This is going to be the Globe Puzzle Editor's

BUSY DAY.

All guesses on the Twenty-four Familiar Faces must be in by 6 o'clock this evening.

The St. Paul Globe

Of course you have noticed that

THE SUNDAY GLOBE

Carries more original features than any other Sunday paper published in the Twin Cities. You are missing it if you do not read the Globe.

VOL. XXII.—NO. 210. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1899. PRICE TWO CENTS—{On Trains, FIVE CENTS.

RACE LINES DRAWN

REMARKABLE RESPONSE OF GOV. CANDLER, OF GEORGIA, TO QUERIES PROPOUNDED

RACE CONFLICT AND REMEDY

GOV. CANDLER BLAMES INTERMEDDLERS AND A MINORITY OF THE NEGRO ELEMENT

ABUSE OF VOTING POWER

Negro Was Given the Ballot When He Regarded It as a Commercial Possession, to Be Disposed of to Highest Bidder—Franchise Should Be Given to None Save Those Capable of Voting Intelligently.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 28.—Gov. Allen D. Candler has, since the Bainbridge series of lynchings occurred, been asked by newspaper men in various parts of the country to give his opinion of the race question in the South, and, in reply to one of them, the governor has fully and freely expressed his views as to the cause of the conflicts and the remedy therefor.

The governor believes the present day cause of uprisings is the intermeddling with the relations of the whites and blacks in the South by "fools and fanatics who know nothing about the situation, but thinks the whole trouble dates from the day of emancipation. Gov. Candler believes equal suffrage will remedy the evils, and that the ballot should be given only the intelligent negro. As to the disposition to be made of the large percentage of illiterate negroes the governor makes no suggestion.

The governor begins his paper by referring to emancipation. Contrasting the treatment of negroes by the white people of the South before the war and of the carpetbaggers immediately after, he says:

"Before the ballot was thrust into the hands of the negro, unprepared for it and utterly ignorant of its sanctity, or the responsibility of citizenship, notwithstanding he was a slave, he was happy and well contented, although he was subordinate in society, to which his nature and his kind assigned him.

"But, after his emancipation, out came his enfranchisement, and with his enfranchisement came a horde of carpetbeggers, penniless adventurers, without principles or patriotism, who took him from his former master and protector, with whom he had lived for generations on the most friendly, and often affectionate terms.

WORK OF CARPETBAGGERS.

"The carpetbaggers, calling themselves Republicans, but really a band of marauders, held together by coercive power of public plunder, and who falsely taught the negroes that the Southern white men were solely responsible for their enslavement and were their worst and only enemies, and, therefore, it was their duty and their interest to vote against them and their party, and oppose everything they were in favor of—favor everything they were opposed to—in a word, to hate them.

"They taught them that freedom meant immunity from toil; that liberty meant license, and that they were the wards of the nation, and would be protected by the general government whose bayonets glistened in every hamlet, whether they were right or wrong.

"The evil teachings had but little permanent effect upon the grown-up negroes, but upon the children, the generation which has grown to manhood since that time; that effect has been most baleful. These were the prime causes of the alienation of the negro.

"A more immediate cause is the perpetual intermeddling with the relations of the races in the South by fanatics and fools who know nothing about the situation. They discuss imaginery wrongs of the Southern negro which do not exist, and denounce the Southern white people for crimes they have not committed. They publish in the newspaper grossly exaggerated accounts of such crimes as are committed against the negro in the South, and omit any notice of the crime against the white woman which provoked the relation. They write incendiary letters to turbulent negroes all over the South, advising them to arm themselves with Winchester rifles and for every guilty rapist who pays the penalty to shoot down the first two white men he meets.

"Thousands of such letters have been written to Georgia in the last three months."

BOTH IN MINORITY.

Gov. Candler says the intermeddlers of the North do not present a respectable majority, and that the lawless and criminal negroes of the South constitute less. He continues:

"A few abandoned, reckless, criminal negroes are responsible for all the rapes and lynchings that have occurred, and their influence on those around them is deplorably bad.

"Still it is true that rape, the crime which nine cases out of ten is the cause of immediate or remote lynching, is as much deplored by the better class of negroes as by the better class of white men. But as because some negroes commit rape the whole suffers, so because some white men lynch ravishers all the whites of the South are abused.

"It is a singular fact, too, that the pharisaical fanatics who have most to say about 'Apaches,' Southern barbarians, etc., always stretch the atrocity to the lynching, but I have never yet heard of one of them saying or doing anything to discourage the crime which provoked it. Indeed, in some cases, instead of denouncing his crime they have assailed the character of the victim of the brute's lust. This not only encourages bad negroes, but exasperates the friends of Southern womanhood.

"Another thing which contributes to friction is corrupt politics. As is admitted by all candid men the ballot was put in the hand of the Southern negro when he was utterly unprepared for it. He regarded it as only an article of merchandise, to be bartered away to the man who would pay him the most for it, whether a drink of whisky or a dollar or two. In many places his vote is a balance of power. Unscrupulous men of all parties contend for this vote and hug the negro around the polls and drink whisky with him. He is forgotten after election, and, like a spoiled child, becomes resentful and vindictive. This brings clashes with the whites."

THE REMEDY.

In speaking of the remedy, Gov. Candler says:

"In Georgia, for a generation, there has been scarcely a negro between six and twelve years of age who has not had access to a free school. As a consequence illiteracy has decreased among them from 85 per cent in 1870 to 40 per cent in 1899, and yet it is a startling fact that crime among them has increased in about the same proportion that illiteracy has decreased.

"There is, however, another sort of education which can in time greatly relieve the situation. This is moral education, which must be acquired at the family hearthstone, and in the churches and Sunday schools, and by the daily contact of the inferior race with the superior for years and even for generations. The greatest crime ever perpetrated not only against American ideas and institutions and human liberty, but against the Southern negro was when, without preparation, he was clothed with all the rights and privileges and responsibilities of citizenship.

"We need a remedy immediately in this, and this remedy can only be found in a classified suffrage. The ballot must only be entrusted to the virtuous and intelligent. Now many men vote who are intelligent men, but not virtuous and many more vote who are virtuous, but not intelligent. Restrict the suffrage to those having both these qualities, and one of the greatest causes of irritation will be removed—race prejudice, at least in politics, will be eliminated, and the happiness, and the material and moral condition of the Southern negro will be greatly enhanced."

PORTO RICO PRIVILEGES.

Attorney General Decides Powers of War Department Are Limited.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—In response to requests from the secretary of war Attorney General Griggs today rendered three opinions as to the rights and duties of the war department with respect to certain concessions or franchises on the island of Porto Rico. The first relates to an alleged concession for the construction of a tramway from Ponce to Port Ponce, claimed to have been heretofore granted to Messrs. Usera. The secretary of war asked whether, under the evidence submitted, a lawful concession to construct such tramway had been granted to them, and if so, whether it would be proper for him to confirm the concession. After an examination of the evidence submitted the attorney general holds that the concession claimed is not a complete and vested right or franchise, but is inchoate and incomplete, and that the war department is without power to exercise the prerogative of the government to grant or complete such concession.

The second opinion is based upon the application of Ramon Valdez y Cobian for a concession of the right to use the water power of the river Plata in Porto Rico. The question involved is whether the war department has authority to approve or disapprove the concession which the applicant seeks and desires to use. It appears that the applicant in this case had not obtained authority for the use of the river Plata. He had only complied with the preliminary requisites. The attorney general concludes, therefore, that the department has no power to grant the application sought.

In the case of Frederick W. Weeks, for permission to conduct and maintain a wharf pier upon which warehouses may be erected at the port of Ponce, in Porto Rico, the attorney general decides that the grant of a right or privilege of this character to exist in perpetuity or as long as the terms of the grant are fulfilled is beyond the power of the secretary of war, and ought not to be made.

STORM WAS SEVERE.

Did Great Damage to Crops in the Northwest.

CLEAR LAKE, Deul County, S. D., July 28.—A hail and wind storm struck this vicinity about 4 o'clock this afternoon and did considerable damage. The storm covered a strip of territory four miles wide and ten miles long, wiping out wheat fields that would have yielded 2,500 bushels of grain. The following farmers have lost their entire crop: G. Clark, C. Loerch, John Johnson, G. Marks, G. Weisel, E. K. Donald, W. Donald, Thomas McFarland, John Haymer, P. Kopman and George Brandt.

Considerable window glass was broken and stock somewhat hurt by the hail stones, which were of large size.

LE MARS, Io., July 28.—A furious rain storm and high wind rushed across Plymouth county late this afternoon, flattening the grain for a distance of thirty miles, and cutting a wide swath. At Akron the big building over the Sioux river was blown out, and outbuildings and trees destroyed. There was no cyclone. Harvesting had just begun and the damage is serious. Reports tonight indicate that one-third of the wheat and of the oats is a dead loss. Corn will recover. The heat was intense before the storm, and a number of prostrations occurred in the harvest fields.

SWITCH SPLIT.

Twenty Persons Injured in a Railroad Accident.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—Twenty people were injured tonight in a wreck on the West Pennsylvania railway at Herr's station, a few miles above Allegheny City. None of the injured are likely to die, but a number are quite badly hurt. Among those suffering the most are: C. H. Beach, Earl Beach, A. G. Nichols, J. S. Sweeney, Solomon Wallis, B. G. Beaver, James Poole, Harry Hicks, W. J. Cosh, T. R. Jackson and Oscar Wallace, all residents of suburban points between Allegheny and Apollo.

The accident happened at one of the round house switches at Herr's station. As the Apollo accommodation, going east at about a twenty-five mile and hour rate, came into the yard, a switch split, throwing the passenger train with terrific force against two side-tracked engines. The smoker and middle coach of the accommodation, which were crowded to the limit, were literally smashed to splinters. How the passengers escaped death is a miracle.

The wounded were promptly cared for and taken to hospitals or their homes, and at midnight all are reported doing well.

PARTNERS DIFFER.

Cleveland's Big Department Store in Trouble.

CLEVELAND, O., July 28.—The big department store of the Hoyt, Kent, Sefton Co., on Euclid avenue, was placed in the hands of a receiver today, on application of H. H. Hoyt, who owns a controlling interest in the concern. Mr. Hoyt charges other members of the company with mismanagement. He asked for an injunction, a receiver and equitable relief. Judge Strimple has named W. H. McDonald as a receiver.

PLAGUE AND DROUTH.

Human Beings Dying and Crops Withering in India.

BOMBAY, July 28.—There were 251 cases and 121 deaths from the plague at Poona on Wednesday. The cases include four Europeans. The rains still hold off and the crops are withering

BOERS MUST YIELD

PLAIN TALK ON TRANSVAAL TROUBLE IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS

ECHOED IN HOUSE OF LORDS

ENGLAND HAS ESPOUSED THE CAUSE OF OUTLANDERS, AND WILL NOT SHIRK

PEACE IS STILL HOPED FOR

Be the Result What It May, However, There Must Be Conceded to British Subjects in Transvaal What Has Been Asked in Reason and Promised by President Kruger in Previous Conventions.

LONDON, July 28.—Speaking on the Transvaal question in the house of commons today Joseph Chamberlain said a crisis in South Africa had been reached. The grievances of the outlanders, Mr. Chamberlain said, were admitted on all hands to be serious; but the most serious part was that the outrageous treatment to which they were subjected was part of the settled policy pursued by the Boers. The situation was dangerous to imperial interests. As regards the racial feud coming out of war, race antagonism already existed and was poisoning the community. The danger of disaffection in Cape Colony and the Orange Free State was entirely due to the action of the Transvaal. It was not a question of a five or seven years' franchise, but of the power and authority of the empire and of the position of Great Britain in South Africa.

Referring to offers of colonial help Mr. Chamberlain said if the matter could be satisfactorily arranged it would be gratifying to know that in time of trouble the country could count upon the loyalty of the colonies.

Mr. Chamberlain justified imperial intervention because it was the right of every civilized power to protect its own subjects; secondly, because Great Britain had the right of intervention under the convention as the suzerain power; and, thirdly, because the convention had been broken in letter and in spirit.

Referring to Sir Campbell-Bannerman's eulogy of Hon. W. Schreiner, formerly prime minister to Cape Colony, and John Hofmeier, the Afrikander leader, Mr. Chamberlain said that both of them had declared that the earlier and illusory proposals of President Kruger were entirely adequate and satisfactory. When they were quoted as impartial judges, whose assistance the government ought to invite, the house must remember that they had been at least a little premature. In dealing with the latest proposals Mr. Chamberlain said:

"President Kruger has invited friendly advice and the government has thought itself justified in appealing to him that a joint inquiry should be held. These proposals were with a view of determining what representation would be immediately given aliens, which can be the only basis of satisfactory settlement. If the inquiry is accepted, experts will be appointed and the government hopes that then it will be possible to reach an agreement. In any case, the government will propose, when necessary, alterations in order to secure the objects in view. We have undertaken the cause of the outlanders and are bound to see it through. We shall not rest until a conclusion satisfactory to us has been reached. I anticipate that the efforts will be successful, but we will not tie our hands in regard to measures that may be necessary to fulfil anticipations."

The house adopted the colonial office vote without a division, after a protracted debate upon the South African policy of the government.

PREMIER'S PLAIN TALK.

In the house of lords the Earl of Camperdown called attention to the Transvaal situation. The Earl of Dunraven and others followed, all declaring that any departure from the recognized policy of the government would be an act of inestimable danger to the position of Great Britain, not only in South Africa, but it might shake the imperial existence of Great Britain itself.

The Earl of Selbourne, under secretary for the colonies, made a statement similar in purpose to that made in the house of commons by Mr. Chamberlain.

Lord Salisbury reminded the house that he absolutely dissented from the policy of 1881, which was tainted with the grave fault of optimism. Nevertheless, President Kruger assented in the protocol of the 1881 convention to friendly co-operation of the races, while he has since taken an absolutely opposite line, his only effort being to separate the English and South African governments and to reduce the English to the status of a subjugated race. The premier declared that he was not surprised that panic overtook President Kruger at the interruption of the gold digging in 1886, but he blamed him for not consulting the British government as to how to deal with the issue. He agreed that if the latest concessions were genuinely carried out the government might look forward to a peaceful solution of the crisis. Her majesty's government, he said, had put their hands to the plow and certainly did not intend to withdraw them.

Regarding the dispatches of Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, to Lord Curzon, of Keddlestone, the Indian viceroy, the premier said the government has decided to maintain the closing of the mints and directs him to take the necessary steps to make the sovereign legal tender at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign.

BALFOUR'S INDORSEMENT.

Additional light has also been thrown upon the Transvaal question by the speech of Arthur Balfour before the Midland Conservative union. Mr. Balfour asserted that Gladstone never would have granted independence in 1880 except on the condition that the same rights and liberties were to be extended to the English and Dutch races alike, and that he certainly never contemplated that by a series of laws the uitlanders would be excluded from every right possessed by the English and Dutch inhabitants in all the rest of South Africa, nor ever contemplated establishing by law an oligarchical rule by a small section of the population, or putting the judicial courts completely under the control of the executive, thus differentiating the Transvaal not only from the rest of South Africa, but from every free and civilized government in the world.

Besides, Balfour reminded his hearers the provision was actually made at the time of the treaty whereby absolute equality for all nationalities was secured. The Transvaal government had disregarded this provision and had broken all its pledges.

By this policy the colonial office was constantly embarrassed, and on one occasion even to the extent of sending an expedition costing three-quarters of a million pounds.

"We earnestly hope," said Balgfour, "we shall not have to follow the course pursued by Mr. Gladstone fourteen years ago, but it is manifest the present position cannot be indefinitely prolonged.

"If endless patience and an endless desire to prevent matters coming to an extremity; if all the resources of diplomacy prove utterly ineffectual to untie the knot, then other means must inevitably be found by which the knot must be loosened.

"While saying this with a full sense of the gravity of the words, I would not have the audience go away with the impression that this dark indication of policy is the only one.

"I do not wish to take a despairing view of the situation, but it is folly to pretend that all the difficulties are solved, and I should be ill-doing my duty to my country if I openly proclaimed peace when after all it may turn out no peace.

"It is folly to say everything is settled when everything is not settled. We can only hope that patience and moderation on our side will be met with similar qualities on the part of the Transvaal government."

CASS LAKE LANDS.

Applications of Missionaries to Purchase Denied by Land Office.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The general land office has rejected the application of Edward B. Glass and Reuben Gray, missionaries, to purchase lands in Minnesota, just east of Cass Lake, and within section 15 and 16, the township sections whose partial occupancy by intruders caused the recent controversy there. The right to make the purchase was claimed under the treaty of 1855 with the Mississippi Chippewas.

The interior department has decided upon Oct. 15 next as the date of sale of lands in the north half of section 15, in the Cass Lake reserve. This sale was determined upon as the final solution of the controvery over the intruders upon the Indian lands of Cass Lake.

FORTUNE FOR WANDERER.

Lawyer Seeks Herbert Axtell to Tell Him of Inheritance.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., July 28.—A respectable looking man about thirty years old was here about a week ago selling wire clothes racks or supporters. He was drinking quite heavily and gave his name as Herbert W. Axtell. He suddenly disappeared. Then Fred D. Jackson, with an office in the Temple, Chicago, appeared and made anxious inquiries for Axtell. He got no trace of him and soon after left for Muskegon to continue his search. It has come out through an old acquaintance and traveling chum of Axtell that the latter is the son of a very wealthy resident of Ottawa, Can., who some time ago, by reason of his son's irregular habits, cast him off, since which time Axtell had to work for himself. Axtell's father died recently and before his death relented and left all his his vast estate to Herbert and a brother. Attorney Jackson is supposed to represent the Ottawa estate and is seeking Axtell to inform him of his fortune. It is believed that the young man is still in this neighborhood.

Axtell, when last seen, was wandering about the docks near Water street, and from general appearances was despondent on account of finances. It is presumed that Axtell, with two tramps, has gone to the country in this immediate vicinity to look for work in the peach district.

TO WELCOME ALGER.

Gov. Pingree Calls Upon the People of Michigan by Proclamation.

DETROIT, Mich., July 28.—Gov. Pingree this afternoon issued a proclamation "To the People of the State of Michigan," which says:

"On Wednesday, Aug. 2, the Hon. Russell A. Alger will return to his home in Detroit, from Washington. Upon request of the citizens and mayor and common council of Detroit, I extend to you an earnest invitation to join in giving him a hearty reception and greeting. It is fitting that the state recognize the worth and value to the nation of the services of Gen. Alger as secretary of war.

"You are cordially invited to attend the reception at the city hall, and the meeting in the Light Guard armory, Detroit, at which time the people of Michigan will be given an opportunity to express their welcome to Michigan's late representative in the highest council of the nation.

—"H. S. Pingree, Govenor."

FINAL ACT TODAY.

Peace Pact to Be Signed by Representatives of Powers.

THE HAGUE, July 28.—The committee charged with the duty of drafting the final acts of the conference met this morning with all the principal delegates in attendance. The impossibility was admitted of arriving at an immediate understanding regarding the form in which powers not signing the convention might adhere to the decisions of the conference. The committee decided to accept the proposal of M. Bourgeois, of the French delegation, that this question be left to be settled by subsequent negotiations, and that the arbitration convention remain open pending settlement of the form of the adhesion.

The plenary conferenc met this afternoon for final acceptance of the arbitration convention, with the preambles. The signatures will be appended tomorrow, after the closing of the sitting of the conference.

HE WAS LUCKY.

"Mr. Edwards," Who Was Paneled, Recovers His Money.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The sum of $7,000 lost in a "panel game" by a contractor supposedly from Colorado was today recovered by the police. The man's real name is concealed under the alias "Edwards." The money was given by the two women who robbed Edwards to a third one, who put it in a safety deposit vault. She confessed her part in the transaction.

FATAL COLLISION.

Engineer of a Santa Fe Train Is Killed.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 28.—Word has reached here of an accident which occurred on the Santa Fe on Wednesday. At Angle station, a few miles east of Flagstaff, the fourth section of a freight train east bound ran into the third section and Engineer Richard Baird was instantly killed. His fireman jumped and escaped with a few bruises.

ALL TO BE HELD.

Convalescents at 'Frisco Will Be Mustered Out With Regiments.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—All the convalescent volunteers at the general military hospital will be held there until the regiments are mustered out.

It is stated that among 760 patients at the Presidio there are only three cases of typhoid fever and that there is little danger of its becoming epidemic.

SAN DOMINGO NEXT

HAVANA NEWSPAPERS SAY THE UNITED STATES WILL INTERVENE IN REPUBLIC

WARSHIPS HAVE BEEN SENT

THIS, HOWEVER, IS SAID TO BE MERELY A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE

REVOLUTION STILL FEARED

Unrest Is the Order in Santo Domingo, Where Business Is Entirely Suspended—Funeral of the Murdered President Heureaux Conducted Without Special Incident—Precautions Taken.

HAVANA, July 28.—The troubles of San Domingo absorb attention here. Gen. Gomez today refused to discuss the presidency of the Dominican republic, claiming to know nothing regarding the matter. When questioned concerning the rumors circulated in the cafes as to his aspirations regarding a Dominican republic, Gen. Gomez's action proved his contempt for the stories; yet, in the clubs and cafes he is seriously accused of conspiring to bring both the island of Hayti and Cuba under the dominion of the United States. Gen. Gomez's wife and family left Santo Domingo on board the steamer Maria Herrera and are expected to arrive in Havana on Monday next.

El Diarro de la Marina and La Lucha express the opinion that considering the present expansion policy, the United States may intervene in San Domingo.

WARSHIPS DISPATCHED.

American Interests in San Domingo Will Be Protected.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Secretary Long this afternoon sent telegraphic orders to the cruiser New Orleans at Newport directing that she proceed at once to San Domingo. At the same time, an order was sent to the gunboat Machias, at St. Thomas, to leave for San Domingo. It is expected that the New Orleans will be able to leave today. The Machias will be in San Domingo waters within a day or two.

This action was not due to the receipt of any official advices indicating possible trouble, but entirely to the desire to be forehanded in dealing with any possible disturbance.

MORE TROUBLE.

Dominican Exile Predicts Revolution in Santo Domingo.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Gen. Abelarde A. Moscoso, an exiled leader of the Liberal party of Santo Domingo, now living in New York, said last night:

"The death of President Heureaux will, I think, surely be followed by a long state of disorder and revolution. I want to emphasize this prophecy—that the United States will eventually be compelled to interfere to establish peace in the island, just as this country did in Cuba.

"I favor the policy of peace. I shall be glad to return to my country and support such a policy if it is inaugurated by Gen. Figuero, the vice president, who succeeds to the head of the government. But if something is not quickly done to establish order and peace, more revolutionary expeditions will follow that of Gen. Jiminez and Gen. Horales, who led a band from Cuba against Heureaux."

Advices from Santo Domingo to a Dominican here describe the existence of a well-planned and widespread plot by adherents of Jiminez to depose President Heureaux, which, it was thought, was sure to succeed.

The assassination of President Heureaux is regarded here as an indication of the success of the plot.

The city of Santo Domingo, it is reported, is in a state of great unrest and business is entirely suspended. The people fear an outbreak. Last night a band of armed men attacked Moca, where President Heureaux was killed, and fired a number of shots. It is reported that the forces supporting the assassin have been augmented considerably. The government has taken measures to put down the threatened insurrection.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul. Fair and Cooler.

1—Race Problem.
Transvaal Debate.
Revolution Threatened.
Ireland's Views.

2—McIntyre Must Pay.
Child Charged With Theft.
Pet Deer Stolen.
Park Project.

3—Minneapolis Matters.
Northwest News.
Amateur Regatta.

4—Editorial.
Mayor Farley Firm.
Thirteenth's Return.

5—Sporting News.
Saints Defeated.
Millers Win.

6—Markets of the World.
Bar Silver, 60 1-4c.
Chicago July Wheat, 70 1-2c.
Stocks Firmer.

7—News of the Railroads.
Weekly Trade Review.

8—In the Field of Labor.
St. Paul Social News.
Harvest Hands Scarce.

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Pretoria, Hamburg; Britannic, Liverpool.
HAMBURG—Arrived: Graf Waldersee, New York.
SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: Prinz Regent Luitpold, New York. Sailed: Augusta Victoria, New York.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Germanic, New York.
QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Italia, Philadelphia.
MOVILLE—Sailed: Anchoria, New York.
COPENHAGEN—Sailed: Hekla, New York.
BOSTON—Arrived: Ultonia, Liverpool.
CHERBOURG—Sailed: Augusta Victoria, New York.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

METROPOLITAN—Neill Stock company in "Nancy & Co," 2:30 and 8:15 p. m.
Como Park, Danz concert, 8 p. m.
Spring Park, Minnetonka, Letter Carriers' picnic.
Lexington Park, hack and cab drivers play base ball.
White Bear lake, yacht races, 2:30 p. m.

THE FIGHTING PHILPOTS.

Peter. Pleser. George.
Granville. Carlo.

MANCHESTER, Ky., July 28.—Five gamer men never looked through the sights of a Winchester than Granville, George, Ples, Carlo and Peter Philpot. Granville, or "Peg-Leg," as his friends call him, was a Federal soldier and several until the battle of Stone river, where he lost his right leg. He was noted for his cool courage in battle and his universal good-humor. George Philpot has been forced into several affrays and has always carried himself with the true Philpot courage. Ples Philpot Sr. has always been of a quiet disposition, but when the emergency comes up he stands his ground without flinching. Peter and Carlo are young men. In the battle with Aaron Morris and the Griffins on Monday of last week these young men distinguished themselves by keeping the enemy at bay and routing him. It was Peter who shot off the top of Aaron Morris' head and put several more bullets through him before he fell from his horse. He is remarkably quick on the trigger and is considered one of the best rifle and revolver shots in Clay county. He is an athlete in build and appearance and can walk twenty-five miles a day over the mountains. Carlo has just attained his majority and has a boyish appearance, but he, too, is handy with the rifle and did great execution in the battle with the Griffins.

"The fighting Philpots," as they are called, are unlike many other fighting families, in that they do not seek trouble. In all their many fights they have been absolutely on the defensive. Rather than to bring on trouble they have persistently refused to become the attacking party, even when their lives have been in jeopardy, and they have always waited for their enemies to open the battles. But after the fights are started the Philpots do not hesitate to do that which they conceive to be their full duty, and that is to kill as many of the enemy as possible. They do not become excited under fire and they are on that account able to handle their weapons with accuracy and effectiveness. Unlike other mountain fighters the Philpots do not fight from ambush. They believe in open battles, and they are willing to give their enemies a fair show for their lives. Fighting is the last thing the Philpots want to do, but when there is no other alternative, they make war with a vigor that is refreshing to those who believe in the survival of the fittest. Personally the Philpots are among the most hospitable and good-natured citizens of Eastern Kentucky and they treat strangers with the greatest consideration and kindness. They are good neighbors, stanch friends, but dangerous and uncompromising foes.

TELLS OF HIS TRIP

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND REACHES NEW YORK AND TALKS OF HIS JOURNEY

EXPERIENCES ALL PLEASANT

POPE IN GOOD HEALTH WHEN LAST SEEN BY ST. PAUL PRELATE

ALL EUROPE LIKES AMERICA

Britons Are Not Looking for a Direct Alliance—What the United States Must Do in the Philippines Is to End the War—St. Paul Prelate Tells of the Inside of the Dreyfus Case—Coming Home.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Archbishop Ireland, who arrived from Europe today, talked for publication tonight at the Fifth Avenue hotel. He spoke of his sojourn abroad and of the condition of affairs as he found them, but declined to make any expression of his opinion on either religious or political matters. He spent three months in Rome and three months in France, Belgium, England and Ireland.

"In all the countries I visited," Archbishop Ireland said, "I found a strong desire for friendly relations with the United States. France is vieing with England in trying to cultivate our friendship. The United States is admittedly the favorite nation in the matter of the forthcoming exhibition. We have been alloted much more space than we are entitled to. While I was in Paris the question of the reciprocity treaty was discussed. All France was intensely interested, and all hoped that favorable terms for both nations should be arrived at, not from selfish motives entirely, but because they wanted to be able to accept a policy agreeable to the United States.

"In England there is no idea of an absolute direct political alliance with this country. The people want friendly relations, and we can't be too friendly to suit them.

AMERICA IDEAL.

"A prominent French statesman told me that the belief is gaining ground that France must take the American government as the ideal form of democratic government. About the Dreyfus affair? France is not in as much of a turmoil as one would think. The nation is occupying itself with its own affairs and the government goes on as usual. Of course discussions of the 'affaire' are lively, but it is understood that the decision of the court will be final. The question from first was badly agitated. It was not put in proper form. The real question—the guilt or innocence of Dreyfus—was lost sight of. The army was very delicate and very sensitive about its honor. The criticisms of the army created a great deal of anger. It irritated the Frenchmen that the matter should be a race question. The army took up the quarrel as directed against itself: the people became angry and overlooked the personal question of Dreyfus.

LEO'S HEALTH.

"I saw his holiness, the pope, three months ago. I saw him before his illness and after the operation. He is remarkably well. There is no doubt about that. The holy father is a man of wonderful physical vigor and likely to remain with us for many years. His mind is sound, his health is good and he is much interested in public affairs.

"I have this impression about the Philippines. What ought to be done is this. The matter should be finished up at once and not allowed to drag along. The only policy for the United States is to get to work at once and finish it up. In what disparaging remarks I have heard, most stress is laid upon the fact that we have not been able to liberate the Spanish prisoners.

"I found the conditions of the Irish people very much improved. The election of county councils has done much for them. Previously the councils were appointed by the grand juries. But since they have been elected by the people themselves it has done much to secure a community of interests. Even those people who were opposed to the measure put there by Mr. Balfour admit now that it has done wonders. I found schools everywhere and from what I saw of the people generally I am convinced that the United States will have reason to welcome any immigrant Ireland may send to us."

PLEASANT TRIP.

The archbishop said that he had had a delightful time while abroad and had met many notable people. Asked if he would say anything about the reconstruction of the Catholic church in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, the archbishop replied that that was ancient history.

"While I was away I see you have buried Ingersoll," said Mgr. Ireland, but he would make no further remark on the subject. The archbishop, who is greatly interested in labor matters, said:

"The contrast between the masses in this country and the masses in the old world, in and out of the church, is more remarkable now than ever. The poor here are happier and a hundred per cent more intelligent. Their surroundings are better, their chances are better. Where there is one case of misery here there are hundreds abroad, and by abroad I mean England as well as the continent."

Regarding the peace conference at The Hague, the archbishop said:

"I learned with considerable satisfaction of the completion of the conference. I have taken a great deal of interest in the gathering and think the result has been most commendable. I am not talking as one who has skimmed the surface of the question. I may unboastingly say that I know all about the conference, having studied it from first to last.

"I regard the latest cable news as to Salisbury's refusal to sign until the smaller countries had affixed their signatures, as an uncommonly shrewd move on the part of Great Britain, because it will undoubtedly force the Transvaal into an agreement."

Archbishop Ireland said he would start for St. Paul within a few days.

ANOTHER ASSAULT.

Sixteen-Year-Old Girl the Victim of a Negro.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 28.—Emma Kerfoot, sixteen years old, was assaulted by a negro near here last night. If he is captured, a lynching is sure to follow. A man apparently answering the description given by the victim was arrested late last night and is in jail here awaiting identification.