The St. Paul Globe

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Entered at Postoffice at St. Paul, Minn., as Second-Class Matter.—Address all communications and make all Remittances payable to THE GLOBE CO., St. Paul, Minnesota.—Anonymous communications not noticed. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless accompanied by postage.

BRANCH OFFICES.

New York .....10 Spruce St.
Chicago.Room 609, No. 87 Washington St.

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Partly cloudy Wednesday; threatening Thursday; variable winds.

For the Dakotas—Threatening Wednesday and Thursday; variable winds.

Montana—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday; variable winds.

Iowa—Partly cloudy; threatening Thursday; variable winds.

Wisconsin—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday; 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.

Barometer	30.01
Relative humidity	57
Maximum temperature	88
Minimum temperature	64
Daily range	24
Mean temperature	76
7 p. m., temperature	86

8 p. m., wind, west; weather, clear.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 hours.
St. Paul	14	6.5	—0.3
Davenport	15	7.0	—0.3
La Crosse	10	6.9	—0.1
Omaha	18	13.8	—0.1
St. Louis	30	23.8	*0.5

—Fall, *Rise.

River forecast till 8 p. m. Wednesday: The Mississippi will continue falling slowly in the vicinity of St. Paul.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	High.*pm.		High*8pm.
Battleford	76	Boston	72
Bismarck	88	Buffalo	72
Calgary	76	Chicago	68
Duluth	80	Cincinnati	84
Edmonton	76	Cleveland	82
Havre	86	Denver	78
Helena	86	Detroit	80
Huron	92	New Orleans	82
Med. Hat	82	New York	72
Minnedosa	90	Omaha	86
P. Albert	74	Philadelphia	74
Qu'Appelle	82	Pittsburg	82
S. Current	84	St. Louis	86
Williston	86	S. Francisco	56
Winnipeg	80	Washington	76

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

AN EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSE.

The Globe has not undertaken to follow in its various interesting developments the question which has given local Republican politicians such intense concern, regarding the particular bid for a system of police alarm in this city that ought to be adopted by the city council. The statements which have prevailed among Republican politicians, and have to some exent found their way into the Republican newspapers, show the affair to be one which it would be best for all Democrats and other disinterested citizens to leave to settlement by those who appear to have such an intense interest in one or other of the contesting systems.

But during a recent meeting of the conference committee there was shown such a manifest desire among certain Republican officials to save the city some of the surprising expense attending the proposed introduction of the new police alarm system that it may not be amiss to bestow a word on the subject.

The suggestion of President Clark, of the fire board, made at that conference, that it would be well to establish one alarm system for both the fire and police departments seems to the Globe to be in the line of the saving of the public funds. Indeed, the remarks which were made during that meeting to the effect that the city might purchase the various parts of the proposed alarm system in the open market, with great resulting saving, seem to be worthy of the most careful consideration. The expenditure of any such sum as $25,000 for a police alarm system has always appeared to those who take the demands of the police system into account to be a positively awful sum to expend for any such purpose. We can understand the gravity of the needs of the fire department in this connection. For the effective operation of a fire alarm system it does not seem difficult to understand why such large sums might be thought necessary. But that $25,000 or any approximate sum should be deemed necessary to secure the speedy appearance of a police wagon at a given point is practically inexplicable on any theory which takes into account the burdens of the taxpaying public.

Let us by all means have a joint fire and police alarm system, if it is at all possible. Let us, too, get up our own system. We have electricians of ability and knowledge enough to put such a system in operation. Whoever is designed to secure the advantage of the present movement for the establishment of a high-priced system of police alarm in this city, it is apparent that the city can get along without any such system.

There is a chance here to save the people something like $10,000 or $15,000. Let us hope that the occasion of doing so may not be allowed to escape.

CAPT. WATKINS' ERROR.

The report of Capt. Watkins, of the American liner Paris, assuming all the responsibility for the grounding of his vessel, must be acknowledged to be a very manly document. There is hardly another case of the kind on record. Many commanders of vessels have from time immemorial endeavored to break the force of their own mistakes or negligence, and have left to courts of admiralty the task, through the examination and analysis of evidence, to locate the responsibility in cases which concededly were less plain than this. The public may safely accept the statement of the captain of the Paris that it was through no lack of anxiety for his ship that the accident took place, notwithstanding that his report does not seem to be entirely satisfactory to the United States local inspectors.

The skill and discipline among his crew which enabled Capt. Watkins to land his passengers with comfort and without loss of life or property ought to be taken into account in estimating the degree of blame which attaches to him. The sentence which ensues of two years' suspension is under all the circumstances, but, as the captain observes, his long career on the sea, during which no accident has happened to either life or property under his control, ought to be taken into account.

The American public will naturally regret the apparent loss of the Paris. There is but little hope that the vessel will be removed intact from its present position, and it will probably be a total loss.

There can be but little doubt that those who are called on to risk their lives and property on trans-Atlantic voyages, who are familiar with the facts in this case, would just as readily submit to the direction of the suspended captain as to that of any other of the men charged with the large responsibilities which have been his throughout his career. It is human to err; and the error of Capt. Watkins in this case, grievous as its results have been, will not, we believe, cost him the confidence of the sea-faring public.

A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE.

The forthcoming appearance of the city directory, 1899-1900, offers new and additional evidence of the continued growth and prosperity of our city. So far as each succeeding year's directory presents the municipal history of the year that has fled and the possibilities of the year that is in sight there is one fact which may be accepted as possessing much significance. That is that throughout all the years of struggle and depression through which we have passed in the past decade there has never been a year but presented a record of increase in the adult population of the community.

The city directory is litttle if anything more than an alphabetical list of those of the city's population who are engaged in one or other form of productive occupation. The number of such names recorded in the city directory is 90,199. There are that number of such persons residing in this community at this time. Whatever estimate we may make of the actual population, young and old, productive and non-productive, from this basis, the fact that there are such a number of busy people living in our city shows it to be a community of splendid urban proportions and possibilities.

The one fact made plain by the figures of the new directory, and the only one on which the Globe feels itself at liberty to predicate any statements or conclusions, is that the increase of actual names in the forthcoming directory over that of last year is greater than has marked any other issue of that publication over the preceding year for ten years past. That increase is 3,159 names over the number in last year's directory. There has been nothing like it since 1890, when in the years immediately following the panic of 1893 the increases were as follows: For 1894, 531; for 1895, 760; for 1896, 481; for 1897, 29; for 1898, 778.

Here is plain evidence of a revival such as we cannot ignore, and such as needs no conclusion or argument to make manifest. We have undoubtedly reached the turning point. Population is again flowing in upon us in something like its old volume. The increased market for local real estate which has manifested itself during the present year, and as commented on by the publishers of the directory, shows that the confidence which, for a time, seemed to have fled the community entirely is steadily returning in good volume, and that it is not at all unreasonable to indulge in the belief that the early days of the 1900's will witness a substantial repetition of the experiences of the '80s.

OUR TRUE POLICY.

To whatever cause we may attribute the failure of our national administration to yield to the tremendous pressure which has been in operation for many years to lead this country to identify itself with one or other of the policies adopted by European governments toward China, enough has been made apparent thus far to give cause for congratulation that no such course has been entered on by us.

The statements made by the first secretary of the Amerigan legation at St. Petersburg, Mr. Herbert Pierce, concerning the disposition of the Russian authorities and the Russian people toward Americans, all go to show that the true attitude of this nation in the Orient is to continue in its refusal to become identified with the policy of any of the nations which are regarded by the Chinese people as endeavoring to take possession of Chinese territory. It has already been shown that the disposition of the Chinese to trade with us in preference to any of the European peoples is affected to our advantage by our freedom from any of the operations which look toward the partition of China.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, on behalf of England, has been fully heard, in writing and orally, in his statements of reasons why the United States should insist on "the open door" policy. Yet before Lord Beresford had started to cross the Atlantic England had engaged herself with Russia in the recognition of the "sphere of influence" policy. Prince Ookhtomsky, on the other hand, the ablest recognized expositor of the Russian policy in China, has set forth the reasons which should induce us not to co-operate with England. The outcome of all the discussion has thus far been to establish, beyond all question, that the course we have already pursued is the true American national policy. By maintaining our present attitude we are assured of the friendship of Russia, without giving England or any other European power any right to criticise our course.

Mr. Pierce has made all this plain in his recent interview sent to the press through the Associated Press dispatches. There could be no more convincing expression. Mr. Pierce says at the outset of his interview:

The relations between the United States and Russia were never on a more cordial basis than at present, and the friendship which is traditional between the two countries finds constant expression in Russia, not only among officials, but also among the people of all classes. It is not too much to say that, from the emperor down to the peasantry, there is a sincere friendship for us and a desire to become acquainted with American methods and to make use in Russia of the skill and ingenuity which have advanced this country with such great strides. For this reason there is a great opening in Russia for American capital, and for the introduction of American machinery and methods of doing business.

We have here a grand field for our foreign commerce. All that is really needful in order to render us the first of the commercial nations anxious to secure Chinese trade is to break off the fetters which our foolish and paternal legislation has fastened on our ability to compete with foreign nations in the carrying commerce of the world. When we have done this, and have taken such steps as will enable us to meet foreign carrying nations on something like a corresponding basis, we will take the place which the genius of our people entitles us to take as a great national competitor for the commerce of the world.

WANTED—LESS HOT WEATHER.

The heat which has prevailed for the past week or over will soon be regarded with much uneasiness, if it is not so regarded already, by the growers of wheat in the Northwest. During the spring season and well up into the opening of summer, through the early days of June, the rain supply was quite generous, and the cool weather continued with little variation. All the conditions, indeed, prevailed during that period looking toward a bountiful harvest. The weather for the past couple of weeks, however, has been such as to cause much misgiving where before there was little but pleased anticipation.

Of course no damage has yet been done. This is the heart of the summer season, and we have a right to expect just the danger which prevails at this time. It may pass away, and a period of rain and cooler weather ensue. Let us hope that it will. All the conditions thus far have been eminently satisfactory. The next two or three weeks can largely make or mar the fortunes of our agriculturalists, and, incidentally, the fortunes of every active business man in the state and section.

It is a happy peculiarity of our climate that no prolonged period of heat sets in without the certainty of its being broken in upon by showers usually preceded by thunder storms. These showers are more or less severe and prolonged. Indeed they may safely be looked for at any time now, since the period of unbroken heat which has prevailed is much longer than we usually experience. The threatening conditions which usually prevail at this time the farmer usually is familiar with. They may result substantially in his ruin or they may develop into the most beneficent conditions for him. At this moment there is nothing to be done but wait the developments of the next week or two before we can secure any intelligent understanding of the crop prospects of the Northwest.

The Parisian correspondents who are cabling dispatches about the Dreyfus affair couched in language implying that everybody knows all about the mystery are probably doing the best they can. They appear to know nothing about it themselves.

It is understood that Cervera was indicted on a charge of having permitted Sampson to sink the Spanish fleet. To this Cervera has an excellent defense, and it is no wonder they hesitate to try him.

Out in Colorado they are going to build a wall 210 feet high to make a reservoir which will hold 35,000,000,000 gallons of water. Somebody must be figuring to break the Johnstown flood record.

The "kissing bug" has reached Chicago, and commenced osculatory operations on a policeman. This was, probably, a mistake on the part of the bug amounting, almost, to disorderly conduct.

It is believed that the introduction of the automobile will reduce the percentage of girls who marry coachmen, for every automobile girl can act as her own coachman, so to speak.

An Eastern paper has a slughead, "Knows the Mayor." This is important, if true, although quite a number of Western people are on record as having "seen" the mayor.

The Brooklyn Times has a timely editorial on "Babies and Hot Weather," but it contains nothing in the way of a claim that Brooklyn has the warmest baby in the bunch.

It is perhaps not too early to predict that when the Republican party calls Col. Roosevelt to Washington the people of the country will call him back to Oyster Bay.

Slowly but surely the deadly political campaign of 1900 approaches. Quite a number of prominent politicians are now beginning to talk like farmers.

They have a mule in a Missouri mine who hasn't seen daylight for ten years. They call him Dewey, though nobody has ventured to explain why.

A monster devil fish has been captured at Tacoma. It is too bad that Tacoma is so far away that it cannot become a popular summer resort.

The melanolestes picipes is now pronounced a hot weather journalistic fake, but the cimex lectularius is no myth.

The good roads movement must have originated in heaven, for do we not read of its streets being paved with gold?

Automobile milk vans are coming into use. How would you like to be the milkman?

Which is the most unpatriotic, to oppose imperialism or dodge paying one's taxes?

Now is the time for Tesla to announce that he invented the word "Usona."

So far no one has thought of kidnaping Secretary Alger.

Somewhat Expensive.

Hutchinson Leader.

The Philippine war is costing our government nearly $1,000,000 per day. The $20,000,000 first cost paid to Spain was but a trifle compared to the sum total if the present rate is kept up long.

Should Adopt Another Method.

Montevideo Leader.

It is all well enough to civilize the Philippines, but somehow that suggests saving enough of them for seed—at least. For some hundreds of years we have been civilizing the Indians by the other plan—extermination—and haven't made a great success of it, either.

Good Judges.

Lac qui Parle Vidette.

Farmers don't say much on any political question, but as a rule it will be found that they are anti-imperialists. Their judgment is sound.

The Best Course.

Roseau Times (Rep.).

It would be better for the Republican press to honestly advocate the defeat of John Lind because he is not a Republican. To attempt to encompass his defeat by silly criticism and clap-trap buncombe will only add to his strength.

EPISTLES TO ST. PAUL.

"I'm getting tired of all this sort of rot," exclaimed a bald-headed man, jumping up in front of the chairman of the meeting.

The scene was a mass convention called for the purpose of discussing the approaching political campaign of 1900.

"To which particular rot do you allude?" inquired the chairman. He might have said "Which rot do you allude to?" but he preferred to have some literary and rhetorical style.

