The St. Paul Globe

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BRANCH OFFICES.

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Showers Monday afternoon; probably fair Tuesday; variable winds, becoming westerly.

Wisconsin—Showers Monday afternoon and Tuesday; variable winds.

North Dakota — Threatening Monday and Tuesday; variable winds.

South Dakota — Threatening Monday and Tuesday; variable winds.

Iowa—Showers Monday and probably Tuesday; variable winds.

Montana—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; variable winds.

ST. PAUL.

Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night. ——Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Highest temperature	71
Lowest temperature	61
Average temperature	66
Daily range	10
Barometer	30.00
Humidity	76
Precipitation	0

7 p. m., wind, southeast; weather, cloudy.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 hours.
St. Paul	14	8.7	0.0
La Crosse	10	8.7	—0.2

—Fall.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	High.	*8pm		High.	*8pm
Battleford	72	70	Buffalo	74	70
Bismarck	76	62	Boston	86	72
Calgary	68	56	Chicago	86	66
Duluth	78	74	Cincinnati	90	86
Edmonton	76	76	Cleveland	84	82
Havre	76	74	Denver	78	66
Helena	76	74	Detroit	86	78
Huron	72	68	Galveston	82	80
Medicine Hat	76	74	Montreal	70	68
Minnedosa	72	68	Nashville	84	76
Prince Albert	70	60	New Orleans	92	88
Qu'Appelle	68	68	New York	86	80
S. Current	74	72	Omaha	84	74
Williston	72	70	St. Louis	82	66
Winnipeg	78	68	Washington	92	88

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul).

LET CANADA BE GOOD.

It is essential to the welfare of these states that they shall live in peace and amity and in the closest commercial relationship with their neighbors on this continent. This is true in greater degree with reference to the Dominion of Canada than touching any other people on this hemisphere. How long it may remain so is another question. We have nothing to fear from Canada. We have already beaten that people hopelessly in the race of commerce and manufactures. We have drained her of her population, French and English alike. We are still engaged in the same task, and we probably will continue to do so as long as she foolishly sets herself up as our rival.

But Canada is the dependency of a nation with which these states desire to live in peace. The disposition in this regard is no doubt reciprocal. We would have no quarrel with Canada, although the spirit of her politicians is distinctly cantankerous, for we wish no trouble with the nation to which she belongs, and because she is in a sense necessary to our commercial ascendancy on this continent. She has lumber and fisheries which we desire to secure access to. They are not indispensable to us, of course; but in the development of the great northern half of this continent which is steadily going on she is a necessary factor. Canada ought not to impose too far. The difficulty in the prevailing negotiations regarding her demands arises from her insistance on her unjust and discriminating laws against American miners. These she is disposed to continue insisting on. Indeed, her entire course, both under Tory and Liberal auspices, shows that she counts much on her threat to separate herself from Britain to coerce that nation into making her cause its own.

Whether Canada is England's cat's-paw or she tries to make British politicians her cat's-paw in her present extremities matters little. The United States is prepared to concede much, but they demand that there shall be a corresponding spirit of concession on the other side.

To us there is really very little involved in the prevailing contentions in Alaska. Our national authorities would probably be willing to concede them all were there any disposition shown on the Canadian side except that of impotent hostility. The only period of enduring prosperity which Canada ever enjoyed was during the existence of our reciprocity treaty with the provinces. This her politicians know, and they seek to secure the advantages they enjoyed while that treaty was in operation without seeming to want them, and without being willing to make any concessions whatever. Not all the military forts that England may erect on either the Atlantic or Pacific coast of the Dominion will avail her one jot in forcing from these states anything which they do not choose to grant. Her military highway is not so utterly inaccessible or impregnable as to give this people much concern.

It would be to her advantage and ours if all such foolish considerations as she apparently relies on were wiped out of existence. Nor will her foolish tariff discriminations have any other effect in the future than they have had in the past, viz.: To increase our exports to her people and lessen her exports to ours. We can do business with mutual advantage. If Canada is willing to engage in dealing with us on a fair basis of commerce she can have almost anything she wants, knowing as the American people do that it can only ultimately inure to their own gain.

Any nation less disposed to make concessions than this would long since have put an end to the prevailing negotiations represented by the high joint commission. The truth is that we want to settle all appearances even of difficulty, and we will do so, if only there is some understanding of the requirements of the two people shown by the Canadians. If the British officials would eliminate her distinctive demand from the case and would proceed simply on the respective views of American and British statesmanship, there is little doubt that every cause of difficulty would be removed in a short time.

THE BOER POSITION.

President Kruger, of the South African Republic, is wise in his generation, unless the Digger News of London is misinformed.

To the average wayfaring observer it would be difficult to say what England's ultimate purposes are in the region of the Transvaal. The purpose of her present colonial secretary at least is to demonstrate to the Boers that they will do as the British authorities demand they shall do, or they will "trek" much further and fare even much worse than they have in the past. The so-called Brummagem statesman has come as near to demonstrating this proposition as he ever can without resorting to armed force.

What Mr. Gladstone on a memorable occasion, somewhat less appositely than was usual with him, declared to be the "resources of civilization" have been brought to bear on the very shrewd head of the Boer government, and he has succumbed. That is the meaning of the latest apparently authentic news from the Transvaal.

Now, the sympathies of every sincere lover of liberty among a brave people struggling against adverse circumstances will naturally go out to President Kruger and his people in their present extremity; but intelligence and good sense will at the same time satisfy such that President Kruger, if the current reports be true, has done that which any brave and patriotic man would do in like circumstances. He has, as the Globe felt that he would do from the outset, accepted the inevitable. And as it is the unexpected which we are taught to believe always happens, so it is the inevitable that is the right and the proper thing to do in this case.

For what reason have the Boers been insisting on an unconscionably long period of residence to qualify for citizenship in the little republic? Palpably for the same reasons that would animate a peaceful and independent man who sought to protect his own against the onset of a powerful neighbor or a daring criminal. It is the desire to protect himself and his own. The Boers, since the day that they left Capt Town to avoid the aggressions of the English, and went out into the vast wildernesses of Africa to build themselves a new home, have sought to preserve themselves and dignify their mission of self-preservation by building up a new nation. They have shown themselves to be a sturdy lot. They have beaten the English at their own game of force, and when the skin of the lion has not sufficed to cover up their weakness they have not hesitated to eke it out with the skin of the fox. That is all that the present apparent surrender of Kruger means. He has made concessions. He stood in the path of civilization. And civilization—especially British civilization—is inexorable.

It is not quite plain what a "seven years' retrospective franchise" means, but at least it means enough probably to meet the requirements of Kruger's British masters, and he succumbs for the time being. It would be hard to say whether the Boers have won more by their long narrow-bore rifles or by their diplomacy in dealing with British aggression; but it is none the less true that they have won more by both combined from a great and aggressive power than any other people of such narrow resources have won in all time, the Swiss alone excepted.

Let us hope that Paul Kruger may long be spared to this brave people. He has won a niche in fame little less honorable than that occupied by the leaders of the Schwyzmen in their defense of Swiss nationality against the Hapsburgs. His people are not yet a nation in the sense that they have any part in the conference of nations; but unless the force of modern progress drives them from existence, they will, if blessed with leadership such as that they have enjoyed under Kruger, reach even that eminence in time.

TEACHING BY PROPHECY.

Those two Republican oracles, the Hon. Mark Hanna and the Hon. Chauncey Depew, have sent to their Republican brethren through the agency of the Atlantic cable their fond assurances concerning the presidential outlook for 1900. They not only predict that he who has shown himself to be at once the creature and the candidate of the trusts will be renominated and re-elected, but they have gone many steps beyond that simple assurance. According to these wise men there will really be no contest in 1900. The Democracy is demoralized, and will so remain. Silver will be the issue because there is no other issue. The administration of McKinley has fulfilled all its pledges. The trusts can in no sense be regarded as a political issue, while the Philippine business has received the sanction of the American people with such complete unanimity that even Gen. Otis is certain to be enrolled in the ranks of imperialist heroes.

It is not the first time within a period of a few months that these great statesmen have spoken after this fashion. Their words have borne an echo, too, from the camps of the Republican officeholders which has resounded throughout the land. While it would be pleasant to record that the trust adherents would show the same touching unanimity in acting on the assumption of these great men, it is not at all within the range of possibility that anything of the kind will happen.

Such doctrines ought to carry much of instruction to the Democratic mind. They offer to view the main reliance on which Republican hopes for 1900 are made to rest. The wish is father to the Republican hope that silver will be the issue; that the trusts will be relegated to a secondary place in the Democratic plan of campaign; that the Democracy will be divided in 1900, as it was in 1896, and that the success of our arms in the Philippines, which is certain to ensue in the course of time, will reconcile all our people to the adoption of an American colonial policy.

It rests with the body of the American Democracy, not with Hanna or Depew, or any other of the major genrals of the trust conspiracy, whether these conditions shall be realized. There is but one source of disunion among our people. It is for them to say whether it will be perpetuated, and whether the predictions of the enemies of American representative institutions shall be realized. If we enter the campaign of 1900 with a united front; if the party looks to the future and not to the past for its guidance and puts itself in line with the judgment and good sense of the business interests of the country, it can do more than win he presidential contest. It can secure the control of the party in the legislative as well as in the executive branch of the federal government.

The enjoyment of fighting a losing fight is one which must sooner or later pall on even the most enthusiastic political theorist that ever lived.

