The St. Paul Globe

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BRANCH OFFICES.

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday:

Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana—Fair Wednesday and Thursday with high temperature; variable winds.

Wisconsin—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, probably preceded by showers and cooler in Eastern portion Wednesday; variable winds.

Iowa—Fair and continued high temperature 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.

Highest temperature	78
Lowest temperature	67
Average temperature	72
Daily range	11
Barometer	29.82
Humidity	68
Precipitation	0

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

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 hours.
St. Paul	14	4.2	0.0
Davenport	15	3.2	—9.7
Kansas City	21	16.1	—0.4
La Crosse	10	3.8	—0.1
Memphis	33	11.6	—0.1
Omaha	18	11.0	—0.1
St. Louis	14	4.0	0.0

—Fall.

The Mississippi will remain nearly stationary in the vicinity of St. Paul till 8 a. m. Thursday.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	High.	*8pm.		High.	*8pm.
Battleford	62	62	Buffalo	84	78
Bismarck	78	76	Boston	84	78
Calgary	62	60	Chicago	86	82
Duluth	72	66	Cincinnati	90	86
Havre	64	64	Cleveland	80	78
Helena	78	76	Denver	88	74
Huron	76	68	Detroit	82	78
Medicine Hat	82	78	New Orleans	90	90
Minnedosa	72	68	New York	82	82
Prince Al	70	64	Omaha	90	84
Qu'Appelle	74	68	Pittsburg	88	80
S. Current	80	80	'Frisco	60	58
Williston	68	64	St. Louis	94	90
Winnipeg	78	76	Washington	86	78

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

GOV. CANDLER'S PLEA.

The proclamation of Gov. Candler, of Georgia, calling for the co-operation of the people of his state in putting an end to the rule of mob violence is a timely and necessary document. The state of things which prevails in the South is a disgrace to American civilization. It is not confined to Georgia by any means. Nor is it entirely due to the race difficulty. In the state of Kentucky, for instance, the situation is one which must horrify all peaceful men. There the shooting of one man by another in cold blood is a daily occurrence, sometimes more frequent than daily. Nor are the killings the result of mob violence. Not at all. If one man suffers wrong at the hands of another, he goes for his gun and constitutes himself the law and all its agents.

It is so throughout the South. The shotgun and revolver are the real means of adjustment of private and public wrongs. Taking up any Southern exchange the man of the newspaper calling is almost certain to have his attention attracted at once to the settlement by firearms of one or another private difficulty. This state of things is of course intensified by the custom whereby the question as to the deserts of the slayer is determined before the matter reaches the courts, and the resulting trial, if trial there be, is usually controlled by outside influence.

It is not a whit surprising that there should exist such a bitter sentiment of hostility toward the South among certain elements of the Northern population. The belief is growing in that and other directions that the normal condition of social life in the South is generally akin to that portrayed by Bret Harte in his stories of early mining life in California.

The Southern people are to blame. They are doing their section irreparable injury. Migration to the South has practically stopped. Capital will refuse to seek investment there. The race trouble will soon cease to be the pressing difficulty of the Southern people. Indeed it is not an exaggeration to say that many of the best friends of the South are questioning whether the negro killings are not a mere expression of the ruthless disregard of the sanctity of human life and the contempt for the agencies of criminal law which prevail among Southern people.

It will not be long at the present rate of progress before the South finds itself confronted with the obligation of repelling the interference of federal authority in its domestic concerns. For, unless an end is brought to the state of things which prevails, the political forces now in control, and which are from choice hostile to the South, may reasonably be expected to advocate and seek to secure the enforcement of extra-constitutional methods for putting an end to the reign of the shotgun in that region, on the pretext of protecting men in their civil rights.

The Southern people are confronted by another crisis in their existence. The response to this proclamation and other like utterances from the leading exponents of public thought among that people will soon determine how that crisis is to be met.

CONVICTS AND GOOD ROADS.

It is now generally understood that since the advent of the automobile the movement in favor of good roads has received a considerable advancement. According to the officials of the agricultural department, this movement has extended to every section in the country. According to Gen. Stone, of that department, there will be a much greater advancement realized this fall as the result of some fifty good roads conventions which are to be held in the Northwest under the auspices of the Interstate Road Improvement association. Object lesson roads are to be built at a number of agricultural colleges in the West and South the coming year.

Among the chief practical contributions made by public authority in this direction it may be said that the most valuable comes from the South. There the use of convicts in the work of road building is spreading rapidly—in one locality in South Carolina nearly seventy miles of first-class stone roads have been built by the convicts within a couple of years.

The sensible course inaugurated by the South in this matter represents the solution of more than one problem. If every state prison and county jail and workhouse would engage themselves in the undertaking of occupying the energies of their inmates in the work of road construction it would not be long until a complete network of good roads had been constructed on the face of every state in the Union. There could be no serious objection raised to this form of convict labor. On the contrary, it would be universally agreed that no more useful employment nor one less injurious to the interests of free labor could be determined on.

In a number of European countries now enjoying the blessing of admirable public roads this plan has been in operation for many years, and has been productive of the best possible consequences, both with reference to the healthful occupation of the convicts and the public results accruing from it. The example of the South will be followed. When its advantages come to be known it will in itself constitute an object lesson more effective even than that of those presented by the specimen road building which is contemplated by the state agricultural colleges, and which was set in motion some time ago in the vicinity of Cornell university.

One of the greatest needs of the immediate future will be found to be this of good and easily traveled highways. That means by which they can be produced with the least cost to the taxpayers is the one that will be adopted. And it will be found after but slight investigation that no better or cheaper way can be adopted than that of setting our convict labor at work on the public highways.

PENSION SHARKS FIGHT EVANS.

One of the pleasant disappointments that has come out of this administration to those who opposed it is the course pursued by Pension Commissioner Evans. The outcry against "the soldier-hating Cleveland" administration and the frenzied rage aroused by Commissioner Lochren's honest and fearless discharge of his duties led to the expectation that we would have, under McKinley and Evans, a repetition in the management of this important bureau of that under the notorious "God-help-the-surplus" Tanner or "Order-164" Raum. It was a reasonable expectation and had some confirmation in the withholding by Evans of pension certificates carrying several million dollars into the following fiscal year to avoid a deficiency.

Mr. Evans has paid his predecessor the high compliment of following the policy adopted by him, to the infinite disappointment and rage of the army of pension agents and those professional old soldiers whose constant, hungry clamor has done so much to bring into discredit and popular contempt a title that should be a badge of honor to its owner. Old soldiers, the "real" soldiers of the Civil war, who had begun to be chary of letting it be known that they had served in the Civil war, because of the shameless raiding of the treasury by the bounty class, are again feeling that one can admit that he had part in that struggle without immediately raising the suspicion that he is a grafter. "Order 164" has not been restored, and the doors of the bureau have not been opened to every coffee cooler who might come demanding a pension.

Applicants have to substantiate their claims. Dependent applicants have to show that they are really dependent; damsels cannot longer marry decrepit veterans for the pensions that will come with their early demise. The notorious Judge Long, whose pension Lochren cut down, has not dared to reinstate against Evans the suit brought against Lochren. And the same interested class who clamored against Lochren are howling against Evans and demanding his removal. The pension sharks are hot on his heels and are demanding of the president his removal. They stirred up the pension committee of the G. A. R., and that body, certainly exempt from suspicion of antagonism to old soldiers, has given the office, its workings and the special charges a full investigation, and finds no ground for the complaints.

The Globe the more readily makes this acknowledgment that it has had, in the past, to criticise with severity the raid made by the coffee-coolers upon the treasury through the open gate of the pension bureau, and the warm welcome they met from those guarding the gate. We still believe the whole system to be wrong, that no pension should be granted to any with means or capacity for self-support, and that to those incapacitated for self-maintenance there should be generous provision; but while the system remains it is a gratification to find it honestly administered, whether the responsible head be a Lochren or an Evans.

A MILITARY OPERA BOUFFE.

There has been a very active trade in scapegoats by the Hanna-McKinley administration, at least on the surface of things, since the imperialist difficulty assumed something like its natural proportions. Recently developed facts all tend to show, however, that the scapegoats have all been used for the effectuation merely of temporary purposes. For instance it is now related that the immortal Eagan is about to return to his post, he having done a sufficiently long penance for providing more than was thought altogether proper of a given sort of ration—embalmed beef, to wit. It is also worthy of mention that Gen. Miles, who was condemned and re-condemned for his fearful misconduct in criticising the beef contractors, is now about to be restored to his position as the nominal and actual chief officer of the army. Another interesting development in the programme of this most original administration is the circumstance that, after having vouched for the generalship and statecraft and rigid truthfulness of Gen. Otis, the administration now proposes to relieve that reliable and imaginative warrior, probably replacing him by a former scapegoat—Gen. Miles. Just what disposition will be made of Gen. Otis after he has remained in obscurity while the clouds are lowering no one can now tell; but after he has been offered up on the altar of the administration's devotion to the public demand, it may be safely assumed that he is certain to receive some more fitting recognition of his services to the nation and the administration than has thus far been bestowed upon him.

The entire succession of incidents might make a splendid act in opera bouffe, the closing scene representing the president down on his knees before the chief scapegoat of all, his former war chief, explaining to him that whatever he might feel disposed to do to McMillan he ought in no way to interfere with the delegation from Michigan in the national convention or the electoral vote of that state in 1900. This really is the present attitude of the president toward his former secretary of war unless the press dispatches belie both unmercifully.

No man's hostility to the expansion principle will prevent him from wishing in the most heartfelt spirit, however ridiculous or stupid or sordid this administration may have shown itself to be, that some means may be discovered for bringing to a close the disgraceful and tiresome state of things which has prevailed in and around Manila for the past six months or over. The position which the United States is compelled to occupy before the nations of the world is sufficiently disheartening to cause any patriotic American to consent to almost any proposition which would bring the entire foolish exhibition to an end.

A FOOLISH DEFENSE.

Gen. Alger is decidedly less than just to himself in engaging at this time in a defense such as he publishes concurrently with his withdrawal from the war department. It will operate merely as an attempted defense of the men who threw him out of office in so thankless and brutal a manner. While Gen. Alger's political antecedents were such as identified him in the public mind with the spoils system, and while many were disposed to believe him not to be beyond giving an advantage to his friends to make money through public agencies, it would be unjust to say that he has ever been looked upon as a man who had any taint attaching to him of personal wrong-doing in official life.

So that in this view he does himself even double injustice in stooping to meet attacks upon his personal honor, and injustice in making the jobbers of the administration the beneficiaries of an entirely unnecessary defense of himself.

There is no such view prevailing as that the head of any department of the general government is allowed by the administration to conduct the department in his own way and freed from the influences which operate to the advantage of that administration and its head. If there were any contracts given out that should not have been given out; if the contracts were not filled as they should be; if soldiers died of neglect, lack of proper sustainment, or from the prevalence of unsanitary conditions, the man would be hopelessly ignorant or positively crazy who would think of charging any of these results up against the head of the war department.

American public opinion is much more enlightened, evidently, than Mr. Alger gives it credit for. Fittingly enough, as a member of the imperialist administration he concerns himself greatly about British public opinion; but he has read cable dispatches sufficiently, one would think, to have avoided the error that British publications have a substantial knowledge or understanding of American public affairs.

The people of the United States do not hold Gen. Alger responsible for the chapter of criminal blunders which they have read. They hold the administration of which Gen. Alger was an officer responsible. Nor will his ill-timed and utterly unnecessary defense exonerate that administration from any of the crimes which are charged against it in the public judgment. Whether he or somebody else is responsible for certain military appointments is of no earthly moment. The appointments of Otis and Shafter were the work of the powers responsible for the conduct of our military concerns, and they, not Gen. Alger, will be held responsible.

Gen. Alger may withdraw from his post with the fullest assurance that nobody has the remotest thought of transferring to his shoulders the numerous crimes of omission and commission chargeable against his superiors and former associates in office.

The Chicago Times-Herald says: "We are watching for the Gov. Hogg five-cent cigar." For the purpose of encouraging this truly commendable spirit of economy exhibited by Mr. Kohlsaat the Globe reminds him that there is a brand of cigars on the market that retails at the rate of two for a nickel.

The concern of Republicans over alleged dissensions in Democratic ranks is altogether too previous. What if the whole people should conclude to present a solid front to repudiate Republicanism in 1900?

Mayor Jones, of Toledo, appears to have petitioned the people of Ohio to petition him to allow them to petition the state authorities to have his name placed on the ticket as a candidate for governor.

Judging from the merited and enthusiastic reception of the Nebraska regiment it would seem that the first duty of an American soldier is to shake himself loose from Mr. McKinley's war.

Chauncey M. Depew has crossed the Atlantic ocean fifty-two times, and no overdose of bad coffee could make him seasick. Chauncey is a greater man than Admiral Dewey—in this one respect.

A question of veracity now lies between Admiral Dewey and the New York Herald, with the odds in favor of Dewey.

Now it is stated that it is the microbe which gives the cigar its delightful aroma. It is a good bet, however, that the man who is circulating that story is an enemy to tobacco.

It is now possible that the Kentucky feuds may begin to languish. Several of the principals have recently enlisted and propose to carry the war into the Philippines.

It makes little difference what Sir Wilfrid Laurier wants or does not want. He will take whatever John Bull permits him to assimilate and no more.

It is confidently expected that the next session of congress will hatch a campaign issue as big as a balloon.

We get a lot of bitter with the sweet in this world. The Mazet investigating committee has reassembled.

Sound moves 743 miles an hour, but very few of the voters of America can hear Wharton Barker.

It is to be hoped that the decay of the silk hat will not involve a recrudescence of the billy-cock affair.

It is now known as the kissing bug, alias melanolestes pricipes, alias cornorlimus sanguisugus.

Gen. Otis is still intact. So far he has not been "seen" by Mr. Hobart.

And the little round robin is still chirping on the White house lawn.

McKinley to Burrows: "Et tu, Brute!"

EPISTLES TO ST. PAUL.

"Zee Americaine language ees one zat ees easily comprehendez, I don't zink," said the French boarder to the young man who never eats veal.

"You seem inclined to kick about it."

"Oui. I am notations making of ze leetle oddities zat I encounter in ze, vat you call orthography."

"Yes?"

"Oui. You spell shoe s-h-o-e?"

"We do."

"And blue b-l-u-e?"

"Exactly."

"And shoeing s-h-o-e-i-n-g?"

"Well, what of it?"

"And bluing b-l-u-i-n-g?"

"Well, haven't we a right to?"

"Oui. But why you so economical as to smuggle out de leetle e in bluing and make him so conspicuous in shoeing? Ah! Zat is where I has got you!"

* * *

"I'm saddest when I sing," she hummed, merrily.

"So am I," he rudely interpolated, and when I get that way I change off and whistle."

* * *

"No, mum, I'm not a cyclone sufferer, an' I don't want no cold oat meal, but I have been rather somewhat broken up in me family relations."

"How so?"

"Me wife, yer know, has gone as a nussa over to de Philippines."

"Indeed! The patriotic woman. Have some of this angel food."

"Thanks, mum. Dere was me three boys went over dere, too, and dey all swum de river wid Gen. Funston."

"Why, you poor man! How do you like your chops cooked?"

"Breaded, mum, wid just a snip of spinnage, or mebbe a cress or two on de plate. Two of me brudders wuz wid Col. Roosevelt in de rough riders at San Juan an' El Caney. One of dem lost both arms an' de odder both legs."

"Terrible. Here's a dollar, my poor man. Do you ever eat shad?"

"Planked, mum. Two of me cousins is in de hospital corpse along wid Gineral Otis. Dey each lost an arm, but dey begged so hard to remain in de service dat de gineral give 'em something to do."

"Here are some California grapes and two boxes of marshmallows. So you never got into the army yourself?"

"Not in de army, mum. You see, I was one of de sailors on de Maine when she was blowed up in Havana harbor. I was fearfully mangled about de interlectualities, an' aldough I was passionately fond of de service de surgeon said I had outlived my usefulness."

"Poor man, you have had a world of trouble, surely. Here are five dollars."

"Thanks, again, mum. Ef you was to ask me to saw a little wood I could hire a man to do it an'"—

"Oh, don't be alarmed. I couldn't have the heart to suggest such a thing. You have suffered enough, my good fellow."

"An' all me relations, too. Good day, mum. Is de party in de nex' house an auntie or a rabid imperialist?"

AT THE THEATERS.

METROPOLITAN.

"Sweet Lavender," the Neill company's offering to the patrons of the Metropolitan opera house for the first half of this week, is undoubtedly the most pleasing, as it is the most popular play this clever organization has presented during the present season. Other productions have been given on a more pretentious scale, other plays have enjoyed well-deserved seasons of popularity, but in very few dramatic creations are the elements of pathos, humor and genuine heart interest as daintily interwoven as in this delightful story of love and foggy London. "Sweet Lavender" will be presented at the matinee this afternoon and for the last time tonight. The matinee sale is very large and those desiring seats for this performance will do well to secure them early; there will, however, be room for all who desire to attend the matinee, as the management has made special preparations for this occasion.

For the balance of the week, beginning tomorrow night, the Neill company will present the famous London society drama, "Lady Windermere's Fan;" the company gives a splendid production of this play, and the indications are that the house will be crowded for every performance. Next week the Neills will be seen in "A Bachelor's Romance" and "Alabama." The sale for next week opens tomorrow morning.

The Boston Lyric company will return to the Metropolitan for an engagement of two weeks, beginning Sunday, Aug. 13, presenting a repertory of operas including "La Belle Helene," "Olivette," "The Musketeers," "Maritana" and "Bohemian Girl."

The Banda Rossa is underlined for an early appearance at the Metropolitan opera house in this city.

AMERICAN SABBATH.

The Eternal Principle of Separation of Church and State.