"Yes, sir, I'm agin it."

Here the bald-headed man shook his fist at a number of people with some of whom he was not personally acqainted.

"I believe there is no question before the house," mildly suggested the chairman.

"There ain't?"

"No, sir."

"Then, b'gosh, I'll make one," and he snatched a newspaper out of his pocket and read the following:

"We are told by the Democrats that Dewey, Otis, Funston, King, Lawton et al. are all freebooting butchers. They say that our brave soldier boys in the Philippines are worse than cannibals. They say that we should tender an abject apology to Aguinaldo and pay him for having made so much trouble. They say that we should abolish the Fourth of July and make the American flag over into a door mat."

"Now, Mr. Chairman," continued the bald-headed man, hauling off his coat and throwing it on to a chair, "what I want to know is, who in this country has ever said any such thing? Where are the Democrats, or Pops, or Prohibitionists, or socialist labor people who are saying any such thing? There ain't nobody saying it, and that's why I say I am awful weary of so much Republican rot. Every man who faces bullets under the Stars and Stripes is a patriotic hero. He's there for that purpose. If he wasn't in the navy when the Spanish war broke out, like Dewey, he enlisted in the army or navy to do what? Whip the Spaniards and drive the last cussed one of 'em out of Cuba. Well, they did that, didn't they? God bless 'em! And just because their term of enlistment hadn't expired Bill McKinley set 'em to fighting Filipinos. Ain't I right? Won't history bear me out in what I say? Did congress authorize our army to go on killing people who were once our allies?"

Here the bald-headed man shed his vest.

"Mr. Chairman, I'm a patriot. I fought four years in the War of the Rebellion. My grandfather was with George Washington at Dorchester Heights. My father served all through the Mexican war. One fought to found this government, another fought to repel invasion, and I fought to preserve its integrity. Now, then, if a man's truly honest he will applaud honesty in others. If a man's truly patriotic he will applaud patriotism in others. What would you think of a man who should brag about how durned honest he is, and should then try to lick another man because he was honest, too? What do you think of an editor who blows every day about how patriotic he is and yet wants the United States army to shoot patriotism to death in other countries? These fool Republican newspapers make me tired. Can't a man express his opinion of a weak, vacillating and hypocritical political administration without being called a traitor to the flag? Is all the virtue wrapped up in one party? Can't a man condemn a policy without being called a traitor and a pagan? Mr. Chairman, I'm done for today."

ROOSEVELT, CONTORTIONIST.

Mr. Rogers Makes a Few Thrusts at the Colonel.

To the Editor of the Globe:

I have been hoping the Globe would pay its respects to the "Great Contortionist," Gov. Roosevelt, of New York. In this morning's paper, under the above caption, "you did it to a triumph." "Teddy," always as restless as Ahasuerus the Jew, owes his fame, like Homer, largely to the accidents of his situation.

He now appears to have degenerated into an automaton for Tom Platt. His relations to Platt remind one of the brass statue which Albertus Magnus is said to have animated just so far as to make it chatter and be his servant. Teddy in using his voice, having thus a sense of the doom of echo, appears as unconcerned at the absence of truth as a Filipino at a lack of linen.

His fulminations, like St. Lazarus' rattle of the leper, is beneficial to the people in warning them to get out of the way of a sight that would sadden them.

A Spanish proverb has it: "A long tongue and a short understanding most times run in couples." Puncture these mountebanks, Mr. Editor, until they "start like Satan at the touch of Ithuriel's spear." —J. N. Rogers.

St. Paul, July 11.

THE FAIR SEX.

Atchison Globe.

Some women think that only a married man can do wrong.

If a woman is truly fond of her husband she believes he is "coming down with something" every time he falls off in his feed.

Women wil itrust their daughters with men under conditions in which they would not trust their husbands with other women.

When a girl laughs and looks pleasant when she sees her steady talking to a woman she dislikes, she thinks what a great actress the world would have gained had she gone on the stage.

An Atchison woman who has worked hard all her life in order that her family might have something saved up, is now worn out and dying. Those who have a good time as they go along are the right kind of philosophers.

A girl's idea of disloyalty is to keep a secret from a friend.

When awife is away from home she reads her husband's letters through carefully to find something upon which suspicion may alight.

IN LOVE WITH HIS SISTER.

I have the sweetest sister ever bloomed
in beauty's garden,
A winsome little angel full of innocence
and grace;
If you could see the charming girl you'd
grant me smiling pardon
For saying she would knock 'most any
male heart off its base!
There's rippling music in her laugh, it
seems inspired of heaven;
Her smile would melt the coat of ice
from woman-hater's heart!
Though but my sister, by her charms my
heart is sadly riven—
Is pierced from suburbs clear to core by
Cupid's stinging dart!

