The St. Paul Globe

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BRANCH OFFICES.

New York.....19 Spruce St.
Chicago..Room 509, No. 87 Washington St.

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Fair Monday; cloudy Tuesday; variable winds.

The Dakotas—Fair Monday and Tuesdays; variable winds.

Montana—Cloudy, with rain in the mountain districts Monday and Tuesday; variable winds.

Wisconsin—Partly cloudy and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair; winds mostly fresh from the southeast.

Iowa—Fair Monday; cloudy Tuesday; 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	49
Lowest temperature	31
Average temperature	40
Daily range	18
Barometer	30.17
Humidity	96
Precipitation	1t
7 p. m., temperature.....	38
7 p. m., wind, southeast.	

RIVER BULLETIN.

Station.	Danger Line.	Stage 8 A. M.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	15	6.0	0.0

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	*Spm	High		*Spm	High
Battleford ...	34	36	Buffalo	32	34
Bismarck	38	48	Boston	30	36
Calgary	30	30	Chicago	40	44
Duluth	34	36	Cincinnati ...	42	44
Edmonton ...	32	32	Cleveland	36	50
Havre	42	46	Denver	54	60
Helena	36	38	Detroit	36	36
Huron	44	62	New Orleans.	74	76
Medicine Hat.	30	40	New York....	34	40
Minnedosa ...	32	38	Philadelphia .	36	44
Prince Albert.	30	32	Pittsburg	38	42
Qu'Appelle ...	32	32	St. Louis....	52	56
Swift Current	36	40	Salt Lake.....	44	62
Williston	36	38	S. St. Marie..	30	30
Winnipeg	34	34	Washington .	38	48

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

THE FREE STATE'S ATTITUDE.

The text of the proclamation issued by the Orange Free State, which has appeared in these columns, furnishes inspiring reading to the friends of liberty in South Africa. It reveals the Free State Boers as being, if possible, of a more heroic mold than their Transvaal brethren. They have voluntarily taken upon themselves the fulfillment by the sword of the obligations arising both from national kinship and express treaty. It would be very easy for them to have ignored any duty which the extreme view of national loyalty might impose on them. It is quite apparent that the citizens of the Free State expect no better treatment from England in any event than the Transvaal has received. Their experience in regard to the Kimberley diamond mines has satisfied them that British aggression will not stop at the Transvaal.

As there is a determined purpose on the part of the British empire to assume absolute control and ownership of Afrikander territory, it may be said that the Free State people are but making a virtue of necessity in joining hands with their cousins of the Transvaal. Antecedent events, however, do not sustain this view. The most strenuous efforts were put forth by President Steyn and his associates in the government of the Orange Free State to secure a peaceful adjustment of existing difficulties. President Steyn felt himself at liberty, as has recently been shown, to assure the British government of the acceptance by the Transvaal republic of the suzerainty of England. He persisted in his efforts to secure peace after it was plain to all others of the interested parties that matters could only be settled finally by war. It is thus made apparent that the splendid attitude taken by the Free State people is not the product of any mere military spirit, or of any disposition to underestimate the dangers of the situation. It is a deliberate proffer of friendship to a weak and beleaguered people which is the offspring of a refusal to ignore national and moral obligation.

In considering the proclamation of the Free State it is worth while to recall the remarkable fact that, in all official publications by the British government thus far made, all reference has been suppressed to the communication received by Sir Alfred Milner, on Sept. 27, from President Steyn. That dispatch contained a declaration of unbroken friendship to Great Britain. It also contained President Steyn's assurance that he would secure from the Transvaal its unqualified acceptance of Great Britain's claim as the paramount power, as defined in the convention of 1884. Now, since the maintenance of a state of war by England against the Transvaal is rested upon the determination at all hazards to maintain the position of paramount power in South Africa, the omission of this dispatch of President Steyn must be taken as another serious item of evidence of the total lack of good faith on the part of England throughout the recent negotiations. It is not surprising under such circumstances that the London Chronicle should declare: "So far as we can see, the gulf which Mr. Chamberlain described as separating him and President Kruger would have been completely bridged if the offer (of President Steyn) had been made known and acted upon."

It is under such conditions as these that the Orange Free State takes up the cause of the Transvaal. Everything which has transpired thus far between the nations thus at war seems to demand the most cordial sympathy on the part of the United States toward the two South African republics, and more especially toward the little state which has so nobly come to the aid of its sister republic.

It is now proposed to send Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn to govern Cuba. But in the recent political campaign Mr. Meiklejohn failed signally to govern Nebraska, despite his numerous speeches and frantic appeals for an indorsement of the administration.

Admiral Dewey evidently believes that weddings, like Jim Blaine's trusts, are "strictly private affairs, with which the public has nothing to do." And, after all, a wedding is a sort of incipient trust.

LET DR. OHAGE TRY.

It was a great and needful gain to the sanitary welfare of this community which Dr. Ohage made in his successful prosecution of the work of establishing public baths. It was outside the routine of his official life. Confining himself to earning his official salary, the thought would never have come to him. It was begotten as much of a desire to promote the moral and physical welfare of the poorer of our people as it was of any thought of his official duty.

Now comes the same official with a proposition that his department shall be entrusted with the grave task of disposing of the public garbage. That, too, in a sense, may be said not to come strictly under the designation of an official obligation. But it is a matter which touches very closely the health of the community. He offers to take upon himself and his department the work of effectively removing the public offal at a certain cost. What he says he will do we believe him capable of doing. The garbage problem is one which should be turned over to the health department. It would have been well for the city in more ways than one had it been turned over to that department at any time within the past fifteen years. As a political problem, and as one of sanitation, its stench has risen to heaven. The scandals of the old azotine plant are forgotten, but the scavenging methods which have attended the entire business in the intervening years have been at once a danger and a discredit. They should be brought to an end. We believe Dr. Ohage can end them economically and to the advantage of the people's health.

Dr. Ohage should be given the opportunity to try his hand. He has no political obligations on his hands which may operate to give the wrong turn to the affair. We doubt if it could in any event be given a worse turn than that which marks it today. When, if ever, those misguided persons, in and out of politics, who seem determined to keep St. Paul in the unprogressive rut in which we have been traveling for the past few years have died off or been silenced, no doubt we will reach such rational methods of local administration as will make the disposition of the public garbage a health problem, instead of one of scavenging. In the meantime the Globe desires, in its advacacy of Dr. Ohage's proposition, to attest its desire that with the advent of a new city charter we may at least enter upon an era of enlightenment in the management of our local government.

THE VOTING MACHINE.

A result was achieved on election day at Buffalo, N. Y., which will be learned with pleasure by all voters without regard to party. The counting of the votes in that city was effected through the voting machine, with the result that within an hour after the closing of the polls the returns were accurately known.

The work done by the voting machine at Buffalo represents the most severe test ever applied to it. The test was in every respect successful. There was a full vote, and each vote was recorded almost as quickly as cast. The result was known at once in the city with absolute certainty. There was no possibility of tampering with the machines, and nothing whatever was left to the interference of anybody.

The great value of such an invention as this is that it does away absolutely with all possibility of fraud. In even the most remote districts the results are made available at once. In general operation in a presidential election, for instance, it is possible, with the aid of telegraph and telephone, thus to have stated in the morning papers of the day after election the result in every state in the Union.

The present cumbersome and laborious system of counting and recording each vote cast, and then adding totals which too often are found incorrect either through dishonesty or stupidity, ought to be ended at once. Election contests year after year during the entire period of our national existence have shown the urgent need of some automatic system of recording the votes as cast.

Apart from every other consideration, the one of expense alone ought to appeal to voters in favor of the voting machine. Millions of dollars are expended each successive election in the operation of the present system. With a machine in operation this expense would in large measure be dispensed with, much greater celerity and accuracy be secured, and all possibility of election frauds be avoided.

No doubt the result secured in Buffalo will operate to make the voting machine indispensable in the immediate future. There can no longer be any substantial doubt as to the ability of the machine to do the work claimed for it, and to do it in a manner worthy of the advances which we have made in other directions. In closely contested elections the present system offers a premium on wrong-doing on the part of election officials. All this will be avoided and a much-needed supplement to the Australian ballot will be furnished, which will assure to the voter the certainty that his vote will be counted as cast, without delay or fear of manipulation.

"OPEN DOOR" IN PHILIPPINES.

A rather singular illustration has been offered through the work of the American commissioners in the negotiation of the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States of the strides that we have made inside of a year in the direction of a colonial policy. Among the propositions laid before the Spanish commissioners by our representatives was that which led up directly to the $20,000,000 transaction. It was stated in these terms:

"And it being the policy of the United States to maintain in the Philippines an open door to the world's commerce, the American commissioners are prepared to insert in the treaty now in contemplation a stipulation to the effect that, for a term of years, Spanish ships and merchandise shall be admitted into the ports of the Philippine islands on the same terms as American ships and merchandise."

To this the Spanish commissioners responded by the following inquiry:

"Is the offer made by the United States to Spain to establish for a certain number of years similar conditions in the ports of the archipelago for vessels and merchandise of both nations, an offer which is preceded by the assertion that the policy of the United States is to maintain an open door to the world's commerce, to be taken in the sense that the vessels and goods of other nations are to enjoy or can enjoy the same privilege which for a certain time is granted those of Spain, while the United States do not change such policy?"

The president of the American commission gave the following answer to this question:

"The declaration that the policy of the United States in the Philippines will be that of an open door to the world's commerce necessarily implies that the offer to place Spanish vessels and merchandise on the same footing as American is not intended to be exclusive. But, the offer to give Spain that privilege for a term of years, is intended to secure it to her for a certain period by special treaty stipulation, whatever might be at any time the general policy of the United States."

"And it being the policy of the United States to maintain in the Philippines an open door to the world's commerce." This is plain enough. Now, if it were, in the mind of the commission negotiating that treaty of peace, the policy of the United States to maintain the open door in the Philippines, how is that policy reconcilable with any purpose at that time in the minds of the members of that commission to regard the acquisition of the Philippines as involving in the future the inclusion of the islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States?

An "open door"—that is the admission free of foreign imports into any port of the United States, while a tariff is being exacted in any other port—is a constitutional impossibility. How could such a recital be made by so well informed a body as those commissioners represented, if they had in mind the certain incorporation of the Philippines in the American system? It may be said that the rejoinder of the Americans to the Spanish inquiry meets this objection when it declares that Spain is secured an open door for ten years, by express treaty, "whatever might be at any time the general policy of the United States." But this does not cover the case. We all know what "the general policy" of the United States has ever been. It has never rendered an "open door" possible, and the commissioners would be looking very far into the future if they are to be regarded as assuming that we might tear down our custom houses and dispense altogether with tariffs, thus securing the open door, which they declared it was the "general policy" of the United States to maintain in the Philippines. Besides this same rejoinder declares that the offer to Spain to place her ships and those of the United States on the same footing "is not intended to be exclusive."

Either the American commissioners were gushing in their reference or they were stating what they knew to be false, which it is not possible to believe. Else it could not have been in the minds of the commissioners that we should retain the islands as national territory when they made that declaration about the "open door in the Philippines."

Were Charles Dickens alive he would be vastly pleased to learn that a United States senator had been arrested and fined for expectorating on the sidewalk. It would also afford him an occasion to revise a portion of his "American Notes."

The Chicago Times-Herald editorially says: "Mr. Bryan congratulates fraud." How's that? So far he has not wired any messages of congratulation to those five Republican ballot box stuffers now under arrest in Philadelphia.

It is not known definitely when Cuba is to be made free, but there has obtained a strong undercurrent of belief that Mark Hanna is to be set free along about the time the national Republican committee gets together.

It will be a sad but glorious day for Cecil Rhodes if the Boers succeed in sacking Kimberley. Besides his head Mr. Rhodes has some $100,000,000 worth of cut and uncut diamonds stored away in that vicinity.

Republicans saved Pennsylvania and Iowa, and they cackle. Democrats still retain Virginia and Mississippi, but have nothing particular to say about it.

The Prince of Wales is fifty-eight years old. Still, there are a number of people who do not believe he has arrived at the age of discretion.

One can well look forward with a shudder to the opening of congress. Senator Beveridge then purposes to explain his long silence.

What does the Philadelphia Times mean by saying that "Ohio stands in the Republican line by an extraordinary majority?"

Lest we forget, attention is directed to the fact that Teddy Roosevelt made five long and "strenuous" speeches in Maryland.

Republicans pretty generally concede that Mark Hanna will have to go, but has not Mark stayed just a trifle too long?

Northrop field will never be entirely dedicated until the Minnesota team kicks out a football game on the grounds.

It is now claimed that Congressman Roberts will be sworn in and then resign. What, under fire?

The Londoners are now receiving their dispatches from Ladysmith in pigeon English.

Somehow Premier Salisbury appears to be hunching Joe Chamberlain to one side.

A bas politics. Wait until Nov. 30 and get something real meaty.

Trade follows the flag; that is, the bunting trade.

EPISTLES TO ST. PAUL.

William C. Hays, who says "Fron-t-t!" to the hops and "Back?" to the guests at the Windsor, whether they have ever been here before or not, has a habit of taking a constitutional in the morning or evening, whichever may best fit with his more or less irregular hours "on watch," and it chanced the other evening that he found his way into the vicinity of the Smith avenue bridge. "Bill" always enjoys those walks as much as he would anything in the world except a ball game, or possibly a ride, and when a farmer from Rosemount, who saw him walking slowly toward the bridge, asked him to ride over, Bill responded, much to the joy of the farmer, who, it would seem, feared that Hays' seeming lack of purpose in getting anywhere on his stroll was indicative of a desire to go over the railing instead of the bridge. On the way up the steep incline the farmer kept a sharp eye on his companion. "Bill" felt the heavy silence and finally broke it with the query:

"What are those lights up the hill there for?"

"Sure," said Hays' guardian, "Mayor Kiefer hung them there so the suicides could find the channel and not be jumpin' off the other end of the bridge and spilling blood on Mike Mulcahy's shanty."

MUSIC AND THE STAGE.

METROPOLITAN.

The Neill company gave a fine production of "Captain Swift" at the Metropolitan last evening. In the character of Mr. Wilding, James Neill presented an excellent piece of work. It is said that this character is the most to his liking of any which he has essayed. The manner in which it was presented was most acceptable. Mr. Neill grasps the possibilities of the role, and makes of it a thing of power and beauty.

There is little in the character of an outlaw and thief to make it desirable; yet, when such a character is blended with a strong comprehension of true gentlemanliness, a striking touch of the finer feelings and the power to love with all the strength of a decided character, it becomes worthy of admiration. Such was Mr. Neill's presentation of Wilding, alias Capt. Swift, outlaw, highwayman and bushranger.

Miss Chapman, as Mrs. Seabrooke, gave a piece of work presenting many pleasurable features. John W. Burton, as Mr. Seabrooke, a country gentleman, was effective. Many bits of his work contained unusual naturalness. George Bloomquist had the pleasant duty of interpreting a role of much attractiveness, as Harry Seabrooke, while Frank McVicars, as Mr. Gardiner, a Queensland squatter, was hardly less a favorite.

Miss Scott, as Stella Darbisher, heiress, was extremely graceful, and gave a finished presentation. Miss Lamkin, as Mabel Seabrooke, interspersed in the action many a bit of spice, and was natural and entertaining. Lillian Andrews and Robert Morris appeared in minor roles.

"Captain Swift" will be given four evening productions and a matinee.

Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels at the Metropolitan will fill the latter half of the week.

GRAND.

It is "allee light." Charles E. Blaney's big scenic production, "King of the Opium Ring," has caught on in St. Paul, and crowded houses are assured for the entire week at the Grand. The record-breaking attendance at this ever popular amusement house was witnessed last night, when the initial performance of the much-heralded melodrama was given. "King of the Opium Ring" had a run of 100 nights in New York, and received favorable verdicts from press and people at each succeeding presentation. It is novel and attractive because it is new. Nothing like it has before been presented in St. Paul. It was expected by some to prove somewhat risque, whereas there is absolutely nothing to offend from the rise to the fall of the curtain. Even in the scene in a Chinese opium den, where it might be expected that there would be presented objectionable features, there is not as much as an insinuation of anything contrary to morals. The company is large and evenly balanced. As a whole it is strong, though perhaps there are stars among the many who assist in making the whole. For instance, the work of George C. Staley as "Ironsides" is a bit better than the average, though John Laughney makes an acceptable villain as "the Opium King," the Wah Sing of M. J. Jordan is a masterful piece of difficult work, Georgette is well taken by Gertrude Dion Magill, as is Bell Marcy, wife of the Opium King, by Della Clarke, and there is no room for unfavorable criticism of Toby Rucker by Charles H. Phillips, while the presentation of the roles assumed by Maurice Hodges, Dan Williams, Fred R. Goodman, Alex. Cameron and a host of other members of this unusually numerous company is high class.

The specialties are bright and new. Pearl Inman and Lizzie Mulvey, who were star attractions with Bob Fitzsimmons' show at one time, do a cake walk that is a dream. Both are good in their line, Miss Mulvey being one of the most realistic of the impersonators of the negro amusement in the country. The "Opium Ring Quartette" received an encore, while the famous Schrode brothers, America's acrobatic stars, carried the house by storm.

"The human tower of Chinks" was a feature of the entertainment, and evoked the heartiest applause. It is a marvelous piece of work.

Of the play itself the story can be told in a few lines. It is a most realistic delineation of underground life in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, and the machinations of a white man who is crowned king of their gang by the Chinese opium smugglers. There is a pretty love story running through it all that relieves the harshness of the scenes and happenings in Chinatown. "The King of the Opium Ring" is just sufficiently odd, and new, and novel, to be worth seeing whether one cares for the knowledge of what an opium den is like, or how the Chinese defy the laws of the country and escape punishment in the conduct of their dens.

Next week's bill will be "Hotel Topsy-Turvy," with a company of sixty people, headed by Eddie Foy and Josie De Witt.

HOW THEY ARE AMUSED.

Lord Salisbury, as is fairly well known, diverts his mind from the responsibilities of statesmanship by indulging in scientific research, electrical investigation for choice. Sir Walter Besant's favorite recreation is looking on. But he is far too busy a man to look on long.

Mr. Swinburne swims; Alfred Austin, the poet laureate, cultivates his garden. Sir Lewis Morris is fond of literature and society, and Stephen Phillips favors cricket and cycling. Some of the English poets must have a good deal of leisure time, for they have been uncommonly silent latterly. Perhaps the age is too prosaic for poetry.

Sir Henry Irving's recreation is—acting. Wilson Barrett says his recreation is working, and he ought to know. His energy is phenomenal. Forbes-Robertson, when not acting, paints and plays golf.

Cecil Rhodes has a preference for most things Dutch—except Boers. Mr. Rhodes is a man of great culture; he is very fond of the classics, and has had typewritten translations specially made for him. He is very versatile in his hobbies, busy man as he is, and his menagerie of wild animals is a wonderful affair. The Pretoria "Zoo" authorities would not accept Mr. Rhodes' gift of a lion.

It is well known that Joseph Chamberlain—whose hands are fairly full just now—will never walk if he can get a cab. His mental alertness does not seem to suffer, however, through his abhorrence of anything approaching physical exercise. When Mr. Chamberlain is not attending to the affairs of the empire he is usually cultivating orchids and puffing big cigars.

Guy Boothby, when not writing novels, attends to his dogs or his aquarium. He collects live fish. Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" fame, occupies her leisure hours in endeavoring to improve the lot of children. W. T. Stead, that remarkable man and prolific journalist, is also very fond of children, and loves a frolic with them. Mr. Arthur Morrison, among other things, boxes. Robert W. Chambers, the author, collects insects and such things. William Le Queux favors revolver practice.

Three prominent Englishmen at least are keen on natural history. The Duke of Bedford, who was recently elected president of the Zoological society, has a most interesting collection of animals at Woburn park. His collection of deer is perhaps the finest in the country. The Hon. Walter Rothschild, M. P., at Tring, has got together a wonderful museum, and the interesting collection is constantly being augmented. He is the author of numerous articles on zoology. Sir John Lubbock, who is undoubtedly one of the most notable men of his time, is a distinguished student of natural history, and he has written some standard works on the subject. He is authority on the ways of ants, bees and wasps.

LOAN REFUSED RUSSIA

CZAR UNABLE TO REACH THE POCKETS OF THE GERMAN FINANCIERS

CRASH IS EXPECTED SOON

Trans-Siberian Road, It Is Believed at Berlin, Will Prove Much More Expensive Than Is Generally Supposed—Nicholas Unable to Obtain Money at Any of the Other Capitals of Europe.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Dr. von Miquel, Prussian minister of finance, had a long conference today with Emperor William. It appears that one of the subjects discussed during the visit of Emperor Nicholas last week was the raising of another Russian loan in Germany, Russia having failed to effect one anywhere else in Europe. This explains why Dr. von Miquel was present Wednesday evening with Count von Buelow and Count Muravieff, the German and Russian foreign ministers, at the interview between the czar and the kaiser.

Emperor William, it is definitely asserted, made no promise to the czar in the matter, leaving it understood that whether the German government would favor another Russian loan here or not depended largely upon Dr. von Miquel's answer, prepared at Emperor William's request.

In the meantime Dr. von Miquel consulted with the leading German financiers, nearly all of whom discouraged the proposal, as they have been reliably informed that the Trans-Siberian railway is likely to prove far more expensive than is generally surmised. Moreover, a Russian financial crash is expected soon.

Today Dr. von Miquel reported to this effect to the kaiser, and it may be considered certain that the proposed loan here has failed.

TENSION IN THE ORIENT.

Uneasy Feeling Over the Relations of Russia and Japan.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "An uneasy feeling regarding the relations of Russia and Japan is spreading here. There is no doubt that Japan is practically allied with China, despite the degradation which the empress dowager inflicted upon the Chinese envoys to Japan on their recent return. This was merely a tactical movement, with a view of appeasing Russia.

"A large Russian fleet intends wintering in Nagasaki harbor, and some remonstrance by Japan is probable. Prince Henry of Prussia, the commander of thee German squadron in the North Pacific, is watching the progress of events. He recently declared, in the course of a conversation, that the Japanese army was in splendid condition, from the European point of view."

The Daily Mail says: "We understand there is considerable censorship on cable messages from Japan."

BRITAIN HAS BACKING.

Russia Not Likely to Interfere During the Boer War.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The Vossische Zeitung, discussing the probability of intervention by European powers during the hostilities in South Africa, says:

"However much Great Britain's position in Africa may be imperiled, it is quite unlikely that Russia will make any anti-British movement. Great Britain can rely upon American and Japanese support in the event of any difficulties with Russia in China."

JAPAN IN A HURRY.

Orders Given to Complete Battleship Building in England.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Orders hace been received by the builders of the Japanese battleship now in progress of construction at Clyde bank, to complete the vessel as speedily as possible. The new ship, which will be one of the largest afloat, is to be finished by Jan. 1, 1900. It is believed that these instructions are the result of increasing tension between Japan and Russia.

IN THE COUNTRY IN THE FALL.

They are hauling in the buckwheat
From the field upon the hill,
And the swollen stream is roaring
O'er the dam below the mill;
The ripened nuts are falling,
And the hungry peacock's calling
For the breakfast that the gander grabbed away,
While the squirrels gaily chatter
As if nothing were the matter,
And the gobbler's getting fatter
Every day.

The colts are in the pasture
And the cows wind o're the lea;
All the swaying limbs are naked
Where the green leaves used to be;
The housewife, all a-flutter,
Stirs the bubbling apple butter,
With the wood smoke in her nostrils and her eyes;
On the line the wash is gleaming,
On the steps the dog is dreaming,
And, above, a hawk is screaming
As it flies!

The glossy quail is resting
On the weather-beaten log,
And the huntsman from the city
Stumbles down through brake and bog;
Over roots and over boulders,
With a pair of aching shoulders,
He goes trudging with his fifty-dollar gun,
Always to his purpose cleaving,
Never halting, never grieving,
But contentedly believing
It is fun.

The farmer's rosy daughter
Helps the busy hired man;
They are husking corn as blithely
And as briskly as they can;
They are very near together
As they husk and wonder whether
There are red ears they shall chance to find or not;
She is looking out to see one,
He is hoping he may "tree one,"
But there doesn't seem to be one
In the lot.

A subtle charm enfolds them
As they tear the husks away;
There is music in the cackle
Of the hen up in the hay;
Now she hears his exclamation,
And is full of perturbation.
For at last—at last—the lucky ear is found;
Flushes mount into their faces,
He the happy chance embraces—
And she giggles as he chases
Her around.

O the farmer's lot is happy,
And the farmer's dreams are sweet,
If there's money in the pockets
And his bins are full of wheat—
Free from all the city's clamor
He may live defying grammar,
And the leaves that fall serve not to make him sad!
Having cleared up all his labors,
Fearing naught from ships or sabres,
He plays checkers with the neighbors,
And is glad.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

SORRENTO.

The sea is awake,
And I hear the joy of his waking
Where the waves break
In tumble of lyrics and shaking
Of Earth chords that mix in the music they make.
And the wind—the invisible rider
With invisible whip,
Guider, misguider
Of cloud and of wave and of ship,
Laughing confider
Of Morning, red dawn at her lip,
Foam-wizard—scatters over the glimmering floor
Hither to me,
Where it falls, jasper heaps on the shore,
The white dust of the sea!

—Benjamin Swift in the Bookman.

SHIP BUILDING TRUST.

Yards Upon the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts to Be Consolidated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Concerning the reported absorption of the Union Iron works of this city by a gigantic shipbuilding syndicate organized by the Seligmans, the Call today says:

"Preliminary steps to consolidate under one general management the leading ship yards of the Atlantic coast and the Union Iron works, of the Pacific, were taken last summer. The negotiations were conducted with extreme secrecy. It now transpires that before Henry Scott left this city on his recent Eastern trip all of the stock of the Union Iron works was placed in escrow in the Anglo-Californian bank, of San Francisco. This bank is the agency of the Seligmans in California. Under the terms of the agreement the ordinary stockholders reserve $25 per share of stock. The favored holders of the active management reserve for their holdings $500 per share. The number of shares of stock in the concern is 20,000. Hence, if all the stock were sold at $250 per share, the aggregate price would be $5,000,000.

The oroginal capital stock was $2,000,000, and of this amount $1,250,000 was paid up. The par value of the stock is $100 per share.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 12.—When shown a San Francisco dispatch, which stated that the Columbian Iron works, of this city, will become a part of a combination of shipbuilding properties, Mayor William T. Malster, president of the company, said today that he had not been approached in the matter, and that the statement in regard to his corporation was, therefore, erroneous. He added that such a combination was not at all improbable.

CREEK WARRANT CASE.

Jury Failed to Agree in the Action Against Cashier Worth.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Nov. 12.—The jury in the Creek warrant case, in which C. H. Worth, former cashier of the First National bank, of this city, was defendant, reported a disagreement this afternoon and was discharged. Eight jurors voted for conviction and four for acquittal. A new trial will be had at the next term of court.

The Creek warrant cases are famous, and already ex-Treasurer B. Childress, James Egan and T. E. Smiley have been sent to the penitentiary for their connection therewith. The cases involved a steal of $93,000 committed against the Creek Nation in 1897, and have been prosecuted by J. W. Zurley, of Washington, D. C., and District Attorney Soper. The defense in each case had a formidable array of legal talent.

The case against Worth has been in progress for the past ten days and has attracted hundreds of spectators. Worth was very prominent and highly connected, and up to the time of his indictment was cashier of the First National bank. He is a brother-in-law of Chife Justice Gautt, of Missouri. His case was argued by his attorneys yesterday with great eloquence and went to the jury in the afternoon.

MURDERED BY MUTINEERS.

Tragedy on Board a Schooner Bound for New York.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 12.—A murder at sea on the schooner J. B. Van Dusen, of New York, was made known today by the receipt of a message from the vesesel's mate to the owner's agent in this city. It stated that Capt. Baisley had been stabbed by a sailor named Maxwell, had afterward fallen overboard and had died in the ship's boat, which had put off to rescue him. As for the schooner, it had disappeared in the darkness under conditions which made it seem probable that the murderer and the steward, the only men left on board, had gotten the schooner under way and headed her in toward the Nova Scotia coast.

The schooner left this port lumber-laden for New York late yesterday afternoon. The tragedy was evidently enacted in the Bay of Fundy within a few hours after clearing land.

Capt. Baisley belonged in this city. Maxwell, who, according to the telegram, did the stabbing, is also a St. John man, and for several voyages sailed with Capt. Baisley as his mate.

AGAIN AFTER TRUSTS.

Another Conference to Be Held at Chicago in January.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The executive committee named at the recent anti-trust conference in this city to make arrangements for another convention met at the Sherman house and decided that the conference should be held in January in Chicago.

The committeemen present were: M. L. Lockwood, president of the American Anti-Trust league, chairman of the conference; William Prentis, Chicago, vice chairman; R. N. Boddinghouse, Chicago; George S. Bowen, Chicago; James W. Wilson, Chicago; W. B. Fleming, Kentucky; A. M. Todd, Michigan; Franklin H. Wentworth, Chicago.

MONEY FROM WEST

OFFICIALS BELIEVE IT WILL SOON FIND ITS WAY TO NEW YORK

STRINGENCY NOT SERIOUS

Nothing in Existing Conditions, It Is Asserted at Washington, Need Cause Any Alarm—Receipts and Expenditures of the Government About at a Balance, So the Government Is Not Hoarding.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Treasury officials expect that within a short time the money drawn from the financial institutions of the East for the movement of crops and other purposes in the West will begin to force its way to New York, and that the apparent stringency in money will be accordingly relaxed. This return, which this year, they say, appears to be somewhat later than usual, will be brought about by the payment of the debts contracted by business men in the West, whose notes either alrady have matured or are closely approaching maturity.

A leading official of the treasury department, speaking tonight, said: "In our opinion, as soon as the great amount of money which has been used in the West begins to return to the banks in the East money will be easier and matters will resume their normal condition. The outlays of the government are about equal to its receipts, which shows that the department is not hoarding any great amount of money.

"Since the beginning of the fiscal year the receipts have exceeded the expenses by about $6,000,000, while during November the expenditures have exceeded the receipts by between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. The fact that the holdings of the New York banks are $2,500,000 below their legal requirements is not a matter of special significance. If they were that amount in excess of the requirements the difference would be only $5,000,000—not a great amount when their total legal holdings are approximately $180,000,000. So, you see, that question is one more of sentiment than anything else. Their holdings might be yet considerably reduced and no harm result, as the matter of holdings is one which is fixed by the comptroller of the currency. Had this deficit appeared before the great demand from the West for funds took place, then the question is one which might have caused some concern, but all this want is now supplied, and the natural result will be that this money will soon find its way to the centers from whence it was taken."

FIFTY PRIVATES POISONED.

Ptomaines in the Hash Served to a Volunteer Regiment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Fifty privates of Company K, Forty-second volunteer infantry, were the victims of ptomaine poisoning, and eighteen of them are now in the general hospital at the Presidio, slowly recovering from the effects of their sudden indisposition. The poison is supposed to have been in the hash.

EXPLOSION OF POWDER.

Much Damage Done, but Only One Man Was Killed.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., Nov. 12.—An explosion occurred early this morning in the glazing house of the California powder mills. Four cylinders, containing 1,600 pounds of powder, exploded. A small amount was fuse powder and the remainder blasting powder. The explosion wrecked the mill, blew down miles of fencing, destroyeed the salipeter warehouse, broke panes of glass in Supt. Peyton's residence some distance away and extinguished the electric lights in Santa Cruz. Patrick Hughes, the night watchman, was killed. No cause for the explosion can be ascertained.

CAUGHT IN A FROG.

Unknown Man Killed in the Depot Yards at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12.—An unknown man met death just outside the depot yards of the Chicago Great Western railway today. He jumped from a coach of an incoming passenger train and his feet caught in a frog. Wildly clutching the handle bars of the next coach his legs were torn out at the hips and his body fell limp to the ground. The man lived fifteen minutes. He first gave his name as Ward, then as Robinson, but would tell nothing of himself. A check in his pocket was made out to Frank Robbins. He was well dressed.

MISS FRIEDE MERTENS.

Miss Friede Mertens, of Holland, is a successful dentist, and finds her native home in The Hague an excellent place for practical experience in this comparatively new occupation for women. Miss Mertens has all the women of the court as patients, and she is kept busy every hour of the day. Her father being a believer in the education of women, Miss Mertens and her sisters were sent to a boys' school in Nijinegen, where they were the only girls. The dentist has practiced six years, beginning at the age of twenty-one. Miss Mertens speaks four languages fluently, and is devoted to her profession, which she finds not only profitable, but intensely interesting.