After having attempted to subdue the rebellion, it would be a confession of cowardice and impotency to offer conditional terms of peace to the rebels.—St. Paul Dispatch.

But why was the attempt made in the first place? Who authorized Mr. McKinley to pay $20,000,000 for a ready-made insurrection? Who gave Aguinaldo arms and encouraged him to fight Spain for independence? When did congress authorize the expenditure of money for the prosecution of the war with the Filipinos? How many times has this government treated with Indians and suffered no disgrace by so doing? What glory can accrue to American arms by the assassination of a lot of pagans 10,000 miles away? What would the Republican party give to be put back where it was six months ago?

Risking the prospect that it will everlastingly miff the Minneapolis Times, the Globe suggests that President McKinley and the Thirteenth regiment shake dice to decide which shall go to Minneapolis and which come to St. Paul.

The Baltimore Herald terms the act of Mrs. Emmons Blaine in returning for assessment the full value of her property a "warning to rich tax dodgers." How so? The more she pays the less the dodgers will be called upon to pay.

It is the private opinion of the administration that the ship of state, under Republican guidance, would get on very well if some hilarious boys like Hoar and Boutelle and Pingree didn't insist on rocking the boat.

Now that Mr. Miller has retracted his charges against Gov. Lind, the Republican papers in the state are industriously engaged in showing him how he could have avoided doing so.

The Milwaukee Sentinel inquires: "Is Gorman a candidate?" In the sense that "no man has the right to refuse a presidential nomination," Mr. Gorman is, doubtless, a candidate.

The Japanese are bound to become civilized if it takes all summer and half the winter. They have thrown overboard most of their native drinks and gone to drinking Milwaukee beer.

A Connecticut judge has decided that it is not wrong to play golf on Sunday. Over in the neighboring borough of Manhattan they don't even think it is wrong to play poker on Sunday.

There is a woman in Rabelais, France, who had never heard of Dreyfus until the day of his arrival. If only a male what a magnificent juryman she would make!

Lese majeste has a middling long reach, but it cannot put its fingers on that Baltimore editor who called Emperor William an unbridled wild ass."

Times ought to get decidedly better now. The college boys who told us how to do it last week are ready to work it out themselves this.

Why should Admiral Schley be reprimanded for damning the Texas? That was the popular opinion of her before the war.

Now cannot somebody invent a gun which will kill off the grasshopper and the internal revenue stamp at one shot?

Some of the newspaper pictures of the landing of Dreyfus look like an amateur photograph of one day's catch of fish.

J. Adam Bede has got two many Democratic ideas in his platform to ever make a successful Republican candidate.

Just at present the West appears to be getting the cyclones and the East the kissing bugs.

The newest thing out is Funston soap. It floats.

A RECURRING THEME.

"Heckerism," "Americanism" and the Archbishop of St. Paul.

To the Editor of the Globe:

The writers of Father Hecker's life must feel much of Froude's exacerbation, when his liberal unreserve in printing all the Carlyle manuscripts brought such a storm of indignant protest about his head in England.

At least his management of those remarkable papers was honest, if injudicious. Abuse of him was without stint, but the sapient public knew that Froude was redoubtable, for there could be no expurgation or reversal of his work. Thomas and Jane Carlyle had revealed themselves, and Froude simply edited the records as they were left to him. Above all, he had one blessed exemption. The French minimizer, usually an abbe with eviternal leisure, had no chance to run down his every thought and expression into the very atomic theory of weighing meaning, until he discovered some speck of mischief in the infinitesimal last atom.

The life of Father Hecker, published several years ago, was well received as the record of a great career.

The grace of God influenced Isaac Hecker from his coming to the age of reason until he left this world. His mind had one earnest and persistent aim from youth to manhood, to find the only sufficing religion. The account of his prolonged and exclusive pursuit of it from two such variant goals as Brook farm at first and his own Paulist convent at last is convincing and pathetic.

His intentness and energy here determined to serve God in the most practical way. Whatever attracted him to New England transcendentalists is not clear, for he was a stalwart in mind and body. Perhaps because Orestes A. Brownson advised him to go to Brook farm, and the two were congener in search of eternal truth.

To Brownson's influence Father Hecker mainly owed his conversion. When he became a Catholic he found his place with al the possibilities his fervent nature yearned for, and nobly did he develop them into everlasting realities for countless souls.

Brook farm inoculated him with the habit of writing almost daily his thoughts, impressions and experiences as reminders to himself alone. The community was given to it more or less, and many of that visionary band achieved fame as writers which the "world will not willingly let die."

Toward the last of his life, Father Hecker, ill and dejected, his soul awed by the nearness of eternity, recorded and spoke to his brotherhood much he never contemplated would be published in a life of him.

But when he was gone, everything he wrote and said was too precious—even sacred—to be eliminated. So it was to his associates for their own edification and solace. Yet publication was indiscreet, to say the least, although it has proved more troublesome to the strenuous writer of the preface of Father Hecker's life than to the author of the book.

When the announcement went the round of the press that Archbishop Ireland was going to explain "Hectorism" in France, the multitude wondered what that was—and verily they knew no more about Heckerism. Only the minority knew that, never dreaming of the proportions it would assume, nor what trying perturbation it would cause his grace of St. Paul, when the masked batteries threw off the feint, and began volleying into "Americanism," rife with dire heresies.

In all his teaching and preaching Father Hecker was unquestionably orthodox. He had striven too sedulously for the faith to relax his hold on the least iota of it. When he spoke of the inspiration of the Holy Ghost in him, personally, to a few, or intimated it in the written notes he left, no one in this land with the "understanding heart," regarded it as heterodox, but simply the exaltation of a soul on a high spiritual plane. On the 4th of March in the Associated Press news of the pope, he is quoted as recalling the prophecy of Mlle. Conedon that the Archangel Gabriel had anonunced to her that he would die immediately after President Faure.

"Perhaps," said his holiness, "God's will spoke through her mouth."

(Mlle. Conedon is now a retired and prosperous impostor.) More likely it spoke through Father Hecker's. In considering all the early influences of the great Paulist's life, A. Bronson Alcott seems to have attracted him to such an extent that he wasted time, effort and some money to sustain him, before the glamor was dispelled.

To give an idea of Alcott's talk at times, it will be better to cite an example of it rather than attempt to describe it.

He was visiting Mr. James (father of the novelist) and remarked: "Life is the dispersion of the entities and the concentration of the diversities."

Mr. James differed and the two were soon deep in mysticism. Mr. Alcott could not bear to have his sayings translated into common sense, and said sharply:

"You'll continue a sinner to all eternity; you are damaged goods," and asserted that he himself was one with Jesus and Pythagoras.

Mr. James retorted: "You say you and Jesus are one. Have you ever said 'I am the resurrection and the life?'"

"Yes; often," was the reply.

"Has any one ever believed you?" The question was unanswered.

When the passage was reported to Emerson his comment was characteristic. "Mr. Alcott is a man of vanity, but he is the most spiral flame that God has ever lighted in these parts."

Carlyle heard the Emersonian saying, and his grim humor was moved to "inextinguishable laughter." He usually asked New England visitors to Chelsea if they had any news of the "spiral flame."

Nearly all the queer original thinkers of that period (about a half century back), whether Panthesists, Comteists, Fourierists, and the rest, were generally classed as Transcendentalists, although well informed people knew the difference. The school of Kant was held answerable for the name, but even there it was semi-applicable, because by it Kant implied that which does not indeed originate from experience, but it yet connected with it, because it contains the grounds of the possibility of experience. The term Transcendent he applied to that which cannot be connected with experience, but transcends the limit of the possibility of experience. Both definitions were swallowed without a qualm, and many of the enthusiasts had spells of talking which were supposably directed by some spiritual afflatus, beyond all possibility of experience. However, the great body of Americans never took them seriously, i. e., the prose run mad discourses.

It is scarcely effective for this generation to have an insight of that remarkable group of persons called Transcendentalists, who sought to etherealize New England about fifty years ago, representing among them the "Vast chain of being, which from God began nations ethereal, human, angel, man."

It is doubtful if Archbishop Ireland understands, as it really was, that peculiar environment of Isaac Hecker, while a wayfarer to find his place in God's service. One must have seen and heard and been among the leaders and speakers of the cult, together with those they influenced—say in the parlors of H. G. O. Blake in Worcester, Mass. Then, the lecture was the propaganda for any theory that can glimmer in the mind of man.

For years there had been much discussion of one Fourier, and his schemes of co-operative living in a phalanstery, until it lead to the experiment of Brook farm, where Isaac Hecker baked the bread and had "plain living and high thinking" for a while.

What discussions there must have been on "fate, free will and foreknowledge absolute," although no record of them is known to us.

The Yankee, who is restless, and who is nothing if not practical, could not be held long working on the co-operative phalansterian plan. There was no money in it, and neither was any ulterior gain manifest. The oracles could hardly hold out endlessly in giving to the beautiful, spiritual phantasma which passed for something akin to religion, the vital force of simple Christianity.

Outside of the phalanstery, Platonian Emerson told his listener to "hitch his wagon to a star," but the owner of the vehicle had nothing to hitch to. Gradually Isaac Hecker felt that despite his endeavor he was still far from his soul's desire, and albeit he left Brook farm, yet he was so subject to the influence of A. Bronson Alcott as to dream of a new community of Alcott's devising at Fruitland, Worcester county, Mass. This was to be his final disillusion. Thereafter he was nearing step by step a religious order of his own founding, grounded on an inalienable vocation, and an eternal guerdon.

How grieved he would be if he knew the trouble his sayings and written notes (the harmless echo of an early and long-vanished day) had caused his steadfast friend, Archbishop Ireland, who had to face the combined onslaught of three countries in serried array.

However, it is clear to the apprehension of this republic that so-called Heckerism was the least part of the animus of the attack, inasmuch as it was almost in the gigantic and menacing perspective of "Americanism," the always handy and overworked foreign bugaboo.

Pope Benedict XIV. is quoted as having said: "If God gives me the grace to win heaven, as soon as I have consoled myself with the Beatific Vision, my curiosity will lead me to look for Savonarola."

Leo XIII. may have already resolved a similar quest of Father Hecker.

As for the Archbishop of St. Paul, the Cardinalate, the Victoria Cross (given for extraordinary valor), and all the massed distinctions of this world cannot emphasize his intellectual greatness and his splendid courage; neither can they disturb his humility of soul.

Since the dome of St. Peter's lifted its round shoulders against the circles of time, no more indomitable spirit has fought the good fight in the Eternal city. He was indeed the envoy to dispatch monster "Americanism," conjured by the French imagination like another Frankenstein, and like him play havoc with its too daring creator. —W.

A Gracious Concession.

Montevideo Commercial.

Adam Bede is being much talked of as a candidate for congress from the Sixth district—Page Morris' seat. While Adam was raised a Democrat, he is an American citizen of the warmest kind at any and all times, and as such is entitled to a place where he can be of the greatest service to the common people, and that place is in congress.

NEW AMERICAN SHIPS

AN EXCEPTIONAL YEAR FOR THE GROWTH OF SHIPBUILDING AND REGISTRY

ALL RECORDS ARE BROKEN

For the First Time in American History the Total Tonnage of Steam Vessels Will Exceed the Total of All Other Documented Vessels —Figures Showing the Growth in Building.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The fiscal year, which ended on Friday, was exceptional for the American merchant marine, in several respects. Full reports will not be received by the bureau of navigation for several weeks, but returns already received warrant these statements:

The total output of American shipyards has been the largest of any year for the last quarter of a century except 1891, when 1,384 vessels, of 369,302 gross tons, were built and documented in the United States. During the past fiscal year the construction of merchant vessels, officially returned, has consisted of 1,429 vessels of 132,860 gross tons. Besides these twenty-two vessels of foreign construction, aggregating 30,181 gross tons, have been admitted to American registry. It is also reported from Manila that since last August 141 vessels have been transferred from the hands of Spanish, German and British subjects to Americans, indicating the confidence of the business men of Manila in the American government. The tonnage of vessels and the transfer does not carry with it all the reports of American registry. Had the senate passed the house bill for the registry of Hawaiian vessels, the total addition to our merchant fleet during the year would have reached nearly 400,000 tons. Our largest annual production was in 1855, when 2,072 vessels, of 583,450 tons, were built and documented.

During 1898 Great Britain built 1,549 vessels, of 1,390,114 tons. The difference in the kind of vessels built is roughly disclosed by the average size of our construction, averaging only about 225 tons, while the British averages 900 tons. Nearly all of our new tonnage is built to navigate in the coasting trade reserved to American vessels. The only steamships built for the foreign trade were the Havana and Mexico, of the New York and Cuba mail, and the four "admiral" steamships for Cuba and Jamaica, aggregating 19,750 tons, which were built under the postal subsidy act. In anticipation of legislation at the coming session, however, construction has begun or contracted for about 100,000 tons of steel steamships for foreign trade, and trade with Hawaii and Porto Rico, involving an expenditure of $15,000,000.

GROWTH OF TONNAGE.

For the first time in our history on June 30 the total tonnage of our steam vessels, when tabulated, will exceed the total of all other kinds of documented vessels. During the year, however, 460 sail vessels of 96,458 tons have been built, compared with 426 of 42,502 for the previous year, while the steam vessels built number 478, of 167,851 tons, compared with 448 of 110,128 for the previous year.

In certain trades our large sailing vessels endeavor to compete with foreign cargo steamships and doubtless will continue to do so, at all events until the construction of the Nicaraguan canal.

The most notable vessel is the John Smeaton, a steel schooner of 5,049 gross tons, built at West Superior, Wis., probably the largest fore and aft vessel ever built. The largest seagoing sailing vessel built in Europe in 1898 was the Ernest Siegfried, of Havre, 3,214 tons.

For the first time in our history steel has become the principal material in our annual construction of rigged vessels, the steel tonnage for the year being 153,991 tons; wood, 13,309 tons. Iron has ceased to be a ship-building material, only one vessel, of nine tons, having been built of iron. During 1898, in Great Britain, 99 per cent, or practically the whole construction, except small fishing vessels, was of steel.

