations.

The widow of the late Robert Louis Stevenson and married children, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Osbourne, and Mrs. Isobel Strong, recently made a visit to Edinburgh, where they were interviewed by a representative of the Edinburg Evening Dispatch. One of the first questions propounded to the Stevenson-Osbourne-Strong group was, "What about the old house at Samoa?" To which Mrs. Lloyd Osbourne replied, "Well, of course, my mother has it still on her hands. We would like to sell it; and, as a matter of fact, we have got numerous offers for it. But we don't want to throw it away; and if a suitable price is not obtained why we will just let it stand. But I think it is very likely we shall part with it soon. I left Samoa about fifteen months ago, and my mother and sister about seven months ago. The principal object my mother had in coming to this country was to assist Mr. Sydney Colvin, who, as is pretty well known, is writing the life and editing the Letters of Stevenson. We have been in London for some time on this mission. You can quite understand that many delicate questions arise in connection with the publication of letters which were written to private friends. Susceptibilities might be ruffled and feelings injured, unless the greatest care were taken; and Mr. Sydney Colvin is naturally very glad to have the assistance of Mrs. Stevenson in the task of selection."

"When will the 'Life and Letters' be published?"

"Well, it is hoped they will be brought out in the end of 1899. They will be published by Methuen in this country in two volumes, and will consist of 120,000 words of the life and 240,000 of the letters. I don't know if you have heard that Scribner has secured the right to publish one-third of the letters, before they appear in book form; and the first of them will appear in that magazine in January next, and the series will go on until the end of the year."

The king of Sweden sets aside every second Tuesday on which any one of his subjects may call on him. The only formality required is to send in one's card, the visitors being received when their turn comes in the order of arrival.

The situation in which England finds herself in the Chinese controversy is very clearly described by a writer in the Contemporary Review for August. The cardinal fact of the whole situation in the far East is that if the programme that England has laid down is to be carried out and not abandoned with much humiliation, she stands committed to an immense future empire in China. As Lord Salisbury has said, the English government does not ask for cessions of Chinese territory or seek to engage in commercial ventures. But the English government will support its subjects when they engage in these speculations, and it is in precisely this way that the dominion of England has been enlarged. First the English trader, and then, when the natives of the countries which he penetrated turned on him, the English soldier. This has been the history of the English empire in India, and this will have to be the history of the British empire in China if the policy which has been announced is to be carried out. The "understanding" with the Chinese amounts in effect to a British protectorate of the great Yangtse valley, comprising nearly three-sevenths of China proper, and supporting a population estimated to number 185,000,000. It is conceivable that if the Chinese government were capable of efficient action, it might accept the protection of England, and in that event a successful resistence might be made to the aggressions of other powers. But the Chinese government is thoroughly rotten, the Manchu dynasty effete, and the indications are that the English protectorate is not desired. In India, after the French were driven out, England had a free hand, and has had to meet only internal opposition. In China the case is very different. To maintain a Chinese empire is going to be much more of a task than to maintain an Indian empire, and those who have England's prosperity most at heart may well tremble at the task which the jingoes are laying out for her.—New York Evening Post.

Ex-President Harrison will make several speeches, it is announced, during the Indiana campaign, which will be opened by the Republicans on Sept. 10.

A story is told of Prince Bismarck when he visited London as far back as 1843. He was taken by his entertainers to the noted brewery of Messrs. Barclay & Perkins, as was a certain Austrian general on another memorable occasion. His reputation as a beer drinker had preceded him, and his hosts presented him with an enormous tankard of old ale. The size of the breaker conveyed a challenge, which the young champion of the Prussian Junkers was not slow to accept. This is his own account of what followed, as told by him to Sir Charles Dilke: "I seized the tankard," said he, "and I thought of my country and drank to Prussia, and tilted it till it was empty. Then I thanked my entertainers—courteously, I hope—and succeeded in making my way as far as London bridge. There I sat down in one of the stone recesses, and for hours the great bridge went round and round me."

The New York Herald says: Prince Herbert met all the emperor's overtures with firm dignity, and to all his imperial demands for a Berlin funeral and a burial in the cathedral and the rest he opposed his father's simple wishes. And the wishes of the dead chancellor have prevailed against the demands of the living kaiser.

Sir William Fraser, of Edinburgh, has left all his property, valued at over $500,000, for charitable and educational purposes. The sum of $125,000 is to be devoted to building houses for indigent families, preferably authors and artists. The university library receives $50,000, two-thirds of which is to be devoted to an increase of the salaries of the officials.

The New York Sun says: The Hon. William B. Allison is a good man and most useful member of the senate, but if any senator is to be on the peace commission, the committee on foreign relations is the natural and also the best source to draw from. Its chairman, the Hon. Cushman K. Davis, would make an admirable peace commissioner.

A NEW AGENCY.

T. P. Roberts Now a General Advertising Agent in Chicago.

From the Newspaper Maker.

Theodore P. Roberts, one of the best known men in the advertising business in this country, has started a general advertising agency with headquarters in the Boyce building, 114 Dearborn street, Chicago. He starts with the business of Sears, Roebuck & Co., a concern that spends nearly half a million dollars annually and uses a large number of mediums for reaching mail order trade. Other lines are now under negotiation so that the new agency is already assured of financial success.

"Dick" Roberts, as he is familiarly known, has for years borne the reputation of standing at the head of the list of expert "estimate men." He is able to quote from memory the rates, size, circulation, standing and general qualities of almost every publication of any importance. He has occupied important positions with the Rowell agency, J. Walter Thompson, New York and Chicago National Advertising company and other concerns and has had a wide range of experience in dealing with advertisers and newspapers.

The new agency has abundant capital, which, combined with Mr. Robert's experience insures success.

Epistles to St. Paul.

A pair of doves with two of their offspring made a dozen of the city fathers forget their business and the affairs of the city yesterday afternoon. An assembly committee was meeting in one of the anterooms of the council chamber. Just across the alley that divides the court house from the jail, ten feet away, there is a ledge under the eaves of the jail that has been the home of a pair of pigeons, not always the same pair, for years. It is well sheltered, and is a favorite place with the pigeon kind for the rearing of families. This year a pair of pigeons have occupied the old nest, and have raised already two pair of young birds. They have another family about three weeks old in training now.

While the committee was in session yesterday afternoon the old birds were engaged in trying to teach their young something of the world. The male bird had carried up to the ledge a good-sized bundle of provisions in the form of several heads of oats, evidently brought from a considerable distance. The mother bird pushed the little ones out of the nest in the corner, and well out to the edge of the ridge. The male bird enticed them with the oats. They ran after him piping shrilly enough and flapping their wings, but they made no attempt to fly from the ledge. Occasionally one of them would flap after the old bird with such vigor as to raise itself off the ledge, and thereupon was permitted to pick off a kernel or two. The committeemen noticed a newspaperman watching the doves, and for a while the public business was allowed to take care of itself.

The nearness of bird nature probably made the politicians feel something of tenderness for a minute. They were Republicans, though, and it didn't last. Within two minutes after the old birds flew away the committee had with perfect equanimity proceeded to paralize the hopes of a man who was trying to work on their feelings for a $300 claim.

—The Philistine.

Activity and Good Prices for Live Stock.

To the Editor of Bradstreet's.

Sir: Although St. Louis is not the largest cattle market in the Southwest, there is enough handled through this market to make cattle one of the factors in the commerce of the city. During the year 1897 the number of cars sold in this market amouneted to 63,071, and the receipts from Jan. 1, 1898, to July 1, 1898, are very few less than the receipts during the corresponding period last year. The shortage this year, if there is any at this market, is due to the lateness in grass-cattle arrivals from the Indian territory and small supplies received from Texas in May and June. Whatever deficiency exists may be made up within the next few months, as supplies are rapidly increasing. Marketing of cattle during the next three months is expected to equal or exceed previous records, in numbers if not in actual pounds. The general shortage of marketable cattle, so long expected, has not appeared, the combined receipts of all Western markets so far this year being equal to those of last year, so far as the numbers are concerned.

Native beef cattle are now selling actively at the best prices in several years, the basis being about $5.50 to $5.60 for top steers of from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds, with plenty of sales of light cattle at $5 to $5.40. This will indicate an advance of about 50 cents per 100 pounds over July of last year. Texas and Indian territory cattle are now coming into the market very freely, and prices for cows and heifers of this grade are also about 50 cents per 100 pounds higher than at the same time last year, and steers range from 70 to 90 cents higher. With cattle arriving rather inferior in condition and quality, actual prices have not been better in the summer, excepting in the year 1882, when values for a time were exceedingly high. The prospects appear good for maintaining values of the better class of cattle, but heavy runs of grass cattle, which seem apparent, may reduce the price of such inferior offerings.

Hogs are selling at moderate values, and yet are 50 cents per 100 pounds higher than last year. Sheep are 25 or 30 cents lower than a month ago, but are decidedly above the average values of the past four years. Horses and mules are also selling at from $5 to $15 per head above the average July prices. All of the above would indicate that the breeders of live stock are experiencing a period of substantial remunerative values, yet the opinion of different dealers varies widely as to the possibility of these prices being permanent. Many of the large ranchmen in the Southwest, as well as in the West, feel very hopeful over the situation, and, although they have sold very freely this season, their stocks are little diminished, as they seem to have a view to maintaining their plants as a permanent investment, believing that prices will be maintained. There is scarcely a ranchman in the West who has not made a large percentage on his investment during the past two years, many having almost doubled their money during that time.

—L. T. T.

St. Louis, Aug. 6.

Notice to Clergymen.

A young man in Minneapolis would kindly ask to occasionally be remembered in the prayers of every clergyman under whose notice this request may come, that he may see a matter, about which he has been praying for the past eighteen months, in the light which God would give him, and that he may stand true to his convictions.—(The above notice was received last night with this request: "Will you kindly put this notice in your paper for a day or two."—Ed. Globe.)

Robbed by Boys.

That latest train robbery in Missouri is said to have been the work of five boys, none of whom is over 18. Most of the train robberies nowadays, however, are perpetrated by boys, as anyone knows who has ever tried to buy anything on a train.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Incomplete Annals.

"See here, Lucy, in your war scrapbook you've left out the hottest part!"

"What?"

"The speeches made by our congressmen before war was declared."—Detroit Free Press.

Political View of It.

Perhaps Mark Hanna would like to know whether the Philippines would go Democratic or not before expressing an opinion as to their future.—Chicago Record.

Brickbats and Bullets.

The war news will be missed, but the political campaign will soon be open. Brickbats are sometimes as exciting as bullets.—Boston Herald.

Doves and Olive Branches.

If you have any pictures of Peace, now is the time to dust them off and hang them in the parlor.—Atchison Globe.

She Did What She Could.

It seems to be generally conceded that Miss Arnold is the girl who made St. Louis famous.—Galveston News.

That Remnant of a Navy.

Admiral Camera is in some doubt as to whether his fleet is to nucleus or merely a relic.—Washington Star.

Bicycle Had Been Stolen.

August Johnson was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing a bicycle belonging to George Alden, a boy living at 623 Eleventh street. Nels Nelson was also arrested in connection with the case, but is said to be wanted only as a witness.

The bicycle was stolen from in front of the Golden Rule a week ago. Yesterday Charles Rohe, who sold the wheel to Alden, saw Nelson riding the bicycle on St. Peter street. He stopped Nelson and called a policeman. Nelson claimed to have borrowed the wheel from Johnson. When arrested Johnson said he bought the wheel from a strange boy for $2. The case will be adjusted today in the police court.

In Woman's Realm.

THE PRESS AND THE CLUB.

Can the Club Be Exclusive and Still Be Progressive?

As the season for club activity draws nearer, the discussion of the relation of the club to the press grows keener. A new impetus was given to the debate by the Denver biennial. Says the Inter Ocean's club woman:

The variety of opinion expressed upon the relation of the press to the club and the value of the first to the last gives some idea of what club women feel themselves to be doing. The infallible index to her intelligence and the test of a liberal mind is the attitude assumed toward the press by any club member. The test of the usefulness—one may almost say the desirability—of a club lies in the spirit displayed toward its public through the newspaper. Those clubs which are of the broadest service to a community, and which best fulfill the mission for which they were created, are first with their news to the reporter. The apathetic demeanor of the club which seeks to keep to itself its concerns is not at all in accordance with the altruistic principle upon which the federation exists. Those organizations that realize themselves to be a part of the body social and which take cognizance of the fact that in order to make their work effective they must make it understood are the ones most successfully filling the true club field.

The "exclusive" club forgets perhaps that the greatest women in the movement, from its earliest inception, have stood out strongly for newspaper "reflection" of their views and work. These women see the value in it, and admit no debate of the question. They know that without the aid of the press of this country the enormous growth which has been so far accomplished could not possibly have materialized in a much longer period. The thought that was latent, expressed perhaps simultaneously at vast distances, needed the stimulation that was derived from the press. How, without newspaper expression, could this widely scattered thought have become unified and have taken form in the manner it did and in the same length of time? Women of the West felt the pulse of women in the East through newspaper expression and nothing more. What might have been lost or impaired was preserved and strengthened, and not the least good office which the newspapers performed was the encouragement they lent in all dignified phases of woman's club work.

Mrs. Towner, of the Midland Monthly, thus expressed herself on the subject before the convention:

"We, as club women," she said, "would be ungrateful indeed if we did not acknowledge our indebtedness to newspapers. To numbers of women in our land came the thought, almost simultaneously, that association for self-culture, mutual assistance and the righteous stimulation of society was a necessity. But as individuals they were lost amid the crowd, until the press voiced the thought, spread far and wide the idea, and these widely separated minds, which had long sought each other in darkness, at length met and united, and the result is shown in this magnificent meeting here today. For these reasons we would be unjust indeed did we not acknowledge our indebtedness to the press."

A New Phase of the Work.

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Buffalo, N. Y., has on its board of officers a committee on employment. While the whole report is interesting as an indication of what a well conducted co-operative bureau may do for a community, yet this employment committee's statement deserves special mention. The chairman says:

Since the union's organization this branch of work has steadily increased. It reaches outside of our own city in many directions. Calls come from suburban towns for housekeepers, nurses, seamstresses, etc., to which we are always glad to respond.

Our list of fraudulent firms, furnished and investigated by the Boston union, is useful in our work. From time to time they kindly send us lists of new firms, as they investigate them, and in this way we are able to protect the poor woman who is tempted to risk her few dollars by the alluring advertisements of "work at home."

Prompt attention is given to all applications of employer and employe; references are required and as far as possible investigated.

The number of applicants seeking work for the year ending May 1, 1897, was 1,002; of this number 817 were given employment.

The Gems of Royalty.

When a London dealer in precious stones is commanded to Windsor or Osborne he finds in the queen a very shrewd and intelligent purchaser. She knows diamonds like an expert and buys like one. She owns a marvelous green diamond that has never been set, and she has at her fingers' end the history of every notable stone in Europe now in the possession of royalty.

Queen Margaret of Italy owns next to the ex-Queen of Hanover the finest necklace of pearls in existence. She does not, like her deposed majesty of Hanover, possess a six-foot string of these lovely beads, every one an absolute match in shape and color, but so extensive and so precious are her pearl ropes that her maids are obliged to wear a portion of the collection all the while, in order to assist the queen in keeping the gems pure, lustrous and healthy by constant contact with warm human flesh. It is King Humbert who buys the pearls for his wife, and he is, like Queen Victoria, an expert in jewels.

The Queen of Austria owns the greatest emerald in the world and a necklace of emeralds that is quite unrivaled. They, like Margaret of Italy's pearls, are now crown property. The Empress of Russia wears next after Queen Victoria the largest diamond and rubies of surpassing splendor, but all of these belong to the nation, though the rich and most varied aggregation of precious stones are owned by the Russian church. Not all the queens of Europe own jewels to half the value of those set in the statues, crosses, altars and vestments at the cathedrals of Moscow or St. Peterburg.

That quiet, domestic lady, the queen of Dresden, enjoys the ownership of four sapphires equal in size and beauty to the one that glows in the crown of England, and the favorite wives of the shah of Persia and the sultan of Turkey wear turquoises, the like of which no Western queen can boast. Mrs. Langtry at one time owned the most perfect set of turquoises in Europe, but her necklace and bracelets were sold at length and the finest stones came to America. The Duchess of Westminster still wears, however, the largest flawless turquoise owned by any private individual. The Duchess of Sutherland possesses the only complete necklace of black pearls, and it is said by jewelers that Mrs. Potter Palmer's star of sapphires is still unrivaled.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Modern Grandmothers.

You "wonder where they've gone to, those
grandmothers of yore,
With such quaint old nursery jingles that
we always cried for more,
With their spectacles and aprons, and their
ruffled muslin caps,
And their puffs of snowy hair, and their
broad enticing laps?"

Why, they've gone, dear, with the children
of those old and happy days,
When little ones were little ones, in thoughts
and acts and ways,
When everything was different and simpler
lives were led.
Those days are gone, "the times have changed," with that the whole is said.

The grandma of the "modern child" must
crimp and talk and dress,
If not, I fear, the modern child might love
her grandma less,
For lads and lassies of these days are critical, I ween,
With a grandma of "ye olden time" they
wouldn't once be seen.

But, after all, beneath the dress, and this
we won't forget,
That grandma's grandma, now as then, her
love is ours yet.
And if the children turn to her, demand her
love and care,
They'll find that underneath it all the grandma's always there.

—F. S. A. in Boston Transcript.

ODDITIES BY THE WAY.

The story goes that when members of Queen Victoria's family or any others of high degree visit London and occupy apartments in Buckingham palace, "by invitation," they pay their board just like common folk in a first-class hotel. This prevents the sovereign lady from having too much company. The independence it gives some of the royal guests is not wholly appreciated by them, but as the queen early in her reign determined on this economical course, her subjects cannot complain of her extravagance. It is a very expensive piece of pleasure, being a guest of royalty, and even the queen's own children must pay their way out of their allowance when not directly under her roof.

Mase Takahashi, a Japanese woman, is the business manager of the Shimpo, the oldest Japanese newspaper in Hawaii. This paper has a circulation in the Japanese colonies throughout the world. Mase Takahashi is the wife of the proprietor of the Shimpo. She speaks English and Hawaiian. Doubtless this publication is more successful in Hawaii than a like issue might be in Japan, where, it is said, the journalist keeps on the verge of starvation and suicide. Literature says that the journalist in Japan is badly paid, and that the struggle for existence in its ranks is exceedingly bitter. A Japanese reporter commands a salary averaging from £2 to £3 per month. An editor earns hardly £5.

Miss Helen Jenynge, a singer, finds recreation in taming and training butterflies. The idea occurred to her several years ago, but her scientific friends declared it impossible. She began the task, however, and at first met with repeated failure. Some of the butterflies pined and died in captivity; others lost none of their wild instincts. Success at last crowned her efforts, and last summer she owned nearly 100 trained butterflies.

SHARP'S CLOSE CALL.

He Is Carried on the Shaft of a Runaway.

Suspended in space, at the end of one of the shafts, between which a runaway horse galloped over the Wabasha street bridge yesterday afternoon, Warren Sharp, living at 201 East Roble street, had a narrow escape from death. He was carried helplessly along in the perilous position a distance of 100 feet, when the runaway was stopped by Capt. Furgeson, of fire department headquarters. Mr. Sharpe was badly hurt, but it is believed escaped without dangerous injury. His body was painfully bruised where he was struck by the horse's hoofs, and his face was cut in several places.

Mr. Sharp was riding a bicycle when the accident happened. The fact that he was emulating the "scorcher," bending low over the handlebars in pedaling up the incline of the bridge, doubtless saved his life. The runaway came upon him from the rear. He had no intimation of danger and was directly in the animal's path. The horse swerved slightly as it reached the bicyclist and the shaft, just grazing Mr. Sharp's back, ran under his coat, coming out of the garment at his shoulder. Had he been sitting up straight he would doubtless have been impaled. As the horse dashed on Mr. Sharp was lifted clear of his wheel and borne, dangling from the shaft, with the runaway. With the knees of the horse striking him at every jump, he was carried in this position until abreast of a street car, upon which Capt. Furgerson was riding, when the fireman jumped from the car and stopped the horse.

When released from his dangerous position Sharp's face was bruised and bleeding, and it was thought he was seriously hurt. It was found, however, that no bones were broken, and he shortly recovered from the shock sufficiently to be taken home.

The runaway horse belongs to M. N. Weber, the sign painter. The animal became frightened at a street car and got beyond control of the driver.

BOY MAY DIE, TOO.

Adolph Wedebrand Was Delirious From His Burns Last Night.

Adolph Wedebrand, the eight-year-old boy who was badly injured in a gasoline stove explosion, in which his mother, Mrs. Carl Wedebrand, was burned to death at 220 State street Saturday morning, is in a dangerous condition at the city hospital, where the physicians said last evening that he might not recover.

The boy was badly burned about the head and upper porton of his body. He is also believed to have inhaled the flame. Hopes were entertained for his recovery when he was taken to the hospital, but he became much worse last evening, lapsing into a delirious condition which necessitated restraining him in bed. He later became unconscious.

Another child of the family, Catherine, a ten-year-old daughter, whose clothing was also set afire in the explosion, escaped with painful burns about the left arm. She was improving yesterday, and it is said will recover.

REUNION OF THE SIXTH.

Veterans of the Civil War Arrange to Meet Again.

Survivors of the Sixth Minnesota volunteer regiment met in the municipal court room last evening to arrange for the entertainment of visiting members of the regiment, who will attend a reunion in this city Wednesday, Sept. 7. The reunion will be held in the hall of representatives at the state capitol. There will be formal exercises at 10 o'clock in the morning, and it is purposed by local members of the regiment to tender their comrades a banquet in the afternoon.

Those at the meeting last evening represented Companies A, E and G, which were raised in this city. G. M. Brack was selected as chairman of the evening, when the subject of entertainment was fully discussed. It was planned to have a banquet for the members of the regiment and their wives, the spread to take place in a grove or yard, if the weather was pleasant. Otherwise the old soldiers will be feasted at Garfield post hall, Sixth and Seventh streets. Daniel Crego, of Company H, and John Way, of Company G, were appointed a committee of arrangements. Another meeting will be held next Monday evening.

There are about 250 survivors of the regiment, of whom between forty-five and fifty reside in this city.

BATTERY A IS READY.

Will Leave for Camp Lakeview Thursday Morning.

Battery A, as part of the First battalion of the state guard, will go into camp at Lake City with Battery B, of Minneapolis, Thursday. Members of Battery A met at the armory last evening, when arrangements were made to leave for Lake City at 7 o'clock Thursday morning.

The local battery has no captain at present and will leave under the command of First Lieut. Larson. The vacant office will be filled at camp. Lieut. Larson, it is said, is the only candidate for the captaincy and will undoubtedly be chosen. Second Lieut. Bert Allen is said to be slated for the first lieutenancy, while M. N. Groh and William Keller are candiates for the position of second lieutenant.

Military Storekeeper Converse will take the camp equipment to Lake City today.

Cahill Waits in Jail.

Clarence Cahill, arrested for an alleged attempt to extort money from Edward Hart, an Omaha conductor, denied his guilt in the police court yesterday, and secured a continuance until Friday. The original charge of extortion was changed to blackmail. Cahill claims he was acting innocently in the meeting with Hart for another person. He was unable to furnish bail, and was committed to the county jail.

Missed Her Pocketbook.

H. Blumenthal, claiming to be a canvasser, was arrested yesterday on the charge of larceny. The complainant in the case is Mrs. Mary Davlickme, living at 325 Colburn street, who claims that a pocketbook disappeared from her house while Blumenthal was in the place. The purse contained $1.80.

Blumenthal denied the charge when arraigned in the municipal court, and secured a continuance until today.

To Revise Course of Study.

The State high school board, consisting of the governor, president of the state university and the superintendent of public instruction, will meet late this month and go over the course of study now in vogue in the high schools, with a view of making the system more effective. It is not thought that any alterations of a radical nature will be made, but merely such as will supplement the studies now being taught.

Feast of the Assumption.

The feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin was celebrated yesterday in all the Roman Catholic churches with services at 6 and 9 a. m. and vespers at 7:30 p. m.

At St. Mary's a solemn high mass was celebrated at 10:30 by Father Gibbons. The sermon was preached by Father Oster, of St. Paul seminary, and one of the pioneer priests in this part of the country.

Picnic to New Ulm.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road will give an excursion to New Ulm Sunday for those who wish to attend the picnic at Sons of Hermann park. A special train will leave Minneapolis at 6:45 a. m. and St. Paul at 7:15 o'clock, arriving at New Ulm at 10:45 a. m. The train will leave New Ulm at 7:30 p. m.

SOCIETY NEWS OF A DAY

LIFE AT CAMP BERKEY, BESIDE LEECH LAKE

Mr. and Mrs. John Berkey, Their Family and a Number of Friends Enjoying the Summer Days in Itasca County—Second of a Series of Pleasant 'Buss Parties Given by Miss Clara Squires.

Situated on the banks of picturesque Leech lake, near the town of Walker, Minn., is Camp Berkey, where John Berkey and family, of St. Paul, are spending the summer months. The Berkeys selected an ideal spot for their headquarters, and, when the first cold winds of the coming fall come scurrying across the big body of water and pierce the cozy canvass homes of the campers, they will leave the charms of the forest-bordered lake with reluctance.

Camp Berkey is the temporary home of a merry little community consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Berkey, their children, John, Peter, Andrew and Miss Minnie, and of a number of friends who drop in on the hospitable hosts at "any time," and leave at a similar date. There are ten tents in all, ranging from the odd little kitchen-like affair to the big domicile of the "old folks," known as "the Casino."

The tents are pitched on an elevation, directly overlooking the lake. A few yards below is the sandy shore where a number of trim row boats and canoes are always to be found. Near the boat house is the little shed through which runs a stream of clear, limpid water, which not only serves as the most quenching of sparkling beverages, but serves to cool divers amber and ruby fluids reposing in wooden casks and glass vessels.

Upon the immediate crest of the hill, around which the white tents cluster in a semi-circle, is a huge flat rock, upon which at night there plays a huge, crackling fire, not built there for warmth especially, but to drive away the tenters' common enemy, the mosquito. There are a rustic swing, inviting divans and similar camp acquirements to tempt the guests into a continual lapse of laziness.

In the evening the campers enjoy the cool breeze wafted over the lake or take a trip on one of the numerous steamers which ply the waters between Walker and the Chippewa Indian reservation. Then comes an hour of storytelling around the cheerful fire, and then sleep.

Contrary to the general rules and regulations of camp life, the residents of Camp Berkey do not believe in the old saw of "early to bed and early to rise," and the sun is well up in the heavens before the breakfast gong is sounded. After breakfast some try for speckled beauties "around the pint," others stretch themselves out for a good read, while one or two row over "to town" to get the mail.

After the satisfying noonday meal is amply gotten away with, bathing suits are donned and the warm waters in front of the camp is alive with mischievous youngsters and more sedate elders, all of whom swim, and those who do not swim, paddle about to their heart's content.

A number of St. Paul people have enjoyed the hospitality of Camp Berkey, and all come back tanned but healthy and with fond remembrances of a delightful vacation spent where there is nothing to do but eat, sleep, fish and eat again.

Miss Clara Squires gave the second of a series of buss parties at George Perry's pavilion, Lake Johanna, Sunday. A very pleasant day was spent in dancing, rowing and other sports. Among those who enjoyed the day were: Misses Lena Christophel, Annie and Theresa Schumacher, Mary and Katie Mitsch, Gertie Eller, Josie Taylor, Mamie Scharfbillig, Lucy Henle, Mamie Jordan and Clara Squires; Messrs. Peter Leitner, Geo. Heck, Al Scheiber, Olie Swanson, Geo. Sample, Jimmie Jordan, Joe Barnie, Eddie Lucy, Henry Christophel, Louis Smart, Eddie Burke, William Crawford and Vid Gadbout. Music was furnished by Joe Berstrang and Louis Martineau. All had a most delightful time and started for home at 10 o'clock, reaching St. Paul about 11:30.

St. James' Episcopal church gives a dramatic entertainment on the evening of Sept. 1 in Conover hall.

The entertainment to be given Thursday evening in Conover hall for the benefit of the First Christian church will be enjoyable in many ways. The programme has been carefully arranged and is of a popular, catchy nature, calculated to attract every one who likes music, action and color. The Junior orchestra will be heard in a selected number of popular airs and Capt. Eldridge's zouaves, who have become favorites with all who have seen their pretty drills, will also take part.

The Forest Street Band of Christian Workers meet tonight at Forest and Case streets.

Mary Wood Allen, of Ann Arbor, Mich., national superintendent of purity work for the W. C. T. U., will hold a two days' conference of purity in St. Paul previous to the national convention, which comes here in November. Mrs. Annie Bixby Upham has been chosen chairman of a committee to perfect plans for this conference.

Minnehaha lodge, Ladies' Society B. L. F., gives an ice cream social this evening at the home of Mrs. J. M. Sheire, on Bay street and Lee avenue. The proceeds go toward the Red Cross fund.

Gen. Sibley Circle No. 6, Ladies of the G. A. R., will hold their next regular meeting Wednesday, Aug. 17, at Garfield post hall, 317 Wabasha street. All members are requested to come early. The meeting will be called promptly at 7:45, and only a very short session held, giving all who desire ample time to join the S. of V. moonlight excursion down the river.

Miss Winifred McGill is at Mackinac.

Dr. Baldwin, who has been visiting his mother, Mrs. Harriet Baldwin at her home on Marshall avenue, has returned to his home in Missouri.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian Church will give a trolley party this evening in one of the new palace interurbans. The excursion will leave the Ryan hotel at 7 p. m., and will make the trip through Lakes Como and Harriet, returning late in the evening. Special entertainment has been provided, and a male quartette will amuse the Endeavorers en route.

Fall styles in English hats just received at C. Hoyt's.

George E. Hallberg and his sister left yesterday for a trip to Buffalo via the Great Lakes.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy McLaren are at home, at De Soto and North streets.

Mr. and Mrs. Ely W. Bramhall left last week for a trip to Frontenac. They return Sept. 1.

Miss Loretta Hickey is at White Bear.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jones, of the Newport, have returned from the East.

Miss Effie Davis, of Wisconsin, is visiting Mrs. Frank Jones at the Newport.

Mrs. John Stapleton and Mrs. Clancy are in Duluth.

Miss Agnes Murphy, of Rondo street, and Miss Margaret Callahan, of Rich Valley, are among the guests at Chisago.

Miss Fannie Strong and Miss May Strong are home from the East.

Robert Richards has returned to Detroit lake to join his family.

Charley Schaufler, of Chicago, is a guest at the Humbird residence on Dayton avenue.

Mrs. Alexander Stone is entertaining Miss Winslow, of West Superior.

Miss Laura Cook has gone to Duluth.

Victor Smalley is home from Mackinac.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Moore are at home at 261 Summit avenue.

Miss Kittie Catler is visiting her sister, Mrs. Sanger, at Kasota.

Mrs. E. W. Rolph is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Mathias Reuter, Hastings.

Mrs. P. J. Dries and Miss Nellie Dreis are home from a visit to Mrs. J. G. Sieben, Hastings.

Changes at the Grand.

Thomas McCormick, who has been connected with the Bijou opera house, in Minneapolis, has been made treasurer of the Grand opera house, in St. Paul, and Arthur Fales succeeds Charles Lambie as assistant treasurer.