THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1898.

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The Democratic State Ticket.

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

SUNDAY'S WEATHER.

Fair; Warmer.

By the United States Weather Bureau.

MINNESOTA—Fair; warmer; variable winds, becoming southerly.

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

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

IOWA—Threatening weather, with showers in the early morning in southern portion; warmer Monday.

MONTANA—Fair; warmer in esatern portion; southeasterly winds.

WISCONSIN—Fair; warmer in western portions; light, variable winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

Boston	62-74	Cincinnati	68-76
Chicago	58-58	Denver	38-42
Cleveland	54-58	Montreal	52-58
New York	64-76	Pittsburg	60-64
Buffalo	54-58		

YESTERDAY'S MEANS.

Barometer	30.60
Mean temperature	52
Relative humidity	62
Wind at 8 p. m.	Northwest
Weather	Clear
Maximum temperature	62
Minimum temperature	41
Daily range	21
Amount of presipitation in last twenty-	
Amount of precipitation in last twenty-	

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	2.7	0.0
La Crosse	10	1.5	—0.1
Davenport	15	1.4	0.0
St. Louis	30	6.8	*0.9

—Fall. *Rise.

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

ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK—Sailed: Etruria, Liverpool; La Champagne, Havre.

BREMEN—Sailed: Bremen, New York.

ANTWERP—Sailed: Nordland, New York.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Cephalonia, Boston, for Liverpool, and proceeded.

LIVERPOOL—Sailed: Bovic, New York; Belgenland, Philadelphia; Umbria, New York.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

METROPOLITAN—Neill Stock company in "Jim the Penman," 8:15.

GRAND—Leon and Adelaide Herrmnan, 8:15.

Base ball, Lexington park, St. Paul vs. Indianapolis, 3:30.

Klondike club excursion to Coney island, leave Jackson street, 4 o'clock.

"Cuba," University av. and Grotto st., 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.

And now the war is also over in Cincinnati.

Just now Gen. Miles is not only playing his part, but looking it.

Some of the geese at the fair didn't take any prizes.

Gen. Zurlinden, France's new minister of war, is not related to "On Linden."

The frost is on the pumpkin, and two months hence it will be on the politician.

The army can't marry Helen Gould for her money, but it can get her money.

Admiral Dewey has a right to be proud of all his achievements except his autograph.

All the members of the St. Paul base ball team are said to have joined a Don't Worry club.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says the cortes is wild. For heaven's sake, take it out of the box.

Gov. Pingree was hissed off the stage at Cincinnati. There are other stages. Let the hissing proceed.

Now that the war is over Cheektowaga begins to show on the horizon of fame alongside of Santiago and Carson City.

Now Secretary Alger is trying to make a base (yea, a vile) hit by sending Bryan and his regiment to Cuba for garrison duty.

The veterans of the Civil war at Cincinnati, in annual reunion, not only remember the Maine, but Bull Run, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

The Republican candidate for governor of Vermont isn't named Kent, but the state went as profanely for him as Maine went for Kent some years ago.

It doesn't matter how, when or where you write your will. Gladstone wrote his will in an ordinary memorandum book, but he left $300,000 just the same.

Wharton Barker has some very nice whiskers. Perhaps he can figure out how many times he will get shaved before the American voters will lather him.

The American soldier's "nerve" was never better shown than at Lexington the other day, when two dying men made a wager as to which would die first. One of them lived to collect his bet.

Jeppa Skoog has been nominated for clerk of courts in Nicollet county. As soon as the New York Sun hears of that Jeppa will go thundering down a toboggan to fame with Hinky Dink, Abe Slupsky and Dink Botts.

Third district Republicans renominated Joel Heatwole by acclamation. The voters will go at him very much in the same style, but the compliment will be left-handed.

The Populists have put their presidential ticket in the field so early that it will be forgotten before the election of 1900. The ticket may therefore be said to have been opportunely named.

Wanted: Freedom for American Shipping.

Commercial expansion is destined to become the next great national question upon which the eyes of all Americans, and particularly the farmers of the Northwest, will be fastened. It received an impetus in St. Paul last night that is certain to attract attention in the East as well as the West and along the entire Pacific slope. In clear and simple language the importance to the American farmer of developing American trade with Asia was described by Mr. J. J. Hill to a representative body of citizens of the capital city who had assembled to do honor to Minnesota's senior senator. Fact was piled upon fact by the speaker. Statistics were marshaled and massed in striking array, and the demonstration was made complete that in a few short years the tide of American commerce is destined to sweep in a steadily swelling flood through American outlets to Asiatic shores.

The problem of land and lake transportation has been solved so far as this country is concerned, as Mr. Hill explained. Our rates are only about 40 per cent of those of continental Europe. There will be no onerous conditions imposed upon the transcontinental traffic of the future. What American producers now need and most demand is a marine service adequate to the transportation of our surplus products to foreign markets. Existing burdens that have long rested upon the American merchant marine must, as Mr. Hill pointed out, be removed. The American farmer and the American manufacturer are inevitably destined to control the trade of the world, and they must no longer be harassed by obsolete shipping laws. This is sound common sense, as well as absolute economic truth.

Mr. Hill's words are those of a far-seeing business man. "They are the most important that have been uttered in twenty years," said Senator Cushman K. Davis to the same representative gathering. It is gratifying to be able to note that the senator is considerably in advance of his party in his recognition of conditions that must receive governmental attention, and the earnestness with which he indorsed the views of Mr. Hill leaves no doubt of his disposition to aid in the work of bursting the barriers so long maintained by a high tariff party. The address of Mr. Hill will be found in its entirety in our news columns. It will pay perusal. It should open the eyes, especially of our Northwestern farmers, to the great future that lies before them. It will.

Ill-Fated Hapsburgs.

The divinity that hedges kings is not an invulnerable trocha. Within a generation a czar of Russia, an empress of Austria and a shah of Persia have fallen at the hands of assassins. In the same time presidents of the two greatest republics have been the victime of fanatical zeal. The vagaries of madness, finding expression in the insanity of anarchy or of fanaticism, strike most frequently at the uneasy heads adorned by crowns. Divinity turns neither steel nor lead for kings or queens, and the empress of Austria, dead at Geneva, is the latest case in point to prove the truth.

About the death of the empress there is a pathos aside from that of necessity incident to such a tragedy. It is one more page of mourning in the history of the ill-fated Hapsburgs. A son's suicide is followed by the death of the mother. Crown prince and empress, victims of violence within a dozen years, go far to show that, while superstition may be idle, ill fortune is a sad reality.

Nor is this the only sorry phase of the shocking tragedy. The cowardice of the assassin stands out almost as blackly as does his crime. Kings and rulers are called upon to face the fanaticism incident to power, but what profit to liberty—even if liberty means anarchy—lies in the death of a woman whose crown is one of courtesy and whose influence upon events is at best but indirect?

For the epitaph of the empress nothing seems more suited than the "kismet" of the fatalist. Madness, either of anarchy or insanity, guided the blow that struck her down. Behind it was no motive or reason, no hope of profit to cause or to individual. The czar, who within a week has escaped assassination, and King George of Greece and Queen Victoria, who, almost within a year, have been threatened, have only fortune to thank that the blow, when it came with deadly effect, fell upon the Hapsburgs, whose cup of misfortune was already brimming.

English by All Means.

The language in which the peace negotiations are to be conducted is one of the differences between the United States and Spain still to be adjusted. Spain wants to palaver in French, and America naturally prefers to talk in plain English. It would be awkward for Mr. Day, in the midst of a flowery period, to have to stop and ask Mr. Davis the French for "colonial expansion," and it might bother even the senator from Minnesota to explain just why the United States should keep the Philippines, Mars and a part of the Milky Way if he had to do it on the "Spanish-taught-in-six-weeks" system.

By all means have the proceedings in English. We whipped Spain in English and why not treat with her on the same terms? But that is only incidental. The Dons are noted diplomats, and if Mr. Day, of Canton, where cafe (pronounced "calf" no doubt in Ohio) and table d'hote are about the whole town's limit on the polite language of Europe, and the other gentlemen of the commission start in to negotiate a polyglot treaty, the result will be uncertain. It is not intended to reflect upon the linguistic ability of the commission, but it is just as well not to take chances. It would be embarrassing for Mr. Frye to misunderstand and find out only too late that while he imagined he was saying good morning he had traded New York, Boston and Waco, Tex., for a Ladrone island about the size of Rice park.

No, English is the thing. It is going to be hard, any way, to explain to Spain just how we started in to free Cuba and come out of a three months' war with nearly all the Orient that had not been squatted upon by some European freebooter, and it can best be done in English, which has a number of nice sounding phrases to describe such a process. French is a nice language for some things, but it is not especially adapted to this particular occasion.

Pulchritudinous Republican Candidates.

Personal pulchritude is a condition precedent to success in politics in only two congressional districts in the country. The unique in appellation has come to be a prime requisite for the attainment of political eminence in some of the rural districts in Georgia and Alabama. Our own Col. Nic Pottgieser attained some fame and one office for the sole reason that he had been blessed in his name. The Hon. Dink Botts took to himself the admiration of his fellows and attained to some dignity because his name could not possibly be misspelled or faultily pronounced. Henry Feig and Dr. Zier had place in the lawmaking body of this state because simplicity predominated in the naming of them. It appeals to the unlearned, this simplification of appellation, and is a thing easily understandable. But this other thing of personal beauty contributing to political success is not so easily appreciated.

It does not appear to us that the education of the people in the thing beautiful has gone far. The eye that is gratified by the yellow dado may look askance on the countenance of good seeming. The Seventh district Republican who holds that there is beauty in an Eddy would necessarily be a Socialist if he lived in the Third district and the same arguments were advanced for his support of the lovely and altogether ingenuous Joel Heatwole. Eddy was elected because he was a plain, blunt man. It has been proved to us by ocular demonstration that Mr. Eddy is beyond question a plain man; his congressional life has demonstrated his bluntness. Yet he ran upon the same platform with Joel and was elected for the very reason that Heatwole's opponent was defeated. Here, then, is a contradiction in premises. The Third district of Minnesota is Republican because Joel Heatwole is lovely; the Seventh district is Republican because the countenance of Mr. Eddy is so far removed from the lovely that it is alleged to have been remarked by his young son that his papa would be much better off if he had no face at all. This may be mere rumor, into the truth of which we shall not now inquire.

It is clear, however, that Mr. Hinds, who has accepted the challenge of the lovely Joel, must put aside the discussion of principles and meet Joel on grounds aesthetic. The soundness of the theory of protection is not so much involved in the campaign that is about to open as is the theory of inherent loveliness in the face and features of Joel. Let Mr. Hinds proceed at once to revise the canons of beauty that have hitherto prevailed in his district. Let him educate the people to accept the old maxim that "handsome is that handsome does," that personal beauty is not the element that counts for influence in all of the districts of Washington. If he will but convince the people that the personal attributes of a Sam Phillips are not the elements of which statesmen are made; that influence in Washington and the good of the country are not so much dependent on the looks of the congressman as on his soundness in such small matters as the tariff and other governmental theorics; if he will show to them that the beauty of Joel is but skin deep, and that his presence in Washington does not contribute as much to the welfare of the country as it does to the gayety of nations, Mr. Heatwole will not be the next congressman from the Third.

If, on the other hand, Mr. Ringdal can only open the eyes of his constituents to the real seeming of the present member from the Seventh; if he can but show them Eddy as he is; can point out to them that some sort of countenance must be presented in order to induce a hearing for the improvement of the condition of the people, then will the Seventh district redeem itself and the loveliness of Joel and the homeliness of Eddy will no longer be in the category of national issues.

Save the Art School.

There is a danger that St. Paul may lose her art school through the utter lack of interest of those of her citizens who should be the first to encourage and help support such an institution. This means nothing more or less than a confession on the part of this city that St. Paul not only is not an art center, but does not care to be; that whatever advancement she has made has not been along the line of high art appreciation.

The St. Paul School of Fine Arts has had as hard a struggle for existence as any local organization ever had. Only within the last two years has the financial condition of the school been lightened. Earnest women of culture and enterprise have used both in an endeavor to keep the institution alive and keyed to the high standard aimed at when it was established. The school is only a few years old, but many art students of note and decided ability have laid the foundation for future work within its walls. Its standard has ever been the highest, and only the best of teachers have been employed. This year seemed fuller of promise than any in the history of the institution, and the board of directors was hopeful for a rapid growth of the school from now on, when suddenly the tragic death of Mrs. Barker, the directress, occurred. And now the question of obtaining a new instructor has brought forth the other and more vital question as to whether the school is to be discontinued altogether.

The women are naturally unwilling to lose all the work of the past years and its fruitful results. The school is partially self-supporting, but financial aid must come from the citizens of St. Paul, and, if it does not, the result is inevitable—St. Paul can no longer be considered a capital city in all that the term implies.

Traveling Libraries.

Elsewhere will be found a communication from Mrs. Charles E. Conant to The Globe, sketching the aims and achievements of the traveling library committee of the Minnesota Federated Women's clubs. In her statement the writer points out the significant fact that, while women's clubs were originally self-culture organizations, they are rapidly developing, not into philanthropic or charitable institutions, but into altruistic associations. An example of this is the traveling library committees appointed by nearly all state federations. These committees seek to extend the toning, elevating influences of literature and literary study beyond the limit of the club out into the country districts, where life is too often reduced to routine drudgery.

After much consideration, the plan of collecting a choice library that could be kept traveling through certain districts was adopted, and with such marked success that its result is no longer a matter of doubt. The books have so far been donated by clubs or private individuals, but the demand from the country is so great and the appreciation has been so keen that the women have taken the matter before the legislature with a view to sesuring an appropriation. Mrs. Conant describes fully the result of these attempts and the prospects for this fall.

Her appeal for support from all women's organizations is based upon fair logic. The public maintains a library in the city, where there are many other advantages, and it is not unreasonable that they ask that the meager facilities for mental improvement to be found in a traveling library be not denied by the legislature to the farmers and their families throughout the state.

The modesty of Congressman Johnson, of North Dakota, which has stood in the way of his preferment on senatorial lines has given way under the pressure of public opinion and his candidacy for the senate has been announced under conditions that permit of no argument. It will occur to North Dakota politicians, particularly to Alex. McKenzie and some of his class that possibly Mr. Johnson may have to stultify himself in order to accept an election at the hands of the same men who deliberately beat him out of the caucus nomination in 1890.

A report comes out of the First congressional district that Tawney is inviting investigation of his connection with the railroad amendment to the Dingley bill that required so much explanation. It is gratifying to observe, as a matter of political science, that the report does not emanate from the camp of Mr. Tawney. There are some things that might better not be explained. This is one of them and Mr. Tawney is not altogether a chump.

It was declared two years ago that John Lind was beaten in Ramsey county. We will be permitted to arise at this time and take a large and comprehensive view of the finish of Mr. Eustis in this county which was delivered to Clough in 1896.

It is to be regretted that the theory of the Marquis de Taileyrand, that man was given language to conceal his thoughts, can not be more thoroughly disseminated. Gen. Alger has written another letter.

In the midst of all the depression in this country over the homecoming of sick and wounded men it is exhilarating to know that Capt. Alger is still well,

OPEN LETTER TO DAVIS.

William O'Neill Puts to the Senator a Few Qustions on Consistency.

Dear Sir: As it is proper for a public servant at any and all times to answer any reasonable demands by his constituents, I beg to take the liberty of asking you to explain in public how you maintain consistency in your public conduct concerning our trouble with Spain. Did you not write those war resolutions of which we were all so proud and so willing, with our very lives, to uphold and enforce? Did you not add, with emphasis in them, that we were not going to war for gain or profit or sovereignty over any Spanish soil, but for Cuban freedom, pure and simple? Such a resolution, passing congress and the president, was honored and sealed by the priceles blood and lives of matchless heroes and patriots on land and sea. Yes, it was honored and approved by mililons of free men who stood ready to go if needed to the deadly front and are paying every day in ten thousand ways the terrible cost of the war in money which we never expect returned.

Now, then, Mr. Davis, what we want to know is this: Were you and your committee acting in good faith with the mighty people of the United States, Spain and the world when that resolution was offered to the United States senate? If so, when and by what cause or reason did you justify the taking and holding by force of arms the island of Porto Rico? Now, that it is not in any manner necessary for the end which we have gained, Cuban freedom, have we any moral right to exact indemnity for the war in any form? If no moral right, should we do it by the law of might, and thus trample under foot all further claim to the motive of generous magnanimity which prompted so much cheerful sacrifice of blood and treasure? Besides losing all this credit, earned for us by every volunteer, we make ourselves the butt of ridicule for our enemies the world over. Yes, our government, by its present management and avowed purpose, has done violence to the dearest hopes and wishes of untold numbers of us, its faithful citizens, who since childhood have adored that starry flag of ours, and fondly believed that never would anything false or unfair be permitted beneath the shadow of its protecting folds. Nor can we still believe that the sovereign people of the Union will even now permit the trampling of the constitution and the gross injustice of ruling Porto Rico as our own, or any other Spanish island, without the wish or the consent of their resident population. For even tyrannical England could do no more than that. Except like the dervishes, whom she butchers to the last man, even the wounded.

—Wm. O'Neill, of Minnesota.

DAVIS' LAME LOGIC.

The Senator's Attention Called to His "Break" at Minneapolis.

To The St. Paul Globe:

The speech of Senator Davis, in Minneapolis, presents many facets. Upon most of these you made editorial comment this morning. One remains that presents to free trade Democrats an interesting question. Is the Republican party preparing to abandon its policy of tariff protection? The senator attributes the present commercial conditions, the great increase of exports of manufactures, the growth of our foreign markets, to that policy. Party loyalty would compel this, even if all question of sincerity were absent. Were the question now more than academic the assertion might be disputed and refuted. But the senator closes discussion himself. It is a present condition that there is no one line of our manufactures, not excepting the latest infant, the tin-plate industry, unrepresented in our exports. For the present and the future it is immaterial by what means this condition has been produced. Governmental and party policies are based on present, not past conditions. When the reason for a law ceases, the law falls; when the reason for a political or economic policy ceases, the policy terminates.

The senator admits that the reason for the policy of tariff protection no longer obtains. "Formerly," he says, "we were not able to compete for that (the foreign market) and it gave us all we could do to compete with foreign production for the privilege (sic) of buying and selling among ourselves, but it so happens that, almost without perceiving it, the American manufacturer is competing for the markets of the world." And the senator asks: "What does this mean?" He finds that it means that the products of American labor will find a market "wherever that market can be found on the face of the civilized world." It means that and more. It means that American manufacturers need no protection in their home market against foreign competitors when they have attained a condition that enables them successfully to meet their foreign competitor on his own ground. I credit the senator with too great mental perspicacity to let me doubt that he perceives the inescapable logic of his argument. It demonstrates that the day has come which Garfield had in view when he declared his belief in "a protection that leads to free trade." Are we to witness another of those mutations in which parties exchange position? Is the ground taken by the national Democracy in 1892 and deserted by its representatives in 1894 to be occupied by the Republican party?

—P. J. Smalley.