DRAMATIC.

METROPOLITAN.

"The Man With the Elephant on His Hands," "A Pretty Girl, A Summer Night," "Baby, Baby, O My Darling Baby," everybody knows these songs and all the other catchy little airs that have made "Wang" one of the most popular of comic operas, and this familiarity has made audiences extremely critical in regard to the manner in which they are handled. Very much of a deviation from the De Wolf Hopper standard would not be tolerated. The Boston Lyric company, however, in its presentation of the opera last evening, left little to be desired and added to the favorable impression it created in its presentation of "Said Pasha." The Metropolitan was well filled last night with an audience that came to be amused, that were amused and that enthusiastically evidenced that fact.

George Kunkel as Wang, the regent of Siam, was very funny, both as regards acting and makeup. His songs were spiritedly sung, and when he responded to an encore with the new popular song, "The Iceman," all his encore verses for the latter were used up.

Miss Josephine Stanton made a very fetching litlte crown prince and her numerous solos gave her more of an opportunity for displaying an unusually good soprano than her part in "Said Pasha" afforded. "A Pretty Girl, A Summer Night" was not only tunefully sung, but it was given with a decidedly chic air that was very fascinating. Miss Stanton's costumes are always fresh and dainty and her male attire last evening was entirely becoming.

John Henderson, as Peter, keeper of the Elephant, shared comedian honors with Kunkel. He made a very funny coon.

Miss Bertha Neilson made her initial appearance last evening before a St. Paul audience, taking the part of Marie, the stepdaughter. She has a lyric soprano of much sweetness, and a very pretty face. Her solo, "Every Rose Has Its Thorn," was one of the many good things of the evening.

Miss Mamie Kingsbury's Gilette was far better than her Alti in "Said Pasha," for it is not quite such a strain on her vocal powers.

Henry Hallam, as Jean Boucher, was not given much opportunity to display his really fine tenor, but the little he did was done well. His duet with Miss Kingsbury was a pretty bit of singing.

Miss Katherine MacNeill, as the widow, was quite as charming as widows usually are, and though nothing very exacting in the way of solo singing was demanded of her her contralto was heard to excellent advantage in the trios and quartettes.

A young lady whose name was not down on the programme, but who nevertheless appeared and created a decided hit, was Baby Hazel Baer, of Minneapolis. In the song, "Baby, Baby, O My Darling Baby," this little tot of 4 or 5 years made her small voice heard even when singing with Miss Stanton and Kunkel, but it was her after act that decidedly brought down the house. To the music of "Georgia Camp Meeting," she danced a funny little breakdown that was very cute.

Miss Daisy Howard made a very personable messenger boy so far as appearances are concerned, but when one says impudent things in a very unimpudent way the effect is rather funny. But perhaps one should not expect a messenger boy in satin and laces to act just like an ordinary messenger boy.

The chorus work was good last evening, the Carnival chorus being especially well sung.

"Wang" will be the bill throughout the week, with matinees Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday.

FOURTH OF JULY DON'TS.

Don't try to get a long morning's sleep. You might just as well be accomplishing something, as the juvenile members of your household will surely think they are accomplishing something—if nothing more than making a great deal of noise and keeping you awake.

Don't attempt to send off any of your son's fireworks. He knows more about it than you do, and you are likely to lose temper with yourself and the boy.

Don't think it is necessary for you to go off somewhere to properly celebrate the Fourth. If you want to get away from the crowds stay right at home.

Don't take out old Jennie with the idea that she has gotten past the stage where a common cracker would be considered by her a breach of horse etiquette. She might surprise you by landing your buggy in the next county.

Don't proudly relate to your boys how you celebrated Fourth of July thirty years ago. Just to get even, they might tie the dog and cat together by their tails and hang them over a door knob with a bunch of crackers attached.

Don't forget to lock up the horse pistol. It might go off and take your boy with it.

Don't put too much faith in the new firecrackers that whistle before they explode. They might go off first and you do the whistling afterwards.

Don't forget to make way with all the tomato cans before the Fourth. There is no one thing that has carried away more young lives than the fatal "mud can."

Don't forget that the hired girl has a date and must get the dishes out of the way by 3 p. m. If necessary give her a carte blanche leave of absence and let the dishes and other things go. Her Fourth of July celebration is far more important than the affairs of the kitchen, as it only comes once a year.

Do not go fishing and tell your friends the next day about the fish you didn't catch.

Don't invite all the neighbors over to see Willie set off his fireworks. They have boys of their own.

LITERARY NOTES.

Charles Dana Gibson's cover for the current issue of the American queen is most unique. It portrays an American queen upon the pedestal of fame with victory at her feet, with our glorious and beautiful flag waving above her and below an admiring crowd offering homage. Firecrackers, too, help to decorate the page, and remind one of Fourth of July celebrations.

McClure's Magazine for July opens with a very complete and instructive account of the automobile as it is seen today, no longer a matter of mere promise or experiment, but one of practical, constant use; the article explains what is costs, how it is operated, and just what it will do, setting forth the respective advantages and disadvantages of the various kinds. And it is illustrated with pictures of all the more important types. The recent developments will be a surprise to most readers, although they have been effected almost under their very eyes.

Following the issue of Dean Hole's Our Gardens in the Haddon Hall Library series, the Macmillan company announce the publication of another work on the same subject by H. Forbes Sieveking entitled Gardens Ancient and Modern. It will be an octavo valume with twenty-four illustrations in line and half-tone, and six very carefully executed photogravures. It is a collection of the sayings of great thinkers and great men about gardens, from the earliest times to the present.

Cassell & Co., 7 and 9 West Eighteenth street, New York, are about to publish the "Royal Academy Pictures" for 1899, in one volume, cloth, gilt edges, $3.00; also in five paper-bound parts at 40 cents each. "Royal Academy Pictures" has, since the date of its first issue, occupied a unique position on account of the superb reproductions which it contains, and the representative character of the works selected. It is thus rendered an authoritative, comprehensive, and worthy record of the Royal academy; and this year's issue fully sustains the reputation of preceding editions.

Collier's Weekly for July 1 is a fine news number. The front, a drawing by T. Dart Walker, is entitled "The Army of the Cafe," and depicts the daily gathering of Cuban officers at the Hotel Inglaterra in Havana. The Philippine article is by Frederick Palmer, and is illustrated by many fine photographs, among others, exclusive pictures of Aguinaldo's stronghold. The return of Maj. Marchand to Paris is illustrated.

MEXICAN FINANCES.

Arrangement That Places That Country on a Firmer Basis.

ME&ICO CITY, July 2.—The American residents will celebrate the Fourth of July by a grand ball at the American club. Ambassador Clayton goes to Guadalajara to deliver the Fourth of July oration at the reunion of the American colony in that city.

The official Gazette of the federal government today prints a statement regarding the conversion of the public debt in Europe by Finance Minister Limantour. The final contract was signed by the representatives of J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, the banking house of Blechroder, in Berlin, the National Bank of Mexico, the Dresden and Deutsche banks of Germany. The issue is to be £22,000,000 at 5 per cent, redeemable in forty-five years, and only from July, 1909, can the sinking fund appropriation be increased. As the loan is redeemed in toto new bonds will be devoted exclusively to the conversion of the three 6 per cent loans, to the conversion of the Tehauntepec loan and to expenses necessitated by the conversion. The guarantee in the form of deposit for payment of coupons and assignment of proceeds of Derichos have been abolished. The only guarantee that remainse in force is that of 62 per cent of import and export duties, and 10 per cent agreed upon in previous contracts in case the former assignment should not be sufficient to meet the debts of the service. The government will deliver the new bonds stamped at its own cost. Finance Minister Limantour cables:

"I consider that the arrangement concluded on above basis is satisfactory, especially as it assures the co-operation of the most powerful European and American firms. It raises Mexican funds to the rank of international securities of the first order."

TAYLOR LEADS.

Kentucky Republicans Preparing for a Warm Fight.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 2.—At the county conventions in Kentucky during the past week the delegates have been selected to the Republican state convention at Lexington next week. Including the delegates selected yesterday it is estimated by the friends of Attorney General W. S. Taylor that the preferences for the nomination for governor are as follows: Taylor, 891½; Col. Stone, who is now auditor of state, 225½; Judge Pratt, 104; uninstructed delegates, 82; necessary to choice, 652.

The anti-Taylor delegates say many in the Taylor list are not instructed delegates, but that the county meetings simply indorsed Taylor before any other candidates were out.

The indications are that it will be Taylor against the field, with the odds in favor of Taylor.

NORRIS ON HAND.

Famous Detective Bobs Up in Another Case.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 2.—Detective Norris, of Ohio, arrived here tonight and made information against John R. Green, of Terre Haute, charging him with being a fugitive from justice from Illinois, where he is wanted on five charges for bunco swindling.

Green was arrested here a few days ago for buncoing a Walla Walla, Wash., man out of $5,000 and for the alleged murder of a Chinaman in Seattle. The Washington authorities are on the way here for him now, but Norris hopes to get ahead of them by making the first specific information.

MARVEL OF SCIENCE

GOVERNMENT WILL UTILIZE THE MOVING PICTURE IN MACHINE IN GREEN HOUSES

WATCH GROWTH OF TREES

Will Also Register the Progress of the Destruction of Plants by Parasites — X-Ray Will Be Used in Aiding Science in the Study of How Trees and Plants Develop and Are Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, July, 2.—The agricultural department has pressed the moving picture machine into the service of science. The division of vegetable pathology now has a device of this sort in operation in one of its green houses, photographing the growth of a small oak tree. The machine works automatically, taking a picture each our. At night an electric light is thrown into the circuit as the exposure is made. The machine has been running about two weeks, and will be kept going about two weeks longer on its present subject. When the series of pictures is completed it will be possible to reproduce with the stereoptican the growth of the plant from the time the first shoot appeared above ground until the tree is in full leaf and a foot or more high.

While the oak tree pictures are purely experimental to develop the capacity of the machine, it is intended to use the serial photographs in watching the progress of plant diseases, blight, insect parasites and the like. The department hopes, in the near future, to be able to loan to the agricultural colleges and experiment station rolls of lantern slides film to illustrate certain of the departments bulletins on these subjects. It is pointed out that a lecturer before a class of students could show in five minutes the growth and seed distribution of any noxious plant, such as the Canadian thistle, or the life history of an insect pest, so that it could be readily recognized and combatted on its first appearance in a region, even though the workers there had never seen it in actual life.

In addition to the straight photographic work expected of the new machine, its designer intends to adapt to use the X-ray to take pictures of certain objects that otherwise would be invisible.

It is thought by the department that a series of pictures of this sort taken during the period of gestation would be of value to stock raisers and might be adapted to the use of the medical profession in certain line of research.

SPAIN'S YOUNG KING.

Is a Bright Youth, but Is Physically Delicate.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Minister Wu Ting Fang, of China, returned to the city today from a European trip which he made to present his credentials as minister to Spain, as well as to the United States. Concerning the queen regent and her son he said:

"The queen regent is a good woman, whom I admire very much. She has most graceful qualities, and has the love of her country at heart. Any unpopularity which may exist towards her is due to the fact that she is a foreigner by birth. The boy king, whose birthday anniversary I attended while at Madrid, is a bright and sensible lad, who speaks several languages, though he appears to be somewhat delicate in health."

CALLED TO CONFER

Continued from First Page.

to you that I have not and never did entertain the remotest intention of becoming a candidate for the presidency. The story is only another invention of Michigan newspapers.

"I think the time is not far distant when public opinion will compel newspapers to be fair and decent in their treatment of men in public life. Until it does I am convinced that the only course to pursue is to ignore their malicious attacks. Attempts to correct their reports only result in provoking a more liberal outpouring of editorial venom. After all, it is well to remember that a newspaper represents the opinion of only one man, and that that opinion is usually influenced by every motive except a desire to do full justice. The time is not far distant when the people will awake to this fact, and when they do there will be a radical change in the policy of conducting the newspapers of the country, especially in their treatment of public men.

"Regretting if the unwarrantable liberties taken with my name have caused you any embarrassment, I am, yours very sincerely, —"Hazen S. Pingree."

MR. BRYAN IN CHICAGO.

Had a Conference With Leaders of the Democracy.

CHICAGO, July 2.—A conference was held here today between William Jennings Bryan and a number of Illinois Democratic leaders, including M. F. Dunlap, candidate for state treasurer during the last campaign; ex-Congressman Heinrichsen and Judge Thompson, of Jacksonville, all of whom were instrumental in swinging the Illinois delegation to Bryan in the last Democratic national convention. Allan W. Thurman and William M. Ditty, of Clumbus, O., were also present.

Mr. Bryan arrived in Chicago today on his way from Aberdeen, S. D., to Barnesville, Ga., where he delivers an address on July 4. He was met here by Mr. Thurman and Mr. Ditty, who had come from Columbus for that purpose, and together with the Illinois leaders took dinner at the Sherman house. At the conclusion of the dinner a conference was held which lasted the greater part of the afternoon. None of the local Democratic leaders was present. Mr. Bryan denied that there was any political significance in the meeting.

"I am on my way to Barnesville, Ga.," he said. "Some of my friends knew I would be passing through the city today and were here to meet me."

Samuel B. Cook, of the ways and means committee, states that the national political situation was discussed in a general way.

Col. Bryan left tonight for Barnesville, Ga.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Philip Colgrove, of Hastings, So Announces Himself.

NILES, Mich., July 2.—Philip T. Colgrove, of Hastings, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for governor. He is a well known lawyer, and has a wide acquaintance. He has long been prominent in Republican politics, and was a state senator in 1889. For several years he was head of the Knights of Pythias organization of the world.

WASHINGTON WAS RIGHT,

So Says Mr. Bryan, on Foreign Alliances.

CHICAGO, July 2.—In an interview today, William J. Bryan said:

"I believe George Washington was right. We ought not to enter into entangling alliances with foreign nations. The question of Anglo-Saxon alliance is involved in the question of imperialism. No entangling alliance would be suggested were it not for the fact that a colonial policy would strengthen those who desire a foreign alliance."