To the Editor of the Globe:

You are quite correct in the conclusion of your editorial, "The American Sabbath," that this generation is "evidently willing to assume all the resulting risk of the destruction of American liberty and American institutions," "from seeking and securing decent and reasonable enjoyment on Sunday." In this matter there is absolutely no risk whatever, our good Presbyterian brethren to the contrary notwithstanding. For there are no existing relations between American liberty and the institutions of the church. American liberty is one thing, and church institutions (Sunday included) are another. American liberties do not rest upon the church, nor upon her institutions, but upon the eternal principle of a separation of church and state, as voiced by the Author of the Christian religion, "Render therefore unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that be God's." If Sunday is an institution of Caesar, then let Caesar have it, but if it is an institution of the church, then let the church see to it that she observe the day in faith (for "whatsoever is not of faith is sin," says the divine Word) within her own fold and let Caesar alone. For, evidently, as all history testifies, the less flirtation between the church and the state the better.

Neither does the stability of American institutions or American liberty rest upon the observance or non-observance of Sunday, for Sunday is not in any sense an American institution. It came from the old world, along with the pilgrim fathers, and the very same regime that religious zealots are now seeking to bring about prevailed for a time in the colonies, when they stripped men and women to the waist, and tied them to an ox-cart, and flogged them with a rawhide.

Sunday is not an American institution for it dates back to the days of Constantine, while yet a pagan, who enacted the very first Sunday law, which reads as follows: "Let all judges and all city people and all tradesmen rest upon the venerable day of the sun. But let those dwelling in the country freely and with full liberty attend to the culture of their fields; since it frequently happens that no other day is so fit for sowing grain or the planting of vines; hence, the favorable time should not be allowed to pass, lest the provisions of heaven should be lost.

"Given the seventh of March, Crispus and Constantine being consuls, each for the second time."—Codex Justin., lib. iii., tit. xii., i., 3 (321 A. D.).

Now I will suggest that it would be well for those who are so anxious that Sunday should become the American Sabbath, to appeal to some law making body for an amendment in this the first Sunday law, so that instead of reading, "rest upon the venerable day of the sun," it may read "rest on the American Sabbath." For until they can find these much used words, "the American Sabbath," in some of the earlier Sunday laws, their claim is without foundation. It may be well in this connection to note that the North British Review styles Sunday as "the wild solar holiday of all pagan times." Why should our Presbyterian brethren, and others, work to such a disadvantage, when by going to the Bible they can find abundant evidence for the Bible Sabbath?

St. Paul, July 31. —H. F. Phelps.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Ottawa, Ont.—Thomas Bain, liberal member for Wentworth, was today elected speaker of the house of commons to succeed Sir James Edgar, deceased.

Chicago—The Illinois Telephone Construction company was incorporated in Springfield today with capital stock of $500,000.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—The National Dental association of the United States met here today for four days' session with 400 delegates in attendance.

Andover, Mass.—The money for the new gymnasium at the Phillips-Andover academy, $50,000 has been raised. C. D. Borden, of New York, class of 1860, gave $20,000.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The tenth anniversary convention of the Young People's Christian union will begin its sessions in Duquesne garden at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening.

Farmers as Well as Editors.

Grand Forks Herald.

Thanks to the good judgment of J. J. Hill, it can no longer be complained that farmers are the only class of people who never receive special transportation privileges from railroads. It would take a lot of editors a long time to do as much "free riding" as the farmers of North Dakota have done within the last few days.

Hastings' Peril.

Chatfield News.

The nomination of "Old Pease," of Anoka, is being advocated by a great many papers throughout the state, and his chances for nomination as governor look very bright. If such a thing were to happen, and he should be elected, what would become of Hastings? Would it still remain on the map, or would the governor wipe it off?

Why Papa Objected.

Philadelphia Record.

Johnny—I wanted to go fishin' today, but me father made me come to Sunday school instead.

Teacher—Ah! that's a father to be proud of. Did he explain why you shouldn't fish today?

"Yes'm; he said he hadn't time to dig bait for two."

Somewhat Inconsistent.

Lamberton Star.

The way some of the politicians in the Twin Cities are hustling around of late, and the next election almost a year and a half off, would indicate that there is no confidence placed in the remark that "any old thing can beat John Lind next year."

A Slight Change.

St. Peter Journal.

Down in Georgia, just to vary the monotony of killing negro postmasters, a lynching party ushered three Mormon elders into the great beyond.

The Mighty Pencil.

Helena Independent.

Wielded by Gen. Otis the blue pencil conducts more glorious campaigns than the sword.

And Not a Bubble.

Eden Valley County Line.

Page Morris looks askance these days at some of his erstwhile friends who show a disposition to draw a Bede on him.

Must Choose One.

Litchfield Review.

Nearly every available man in the state has been named as the one to head the Republican ticket, only one can be nominated and he must needs be a good vote getter to beat John Lind.

A Hope for Prohibitionists.

Stillwater Gazette.

"There is a happy home, far, far away," for the Prohibitionists—the Philippines—where there has been forty inches of water during the rainy season. That discounts Maine.

Ingersoll's Punishment.

Duluth Herald.

Already the mediums are furnishing spirit interviews with Col. Ingersoll. But it is noticeable that the colonel seems to have deteriorated in intelligence since he entered the spirit world.

Probably Not.

Chicago Tribune.

Still there will not be many boy babies christened Schenck.

Might Economize.

Carlton County Vidette.

The attorney general's salary might as well be stopped now that a lawyer, instead of a soldier, has charge of the war department.

Locomotives in Use.

One hundred and nine thousand locomotives are at present running in various countries.

Slate Pencil Trade.

Slate pencils are made in Tennessee from slate dust and other ingredients compressed by hydraulic means. One concern made 25,000,000 in a year.

PRINTING OFFICE TOWEL.

When I think of the towel,
The old-fashioned towel,
That used to hang up near the printing-house door,
I can think of nobody
In these days of shoddy
That could hammer out iron to wear as it wore.

The "devil" who used it,
The tramp who abused it,
The "comp" who got at it when these two were gone,
The make-up and foreman,
The editor (poor man),
Each rubbed some grime off, while they put a heap on.

In, over and under,
It was blacker than thunder,
Harder than poverty, rougher than sin,
On the roller suspended,
It never was bended,
And flapped on the wall like a banner of tin.

It grew harder and rougher,
And blacker and tougher,
And daily took on a more inkier hue,
Until one windy morning,
Without any warning,
It fell on the floor and was broken in two. —New York Sun.

REISHUS TAKES HOLD.

New Grain Inspector Arrives From His Farm, and Will File a Bond.

Edwin S. Reishus, chief grain inspector, came in last evening, having heard of his election while on his farm in the southern part of Lyon county. He did not see the governor or any member of the commission last night, but stated that he would file his bond with the commission today and take charge as soon as it was approved. The law requires a bond of $10,000, subject to the approval of the commission. Mr. Reishus stated that he was not prepared to make any statement as to the future policy of the department; in fact, his selection was so unexpected, after Mr. Clausen's election, that he had not had time to fully outline any plans for the future.

"I well appreciate the importance of the position," said Mr. Reishus, "and it shall be my aim to make the department as satisfactory to the farmers of the state as possible. I hardly expected the place and had dismissed the matter from my mind, and went about my duties on the farm. I can only promise to do my best to make the department efficient and effective. I think the board of appeals will greatly facilitate the work of the department. Whenever dissatisfaction is expressed with the grades the farmers will have recourse and can have a hearing before the board.

"One man's judgment is not infallible, but three men will be able to come pretty close to doing justice to all concerned. From reports that we hear this year's crop will be a somewhat difficult one to handle, as it will not be uniform. Years when there is a uniform crop all over the state, that is, the grades running pretty much the same, it is comparatively an easy matter to grade it, but where the wheat of every locality has a different character it is a difficult matter. However, I think the board of appeals will enable us to handle the crop in a satisfactory manner.

"I cannot say as to what changes will be made, as I only arrived this evening and of course have not had time to familiarize myself with the situation."

Ex-Inspector Clausen returned yesterday from Duluth and spent the day in his office preparing to turn over the office to his successor. He stated that he had no definite plans for the future, and for the present would devote his attention to his private affairs. He expects to again engage in the grain business, but states that business matters which have been somewhat neglected during his term in office will claim his first attention.

COAL PRICES NORMAL.

Dealers Have Not Heard of an Advance of Twenty-Five Cents.

The reported raise in the East of 25 cents a ton on hard coal has had no effect on prices of anthracite in this city. Coal sold for $7.50 a ton here Monday, the last day of July, and yesterday the same price was quoted for August deliveries and sales. The raise is said to have been ordered by the coal trust, but local dealers say they have not been notified of any advance in prices. If the raise was intended to effect the Western territory they say notice would have been received before this.

According to local coal dalers a raise may have been ordered for the East and coastwise trade without having an application in this section. It is explained that oftentimes a shortage of a particular size or kind of coal will result in a raise for this particular fuel, and that the advance is only intended for the district where the shortage exists. If an advance of 25 cents a ton has been made in the East, local dealers say it is doubtless from some such cause as this.

"No notification of an advance in prices has been received here," said S. G. Russell, Northwestern salesman for the Northwestern Fuel company, yesterday, "and we are sending out our August price list with the same quotations as the July list. There may have been a raise in the East, but it will not affect this section during August."

ANOTHER FINE PROGRAMME

Will Be Presented at Como Park by Selling's Band.

Como park has not witnessed in the entire summer more enthusiasm than is being evidenced the present week in appreciation of the excellence of the concerts given by the Minnesota state band. Last night's programme presented a number of selections that called for enthusiastic applause. For this evening's concert is promised a series of attractive numbers, including "The Festival March," from "Tannhauser," by Wagner; an overture, by Suppe, entitled "The Light Cavalry," and a waltz, by Selling, entitled "Cuban Blossoms." The following presents the programme complete:

March, "Through Battle to Victory;" overture, "Light Cavalry;" waltz, "Cuban Blossoms;" selection, "The Yeoman of the Guard." Intermission. "Festival March," from "Tannhauser;" fantasie, "Old Kentucky Home," incidental solos; dance, "Japanese Lantern;" potpourri, Olcott's "Sweet Inniscara."

CLAIM AGAINST THE CITY.

Mary Sullivan Asks $500 for a Sprained Ankle.

Mary Sullivan, an employe of Field, Schlick & Co., has filed notice of claim against the city for $500. At noon, July 19, while walking on St. Peter street, near Seventh, the claimant fell and sprained her ankle. In the notice of claim it is alleged that the fall was caused by a pile of market refuse, which was allowed to remain on the sidewalk by the city.

New Hands at the Bellows.

The police telephone system, nominally presided over by Supt. King, is being operated by new hands. John Tuberson, an operator at the central station for some years, has resigned, and Ollie Knutson, also an old-time employe, quit his job. Joseph Mitchel, who has been working for Supt. King as an outside lineman, is one of the new operators, while the other is Albert Ekman. Tuberson accepts another position in Minneapolis. Knutson's resignation came after a discussion with Supt. King. Mr. King says Knutson wanted more money, and when he could not get it decided to quit.

Not in the Directory.

A telegraph report from Seattle, Wash., states that Jesse K. Cowles, of St. Paul, Minn., killed himself at Seattle July 30. The man went to a cemetery and swallowed a dose of laudanum. He was twenty-nine years of age, and had been at Seattle two weeks. Despondency over not finding employment is said to have caused his act.

There is no one in the local city directory by the name of Jesse K. Cowles, nor have the police or coroner received any communication of the supposed St. Paul man's death.

On Wildwood's Beach.

The new baths at Wildwood are being liberally patronized each afternoon and evening. No more desirable beach for bathing can be found within the range of the Twin Cities, and the thrilling ride of the water chutes proves an added feature of much interest. The fine boating, beautiful walks, exciting roller-coaster ride, all combine to make a trip to Wildwood full of enjoyment. Next Sunday afternoon and evening the Twin City Mandolin Club orchestra will continue its series of orchestral and dance concerts. The trolley ride to Wildwood is conceded to be the most picturesque in the Twin Cities.

Will Practice Law.

Arthur J. Stobbart, who, for the past fifteen months, has been employed as a deputy clerk in the office of the clerk of the district court, resigned yesterday. Mr. Stobbart will engage in the practice of law, entering as junior partner in the firm of McDonald, Kelly & Stobbart.

Location of County Funds.

County Treasurer Arosin's report for July shows a total on hand of $144,641.20, deposited as follows:

Merchants' National bank, $47,876; National German-American bank, $24,502.62; St. Paul National bank, $40,293.16; Scandinavian-American bank, $24,928.03; town orders, $1,121.61; cash on hand, $5,918.90.

KEEP OFF THE LAND

SECRETARY HITCHCOCK WARNS TRESPASSERS FROM MINNESOTA RESERVATIONS

INTRUDERS TO BE PUNISHED

Must Not Go Upon Any of the Chippewa Indian Reservations Except Upon the Lands Within the Red Lake Reservation—Notice Given to Quiet False Reports as to Opening of the Country.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Secretary Hitchcock today issued a formal warning to all persons not to go upon any of the lands within the limits of any of the Chippewa Indian reservations in Minnesota, except upon the lands within the Red lake reservation, heretofore opened to settlement or offered for sale, for any purpose or with any intent whatever. All persons found unlawfully upon them will be dealt with as actual trespassers and intruders.

This notice is meant to set at rest persistent reports that the whole country is to be opened to settlement.

GOVERNMENT CASH.

Figures Showing Receipts, Expenditures and Circulation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures show that the total receipts during July were $48,054,258, as against $43,847,108 for July, 1898. The expenditures during last month were $56,561,090, as against $74,263,475 for July, 1898.

The receipts last month from customs were $16,971,454; internal revenue, $28,322,574; miscellaneous, $2,760,229. This is an increase over July, 1898, of about $1,600,000 from customs, $2,200,000 from internal revenue, and about $254,000 from miscellaneous sources. The expenditures on account of the war department last month were $19,291,080. Same for July, 1898, $34,774,153; navy, $5,090,245, same for July, 1898, $3,514,279.

The monthly statement of the comptroller of the currency shows that at the close of business July 31, 1899, the total circulation of national bank notes was $241,541,878, an increase for the month of $273,182, and an increase for the year of $18,845,008. The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $205,768,304, an increase for the month of $504,210, and an increase for the year of $10,075,619. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated $35,773,574, a decrease for the month of $224,828, an increase for the year of $4,769,289.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $230,464,110, and to secure public deposits, $69,849,940.

The expenses of the bureau for the fiscal year approximate $4,584,145, and the percentage of cost of collection predicated on these figures, less tax on money orders, will be 1.68, a reduction of .61 in the percentage of cost of collection as compared with the preceding fiscal year, when the percentage of cost was 2.29.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue and the increase or decrease in each for the year, as compared with the year 1898, are given as follows: Spirits $99,283,543, increase $6,736,543; tobacco $52,493,207, increase $16,262,685; fermented liquors $68,644,558, increase $29,129,137; oleomargarine $1,956,618, increase $640,838; filled cheese $18,098, increase $1,579; mixed flour $7,840 (law not in effect last year). Special taxes under war revenue act not elsewhere enumerated, $4,921,593; legacies and distributive shares of personal property, $61,235,435; schedules A and B (stamp tax), $43,837,818; miscellaneous, $1,085,868; total, $273,484,582.

Among the war revenue receipts included in the above are the following: Bankers (capital not exceeding $25,000), $448,702; bankers (capital exceeding $25,000), $3,302,134; billiard rooms, $367,074; brokers (stocks and bonds, etc.), $357,010; commercial brokers, $181,919; pawnbrokers, $50,522; bowling alleys, $61,349; circuses, $18,233; theaters, exhibitions, etc., $126,641; playing cards, $271,278; penalties, $166,576.

SECRETARY ROOT.

New Head of the War Department Inducted Into Office.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Mr. Elihu Root took the oath of office as secretary of war at 10:45 today. The ceremony occurred in the large office of the secretary of war, in the presence of Secretaries Gage and Hitchcock, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, a large number of army officers in uniform, and other employes and officials. The oath was administered by Judge Cole, of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

Secretary Alger arrived at the war department at 10:40, accompanied by Mr. Root, for whom he had called in his carriage. They went immediately to the secretary's private office, where were Secretaries Gage and Hitchcock, and were soon joined by Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Maj. Hopkins, the latter being the military secretary of Secretary Alger. A moment later Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn and Judge Cole entered the room, and the judge was formally presented to the new secretary. The commission, bearing date today, was in possession of Adjt. Gen. Corbin.

By this time all of the army officers on duty in the department had gathered in the main office, and Mr. Root and Secretary Alger and other members of the party entered the room. It was 10:45 when Mr. Root stood up and took the oath of office. Judge Cole then addressed him as "Mr. Secretary" and shook hands and congratulated him. Gen. Alger then advanced and shook his hand most cordially, and said, with evident feeling:

"With all my heart I congratulate you and the administration. You will find around you here men who will help in the arduous duties of your position. May God bless you and give you strength."

Secretary Gage then stepped forward and congratulated Secretary Root. He was followed by Secretary Hitchcock, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, Gen. Corbin and Chief Clerk Schofield.

Gen. Alger picked up the commission, signed by the president and attested by the secretary of state, appointing Mr. Root secretary of war.

"Here is your commission," he said, with a smile, handing it to Mr. Root, "in which you lose your identity and become Mr. Secretary. I go back to become a sovereign citizen of the United States and become Mr. Alger."

"I sincerely wish it were the other way," said Mr. Root, as he accepted the parchment.

BEVERIDGE ALL RIGHT.

State Department Succeeds in Locating Indiana Senator.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The state department has succeeded in locating Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, over whose whereabouts some anxiety was felt by his friends. A cablegram to Consul Harris, at Nagasaki, elicited the following reply, received this morning:

"Beveridge all right."

The senator was a passenger on the steamship Empress, of India, and was detained in quarantine at Nagasaki.

Lillian's Latest Trouble.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Lillian Russell thinks of getting married again if she can find some one whom she has not tried before.

A Tip to Jones.

Chicago Record.

If Temporary Chairman Stone keeps on Senator Jones may not be able to recognize the Democratic party when he returns from Europe.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE