The St. Paul Globe

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BRANCH OFFICES.

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday in western portion; fresh northerly winds.

Montana—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair; warmer in eastern portion; variable winds.

Wisconsin—Generally fair Monday, cooler in northeast portion; Tuesday fair, continued cold; fresh to brisk northerly winds.

Iowa—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday in western portion; northerly winds.

The Dakotas—Fair Monday; Tuesday fair and warmer; northerly 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	25
Lowest temperature	17
Average temperature	21
Daily range	8
Barometer	30.61
Humidity	90
Precipitation	.67
7 p. m., temperature	16

7 p. m., wind, northwest; weather, snow.

RIVER BULLETIN.

Station.	Danger Line.	Stage 8 A. M.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	4.6	—0.1

—Fall.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Battleford	0	4	Boston	48	54
Calgary	16	38	Cheyenne	26	34
Duluth	20	26	Chicago	28	34
Edmonton	20	22	Cincinnati	31	40
Havre	20	24	Cleveland	32	36
Helena	24	26	Denver	28	36
Huron	12	22	Des Moines	28	34
Medicine Hat	22	28	Montreal	36	38
Minnedosa	—2	6	New Orleans	56	76
Pr. Albert	—8	0	New York	50	54
Qu'Appelle	—10	0	Omaha	20	36
S. Current	6	28	Philadelphia	48	58
Williston	0	6	Pittsburg	36	46
Winnipeg	—2	20	Salt Lake	36	42
Buffalo	34	38			

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul). —Below zero.

OPENING OF CONGRESS.

No congress that has assembled since the days of reconstruction ever found itself confronted by graver problems than those with which the congress which opens today will be called on to deal. The policy of this government in directions which vitally involve the character and perpetuity of our institutions must be determined by it. The financial policy of the government for many years to come will be settled at Washington this winter, and the political atmosphere will be cleared, so that the lines of demarcation of political parties promise to be made clearer and better defined than they have been for many years past.

The selection by the Republican caucus of Mr. Henderson as Republican candidate for speaker, and the adoption with practical unanimity of the so-called Reed rules, help to make plain the course of conduct which will distinguish the Republican majority throughout the session. The selection of Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, as the Democratic leader of the house makes it equally clear that whatever policies or principles are adopted in matters of vital national concern will be so adopted after the public judgment of the country will have had the amplest opportunities to determine as to their merits or demerits.

The new congress will make history. It will outline the contending principles of government for the greater part of the coming century, and must decide whether, as heretofore, we are to concern ourselves as a nation exclusively in our own internal concerns, or whether we are to cast our lot with other nations in the distinctive policies adopted by them for the advancement of their commercial interests. While the contest of 1900 will probably be the determining factor in the last event with reference to the national policies now in controversy, the action of the bodies which meet today at the national capital will more clearly define than are at present defined the relative positions of the two great bodies of American public opinion. Particularly on the floor of the house of representatives must the battle be fought which will so largely influence the public opinion of the country in the settlement of the presidential issues of next year.

In the forthcoming struggle the Republican majority will miss the firm guiding hand of Thomas B. Reed. The lobbies and jobbers of congress will find no such wall of granite ranged up against their plans as confronted them in the rule of the big man from Maine for many years past. It will be surprising, indeed, notwithstanding all the recognized ability of the speaker who was practically chosen in Saturday evening's Republican congressional caucus, if the country is not treated to a reproduction of the performance of the famous billion-dollar congress of a few years ago. The closeness of the majority, too, in the lower house, will invest the proceedings of the present session with a degree of intense public interest such as has not prevailed since the passage of the Dingley tariff measure.

THE SAMOAN PRECEDENT.

The formal signature on Saturday at Washington of the treaty arrangement regarding Samoa will no doubt be effective in putting an end to the violence and strife which have prevailed on the islands for many years past. But the event should not be allowed to pass from the public mind without recalling the fact that that arrangement is in direct contravention of the attitude borne from the outset by this government toward the autonomous rights of the islands.

Our intervention in Samoa was at all times dictated by the avowed determination of the United States not to permit the division of Samoan territory among European powers. We never had any other mission there. With the possession of a coaling station at Pago Pago, our claims and pretensions to any authority in or ownership of Samoan territory came to an end. Beyond that coaling station, we never pretended to any territorial or quasi-territorial rights whatever. Now we are installed as absolute owners of one of the islands, while the productive remainder of the islands passes over to Germany, through the cession of England, and, as the signing of this treaty arrangement shows, with our concurrence and co-operation.

It is not necessary to engage in a discussion of the proposition whether or not this arrangement is the best for the people—that is, the natives of Samoa. It doubtless is best for their peace and security. The fact remains that the signing of the treaty represents a distinct departure from our settled and avowed policy in the past. More than that, it commits us to the ownership of another people's territory without the intervention, as a compelling factor, either of conquest or the need of an American protectorate for the conservation of that people's liberties or of the peace of their country.

The question naturally suggests itself in considering this treaty, why, if we are at liberty to possess ourselves of the territory of another people in consummation of an agreement on our part with foreign nations, we can be expected to stay the progress of the acquisition of foreign territory by us at that particular point. If Samoa is thus to be partitioned up, why not China, for instance? The principle is the same. As we have thus buttressed our commercial and territorial fortunes in Samoa, as well as in the Philippines, the question is certain to come home to us before a long time, whether we should not do likewise in China. That our national authorities are preparing for some such contingency seems not entirely improbable in view of the increasing prominence which is being quietly given from day to day to the notion of an American sphere of influence in China.

It is not intended here to have any reference, favorable or unfavorable, to the adoption of any such course. The only point sought to be emphasized is that, with the Samoan precedent established in our national policy, there is nothing whatever to prevent our carrying the principle out to its complete fulfillment whenever the requirements of our commercial well-being seem to demand it.

IMMEDIATE ACTION NEEDED.

Assemblyman Benson's suggestion to the charter commission, that steps be taken to effect a substantial change in the control of the local police department, is worthy of serious consideration. