The St. Paul Globe

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	1 mo	6 mos	12 mos
By Carrier			
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, Minn. —Anonymous communications not noticed. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless accompanied by postage.

BRANCH OFFICES.

New York ..... 10 Spruce St.
Chicago, Room 669, No. 87 Washington St.

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Fair Saturday and Sunday; variable winds.

The Dakotas—Fair Saturday; showers Sunday; variable winds.

Montana—Local rains Saturday and Sunday; variable winds.

Iowa—Unsettled weather, with local thunderstorms Saturday and probably Sunday; variable winds.

Wisconsin—Fair in northern, local rains in southern portions Saturday and Sunday; 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.

RIVER BULLETIN.

Station.	Danger Line.	Stage 8 a. m.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	3.7	0.0
Davenport	15	3.0	—0.2
Kansas City	21	15.0	—0.3
La Crosse	10	3.7	0.0
Memphis	33	11.0	—0.2
Omaha	18	10.8	—0.1
St. Louis	30	13.6	—0.5

—Fall.

River forecast till 8 p. m. Saturday: The Mississippi will change but little in the vicinity of St. Paul.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	High*	8pm		High*	8pm
Battleford	80	78	Boston	76	74
Bismarck	84	78	Buffalo	82	74
Calgary	78	74	Chicago	74	72
Duluth	80	74	Cincinnati	96	86
Edmonton	82	78	Cleveland	78	78
Havre	78	78	Denver	72	60
Helena	78	66	Detroit	86	82
Huron	88	82	New Orleans	90	84
Medicine Hat	82	78	New York	80	72
Minnedosa	70	68	Omaha	70	64
Prince Albert	72	70	Philadelphia	88	80
Qu'Appelle	70	70	Pittsburg	86	76
Swift Cur.	74	74	St. Louis	92	84
Williston	72	68	San Francisco	62	58
Winnipeg	72	68	Washington	90	82

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

SCAPEGOAT NO. 4.

The prediction of the Globe that the next scapegoat of the administration will be Gen. Otis is in a fair way to fulfillment. Before accepting the unrestrained condemnation of Gen. Otis by the members of the Nebraska regiment, as published in these columns, it is proper to reflect that the administration has, time and time again, reasserted its faith in the ability and fitness of Gen. Otis. All the assaults that have been made upon him have been met by the administration with the simple reiteration of its profound confidence in him. They have been all treated as the criticisms of "traitors." Even the round robin arraignment has been effective only in securing an additional expression of the confidence of the official backers of the imperialist game in the ability of Gen. Otis to meet all the requirements of his command.

When the artist of a foreign journal sees fit to make such grave charges as were made by the representative of the London Graphic against the entire management of the campaign in the Philippines it is proper to respond by saying that those who are responsible to the American people for the conduct of that campaign are perfectly satisfied that there is no ground whatever for such charges, or, indeed, for any charges whatever. They surely have opportunities for knowing the true state of affairs such as no war artist or correspondent can possibly have. Such, at least, is the authorized statement recently issued by the administration press in response to like criticisms.

No one will think of claiming that the ex-secretary or his successor is responsible for the conduct of Gen. Otis or for maintaining him at his post after he has clearly forfeited the confidence of his own soldiers. No; we must look further and higher than the war department. We must look to those who are now preparing to treat Gen. Otis as they treated Gen. Alger after he had stood up and accepted the abuse of the nation, not for any act or omission of his, but for the criminal results of their own jobbery, incompetence and political trickstering. We must look to President McKinley and his more immediate friends and advisers, Marcus A. Hanna and Thomas B. Platt and others of like eminence in the counsels of the administration.

Before Gen. Otis is condemned, even nominally, to the fate which has befallen many another administration favorite before him, the American should reflect that Gen. Otis was the deliberate choice of the administration; that he was kept in his position months after his abilities were tried, and that he has acted under the immediate advice and direction, in all he has done and omitted, of the Hanna-Platt-McKinley administration. If he is incompetent, so are they. If he is prolonging the war for his own profit, so are they. If he deserves to be condemned and driven from high place, so in an infinitely greater degree do they.

THE ENGLISH ASTOR.

There is a somewhat general disposition to criticise and poke fun at William Waldorf Astor for forfeiting his allegiance to his native land. The objections and criticisms are alike far-fetched. Mr. Astor has merely expressed a legitimate preference in a perfectly legitimate way. A stupid statement made by Mr. Astor recently in one of the London papers of which he is, we believe, proprietor, which was impliedly an attempt at justifying his conduct, but which he had not the manliness to avow as such, shows quite clearly that Mr. Astor is more ashamed of the transaction than anybody else. And yet he has no particular reason to be.

A remote paternal ancestor of Mr. Astor came to this country a number of years ago, and made considerable money in pelts and by buying up a lot of New York realty. His descendants have since enjoyed the great privilege of being quite wealthy, among them this gentleman. Since that day a great many millions of human beings have followed the first Mr. Astor's example. The allegiance which the later Astor has, on the other hand, assumed has been cast off with as much delight as he expresses in assuming it by millions of human beings.

If the later Mr. Astor's tastes in the matter of national allegiance happen to differ so esentially from those of his great grandfather and from those of the many millions who have cast off the British allegiance, he is entitled to claim all the credit and advantage of his peculiar taste. He is one; the rest are millions. Mr. Astor, after all, has lived to demonstrate in his own person that there is at least one mortal among millions who, feeling called on to exercise a preference between the two nations, prefers the British to the American.

How much more honorable and in every way more acceptable is Mr. Astor's conduct than that, for instance, of the thousands of his kind who, having made or inherited their money in this favored land, spend it in other lands without having the decency to abjure their American citizenship. They enjoy the protection of the flag they virtually desert, while doing nothing and assuming no obligation toward it. How much more high-minded is William Waldorf Astor than the crowd of Anglo-American flunkeys who make our social life hideous by their miserable apings of everything British, and who carefully avoid contact with our political concerns, except when they think they see a chance to still toady to the British example and influence.

No; Mr. Astor has done his native land the only service evidently that he was capable of rendering it. He left his country for his country's good.

EDMUNDS ON IMPERIALISM.

For many years before the close of his forty years of public life ex-Senator George F. Edmunds had been rightfully regarded as one of the leading constitutional lawyers of the country. He is still so regarded. When a man of his ability and with such a record of staunch adherence to the fortunes of the Republican party feels called on to warn the country against the course pursued in the Philippines by his own party administration, ordinary students of public affairs may well hesitate and ask themselves whether the country is not confronted by a very grave peril.

It will not do for the more barefaced of the imperialists to try to dispose of Judge Edmunds by classifying him as an "auntie," a traitor or a copperhead. They must meet such warnings as his by satisfying the country, if they can, that they have warrant for the course which they are pursuing. It is not enough to say that they cannot be expected to leave the Philippines to their fate. As Judge Edmunds says:

When congress meets and gets at the whole truth I believe there will be found an easy means of terminating the war we are carrying on in the Philippines that will be satisfactory to nine-tenths of the people of those islands and honorable to this country and consistent with its whole duty toward itself and other nations.

Senator Edmunds is undoubtedly right. Such a means of ending the Philippine difficulty can be readily found, but the question again recurs, will it be adopted when found? The Democratic position on this question is very clear. It is that the United States cannot constitutionally or lawfully assume permanent control or ownership of the Philippines; that it ought not to concern itself in the political affairs of any people outside of this hemisphere, and that, while it is necessary and desirable in every way possible, short of the assumption of territorial and political control, for the promotion of our trade in the Orient to make the fullest use of its conquest of the Philippines, it is nothing short of a national crime to maintain our present position in the Chinese archipelago. From this position that party will never recede, and it is a position which will be fully sustained by the American people if they are ever called upon to pass upon it.

If we look at the caliber of the men who sustain the position of the administration—the Hannas, the Platts, the Quays, the Thurstons and the intellectual small fry generally—and compare them with the class of men who are opposing that policy, there can be no wonder that George F. Edmunds should be found where he is.

A careless printer yesterday made the Globe say "thing" instead of "sting" in its editorial, "Minnesota Is Aroused," referring to a paragraph in Mr. Cochran's telegram to Washington. The printer has been sent into the country to get a "sting" from that "thing" in the insect world known as the hornet.

One day Senator Thurston is quoted as saying "we should hold on to all we have got," and the next as expressing the opinion that all we need in the Philippines is a coaling station. Well, the latter appears to be all we have got so far. Senator Thurston should be satisfied.

The Chicago Inter Ocean intimates that, if Senator Burrows had spoken as boldly about the administration's Philippine policy before his re-election to the senate as he has since, it, the I. O., would have seen to it that Mr. Burrows was ignobly defeated.

The only remaining difference of opinion between Mr. Alger and Gov. Pingree is connected with the American flag. Mr. Alger defies any one to pull it down in the Philippines, and Gov. Pingree insists that it cannot come down too quick.

If anybody wants to use Funston as vice presidential timber, President McKinley will have to hurry this war to a finish, as Funston says he proposes to stay right in the fighting until it is over.

The anonymous party who broke the glass in Sir Julian Pauncefote's windows will be deeply pained to learn that the object of his attack has recently been elevated to the peerage.

Unless Secretary Root restores Gen. Miles to the position that rightfully belongs to him there was, really, little use in exchanging Alger for Root at this late day.

The weakness of logic displayed in Mr. Alger's latest manifesto is more than counteracted by the strength of its attack on the queen's English.

Criticisms of the conduct of the Spanish-American war, as strained through the goatee of Mr. Alger, are irrelevant, immaterial and incompetent.

In the soft, sibilant patois of Mr. John L. Sullivan, "the Shamrock didn't do a thing but bust her bowsprit the first crack out of de box."

Mr. Comiskey is recommended to take a look at Mr. Manning's method of sailing up the pike. The latter has purchased a whole base ball club.

There is a good deal of human nature about the Prince of Wales, after all. He has expressed a dislike for William Waldorf Astor.

In view of the trust with which it appears to have got itself mixed up an appropriate name for it would be "autograft."

Parisian gourmands are said to devour 100,000 pounds of snails daily, which is decidedly too many snails for a fast town.

Spain and England both repudiate Willie Waldorf Astor, and the United States would not take him back again at half price.

Secretary of War Root has taken the official oath. Presumably the oaths of Mr. Alger and Gov. Pingree are unofficial.

"Bath House" John, of Chicago, has gone to Saratoga in a green dress suit. Otherwise there is nothing green about John.

Somehow Mr. Alger omitted from his valedictory that little clause about "standing on the threshold of life."

As between Kansas City and Milwaukee the national Democratic convention will, probably, go to Chicago.

Speaking of the New York Herald's "dilettante correspondent," perhaps there is no sich person.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has at last smoothed the wrinkles out of his fighting face.

How can the Filipinos be "rebels" if they never were subjects?

Anyhow, Otis made the error.

ALCOHOL IN SCHOOLS.

Prof. Atwater's Experiments and Teachings in Regard to Alcohol.

To the Editor of the Globe:

The recent experiments of Prof. Atwater are of great interest to physiologists and chemists, since they throw much light upon one of the doubtful questions of physiological chemistry or pharmacology, that of the metabolism of alcohol in the body.

It is a mistake, however, to think, as some people apparently do, that the result of these experiments should change the teaching in the schools in regard to the use of alcohol from a hygienic point of view. The schools teach that the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage is not justifiable under the laws of hygiene. The results of Prof. Atwater's experiments do not contradict this teaching.

These experiments merely show that the body can derive some energy from alcohol. This does not in itself entitle alcohol to be placed among the food substances in the hygienic sense of the term, which is the sense in which the schools and people in general use the term food. If it did, such a violent poison as muscarine, the active principle of the poisonous plants of the mushroom family, would have to be classed with the foods, since it also is oxidized in the body with liberation of its contained energy.

To class a substance among the foods we must know that the sum total effects of its use are beneficial to the body. Muscarine is not a food, because its poisonous effects offset the benefits of the energy which it liberates. Alcohol has poisonous effects, as Prof. Atwater himself admits. The question as to whether it can be considered as food depends entirely upon whether its beneficial effects are greater than its poisonous effects. Prof. Atwater's experiments do not prove this. Until this is proven the burden of the proof is against those who would include alcohol in the list of food substances. For scientific experiment so far experiments upon large bodies of men in the ordinary conditions where labor and exposure have to be endured indicate that when the regular "moderation" quantity of alcohol is taken the harmful effects offset the beneficial ones and that the drinker is made less fit rather than more fit to work.

And stronger still is the reason against speaking, as Prof. Atwater does, of alcohol as food in the same sense as sugar. For people generally will interpret this to mean that it is a food equally to be recommended with sugar and ordinary hygienic foods. And this, as Prof. Atwater will agree, is an entirely false idea and one calculated to do much harm. For, while we get our energy from sugar without risk of poisoning, to get energy from alcohol we run great risk of poisoning, and to get any amount such as would be necessary to support life in ordinary conditions we must take enough alcohol to poison ourselves seriously. (By poisoning is meant some harmful effect upon the functions of the body.)

The above dangers in the use of alcohol, also the possibility of the formation of the alcohol habit, make its use as a beverage unjustifiable even if there were no other arguments against it.

It is unfortunate that the alcohol question has been brought upon this technical ground. The question of the hygienic status of the use of alcohol does not depend upon the technical question of the definitions of a food and of a poison. The controversy upon this point has produced statements upon both sides which have given rise in the public mind to great misconception of the truth.

Both sides in this technical controversy will agree in regard to the main question, that children should be taught to look upon alcoholic liquors as dangerous substances, to be avoided from considerations of health and general welfare.

And in the present light of our experience and of scientific investigation the school books must continue to exclude alcohol from the list of substances desirable as foods, and to teach the avoidance of this substance as a good hygienic rule. —H. F. Hewes, M. D.

Boston, Mass., July 5, 1899.

KINGSBURYS IN COURT.

Former St. Paul Couple Seeking Legal Separation in New York.

The New York papers report divorce proceedings begun by Grace Kingsbury against George A. Kingsbury, manager of the American theater. Both are well known in the Twin Cities. Mrs. Kingsbury charges her husband with cruelty, desertion and non-support. Mr. Kingsbury, in a cross bill, charges infidelity. The testimony was ultra-sensational. Justice Fitzgerald, before whom the matter was heard, reserved judgment.

The Kingsburys were well known in St. Paul, Mr. Kingsbury a few years ago being the local manager of the Grand opera house. His wife before her marriage was Miss Grace Edgall.

NO FRIENDS OR RELATIVES.

Robert Thompson Seriously Ill at St. Peter Asylum.

Clerk of Probate Sundberg yesterday received a communication from Supt. Tomlinson, of the St. Peter asylum, asking for the address of any friends or relatives of Robert Thompson, who is seriously ill at the institution. The records show that Thompson was originally committed from Ramsey county to Rochester, in 1869, and was discharged in 1881. He was recommitted on the following year and transferred to St. Peter in 1892. Nothing is known of his friends or relatives.

POLITICS ON THE IRON.

Although it is twelve months before the convention to nominate a candidate for congress in the Fourth district will be held the preliminary steps looking to this end are being taken. Congressman Stevens is anxious to be renominated, and his friends have commenced this early to say that the voters of the district should pay no attention to the third term argument. The fact that Mr. Stevens has served two terms, or will have before the next convention is held, is advanced as an argument why he should be returned for a third one. Cases are cited where in Eastern states congressmen have been returned for anywhere from eight to twelve terms, and it is argued that the longer a representative of a district remains in congress the more valuable he becomes and the more influence he has with the powers that be. If the plan is a good one in Eastern states, the friends of Mr. Stevens claim, it will work as well in Minnesota, and especially in this district.

There are other politicians, however, who will not make any open talks against the renomination of Congressman Stevens, but are quietly working against such action. The friends of Dar Reese, at present holding down the easy and lucrative office of clerk of the supreme court, are working up a boom for his nomination for congress from this district.

* * *

The filing by County Auditor Johnson, of a commision appointing John Gaffey deputy county auditor, which caused considerable speculation at the court house in regard to the probable effect on the standing of Deputy County Auditor W. B. Bourne, has no signficance whatever, except the convenience in the office, according to Mr. Johnson. Referring to the matter, he said yesterday:

"Mr. Gaffey's appointment was made after consultation with Mr. Bourne. It sometimes happens that both Mr. Bourne and myself are out of the office at the same time attending to busines elsewhere in the court house. In that case whenever a witnes warrant or any matter requiring an official signature comes in either the party must wait or one of the clerks run around to find us. In view of this fact we deemed it best to commission one of the clerks with power to sign documents. Mr. Gaffey was selected because he is the desk clerk and is in the office at noon.

"Mr. Bourne is chief deputy with all the power of county auditor. He has full charge of the office force and will continue in that position as long as he performs his work as satisfactorily as he has in the past and I am county auditor. In case of a vacancy Mr. Gaffey would not succeed Mr. Bourne. I should select a man with greater experience than Gaffey possesses."

* * *

The boom for Reese, like all other big things in the line of politics in this city, county and state, has been started in the Fourth ward, and by that particular coterie with which the would-be congressman has trained for years. The fondness which the Fourth ward push has suddenly developed for Gregory Ritt as a candidate for the assessorship is said to be a part of the wires which are being laid to forward the interests of Reese when the proper time comes. Tom Conroy and other leading politicians of the Second ward have promised the Fourth ward people that if by any possibility Ritt can be landed in the assessor's office, the Second ward will send a united delegation to the next congressional convention for Reese first, last and all the time.

Of course Reese has a good position with a large salary as clerk of the supreme court, and he was elected in 1898 for four years, but he is ambitious, and even should he run for congress and be defeated he would still have two more years to serve in his present position. Such a thing as resigning in order to make the race for congress, should he secure the nomination, is too absurd to be considered by statesmen with the ability possessed by Reese. The boom for Reese is a small one as yet, but it is being carefully nursed and its promoters are confident it will be a winner. Reese himself, it is said, has even higher aspirations. He thinks that with McCleary, one Minneapolis man or more, and Senator Nelson all trying for the place that Nelson now holds, that among the possibilities would be a compromise on the popular Dar Reese. But if not senator, then congressman would do.