St. Paul, Sept. 9.

And Some We Starved.

Our boys they went a-soldiering
Because we asked them to;
They left their homes behind to wear
The canvas and the blue.

And some in Porto Rico now,
And some in Cuba lie,
And some we starved a-soldiering
And brought them home to die.

—New York Herald.

Quarter of a Century Ago.

Just twenty-five years ago today Third street was being paved with cedar blocks. The water company were replacing their mains and traffic was generally suspended on the then most prominent thoroughfare of the city.

* * *

A new set of mail boxes were placed all over the city to take the place of the former crude receptacles, used in St. Paul for many years.

* * *

The St. Germain livery stable, on Seventh street, between Robert and Jackson, burned to the ground, destroying many horses owned in St. Paul, among them was J. J. Hill's favorite mare, upon which no price was put by its owner. The year of 1873 was especially memorable for the number of disastrous conflagrations which occurred in St. Paul.

* * *

Col. Allen assumed charge of the Merchants' hotel, and John H. Dodge became chief clerk.

* * *

The Madison school building was completed at a cost of $46,000, and the Lewis block, now known as the Clarendon hotel, was completed, costing $30,000. Several new three-story buildings were put up on Wabasha street, and it was estimated that at least 800 new structures were erected throughout the city during the year. There was a revival in building during 1873 and more new structures went up that year than any preceeding year in the history of the city.

* * *

Nov. 1 the National German American bank was organized, having for its nucleus the Willius Bros.' bank.

* * *

Sunday services were held in St. Paul churches. In the five years following nearly as many again were organized.

* * *

Horse thieves caused those living in the rural sections of the state a great deal of trouble, occasionally the cities would be visited, but for the most part the losses were reported from the country. The state offered large rewards, which subsequently proved quite effectual in rounding up the miscreants.

* * *

The water board first occupied its building on Fifth street, opposite the county jail.

* * *

Minnesota harvested a wheat crop of 30,000,000 bushels, which was at the time considered an unusually heavy production.

* * *

Band concerts were held at Rice park until late in the fall. The old settlers, in fact some of the more later residents will remember the large crowds which thronged the streets and park during the band season. It is only of very recent years that these concerts have been abandoned.

Epistles to St. Paul.

Manager Fred. Berger, probably from his twenty years' association with Sol Smith Russell, has contracted a similar habit of solemn joking. Not long ago, in Cincinnati, he was approached by a tall, gaunt, awkward specimen of Buckeye backwoodsman or Kentucky mountaineer, who seemed very anxious for an interview. One glance of the practiced eye of the manager told him that the interviewer was afflicted with stage fever. Where he contracted it was a mystery, but unless disposed of quickly it meant an hour's recital of aspirations and burning genius, with perhaps "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight" on his side. Mr. Berger was busy, so he resorted to heroic methods.

"Mr. Berger," began the youth, "I want you to tell me how to get on the stage."

"Certainly," responded Berger, suavely, "Right down the street you will find an alley next to the theater. Up the alley you will find a door marked 'stage entrance,' and there you are. Oh, don't mention it"—and Berger was gone to keep an appointment.

TAKE THEM ALL IN.

Let's Have an Investigation of All of the Charges.

To The St. Paul Globe:

What a breezy little bluff is that order of Secretary Alger's, which calls upon the commanding general to investigate the circumstances attending the death of Private Hugh Parrett at Camp Wikoff! "A New York paper of the 20th ultimo," says the secretary, "charged that when the above named private begged of Dr. —— to take him to the hospital, the doctor notified him that the hospital was for sick men, and it is reported that Parrett died that night." Why order an investigation of a charge made by one paper?

The secretary has been at Camp Wikoff himself since the publication of the charge, and if he has satisfied himself that not only this story is false, but all others reflecting upon him, why not invite an investigation not of one report made by one paper, but of the charges brought against him by the best journals of the country? For example, Mr. Secretary, we would really like to know whether 1,000 tons of subsistence stores were left to rot in the hold of the steamship La Grande Duchesse, and if so, who is responsible? It would be a genuine satisfaction to know that the head of our war department was not responsible for transportation of 260 sick men from Chickamauga to New York city on a train supplied with but one physician, and that one so pig-headed and brutal that when asked by some of the best doctors of Cleveland to let six men, who were dying of fever and exhaustion, remain in the city a few days, said: "I shall not leave one of these men here. They have already gone over the worst part of the journey, and I'll take chances on their getting into New York alive. I am in charge here, and when I get to New York my responsibility ceases."

Investigate the circumstances attending the deaths of the men on those miserable transports, the favoritism in the letting of contracts, the nepotism in army appointments and the double dealing and death-dealing diplomacy in the Cuban campaign. These are charges brought not by one or two yellow journals, but by an array of publications upon which the country prides itself. It will be much more satisfactory to you, too, Mr. Alger, because even if Hugh Parrett didn't die outside of a hospital, the falsity of the report can't be forced upon the public in lieu of an open, clean-breasted investigation of the causes which led to so many untimely deaths. —M.

St. Paul, Sept. 8, 1898.

A Baffled Tigress.

An officer of the Bengal lancers, who was seized by a tigress, owed his escape to a curious accident. The tigress seized him by the breast of his coat and shook him till he became unconscious. On recovering he heard a strange noise at a little distance, as if somebody was sneezing violently. It was the tigress herself. He slowly turned round and gave a furtive glance in that direction.

He could hardly believe his eyes. There was the tigress slinking off with her tail very much between her legs and sneezing most violently and making the most piteous grimaces. The truth dawned upon him like a flash of lightning. In the operation of shaking him his snuffbox had flnown open from his waistcoast pocket, and the tigress had received the contents thereof full in her face.—Cornhill Magazine.

The Texas Editor's Defi.

The war spirit still is abroad in the land. The editor of the McDade (Tex.) Keystone rises to remark: "The editor of this paper wants it distinctly understood that he is running it. If there is any one who has anything to say about its appearance, quality, editor, or anything else pertaining to it, let him, with the backbone of a man, call around on us about it."

Ignatius Just Missed It.

Ignatius Donnelly only missed a presidential nomination by thirty votes. By how many million votes his successful opponent Wharton Barker will miss an election will be told later on.—Chicago Record.

Matter of Punctuation.

Hobson insists that he would have raised the Colon if the Washington authorities had not raised an interrogation point first.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Realistic.

Never remind people who have been married longer than six weeks that they married their ideals.—Atchison Globe.

FRANCE IS PROMINENT

BRITISH THOUGHT IS UPON THE REPUBLIC IN PEACE AND WAR

GERMAN ALLIANCE AND AFRICA

Two Factors That May Estrange Great Britain and France—Occupation of Fashoda by a French Expedition Is Doubted in London, but Regarded as a Dangerous Possibility.

LONDON, Sept 10.—The dramatic news received from Omdurman today, showing, apparently, that Fashoda, on the White Nile, about 400 miles south of Khartoum has been occupied by a white force causes the greatest sensation here. If, as there seems little room to doubt, the troops occupying that place are French, this will prove a disastrous set-back to the British victories on the Nile, and at once dispose of the question of a British waterway to the upper Nile. Of course, it is possible the force at Fashoda may be British troops under Maj. Macdonald, but this is most unlikely, as the latest news received from Uganda announced that Macdonald had not left there at the end of May. But it was added he was expected to resume his expedition in a few days. However, it is extremely improbable that Macdonald's force could have covered the 600 miles, over a difficult country, from Uganda to Fashoda, in this time, more especially as, so far as known, he had only one small steel boat with which to navigate the Nile.

FRENCH COUP DOUBTED.

Almost every one regarded the stories of a French expedition under Maj. Marchand being near Fashoda as being nothing more than "bluff," but now there is little reason to hope that it is the case. The news that British gunboats have started for Fashoda opens the question whether a conflict is likely to occur between them and the force occupying Fashoda. The great danger is that the headstrong young French officer may open fire on the gunboats.

The strategic value of Fashoda has always been insisted upon as being very great. Scientists and geographers have repeatedly pointed out the possibility of easily damming up the Nile there, and diverting the course of the river so as to make lower Egypt, whose very existence depends on the Nile, a waterless desert.

Additional evidence of the fact that Gen. Kitchener expects serious and important events to grow out of the new feature in the African situation comes this afternoon with the news that the newspaper correspondents with the expedition are not allowed to proceed to Fashoda, but have been ordered to return immediately to Cairo.

If the French should claim to exercise sovereignty over Fashoda, either Great Britain or France must back down in order to avoid war. Successive British cabinets under Lord Beaconsfield, the late Wm. E. Gladstone, Lord Roseberry and the Marquis of Salisbury have warned France that Great Britain will consider interference in the Nile valley as a cause for war.

KITCHENER UNPOPULAR.

Great Britain took Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener's victory very calmly. There was not even a display of flags.

Many interesting anecdotes of the victorious general are published. It is well known that while all respect his great ability, he is very unpopular with the army, even among those serving with him. He has difficulty in getting aides-de-camp, and he is absolutely merciless in regard to work. But he does not spare himself in this respect, and he brooks no contradiction or advice. His brother, Col. Kitchener, who has charge of the transportation of the expedition, shows some of his brother's qualities.

Gen. Kitchener will probably be given a grant of $125,000 and will be made a viscount, as a preliminary to elevating him to the peerage, when he is expected to take the title of Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum.

The czar's peace rescript, the tragical reopening of the Drefus case, the Anglo-German agreement, the reconquest of the Soudan, the massacre of British troops in Crete, and the dismissal of Li Hung Chang from the Chinese foreign office were all compressed into the fortnight ending today, and all are still as keenly debated as on the day which saw their birth.

The closer the czar's rescript is scrutinized, the more people here are confirmed in the belief that it is the outcome of Anglo-American friendship, which is patent to every one, and the more rapid growth of Anglo-German cordiality, which has been in the air for a year past.

The secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, when interviewed on his arrival at New York, voiced the sentiment prevailing when he remarked that there was something peculiar about the disarmament proposal coming from such a source at such a time. In short, it is regarded here as a lullaby in the plan intended to lure Great Britain back to the policy from which Russia's overt acts of unfriendliness threatened to cause her to diverge.

FRENCH AT FASHODA.

Khalifa's Followers Were Given a Warm Reception.

OMDURMAN, Sept. 10.—An important incident has occurred. It appears that the Khalifa Abdulla, a few days before the arrival here of the Anglo-Egyptian army, heard that a force of white men had occupied Fashoda, on the west bank of the White Nile, 400 miles south of Khartoum, and the capital of a very fertile and densely populated district. The khalifa immediately sent two steamers to investigate the report, and one of them returned here and surrendered to Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener.

The commander of the steamer reported that, on his arrival at Fashoda, he found that place occupied by a force of whites. The latter opened a heavy fire on the steamer, which narrowly escaped annihilation, the crew losing many killed and wounded. From the bullets imbedded in the hull of the steamer, it seems to be certain that the whites at Fashod are a force of French troops. The British commander will send a flotilla of gunboats up the White Nile as soon as possible, in order to investigate the situation of affairs at Fashoda.

The Anglo-Egyptian cavalry has captured the principal wife of the khalifa, the mother of Osman Digna, and Sheik Ed Din. They were found in extreme destitution on the left bank of the Nile.

M'KINLEY MAY COME.

Chance That the President Will Visit the Twin Cities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—It is by no means improbable that President McKinley and party will visit Minnesota next month.

Efforts are now being made to arrange a programme whereby the president will travel from Omaha to St. Paul via Sioux City and Mankato on the Northwestern line. Before leaving for the West this afternoon Representative McCleary said the president's plans were not completed, but that he certainly would not return from Omaha East on the same route which he takes going out. From Chicago he will go to Omaha via the Burlington.

Last year the president thought at one time of going to Minnetonka for two weeks' stay. He has always been fond of his trips to Minnesota, and with proper efforts in the way of a pressing invitation it will not require much urging to have McKinley make a short visit in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth.

POSTMASTERS NOT BARRED.

Can Become Candidates for Political Offices Under Certain Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Several inquiries have been received at the postoffice department as to whether a postmaster may be a candidate for office and retain his position. Mr. Heath, assistant postmaster-general, has replied that there is nothing to prevent this being done, but that postmasters must exercise discretion and not utilize their positions for political purposes.

HOBSON AND HIGGINSON.

Former Becomes a Naval Constructor, Latter a Commodore.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Among the naval orders today were the following promotions: Capt. Higginson, of the Massachusetts, to be commodore from Aug. 10; Assistant Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson to be full naval constructor to date from June 23, the delay in making the last promotion being caused by the impossibility of having an earlier examination.

Minnesota Patents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—List of patents issued this week to Northwestern inventors, reported by Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 910, 911 and 912 Pioneer Press building, St. Paul, Minn., and Washington, D. C.: William H. Dennis, Minneapolis, acetylene gas generating lamp; Ira M. Dotson, Sanborn, Minn., pulley block; John Edgar, Rochester, Minn., fifth wheel; George Jeune, Deerwood, Minn., vine trimmer; Henry L. Mann, Minneapolis, machine for making clothes-pins; Lewis E. Paddack, Duluth, time recorder.

Troops to Parade in New York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Gen. Miles, on leaving the White house today, said the president consented to a parade of Porto Rican troops in New York next Saturday. It is expected 2,000 of those troops will participate.

THIRTEEN DIED EN ROUTE.

Missouri Arrives at Montauk With Sick Soldiers From Santiago.

CAMP WIKOFF, L. I., Sept. 10.—The Missouri arrived this morning from Santiago. She had 261 sick men when she left Santiago. They were taken from the different hospitals. During the voyage up thirteen died, as follows:

LEVI C. ORCUTT, Compnay C, Second infantry.

EDWARD A. WILSON, Company A, Thirty-third Michigan.

ARTHUR VAN ETTE, musician, Company C, Seventy-first New York.

GEORGE W. HODGINS, Company H, Second Massachusetts.

GUY L. SKALLISS, Company M, First Illinois.

JOHN J. FITZGIBBON, Company L, Seventy-first New York.

WILLIAM A. RUSH, Company G, Seventy-first New York.

EARL DE WITT, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan.

JAMES MILAN, Company A, Ninth infantry.

SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Company G, Seventh infantry.

CHARLES L. WILDE, signal corps.

WILLIAM PALMER, Company E, Seventy-first New York.

L. ELBERSON, Company L. Seventy-first New York.

The transport Vigilancia also arrived from Santiago today bringing several hundred of various regiments.

First Illinois Infantry at Home.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The First Illinois infantry, Col. Henry L. Turner commanding, arrived home today over the Lake Shore railway. There were 924 officers and men on the four sections of the train. Of that number 216 sick men, on the first section, needed ambulance attention and hospital care. The regiment was met at the station by the First infantry veteran reserves, 1,000 strong, and escorted to the armory at Sixteenth street. All along the line of march, the returning soldiers were greeted by thousands of enthusiastic citizens.

Yellow Fever in Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Surgeon General Sternberg today received a dispatch from the surgeon at Ponce, Porto Rico, saying that there were four cases of yellow fever and one death among the troops there. This is the first report of yellow fever among the troops in Porto Rico.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

RED WING, Minn., Sept. 10.—(Special.)—W. Roberts, an old resident of this county, fell dead on the street tonight of heart disease.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—A private cablegram received here today from London, announces the death of the Marchesa d'Alligrili, singer and author, best known by her professional name, Blanche Roosevelt. Her patronymic was Tucker, and she was a native of Chicago.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 10.—First Lieutenant Charles M. Nash, Thirty-first Michigan, is dead of typhoid fever, at Camp Poland. He was brought here from Camp Thomas.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 10.—Howard C. Bancroft, of the wholesale dry goods firm of Bancroft, Sheldon & Co., died here this morning from heart disease. He was widely known.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 10.—Washington Allen Jr., Company F, Twenty-fifth United States infantry, died here today from typhoid fever. He was brought here from Montauk Point. His home was in Howell, Mich.

YELLOW FEVER.

New Orleans Board of Health Makes a Report on the Plague.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 10.—State Health Officer Blunt today received a telegram from the New Orleans board of health stating that up to date there were twenty-six cases of yellow fever at Franklin, La., with two deaths; but only fourteen need medical attention at this time, and all of these were doing well; that there were twenty-three cases at Taylor, Miss., with two deaths; while at Orwood there had been thirty-four with no deaths. There is one case reported at Waterford, Miss.

Cotton Mill to Resume.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 10.—There will be a general resumption of work by the cotton mills of the city next week. The weavers of the Border City mills refuse to work on Monday, but will hold a meeting. The management has made no attempt to prevnt the proposed strike, which is over wages.

ONE WHO WON'T BE THERE.

I don't think I'll in to town to see the boys come back;
My bein' there would do no good in all that jam and pack;
There'll be enough to welcome them—to cheer them when they come
A-marchin' bravely to the time that's beat upon the drum—
They'll never miss me in the crowd—not one of 'em will care
If, when the cheers are ringin' loud, I'm not among them there.

I went to see them march away—I hollered with the rest,
And didn't they look fine, that day, a-marchin' four abreast,
With my boy James up near the front, as handsome as could be,
And wavin' back a fond farewell to mother and to me!
I vow my old knees trembled so, when they had all got by,
I had to jist set down upon the curbstone there and cry.

And now they're comin' home again! The record that they won
Was sich as shows we still have men when men's work's to be done!
There wasn't one of 'em that flinched, each feller stood the test—
Wherever they were sent they sailed right in and done their best!
They didn't go away to play—they knowed what was in store—
But there's a grave somewhere, today, down on the Cuban shore!

I guess that I'll not go to town to see the boys come in;
I don't jist feel like mixin' up in all that crush and din!
There'll be enough to welcome them—to cheer them when they come,
A-marchin' bravely to the time that's beat upon the drum,
And the boys'll never notice—not a one of 'em will care,
For the soldier that would miss me ain't a-goin' to be there!

—S. E. Kiser, in Cleveland Leader.

AFTER LONG YEARS.

Dear, whom I would not know
If I passed you on the street,
So long and long and long ago
Are the days when we used to meet.

You may be glad to hear
That somewhere out of the blue
Come vague sweet dreams that bring you near,
That I often think of you;

That now and then I thrill
At a rustle in the dark;
That I start as the wind sweeps over the hill,
As I see the firefly's spark.

Somebody stepped on my grave?
Or somebody slipped out of yours?
I cannot tell! There are ghosts that crave
A bit of the love that endures.

—Margaret E. Sangster in Harper's Magazine.

THE DAY OF DEATH.

Poor day! she promised you a crown,
She bade you to a festival.
And you go empty, after all,
And wear a tattered, faded gown.

Tread bravely down the lonely way;
Let not the other days be proud
Because to them the fates allowed
What they denied to you, poor day!

For though you die and never see
What other days, thank God! have seen,
The eyes of her who is my queen—
The face that is the world to me,

Yet even now her thoughts wing through
The cloud of absence, to your breast;
You by her promise were caressed—
And it is I must weep, not you!

—Pall Mall Gazette.

One Such Experience Enough.

The present administration would not be able to raise another volunteer army so easily.—Wheeling Register.