Her pretty face an angel from the upper
realms would covet,
A smiling face set in a frame of semi-
golden hair;
Ah! that sweet, winsome frontispiece! to
see it is to love it!
No man susceptible of heart could
'scape its waiting snare!
Her teeth of porcelainish tint set in their
rosy portal
Seem far too pure to chop at such a
vulgar thing as hash!
I'll bet my birthright against a dime no
other female mortal
Such lovely teeth of natural growth
upon the eyes can flash!

Her hands are beautiful in shape, and
very well she knows it;
Her feet—well, them I never saw, but
dainty are her boots;
Her nose is of the Grecian build, and
when the darling blows it
The melody is sweeter than an orchestra
of flutes!
Her gentle voice falls on the ear like
golden love-bells tinkling,
It holds me in a waking trance that
seems almost divine!
But in this rambling, off-hand verse I
scarce can give an inkling
Of all the charms possessed by that
sweet sister dear of mine.

You're no doubt wondering just why the
bloomin' deuce a fellow
Should group the leakings of his brain
in a poetic maze,
Should chew the rag of poesy and musically bellow
Such hifalutin' language to exploit a
sister's praise.
The thing is new to me, you know, and
hence it is I shovel
Such tuneful fuel on the fire to keep
her charms alight;
It is a new experience most devilishly
novel—
She's only been my sister since I
popped to her last night!

—Denver Post.

DATE STILL UNKNOWN

AUXILIARY HAS NO POSITIVE INFORMATION WHEN THE THIRTEENTH LEAVES MANILA

PROBABLY ABOUT JULY 20

The Executive Committee Has Some Correspondence With the Authorities Through Senator Davis—Some of the St. Paul People Will Go to San Francisco to Meet the Boys.

The Thirteenth Regiment Auxiliary association met last night at the Commercial club. The session was largely attended, but little beyond the transaction of routine business was done. Reports from the officers and executive committee were read, showing what had been done during the month since the last session, and the usual discussion regarding the return of the regiment was indulged in. Several interesting letters were read from members of the Thirteenth, giving graphic descriptions of the advance upon Balawag and the occupation of the city, in which movement the Minnesota boys took a prominent part.

The report of the executive committee was given by its chairman, Thomas Cochran. The telegrams and correspondance of the month were read, but nothing additional to the press reports given. The chairman reported that on July 3 the committee had wired Senator Davis, asking whether the regiment would return on the "Warren," then at Manila. A reply was received that the boys would be sent home on the "Zealandia" or upon the "Sheridan," leaving about July 20. The committee had addressed a letter to Senator Davis regarding advices received from the Washington correspondent of a morning paper, stating that it was the intention of the government to return the troops in the order in which they left. It was asked that the state's claims be presented, and a request made that the regiment be allowed to come in its order, as the seventh to leave, instead of the ninth. Senator Davis replied that he had addressed the war department along the line suggested, but gave no additional information.

The report devoted considerable attention to the causes of the delay in receiving mail from the regiment. An investigation had been made, with the result that it was learned that no transports had arrived in San Francisco bringing mail from the Philippines, since those which brought the last letters, dated in May. Advices have been received that transports will arrive in San Francisco this week bringing mail.

The secretary of the association wrote a letter to Gen. Shafter, in command of the department of California, asking what soldiers of the Thirteenth were confined in California hospitals. A reply was received that in the Presidio hospital, San Francisco, Privates Arne, Sperry, Griffin, Sill, Hemphin, Tyler and Welde were being cared for. Since the receipt of the letter Private Welde has been discharged.

The report was accepted and placed on file and Mrs. Robinson, wife of one of the officers of the Thirteenth, requested to write Mrs. Ames and Mrs. Trowbridge, now in San Francisco, asking if anything could be done by the auxiliary to help the soldiers of the regiment in the Presidio hospital.

President O'Brien announced that he had learned that the regiment would leave Manila before the next meeting of the association and suggested that arrangements be made, in such an event, to call a special meeting. Maj. Espy figured that the regiment would not leave before Aug. 1, and thought there would be plenty of time to consider the plans for the reception of the men at the next regular meeting. No action was taken in the matter. The president stated that he would leave for San Francisco with Mr. Cochran as soon as the regiment is expected there.

There was only one incident of the meeting out of the ordinary. Maj. Espy secured recognition to express an opinion on certain sections of the report of the executive committee, which criticised the government regarding the delay in returning the regiment. He stated that so far as he was able to learn, no special favoritism had been shown any of the troops by the government, with the possible exception of some of the Western regiments. He thought the delay was caused by the fact that the sick were returned first and on account of the reenlistment of certain of the volunteers.

"I promised that the regiment would return on the Grant," said he in conclusion.

Mr. Cochran took exception to the remarks and stated that in case he had known that Maj. Espy and not the government was to blame for the delay, he would have seen that the executive committee placed the censure where it was deserved.

A letter from Sergeant Jackson, Company D, was read, giving a very interesting account of operations in and around San Miguel and Balawag. Many incidents of the campaign were given, throwing considerable light upon the actual conditions which the troops have to fight. He spoke highly of Capt. Metz, of D company, stating that though sick and hardly able to keep the field, he had insisted on remaining with his company and had shown great bravery and courage. He praised Gen. Lawton, saying that no officer in the field was more popular with the troops. After Maj. Diggles was wounded, the Thirteenth was left without a field officer on duty and the burden of the line officers was greatly increased. Mr. Cochran read a letter from his son, also a member of the regiment, giving details of the occupation of Balawag, and stating that though looting had been rigorously prohibited, the amigos and camp followers, especially the Chinese, stole without let or hindrance, afterwards selling their ill gotten gains to the soldiers. Some complaint had been made by the boys, who could not see the necessity of doing their looting by proxy. The next meeting of the association will be held on the first Tuesday in August.

ONE LIFE LOST.

Sole Casualty in the Sinking of the Steamer Portia.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 11.—The steamer Portia, which struck on Big Fish shoal, fifteen miles east of Halifax last night, filled and sank during the night.

The only victim of the wreck was a twelve-year-old Assyrian lad, known by the name of Basha, who was traveling second-class from New York to St. John's, N. F., where his mother lives. The others on board the steamer, including seventy passengers and a crew of thirty-four officers and men, who were landed safely at Sambro island, were cared for there during the night, and will be brought here today.

CLASH OF AUTHORITY.

S. A. Sylvester, Wanted in North Dakota, Released in Washington.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 11.—In the United States district court today Judge Hanaford discharged from custody S. A. Sylvester, who is wanted in North Dakota for embezzlement. Sylvester has been in jail about one year. The state supreme court ordered him returned to North Dakota, but this decision was disregarded by Judge Hanaford, who holds that the federal court has jurisdiction over extradition cases.

Demoralization of Madrid.

A correspondent in the Frankfurter Zeitung draws a lurid picture of the increasing demoralization of Madrid. The present population includes, he says, 20,000 professional beggars, the same number of abandoned women, 5,000 thieves and there are hundreds of gambling houses.

STILLWATER.

Surveyors General at Odds Over Fees—Edward Brown Dead.

A peculiar state of affairs exists here relative to the office of the surveyor general of logs and lumber, and the matter will probably not be settled until it is aired in the courts. Some days ago John L. Little, of Star Prairie, Wis., who had been appointed surveyor general of logs and lumber for the Fourth Wisconsin district, by Gov. Scofield, appeared in the city and informed Surveyor General Mosier that he was here for the purpose of scaling all logs cut in Wisconsin. Mr. Mosier of course refused to share his fees with Mr. Little, and the latter then made a similar effort to scale at the St. Croix boom. The boom company also refused to permit him to do so, and there the case stands. Mr. Little argues that inasmuch as so many of the logs marketed here are cut in Wisconsin he should be permitted to make the scale. The question of authority will have to be settled in the courts and will probably come up for decision at an early date. In the meantime Mr. Mosier will continue scaling all logs, as has been the custom here for many years.

The petit jury in the district court will be recalled today to hear the case of William O'Brien and Dennis Boyle against the Northwestern Improvement company, brought to collect damages amounting to about $15,000. The plaintiffs aver that the defendants' corporation constructed, maintained and operated a dam in Kettle river to their damage, and hence have asked the courts to determine the matter. The jury will reconvene at 10 o'clock and the case will be heard by Judge Williston.

Edward S. Brown, for many years a familiar figure in this city, and regarded as one of its foremost men, died Monday evening, after an illness of several months' duration. Mr. Brown was taken with heart disease some months ago, and since that time has been confined to his home. Although he was able to be up and about until recently, it was evident that his vital forces were fast failing and that his death was only the question of a short time. He was born in Orono, Me., sixty-nine years ago, and was educated in the common schools at that place. Later in life he removed to Puget sound, where he engaged in the lumber business, and later he removed to Stillwater. He came here in 1873, and was for many years a member of the lumbering firm of Hersey, Bean & Brown. At the time of the failure of the Northwestern Manufacturing and Car company he was appointed receiver for the concern, and he was also one of the trustees of the large estate left by Martin Mower. He also represented Washington county in the state senate one term. Deceased was an estimable gentleman, and was well liked by all who knew him. He is survived by a widow and two daughters, Mrs. R. S. Davis and Mrs. J. D. Bronson. The funeral will be held this afternoon under the auspices of the Masonic fraternities of this city, of which he was a member.

Edward Heppner, for many years a well known character on the streets of Stillwater, committed suicide yesterday by drowning himself in Lake St. Croix. At an early hour in the morning he walked to the Milwaukee trestle and threw himself into the lake. The act was witnessed by several and the alarm was given. Officer Walter responded and found Heppner's body floating on the surface, but life was extinct. He had been despondent for some time and was tired of life. Deceased was 54 years of age, and some years ago was in the saloon business in this city.

Stephen Murphy, arrested on a charge of assault, was released from custody yesterday, after a preliminary examination in the municipal court. The evidence against him was insufficient.

MARRIAGE BROKER LOST.

Could Not Collect for Services as a Go-Between.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 11.—Negotiating a marriage by a third party for a consideration was today declared by Judge Shepard, of the appeal court, to be "void at law and in equity, as being opposed to morality and public policy."

The case at issue was the appeal of B. H. Hellem from the judgment of the superior court, by which he was denied the right to recover on a contract executed in 1896. By the contract Benjamin W. Anderson was to pay Hellem $2,500 on the marriage of the former to Mrs. Sarah Hughes. Hellum had contracted with Anderson to bring about a marriage between him and the Widow Hughes, in consideration of the payment of $5 down and $2,500 when the marital event was concluded. The $5 was paid and receipted for, but the groom balked at the payment of the $2,500. The decision of the superior court was affirmed, and the costs of the proceedings thrown on the marriage broker. In delivering the decision Judge Shepard said:

"All undertakings of such go-betweens as mercenary matchmakers are reprobated by law."

DEWEY'S MEDAL.

It Has Been Sent to Him by the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The navy department today dispatched to Admiral Dewey the medal awarded by act of congress to commemorate the battle of Manila bay. The medal is identical with that sent to each man in the fleet with the exception of his own name engraved upon the edge.

Dead at Manila.

WASHINGTON July 11.—The war department has received the following from Gen. Otis at Manila, under date of July 9:

Following deaths since last weekly report:

Typhoid fever, July 2, Charles N. Wilseck, Company G, First Wyoming infantry; 5th, Edward Weldon, Company K, Fourteenth infantry; William Miller, Company G, Twelfth infantry.

Dysentery, 4th, William H. Hill, hospital corps; 5th, Thomas W. Petro, Company M, Fourth infantry.

Drowned, 4th, Charles Hyatt, sergeant, Compay E, Fourth cavalry.

RICH AND RAGGED.

A Wealthy Young Man Refuses to Live in Luxury.

Kansas City Journal.

It is an unusual thing for a man with an annual income in the neighborhood of $50,000 to dress like a tramp from choice and sleep in the cheapest hotels or at times in calabooses for lack of better accommodations. Yet such an individual, it is said, is J. Eads How, son of the late Col. James F. How, vice president of the Wabash. He slept in the Macon (Mo.) calaboose Saturday night because the hotels were crowded and his seedy appearance encouraged no one to offer him a place. He was on the street Saturday evening talking of the religion of the twentieth century, the burden of his discourse being socialistic. The officers apprehended him, thinking him deranged, but telegraphed instructions from St. Louis caused his prompt release. His voice was sweet and gentle and his choice of words and purity of accent proclaimed him educated and refined.

He spoke again on Sunday, taking up a collection, which he turned over to the mayor to start a religious library. He went from Macon to Bevier, where he spoke for an hour Monday night on the same theme. Young How is a graduate of Yale and Oxford, and has had all the advantages of a home of luxury. As his name indicates, he is one of the Eads heirs also, to whom the government pays $250,000 annually for the Mississippi jetties. He gets a sixth part of this, in addition to other incomes. He is of strong religious convictions, and devotes all his time and talent to mission work, and spends his income for charity and religion.

In a conversation with Mr. Gray, of Macon, he said that his conscience would not allow him to live in ease and luxury when he saw so much misery about him, so he has donned his mean garb and goes about preaching on the streets, appealing to men to live a higher life.

TO FIGHT FILIPINOS

PRESIDENT CONFIRMS NOMINATIONS MADE BY GEN. OTIS FOR MANILA SERVICE

ONE OF THE THIRTEENTH

Carl L. Stowe, Second Lieutenant of the Thirteenth Minnesota, Is Made Captain in the Thirty-Sixth Regiment—He Is a Minneapolis Volunteer, and Went to Manila With Company F.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The president today confirmed and commissioned the officers recommended by Gen. Otis for the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh volunteer regiments, now being organized in the Philippines. They are as follows:

Thirty-sixth Regiment—Col. J. Franklin Bell, captain Seventh cavalry; Lieut. Col. William R. Grove, major first Colorado; Majs. William H. Bishop, major Twentieth Kansas; John Q. A. Braden, first lieutenant First South Dakota; William L. Luhn, first lieutenant and adjutant First Washington; Maj. and Surgeon H. F. Titus, acting assistant surgeon; Captain and Assistant Surgeon George W. Mathews, acting assistant surgeon; assistant surgeon, Isaac H. Brower; Capts. Robert S. Abernethy, first lieutenant Sixth United States artillery; Erving E. Booth, captain First Colorado; George B. Lamping, second lieutenant First Washington; Charles W. Meade, first lieutenant First Montana; Charles French, first lieutenant First Montana; Henry Steere, captain First California artillery; Edward L. Glasgow, captain Twentieth Kansas; Daniel F. Craig, captain Twentieth Kansas; Harry A. Hegeman, captain First South Dakota; Warren Ickes captain Fifty-first Iowa; Carl L. Stowe, second lieutenant Thirteenth Minnesota; Frederick R. Dodge, second lieutenant Twentieth Kansas; Harry E. Smith, ——; K. Fitzhugh, ——, First Lieutenant Will H. Point, first lieutenant Fifty-first Iowa; Cornelius F. O'Keefe, first lieutenant First Colorado; Lorren Chever, second lieutenant Wyoming battalion; Fred S. Smith, second lieutenant First North Dakota; Benjamin Lear Jr., second lieutenant First Colorado; Walter V. Catchett; Milo C. Carrey, Alexander H. Davidson, A. J. Erickson, A. E. Johnro, Winfield Harper, C. A. Bach, Roscoe Treadwell, Arthur M. Ferguson, Thomas B. Crockett, S. W. Widdefield; second lieutenant, Edwin T. Mann.

Thirty-seventh Regiment—Colonel, Robert B. Wallace, lieutenant colonel, First Montana; lieutenant colonel, Thomas R. Hamer, lieutenant colonel First Idaho; majors, B. Frank Cheatham, major First Tennessee; Charles T. Boyd, second lieutenant Fourth cavalry; Henry B. Orwig, captain Twentieth Kansas. Surgeon, F. A. Winter, Assistant surgeon, T. B. Anderson. Captains, Nick F. Givens, Captain First Tennessee; Sam Van Leer, captain First Tennessee; David E. Lyle, first lieutenant, Eighteenth United States infantry; Henry R. Richmond, captain First Tennessee, H. B. Myers, captain First Tennessee; James M. Croft, second lieutenant First Montana; Michael Flaherty; Wm. B. Hanna, First lieutenant First Montana; Benjamin M. Koehler, second lieutenant Sixth United States artillery. First lieutenants, John Patton, first lieutenant First Tennessee; Ernest Van D. Murphy, second lieutenant First Montana; Robert O. Ragsdale, first lieutenant First Montana; Robert O. Ragsdale, first lieutenant First Tennessee; R. B. Clark; Albert J. Bright, first lieutenant First Tennessee; Granville L. Chapman, first lieutenant First Tennessee; C. M. Lester; Charles H. Sleeper, first lieutenant First Colorado; W. T. Vaughn, second lieutenant First Tennessee. Second lieutenants, Joe B. Cooke, second lieutenant First Tennessee; Alvin K. Baskette, second lieutenant First Tennessee; Winston Pitcher, first lieutenant First Tennessee.

Col. Bell, of the Thirty-sixth, was named for one of the lieutenant colonels for one of the regiments being raised in this country.

Col. Wallace is a captain in the regular army. He has been severely wounded while fighting with the Montanas in the Philippines.

CANTEEN CONTROVERSY.

Delegation of Temperance Advocates Appeal to the President.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A delegation representing the national temperance society and other kindred organizations called upon the president this afternoon to record its dissent from the opinion of the attorney general interpreting the so called army canteen law.

The members of the delegation, after the call, reported the president as saying that the opinion of the attorney general was given without any previous knowledge on his part—that he did not know an opinion had been asked for by the secretary of war—neither did he know that such an opinion had been given until several days afterward, and that he would look into the matter personally, and that if the opinion of the attorney general was found to be correct it should stand, but he added that all men were fallible, and that if the attorney general had made a mistake he had no doubt he (Griggs) would be ready to rectify it.

MINNESOTA'S QUOTA.

Seven Officers in the New Volunteer Regiments—Washington Waifs.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin said today that Minnesota will be given seven appointments in the new volunteer regiments, and that only those who were in the service during the late war will be given commissions. Representative Morris and Mrs. Cushman K. Davis called on Gen. Corbin today and urged the appointment of several young men for commissions in the new volunteer regiments. They refused to say who the young men were.

The Union National Bank of Sioux