* * *

The action of Ald. Allard in securing the passage of the Hamline street car ordinance without the line extending on Snelling avenue to Langford avenue has caused some feeling among some of the heavyweight politicians in the ward and threats have been made that he will not be able to secure a renomination next spring. In this connection the argument is being used that Hamline, having had the representative in the board of aldermen for four years, should be satisfied to allow a candidate to be chosen from St. Anthony Park, at least on the Republican ticket. If this should be the programme it is possible that Ald. Allard might take the nomination on the Democratic ticket and defeat the St. Anthony Park Republican candidate. The first term Ald. Allard served in the council was by the courtesy of Democratic votes, and although he has since declared his allegiance to the Republican party, he might switch back to the Democratic side in order to retain his position as alderman.

* * *

The state Republican league has forwarded an invitation to Gov. Roosevelt, of New York, urging him to be present and speak at the big rally to be held by the league in Minneapolis this fall.

STILL HARP ON MARKET.

Grocers and Gardeners Want One Located Immediately.

The meeting of the special joint council committee appointed to select a market site scheduled for last evening was postponed to Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Representatives from the retail grocers and market gardeners met with the city development committee of the Commercial club yesterday afternoon, and adopted resolutions calling on the council to be as expeditious as possible in the selection of a market site. The resolutions mentioned no particular location, and a copy was ordered sent to the special committee from the council having the selection of a site under consideration. John Caulfield, chairman of the Commercial club committee, presided.

BURNS WERE FATAL.

Little Eddie Hansen Was Playing Camping Out.

Edwin Hansen, the 3-year-old child of a family living near the city, died on Wednesday from burns received while playing at camping out. The child's parents allowed some of the children living near by to erect a tent at some distance from the house, and the Hansen child played with them. They decided to play at camping out, and built a bonfire. The Hansen child accidentally ran into the fire and his clothes ignited. Before aid could reach him he was burned so severely that death ensued the following day. The funeral services were held yesterday afternoon, and the remains interred in Union cemetery.

Drayman Hart.

John Farley, 254 Alabama street, a drayman in the employ of a garbage company, was injured yesterday afternoon while attempting to load a barrel on his truck, in the rear of a grocery store at Seventh and Broadway. He lifted the heavy receptacle to the edge of the truck when his foothold gave way, and it fell upon him. His right forearm was broken near the wrist, and he was severely bruised. He was taken to the city hospital in the central station patrol wagon.

Bishop Jury Couldn't Agree.

Another attempt was made yesterday to convict Franklin C. Bishop of keeping a disorderly house, but it failed. The jury was out from 11:45 a. m. until 5 o'clock p. m., when they reported that they could not agree, and were discharged. About the same testimony was brought out as on the previous trials.

JIMINEZ DENIES IT

DID NOT SAY THAT HE INTENDED TO PROCEED TO AMERICA TO RAISE TROOPS

NO NEED TO FILIBUSTER

One Thousand Men Await His Call in San Domingo, and He Considers That Number Sufficient for His Purpose—Does Not Believe the United States Will Interfere With His Government.

HAVANA, Aug. 4.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, when his attention was called today to a cabled summary of an alleged declaration made by him here, recently, and cabled to the United States, to the effect that he was about to proceed to the United States and organize an expedition against the existing government of Santo Domingo, said that he had not made the statement attributed to him. He went on to say that it was quite unnecessary for him to proclaim himself hostile to the present government, as it could not possibly exist after the 15th of this month.

"I did hear," he continued, "that Heureaux was sending men to Cuba to kill me, but I know nothing whatever of the plot to kill him. I had no connection nor have any connection with Ramon Caceres, who did the killing. I do not believe the United States will interfere with my government in Santo Domingo, which will be a government peaceful and helpful to all, for the United States did not interfere with the government of Heureaux, who robbed and murdered for fourteen years."

Gen. Jiminez admits that he has often been to the United States incognito, but says that he has not had interviews with official persons. He considers that there is no need of promoting expeditions to land in San Domingo, as there already are a thousand men waiting for him, a force which he deems quite sufficient for his purposes.

Referring to the future relations of San Domingo with the United States, he expressed a desire to be on friendly terms with Washington, and said he believed he could count on American sympathy. Gomez he referred to as esteemed by all classes of Dominicans, but not sought for as president.

The people of San Domingo, he declared, are impetuous and are urging him to come to them at once, but for a time he prefers delay, "as each day is worth a battle won."

HOPEFUL VIEW.

Favorable Outlook for Settlement of South African Difficulties.

PRETORIA, Aug. 4.—Herr Fischer, the special agent of the Orange Free State, has arrived here to confer with the Transvaal government, presumably with the view of the altered situation, resulting from the message of the British secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, regarding the appointment of a joint commission to inquire into the effect which the new franchise proposals of the Transvaal will have on the position of the uitlanders. Mr. Fischer has conferred with President Kruger and the former's hopeful view inspires confidence.

The volksraad has postponed consideration of the report of the dynamite commission, in order to permit the company to consult its European directors.

TRIAL OF DREYFUS.

First Session of Court-Martial Will Be Brief.

RENNES, Aug. 4.—Owing to the active newspaper campaign against holding the Dreyfus court-martial in the insanitary Salle de la Manutention, the authorities have decided to hold the trial in the Lycee, where a magnificent hall is available. Officers here who do not belong to the garrison have been ordered to depart by tomorrow, and officers of the garrison have been ordered to return tomorrow.

The first session of the court is expected to be short. After reading the report of Maj. Carriere, who represents the government, the court will adjourn to allow the defense time to study the secret dosier. The trial is expected to be resumed Wednesday or Thursday.

WITHOUT A SHOT.

Cecil Rhodes on the Troubles in the Transvaal.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 4.—In the house of assembly today Mr. Cecil Rhodes expressed a belief that the Transvaal difficulty would be "overcome in a few months and without a shot being fired, owing to the mutual moderation displayed."

He predicted that capital would then flow freely.

IN MEMORY OF HEUREAUX.

Solemn Funeral Services Were Held in Santo Domingo.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 4.—Solemn funeral services in momory of the late President Hereaux, who was assassinated at Moca, July 26, were held in the cathedral here today. The diplomatic and consular body was present.

The news from the interior indicates that tranquility prevails, though troops have been sent to Moca in pursuit of the assassins. The United States cruiser New Orleans, arrived here today from Newport, R. I., which port she left July 29.

EXCHANGE OF VISITS.

M. Delcasse the Guest of Count Muravieff at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.—M. Delcasse, French minister of foreign affairs, arrived here today from Paris, to return the recent visit of Count Muravieff., Russian minister of foreign affairs. This afternoon he was received by Count Muravieff, with whom he will dine tomorrow. Count Lanes de Mountebelle, French ambassador to Russia, will return the honor Sunday. M. Decasse will remain in St. Petersburg five days.

EMPEROR DIPLOMATIC.

Why the German Ruler Did Not Go to Cowes.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"I learn that the real reason why Emperor William did not go to Cowes was the acute state of the Transvaal question. The letter delivered yesterday to the queen at Osborne house, by Lieut. Freiherr von Strombeck, explains this, repeats the emperor's regrets, and contains a promise to visit her majesty during the autumn. The visit will probably occur near the end of September, after the kaiser has welcomed the czar to Germany. There is some talk of a previous meeting between the Prince of Wales and Emperor William, at the Empress Frederick's castle, near Homburg."

SERIOUS OFFENSE.

Invasion of American Legation at Port au Prince.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Aug. 4.—The affair of the recent invasion of the American legation where, by armed police, who were seeking to arrest M. du Vivier, the newspaper man, has not been definitely settled. It is understood that the American minister, Mr. William F. Powell, will demand full reparation for the outrage.

Mr. Powell, when interrogated, today, by the correspondent of the Associated Press, declined to go into particulars, but said the situation was serious.

WANTS IT DENIED.

Lieut. Churchill Says His Mother Is Not Engaged.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 3.—Lieut. Stewart Spencer Churchill, son of Lady Randolph Churchill, asks the Associated Press to deny the reported engagement of his mother to Lieut. G. W. Cornwallis-West, brother of Princess Henry of Pless. The matter continues to be the subject of much conversation among their friends. Neither Lady Churchill or Lieut. Cornwallis-West has been seen about it since the engagement was reported.

SHOT BY A SPY.

Death of a Native Officer in the British Army.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Simla:

"A distinguished native officer, a subahdar, Maj. Anduraman, with the Swat Valley column, was shot dead by a spy. The latter was immediately shot by a non-commissioned officer of the same regiment."

CLAIMS THAT HE IS CRAZY

PLEA OF NOT GUILTY ENTERED FOR ALLEGED ST. ANTHONY HILL TERROR

Attorney McGhee Called Down Several Times by Judge Hine—Deputy Kreha Takes No Stock in the Insanity Plea.

Henry Slipka, alleged to have committed numerous assaults upon women in the St. Anthony hill district, appeared in police court, before Judge Hine, yesterday afternoon. The court directed a plea of not guilty to be entered and set his preliminary hearing on the charges against him for Aug. 10. Deputy Frank Kreha and a police officer brought Slipka into court. His confinement in the county jail appeared to have told on him, and his air was less alert than usual. A heavy growth of whiskers did not add to his appearance, and he looked every inch the vicious character which he is alleged to be.

Attorney F. L. McGhee appeared for the defendant and at once entered a protest against the procedure of the court, stating that he believed the man to be of unsound mind, and, owing to that fact, unable to plead to the charges against him. Judge Hine called the attorney to order several times, stating very definitely that the question of his sanity was not one which came under the jurisdiction of the court. The attorney persisted in his argument, and the court finally ordered a plea of not guilty entered and set the date of the preliminary hearing. Throughout the proceedings Slipka sat in his chair with his head bowed down, muttering to himself.

"It might be—may be— cannot tell—don't know—it might be," he mumbled, but it was noticeable that he improved every opportunity when the court and attorneys seemed to be listening to talk. When others were silent he said nothing. Deputy Kreha several times spoke sharply to him and ordered him to be silent, and in each instance the command had the desired effect. He wore a furtive expression, as if closely watching the effect of his rambling talk, and under his assumed ravings there seemed to be a keen desire to create an impression.

Deputy Kreha stated that Slipka is not believed to be insane by those who have watched him, and the impression created upon those in the court room was the same. Attorney McGhee, however, claims that his client is mad, and his persistent declaration of his belief brought a reminder from the court that too many such claims have already been made without sufficient foundation.

KELLY'S LITTLE JOKE

Results in His Arrest for the Larceny of Some Rags.

Michael Kelly perpetrated a little joke upon Judge Hine in the police court yesterday afternoon which has already lost its relish. It failed to work and resulted in his arrest.

Morris Foley, a friend of Kelly, appeared, on the charge of having stolen a sack of rags from Abraham Palteboos, a rag peddler. The complainant was put on the stand and positively identified Foley. Then Kelly went on the stand and averred that Foley was innocent. He claimed that not the defendant, but he himself had stolen the rags. He submitted to a brief cross-examination and stepped off the stand with a triumphant smile, confident of having cleared his friend. Judge Hine observed what had passed, and, as Kelly took his seat, called to the bailiff:

"Mr. Parish, put that man under arrest and charge him with larceny."

Then the joke did not appear so acutely humorous to Kelly, and he was marched to the prisoners' pen. Foley was discharged on motion of City Prosecutor Arnold, and Kelly was arraigned on the charges contained in his own testimony. He was held for trial until evidence could be secured against him. His friends subsequently deposited $25 bail for him.

SUIT OVER CIGARS.

Bushnell & Co. Are Charged With Breach of Contract.

The Miller-Vandever company has sued W. P. Bushnell & Co., in the district court, to recover $3,687.25 for alleged breach of contract. The defendants are cigar manufacturers, and the plaintiffs allege that they entered into an agreement with W. P. Bushnell & Co. to act as agents in the Northwest for certain brands of cigars on a 5 per cent commission on sales. This contract they allege to have been broken, heading off a probable sale of goods to the value of $50,000.

Guests in St. Paul.

L. C. Spooner and Dr. Harris, of Morris, were in St. Paul yesterday in the interest of S. A. Flaherty, of their town who is a candidate for appointment as judge of the Sixteenth district.

AT THE THEATERS.

METROPOLITAN.

The Neill company will present "Lady Windermere's Fan" at the Metropolitan opera house at the matinee this afternoon and for the last time tonight.

Tomorrow night the Neills will appear in Martha Morton's four-act romantic comedy, "A Bachelor's Romance," with Mr. James Neill in the leading role. Both these plays were announced for production earlier in the present engagement of the company, but on account of Mr. Neill's illness it was necessary to postpone them for a time.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 4.—Charles M. Cottrill, president of the Milwaukee chamber of commerce and agent of the Union Steamship company, of this city, died today at Oconomowoc, Wis., aged fifty-four years. Mr. Cottrill was well known and very prominent in Masonic circles.

M. Cambon Starts for Home.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The French ambassador, M. Cambon, left here tonight for New York, intending to sail tomorrow on La Touraine for a four-months' visit in Europe.

FAILURES ARE FEWER.

UNERRING INDICATION OF THE STRENGTH OF THE AMERICAN BUSINESS OUTLOOK

MONEY FLOWING THIS WAY

London Realizes That It Cannot Draw From New York the Gold Needed, and Exchange Moves to the Importing Point—Iron and Steel Trade Is Still at High Ebb—Enormous Grain Resources.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say:

July failures have been smaller than in any month of which there is record, except in May, and trading failures smaller than in any other month. Surprising contracts are shown by comparison of small with large failures in different years, and in no class of business without some large failures not attributable to present influence, does the aggregate equal the average of the past six years.

London again recognizes the financial power of this country. The Bank of England virtually admits that it cannot draw from New York the gold it needs and exchange moves to the importing point—over $1,000,000 starts from Sydney to San Francisco. London's net buying of stocks has been 40,000 shares, and bills against produce to be shipped are very heavy. This describes a revolution in finances not unlike that in industries, Europe searching for wool here at 50 cents scoured, and for pig iron at $20 per ton. A vast demand for both materials has fallen upon the commercial world, which this country alone appears able to meet for its own needs.

Wool shipments from Australia have been surprisingly little below those of last year, but Europe talks of a wool famine, while this country has on hand a year's consumption or more, besides this year's clip, and prices are not yet as high as they were in February of last year, when stocks were many million pounds larger. Cheviots and some other goods are higher, but the average has advanced slightly less than the price of the wool. Cotton goods are unchanged in price, with cotton still at 6.12 cents, heavy surplus stocks rendering crop uncertainties powerless to effect an advance.

Scarcity of Bessemer pig has caused two steel works at Pittsburg to stop a day or two. It is no longer a question whether enough can be had after awhile; the trouble is about early supplies. Orders for plates and structural work are refused at most points, mills having work far ahead, and for sheets also at Philadelphia, though new and large mills make things easier in plates at Pittsburg.

Orders for boots and shoes are not so large as they have been, and yet numerous enough to make a good aggregate.

BIG SUMMER TRADE.

Its Maintenance Is Predicted in Bradstreet's Review.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: All signs indicate the maintenance of general trade and industry in an unprecedented midsummer volume. Specially indicative of this are the continued very heavy bank clearings returns, largely increased railroad earnings, reflecting a traffic in grain and merchandise generally far in excess of a year ago; reports of activity in numerous lines of manufacturing industry, notably in all branches of iron and steel and kindred lines, woolen goods, boots and shoes and cotton goods, and advices from leading markets of a satisfactory opening of the regular fall demand, with heavy shipments of goods on orders.

With the exception of food products the price situation is generally one of maintained strength, advances being most numerous in the line of manufactured goods or in raw materials for manufacturing industry. Cereals are all lower on the week, reflecting the generally favorable crop outlook and also some indifference as regards foreign buying of wheat, though export demand for corn has been apparently stimulated by recent price reactions.

Western and Northwestern advices tell of expanding fall trade. Shipments on fall trade from Minneapolis tax the facilities of the jobbing houses. Lumber is very firm and scarce at that center, and advices as to crop conditions point to stories of damage by storms and hot winds being in some respects exaggerated. Increased demand is noted at Chicago, and business with jobbers is reported never better at this season of the year. The price of bar pig iron is up, as are all the steel plates.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 156, against 154 last week, 189 in this week a year ago, 214 in 1897, 269 in 1896 and 209 in 1895. In Canada for this week 26, as against 16 last week, and 23 in this week a year ago.

Wheat, including flour shipments for the week, aggregate 4,711,614 bushels, against 3,336,432 bushels last week; 4,111,318 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 3,308,477 bushels in 1897, 2,747,850 bushels in 1896 and 1,550,563 bushels in 1895. Since July 1, this season, the exports of wheat aggregate 18,508,906 bushels, against 14,426,122 bushels last year and 11,655,024 bushels in 1897-98. Corn exports for the week aggregate 5,027,706 bushels, against 3,700,320 bushels last week; 2,856,923 bushels in this week a year ago, 3,223,885 bushels in 1897, 1,257,483 bushels in 1896 and 1,106,770 bushels in 1895. Since July, this season, corn exports aggregate 21,045,203 bushels, against 13,514,392 bushels during the same period a year ago, and 12,462,206 bushels in 1897-98.

HIGHER MONEY RATES.

Result Will Be a Check on Speculation in Stocks.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say: At the beginning of the present week there was an apparent accession of fresh outside speculative buying. As the week progressed this fell off again and the market reverted to its former condition of dullness. The professional interests, which are responsible for the greater part of the transactions, generally seemed inclined to bull the market, but this attitude was, in a certain degree, modified by the continued firmness of the money market, which holds its recent advance and gives no sign of enlarged supplies or a renewal of its former extreme ease. There has been, indeed, no stringency at all, and fears that the needs of the crop of moving season, together with the activity of general business, may result in decided scarcity of funds are not seriously considered. It is, however, admit