The St. Paul Globe

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Carrier	1 mo	6 mos	12 mos
Daily only	.40	$2.25	$4.00
Daily and Sunday	.50	2.75	5.00
Sunday	.15	.75	1.50

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Mail	1 mo	6 mos	12 mos
Daily only	.25	$1.50	$3.00
Daily and Sunday	.35	2.00	4.00
Sunday	...	.75	1.50
Weekly	...	.75	1.00

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—Fair Saturday, with cooler in eastern portion; fair Sunday; northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

The Dakotas—Fair Saturday; fair and warmer Sunday; variable winds.

Iowa—Fair and cooler Saturday; fair Sunday; northwesterly winds.

Montana—Fair and warmer Saturday; fair Sunday, with warmer in eastern portions; variable winds.

Wisconsin—Generally fair Saturday, with cooler in extreme southern portions; fair Sunday; light to fresh northwesterly 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	85
Lowest temperature	65
Average temperature	75
Daily range	20
Barometer	29.86
Humidity	78
Precipitation	.12
7 p. m., temperature	72

7 p. m., wind, west; weather, partly cloudy.

RIVER BULLETIN.

Station.	Danger Line.	Stage 8 a. m.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	4.3	—0.2
Davenport	15	3.8	—0.5
Kansas City	21	16.1	—0.6
La Crosse	10	4.1	—0.1
Memphis	33	12.6	—0.6
Omaha	18	11.6	—0.1
St. Louis	30	15.0	—1.0

—Fall.

River Forecast—Till 8 p. m. Saturday the river will change but little in the vicinity of St. Paul.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	High*	8pm		High*	8pm
Battleford	62	60	Boston	78	74
Bismarck	64	62	Buffalo	78	74
Duluth	82	70	Chicago	78	74
Edmonton	64	70	Cleveland	78	76
Havre	64	64	Denver	80	72
Helena	64	62	Detroit	92	78
Huron	80	60	New Orleans	92	86
Medicine Hat	66	64	New York	80	74
Minnedosa	62	52	Omaha	86	84
Prince Albert	56	56	Philadelphia	80	78
Qu'Appelle	62	54	Pittsburg	80	78
S. Current	62	62	St. Louis	90	86
Williston	66	62	S. Francisco	60	58
Winnipeg	66	56	Washington	88	74

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

A DEPLORABLE DECISION.

That the council should have taken the corporation attorney's opinion that the law which permitted the increase of the school tax levy is in violation of the amendment against special legislation, in preference to that of equally able lawyers that it is not, is a matter none the less deplorable than that they adopted his suggestion to make the one and a half mills a separate levy. This course invites an attack upon the levy that would not have been dared had the tax levies been merged and the whole tax put at risk. We cannot conceive that any resident in the city would initiate litigation to defeat the additional levy, but there are bloodless speculators owning realty here who reside in other states who would be indifferent to the public contempt such action would bring upon them.

Had the corporation attorney's opinions heretofore on the constitutionality of legislative acts proven accurate the council would be better justified in leaning upon it in this case than they are. If the supreme court, in the case he rested his opinion upon, held an act applying in fact to St. Paul only, though general in terms, to be invalid, it by no means follows that it would hold one that applies to several cities invalid, especially in view of its holding in the case of the Hennepin county court house bonds. But aside from cases and case lawyers it is not improbable that, in measuring this law against the special legislation amendment, the court would take into consideration and give effect to that mandate of the constitution which commands the legislature to "make such provisions, by taxation or otherwise, as * * * will secure a thorough and efficient system of public schools in each township in the state." The spirit of that provision is the very life of the act of last winter, and we have not the slightest doubt any court would so hold.

The situation confirms the soundness of the criticism of the property basis of taxation for schools as unscientific and full of such pitfalls as that in which St. Paul schools have been floundering for three years. Even if a contest results in an affirmation of the law of last winter, it will be but a few years before the financial slack given by its increase of revenue will be taken up and the strain will be as hard and injurious as this has been. Property valuations depend upon the whim of an assessor and, often, upon his honesty, and may rise or fall without the slightest regard to demands of the schools. These, until a community becomes stagnant, inevitably increase annually. Any increase in revenue from enhancement of valuations is bound to be overtaken by the steady, persistent increase of legitimate and unavoidable demands for education.

The scientific as well as the natural basis upon which to estimate school revenues is school enrollment. We recently called attention to the recognition of this by the framers of the charter adopted by the voters of San Francisco, which names a maximum of $32 annually for each pupil enrolled in the public schools in the year preceding that in which the levy is made. This gives flexibility to the revenue, letting it meet the demands upon it, while putting a check upon extravagance. Such a provision could be incorporated in the general school law of the state or in an act applicable only to the 50,000 city class, and it would at once solve not only such difficulties as we now face, but those bound to arise hereafter from the same causes. But that is matter for present thought and future action. For the present we can only trust and hope that the purpose of the act of last winter will find its way into effect notwithstanding the obstacles thrown, needlessly, we believe, in its way.

GOOD MAN GONE WRONG.

One of the most remarkable instances of a strong man torn away from his intellectual and party moorings is that of Col. Watterson, of the Courier Journal. For twenty-five years the colonel has been the beau sabreur of Democracy. His blade has flashed ever in the fore front of the battle, and his was a voice of inspiration to every true man in the Democratic ranks.

Of late the colonel has gone wrong. The star-eyed goddess has forsaken him. He is now mostly the object of imperialist praise, mingled occasionally with a little contempt. His friends of old have but toleration, and not much of that, to extend toward him. Nowhere is the colonel received with the old-time enthusiasm. His opinions are not sought; and, like most of those whose opinions are not held in especial esteem, the colonel seems very lavish of his. But as they are usually couched in explanatory terms they are not as much a subject of concern to the world as they once were.

When not explaining why he entertains certain opinions Col. Watterson is usually busy in upholding expansion, sometimes known as imperialism; in minimizing the significance of the trust growth, in denouncing free silver at any ratio, in sneering at W. J. Bryan and abusing the rank and file of the Kentucky Democracy. There are "niggers" in Kentucky and they are mostly Republicans. This appears to be the only reason left why the colonel does not avow himself a Republican, support the Republican machine in Kentucky and thus increase somewhat the degree of respect which attaches to him in his political relations.

One of the colonel's Republican friends and allies recently turned on him and told him how inconsistent and unreasonable he was in giving even a nominal support to the Democratic state ticket in Kentucky. The colonel forthwith proceeds to indict one of his interminable eplanatory essays, which he brings to a close in the following superb burst of humor:

Go to, dear friend of Chicago, go to. Take good care of your own fences, sweetheart, our fencing is all right. Between the still-house and the hog-pen there are a good many things in Kentucky politics that are not dreamt of in thy philosophy, old sport; and, as the Archbishop of Canterbury observed to the Pope of Rome, here's how!

The colonel was always disposed to be jocose even in the most serious situations, a fact which helps to explain the circumstance that the above is by far the best portion of the two columns of type from which it is taken. But if the colonel would put his fences in a state of permanent repair by enclosing himself within the Republican pasture, the occasions at once for explanations and humor would disappear, Col. Watterson would be on better terms with all around him and doubtless on no worse terms with himself.

LAURIER'S BLUNDER.

"He who excuses accuses." The politician who explains is incapable of making himself understood, and should seek another vocation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier may explain from now till doomsday. He will continue to be looked upon by the American people, with that irreverence peculiar to them, as a man who made a bluff without the means of making his bluff good.

When a provincial politician goes off on his own accord to talk about war with a nation like the United States, or, indeed, with any nation, he shows himself to be in need of a guardian. He has no understanding of his real position, and he assumes the task of tickling the ears of the groundlings at the risk of sacrificing his own reputation for intelligence. This is what Mr. Laurier has done; and not all the waters of Lethe will wipe out the stain that he has left on his own capacity for state affairs by doing so.

Whatever consideration it is which makes it appear so essential to the welfare of the Dominion to secure a port in Alaska, they have succeeded in going about the task in the wrong way. The bullyism which they resorted to in connection with the sealing fisheries was comparatively effective; and doubtless it was thought that it would be equally effective in this case. But conditions differ. And where Laurier made a show of himself as a politician was in undertaking to talk about war with the United States without getting permission of his mother, England.

There will probably be neither war nor arbitration, and, as a result, Mr. Laurier will be shown to be of as little worth as a prophet as he is as a statesman.

UPHOLDING LAW AND ORDER.

The state of Kentucky enjoys that one grand requirement to the maintenance of law and order—a Republican executive. Yet in the state of Kentucky law and order just at this time seem to be somewhat at a discount. Clay county, in the Blue Grass state, has practically dispensed with all consideration for the agencies of the law, and it is declared that an epidemic of nervousness prevails among the people. It is a form of nervousness, too, which finds as its only palliative the possession of firearms.

There are a few leading families in Kentucky which have kindly assumed all the expense and risk of carrying on government. Among them are the Whites, the Phillpots, the Howards and the Morrises. For the maintenance of their idea of law and order they respectively march in battle array, and dispense justice without the foolish formality of judges or juries, each man acting as his own executioner when the occasion is favorable.

Some extremely bitter wag repeated the practical joke of issuing over the telephone an order for calling out the militia in the name of this Republican executive with whom the state of Kentucky is blessed, and when the joke was discovered and the soldiers ordered to their homes the obligation was imposed on this thoughtful executive to declare publicly that if the joker in question were ever discovered he would be dealt with as severely as the law would allow.

There is an election campaign progressing just at present in the state of Kentucky, and the statesmanship of the commonwealth which is not enlisted in the ranks of one or the other of the leading families referred to is naturally too busy to give its thought seriously to re-establishing the old and time-honored methods of conducting public affairs. But since the present executive is not a candidate for re-election, it ought in all reason to be suggested to him by his affiliation with the grand old party of law and order and morality, that he might, without any grievous invasion of individual rights, take it upon himself to be represented through the militia of the state in the grand shotgun tournament which the world is informed is to be held in the state of Kentucky at an early day.

GIVE US A CENSORSHIP.

Unless some serious steps are taken to secure the censorship of our home press there is certain to be trouble very soon. Not all postal officials are as watchful of the interests of the administration which gave them their appointments as is the head of the San Francisco postoffice, who seems to have established a censorship department of his own, and promptly throws out such papers as contain what in his official judgment is treasonable. Indeed, with the incitements to treasonable language which are being given by returned volunteers and others familiar with the situation over in the China sea, even a truly loyal imperialist sheet is liable any day to be deceived into publishing treasonable matter.

Since the precedent has been established of excluding all matter from the mail which may lend aid and encouragement to Aguinaldo and his friends, it would save much trouble if an arrangement could be made whereby, for instance, all interviews, speeches and editorial expressions of opinion would be submitted beforehand to the authorities of the war or navy, or state, or postoffice department. It would not matter just what department was invested with the duties of censorship, so long only as the officials charged with the work were competent to distinguish treason to the flag when they saw it in print. Unless something of this kind is determined on it would be proper for the executive to issue at intervals detailed statements specifying just the extent to which editors and politicians and recently discharged soldiers may go in their criticism of the administration without rendering themselves amenable to prosecution for treason with the resulting consequences of confiscation of property and civil rights.

It is not altogether just, even in a state of war, that well-meaning editors and publishers, especially if they are imperialistic in politics, should be rendered liable to have their publications refused transmission through the mails. Of course it would be idle to extend any such consideration to publications whose political tendencies are known to be treasonable. But in view of the retention of Gen. Otis in command at Manila, and of the resulting prolongation of the war, at least until we are fairly embarked in the forthcoming presidential campaign, something should certainly be done. What a serious embarrassment it would be to our imperialist contemporaries in case they felt called on to publish, for instance, an unduly incendiary speech by any of such established traitors as William Jennings Bryan, Senator Hoar, or that abandoned Scotchman, Andrew Carnegie, to find as a result that their readers were deprived, perhaps for a week or more, of the privilege of reading the familiar affidavit of circulation.

"The prime need in the Philippines," says Gen. Anderson, "is statesmanship." When Admiral Dewey was asked from Washington what was most urgently demanded in Manila he replied: "A first-class statesman." Gen. Funston goes on record as declaring that it is time to try less gunpowder and more diplomacy. Can it be possible that all these distinguished fighters are "traitors" and "copperheads?" Statesmanship can be bought, and Mr. McKinley has the money at command to purchase it. Possibly he will find it less expensive than munitions of war.

"Of course," says the Chicago Record, "the people of the United States have no intention of encroaching upon the liberties of other American republics." By why should the Record be so cock sure of this? The United States has already encroached upon the liberties of Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba. Why should the little American republics be content to lull themselves to sleep in fancied security?

We notice through the medium of a scare head in the San Francisco Chronicle of a late date that the "Dreyfus case stirs France." This is important, also true, and lacks nothing but the one element of news.

It is now suggested that Mr. Alger was retained in the cabinet so long because he "knew too much." But the popular impression that has obtained outside of Washington is that he knew too little.

In the face of Gen. Otis' glowing dispatches from Manila it really does seem impossible to remove him without reflecting on his veracity.

Some hysterical individuals are demanding that Kentucky "unload Goebel." But Mr. Goebel happens to be a pronounced teetotaler.

Admiral Dewey has declined to become particeps criminis to a $100 a plate dinner. And yet some people still insist that he is a Republican.

Having exhausted the possibilities of the stadium Chicago is now organizing a company to produce a series of bull fights.

The attention of Gov. Lind is directed to the magnificent opportunities for reform presented by the St. Paul telephone system.

Poor Mr. McKinley appears to have another white elephant on his hands in the person of Pension Commissioner Evans.

Sir Thomas Lipton purposes to bring 600 people over from England to witness the Columbia defeat the Shamrock.

Some of these returning Klondike argonauts are bringing back quite a number of specimen nuggets of scurvy.

It is growing more and more evident that when Otis resigns it will not be under fire.

AT THE THEATERS.

METROPOLITAN.

"Nancy & Co." is decidedly the liveliest comedy the Neill stock company has yet presented in this city. It is full of clean, wholesome mirth and merriment from beginning to end, and the fun is fast and furious throughout every moment of the four acts of the play. The comedy, however, does not depend upon horse-play or upon any of the cheap devices of farce-comedy for its success. The fun-making results are brought about by a succession of comical situations, a medley of misunderstandings and a running flow of humorous dialogue, the brilliant ensemble making "Nancy & Co." one of the most enjoyable of modern light comedies. "Nancy" will be presented at a popular-price matinee this afternoon, and for the last time tonight.

Tomorrow night the Neill company will appear in Pinero's dainty comedy, "Sweet Lavender," the most popular play in their repertory, which will be the bill for the first half of the week. For the latter part of the week, commencing Thursday evening, the Neills will present the famous London society drama, "Lady Windermere's Fan."

BURDEN OF THE FARMER.

Forty-Six Dollar License Unjust and Probably Unlawful—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Cited.

To the Editor of the Globe:

To the wrongful conversion of the valuable fee once possessed by the people in the old market house property, valued at $200,000, followed with the attempt to purchase with the people's money a site wholly unsuited to the uses to which people usually put a public market, is added the license fee of $46 per annum charged the farmer under the pretext that he is a "peddler." The farmer, selling the products of his farm, is a welcome caller at the homes of many in a city like St. Paul. Especially is this true in the absence of a public market. The housekeeper considers it a privilege to deal with the grower for reasons well known. Most cities make a distinction between these and peddlers. If it is found that some do not it is no defense for St. Paul. A rule of action in cases of this kind should be based upon justice and good sense. In order to shut out the farmers around St. Paul from selling the stuff that their honest toil has produced, that the commission men may be "fostered," this yearly license is required.

This is helping the commission men to sell that shipped-in stuff through a sure enough peddler. Why is a farmer required to take out this yearly license when he can not use it but for a short period of time? It is this. It is very well known that a farmer can not afford to pay this $46 for the short time he would be using it, and that his small crop will not justify him in the outlay—so to him it is prohibitory. This is just why it is exacted.

With the commission man's hawker it is easy enough to pay this, as he is selling under his license every business day of the year. It is protection to him, as it shuts out the farmer. Whatever benefits him helps the man from whom he buys. This license fee in the absence of a central market place is monstrous.

I haven't much before me to refer to, but I think it is generally conceded that a farmer selling the products of his farm from door-to-door is not a peddler. There are a number of supreme court decisions in other states to this effect.

The supreme court of Pennsylvania rendered a decision in the early nineties which I have before me. You will observe that in this case the court makes the distinction.

In amplification of its recent decision in relation to hucksters and peddlers, the supreme court of Pennsylvania, on March 17, through Justice Williams, delivered another opinion which discusses the declaration of rights, accurately pictures the characteristics of the peddler, announces the right of a farmer to sell his own produce from door to door, and defines the scope of the inter-state commerce law.

Agents under salary selling a product manufactured by a Rhode Island firm were convicted in Schuylkill county of "peddling" and were fined. The supreme court decided that the Schuylkill county court was right in enforcing the law against these peddlers. In passing upon the points raised on behalf of the peddlers, Justice Williams said: "The peddler is a transient with no fixed place of business, who seeks customers by invading their homes and makes sales by persuading people to buy what they do not need and who, by the time he is wanted to answer for his representations and engagements, is out of sight. It is this matter of tracking a laboring man or woman into the house and laying siege to him or her by an unscrupulous and self-possessed stranger who is after money and has no delicate scruples about the manner in which he gets it, that has made the peddler a dread in the country and in the villages.

"I do not regard the sale of the natural products of the soil by the farmer or gardener by whom they are raised as affected by the laws relating to peddlers. Farmers are not within the mischief which these laws are intended to remedy, except as they are the victims of that mischief. The carriage of the surplus products of the farm or garden to a market town or from house to house is not peddling, but is incidental to their business as farmers. Peddlers are forbidden to sell "goods, wares and merchandise." These words were never intended to include farm products in the hands of the farmer; nor is the transportation of such products to a market for sale, or to regular customers who are supplied by the grower, the sort of business at which the laws relating to peddling are directed."

The refusal of the city of St. Paul to furnish a central market place where the citizens will meet the producers is bringing these questions up with more to follow. —O. B. Harris.

CLUB BETWEEN THE SPOKES.

Reprehensible Act of a Payne Avenue Police Officer.

To the Editor of the Globe:

Some time ago an officer while endeavoring to stop a bicycle rider who was riding down Payne avenue at rather a rapid rate rushed out and thrust his club between the spokes of the bicycle, throwing the rider some fifteen feet in the air and seriously injuring him.

Such an action on the part of a policeman is unlawful, and, had the fall of the rider resulted in his death, can there be any doubt that the officer would have been guilty of murder?

The name of this officer was, I think, Swanson, or Swenson. He would seem to be still a member of the St. Paul police force, and his especial game is the bicycle rider, be that rider large or small. Brave, noble, discriminating Swenson, babes and sucklings are his lay now. To the honorable Mayor Kiefer, promote the honest, zealous Swenson. Swenson ought to be something else than what he is. Swenson is not the man for a policeman. —A Heated Citizen.

St. Paul, July 23.

Hint to the Dispatch.

To the Editor of the Globe:

In its canvass of the city to show that it has four or five subscribers to one for the morning papers the Dispatch seeems to be a little slow about tackling Assembly halls. There are union meetings there nearly every night of the week. Suppose the Dispatch canvass Typographical Union No. 30 and the carpenters' union as a starter and give the public the result of its work. The Dispatch, which employs a lot of "rat" printers in its composing room, stands high among the self-respecting workingmen of St. Paul. —Union.

MEN MAY RETURN

MINNESOTA SOLDIERS AT SAN FRANCISCO NEED NOT WAIT FOR THIRTEENTH

SAILING DATE IS NOW FIXED

Volunteers From This State Will Leave Manila on the Last Day of July or the First Day of August—Ten New Regiments to Be Recruited for Service in the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The sick and wounded Minnesota soldiers who are now here will not have to stay in San Francisco until the Thirteenth regiment arrives, but will be allowed to go home as soon as they are well enough to travel. Gen. Shafter, when seen, dictated the following statement:

The sick whose regiments are not here, including the Minnesota troops and all who arrived recently on the hospital ships, will be discharged, as soon as they are able to travel, on surgeons' certificates. No man will be permitted to leave the hospital until he is quite recovered. They will be paid off and allowed to go home as soon as they wish and are able without regard to the arrival of their regiments. Those who are unable to go home when their regiments are mustered out will be kept at the hospital until they are well.

RETURN OF THIRTEENTH.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin stated today that the Thirteenth would positively sail for San Francisco either the 31st of July or the 1st of August.

Gov. Lind has wired Adjt. Gen. Corbin his recommendation that the following commissions be issued in the Thirteenth Minnesota volunteers: To be major, Noyes C. Robinson, Company C; First Lieut. Clarence C. Bunker, of Company C, to be captain of the same company; Second Lieutenant John F. Snow, of Company C, promoted to first lieutenant; Sergeant John M. Smethurst, to be second lieutenant Company C; Sergeeant Major Burt Kenneston, Company A, to be second lieutenant, vice C. H. Carlton, mustered out; First Lieutenant E. M. Conrad, to be captain Company K.

It has been decided by the new secretary of war, Elihu Root, that the additional regiments of volunteers will be enlisted immediately after the ten regiments now forming have been recruited.

It is learned here today that efforts are being made to have one regiment recruited from the Northwest, with headquarters or rendezvous at Fort Snelling.

It is further learned this afternoon that officials of the department of the Dakotas have been advised of this latest move of the war department to raise additional volunteers.

RECEIVING CARE NOW.

Minnesota Boys in the Presidio Hospital Are Doing Well.

On reading the news from San Francisco Tuesday evening about the lack of preparations for the arrival of the sick soldiers at that place, Mr. Thomas Cochran wired to H. J. McCoy asking him to advise him of the condition and needs of the Minnesota men. Mr. Cochran received the following reply yesterday:

"Have investigated. Minnesota boys being well taken care of and are happy."

FALL OF CALAMBA.

War Department Receives Gen. Otis Report.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The war department this morning received its first official report of the capture of Calamba in the following cablegram from Gen. Otis:

"Hall, 1,000 men, captured Calamba; important strategic position, Laguna de Bay, yesterday, driving out 300 insurgents. Command composed of portions of fourth cavalry, twenty-first infantry, Washington volunteers in launches and casoes, gunboat accompanying. Casualties: Privates Charles Gleesup, fourth, and McDuffy, H, twenty-first, killed; Corporal Thomas Totten, G, fourth, mortally wounded; Privates Michael Sheridan, Herbert Tracey, Napoleon White, K, twenty-first, seriously wounded; Privates Hinds and Plummer, G, and Sanson, C, fourth; Phillips, H, Christie and Hollister, D, and Ashland, I, twenty-first, slightly wounded.

"Insurgent casualties unknown. Forty Spanish prisoners released; Spanish gunboat in good condition, long sought for in bay, captured. This town the direct objective of Lawton when he captured Santa Cruz and launches in April, but unable to reach the town by boats on account of shoal water."

SUPPLIES FOR FILIPINOS.

German and Japanese Merchants Still Furnishing Them.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—According to verbal reports to the officials of the navy department from officers returning from the Philippines, Aguinaldo continues to get war supplies through German merchants in Hong Kong and Japanese merchants in Yokohama, although our consuls have been directed to keep a sharp lookout for filibustering. In more than one instance British officers have aided the United States in preventing the shipment of arms from Hong Kong, but officers just returned say there is no doubt the temptation offered by Aguinaldo's high prices has induced merchants to violate the neutrality laws and try to force the imperfect blockade. Twelve Spanish gunboats recently put on blockade duty have done remarkably good service in cutting off supplies between different islands. Last mail reports said they had captured sixteen different cargoes of supplies, but not any valuable munitions of war.

OREGONIANS RE-ENLIST.

Granted a Furlough Before Returning to Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Lieut. Col. Plummer, who is organizing the thirty-fifth infantry, telegraphed the war department today that a number of men from the second Oregon desired to enlist in the regiment and return to the Philippines, if they could be granted thirty days' furlough. The furlough has been authorized by the war department to such men as desire to enlist.

ABANDONING CAROLINES.

Spanish Transport Alva to Repatriate Soldiers and Civilians.

MANILA, July 28.—In compliance with an order received from Madrid, the Spanish transport Alva will proceed from Manila immediately to the Caroline islands in order to repatriate the garrison and inhabitants of those islands.

There is great interest in the first attempt of a cable boat to follow the movements of the army. The boat left Tambay, near Taguig, at the northern end of Laguna de Bay, this morning, after making connection with the land wire, and successfully laid eighteen miles of cable. It is expected that the cable boat will reach Calamba tonight.

Horses and Mules for [illegible]

CHATTANOOGA, T[illegible] quartermaster at [illegible] day started a ship[illegible] mules for the arm[illegible] via San Francisco, [illegible] order from the war [illegible]

Pleased With [illegible]

Gen. Lambert was [illegible] office at the capitol yesterday for the first time in a week. His time of late has been spent at the camp of the state militia at Lake City, and now that it is all over he avers that he is highly pleased with the general line-up of the four national guard organizations that took part.

PERUVIAN CONGRESS.

Message of President Pierrola Enthusiastically Applauded.

LIMA, Peru (via Galveston, Tex.), July 28.—President Pierrola today opened congress. The house was crowded with members of the ministry, with officers of the law, delegates and the general public. President Pierrola read his message. He said that the relations of Peru with other nations were peaceful; that the government had accepted the invitations extended to Peru to take part in international congresses during the past year; that a special mission had been sent to Bolivia to strengthen the union between the two countries. Considerable disappointment was felt at the failure to reincorporate the Acena and Arica, but the character of the protocol, which awaits only the sanction of the Chilian deputies, is such that support will be given it by the Chilian government, and the commercial interests involved render it undoubted that a permanent and satisfactory conclusion of the matter will be arrived at.

The message also says that the revolutionary movement which has been going on is gradually succumbing, more before the resistance of the people than through the efforts of the soldiery. Peru, President Pierrola added, had made great progress economically, the commercial business of the year exceeding that of the previous year by more than 10,000,000 sols. The public treasury condition was much improved. The budget for 1900, he said, presents no deficit.

At the conclusion of his message President Pierrola was enthusiastically applauded. President Pierrola also announced the acceptance by Peru of the Washington postal convention.

ROOSEVELT URGED IT.

Some Inside History of Retirement of Mr. Alger.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A Washington special says:

"It has developed that Gov. Roosevelt wrote a letter to a cabinet officer, a short time ago, urging the retirement of Gen. Alger, that Gen. Otis be relieved of his command in the Philippines and that Gen. Brooke should be succeeded as military governor of Cuba by Gen. Leonard Wood. The governor was unusually severe in his criticisms of the war department, and insisted that the administration could not afford to be held responsible for Gen. Alger, nor to continue the dilly-dally plan of operations in the Philippines. The letter was shown to the president by the cabinet officer in question. It is believed it had a great deal to do with the president's decision to request Gen. Alger to retire. Soon after the contents of the letter were made known to the President Gov. Roosevelt was called to Washington for consultation with the president."

PRESS COMMENT.

Morning Papers of London on Debate in Commons.

LONDON, July 29.—The morning papers generally express satisfaction at the outcome of yesterday's debate in the house of commons. The Times says the result of the discussion is all that the ministers could desire. If it has done nothing else, it has exploded the delusion that Mr. Chamberlain is at variance with Mr. Balfour and Lord Salisbury on the Transvaal policy.

The Standard re-echoes the remarks of the Times.

The Daily News remarks upon the large measure of agreement which the debate revealed between the Liberal and Conservative parties.

WRONG MAN LYNCHED.

That Is the Latest Story of a Mississippi Killing.

JACKSON, Miss., July 28.—Persons in this city today from Rankin county bring a new story about the lynching of the negro Storer Hayes, recently, for a criminal assault. According to this story the mob killed an innocent man, and it further appears that there was no criminal assault nor attempt to assault, as at first given out. The facts about a negro having entered the house of the Corley family were spread about in the neighborhood, and they became distorted as they were passed from mouth to mouth. The negro Hayes bore a bad reputation in the vicinity, and somebody suggested him as the probable culprit. This report was spread about, and Hayes was killed.

MUST GIVE FULL POWER.

Only Terms Upon Which Pope Will Arbitrate.

LONDON, July 29.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the pope will refuse to arbitrate the Hayti-Santo Domingo frontier dispute unless both states will give him full liberty of action and bind themselves to accept his decision without question.

ANGLO-AMERICANS BARRED.

Russia's Compulsory Passport System in China.

LONDON, July 29.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, the Russian government has introduced a compulsory passport system for Tai Lien Wan and Port Arthur, preventing Englishmen and Americans from traveling there.

GUZMAN BLANCO DEAD.

He Was at One Time President of Venezuela.

PARIS, July 29.—Guzman Blanco, ex-president of Venezuela, is dead.

Object to a Negro Postmaster.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 28.—The people of Florence are indignant over the appointment of a negro postmaster. The city council and board of trade want him removed. Senator McLaurin will entreat President McKinley to change his appointment. The postmaster is Rev. J. E. Wilson. He was first appointed by President Harrison, and was reappointed by President McKinley last year, but the appointment was held up until a short time ago. Florence is near Lake City, where Postmaster Baker was killed last year.

Ex-Congressman Piper Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 28.—Ex-Congressman W. A. Piper is lying dangerously ill at the Palace Hotel, of a complication of diseases, and his recovery is not expected. He is about 65 years old, and is reputed to be worth $3,000,000. His only relatives are nephews and nieces living in Eastern cities.

Northwestern Earnings.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The [illegible] nual report of the C[illegible] western Railway [illegible] showed th[illegible] was $[illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] Outing.

[illegible], N. Y., July 28.—The [illegible] was out for a stroll early to[illegible] accompanied by his niece, Miss Dun[illegible], and Private Secretary Cortelyou. Mrs. McKinley rested well last night, and today felt better than she has for several days. The president has been invited to try his hand at golf, and he may go down to the golf links this afternoon and try the game.

MAYOR FARLEY FIRM

CLEVELAND EXECUTIVE WILL LISTEN TO DICTATION FROM NO ONE

CALLS DOWN GEN. AXLINE

Notifies Him That the Mayor Will Say When the Militia Can Be Withdrawn—Mr. Farley Will Brook No Interference in Management of the Strike by the Council.

CLEVELAND, O., July 28.—Slowly and surely law and order are triumphing over lawlessness and disorder, and the city is beginning to resume its old time appearance. Today the street cars were well patronized, especially during the busy hours of the morning and evening.

Mayor Farley is well pleased with the situation, but he has not relaxed his vigilance one whit, and will not until the last vestige of disorder is wiped out.

The Mayor and Adjt. Gen. Axline are at present involved in a cotroversy over what the troops shall do and what they shall not do. The adjutant general is of the opinion that the duty of the national guard is merely to put down rioting, and not to do police duty. Whatever the duty of the national guard may be, Mayor Farley holds that the troops are held here under his authority, and that they will remain here until he feels that they can be dispensed with. The responsibility of preserving the order of the city rests upon the shoulders of the mayor, he says, and he proposes to see that his plans are not interfered with by any one. He declares that he is to be the judge as to when troops are not wanted. There have been several outbreaks between Mayor Farley and Adjt. Gen. Axline within the last few days over this question. Today the mayor refused to discuss the difficulty, saying that this was not a time to stir up any discord.

"I will merely reiterate my statement of last night," said the mayor. "This is a time for every man to mind his own business."

COUNCIL MAY ACT.

Rumors to the effect that the city council will endeavor to reconsider the resolution of Thursday night reached the ears of the mayor today and he did not like them. The mayor feels that he has the situation well in hand, and he fears that any action of the council whatever will be temporizing with the lawless element of the city, and will cause agitation which will simply prolong the trouble. After the breaches have been healed and quiet has been absolutely restored, the mayor will not object to any kind of an investigation upon the part of the council, but he deems that the members are treading on extremely dangerous ground when they undertake to reopen the discussion.

It is said that any such resolution as was proposed the other night can be adopted with a full council meeting and efforts are to be made to have every one present next Monday night. Perhaps a new proposition will be submitted asking the council to investigate not only the cause of the disturbances, but also the causes leading to the violation of the agreement entered into by the company and its employes at the end of the first strike.

THREATS OF BOYCOTT.

The mayor takes but little interest in the talk of boycotting merchants. He believes that just as soon as quiet is restored and the fever is gone all such talk will cease. A boycott, he feels, is against natural laws; that a man will not pay 6 cents for an article that can be purchased for 5, and a man will not walk a mile to make a purchase when he can get what he wants at a quarter of a mile.

It is said at the city hall that there are quite a number of the recent employes of the street railway company who would go back to work if permitted, but that they are hindered by threats from some of the more radical employes and leaders of the strike.

Mayor Farley this afternoon demanded that the keys of the Houck and Miles avenue school buildings be turned over to him. He wants to use the buildings as barracks for soldiers. In compliance with the demand, as had been the case on the day previous, School Director Sargent ordered the janitors of these buildings to stand ready to admit troops. Director Sargent has ceased to discuss the matter. He says he is obeying orders, and inasmuch as the king can do no wrong, he does not intend to throw discredit on the motives of Mayor Farley.

A car returning from Euclid Beach park was blown up by dynamite about 11 o'clock tonight, while returning to the city. The explosion took place a short distance north of the Lake Shore railroad, about two miles east of the city limits. The front truck was demolished and the floor of the car shattered.. There were no passengers on board and the motorman and conductor escaped without injury.

TEN THOUSAND IDLE.

Effect of the Strike of Chicago Brickmakers.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Ten thousand men were thrown out of employment when work was stopped on 200 buildings in the course of erection in Chicago during the second day of the strike of the union bricklayers of Cook county. The tie-ups came first on the smaller jobs, where the contractors had not taken the precaution to increase the supply of bricks in anticipation of the strike. The bricklayers and hod carriers were forced to quit for want of material and following them the carpenters were compelled to lay down their tools.

BOYS ARE BEATEN.

Strik of Cincinnati Messengers Virtually at an End.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—The striko of the messenger boys, after a run of one week, is practically over. Neither the Western Union nor the Postal made any concessions. Most of the strikers applied for reinstatement today, but they are compelled to take their turns with recent applicants and the recently organized [illegible]ion will not be recognized by ei[illegible] pany.

ONE DAY'S NEW[illegible]

Washington—The nu[illegible] ments for the Philippine[illegible] day were 595, making a [illegible]

Green Springs, O.—The [illegible] grain elevator here was [illegible] About 20,000 bushels of [illegible] stroyed. The cause [illegible] known.

Fort W[illegible] ton, a[illegible]

[illegible] Sag[illegible] [illegible]uttaker and [illegible]s was received here [illegible]ge and Fred Clark, an[illegible]en, of Bethel, Mo., lost their [illegible] Lake Umbagog, a body of water [illegible]cated in a wild region in the northern part of Oxford county.

New York—The anthracite companies announce that all orders for coal at prices prior to July 1, not filled on July 31, will be cancelled, and the advance of 25 per cent per ton will then go into general effect.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

ANNANDALE, Minn., July 28.—John Love, of Southside, a '68 settler of Wright county, is dead. He was 74 years of age, and has been helpless for some three years past.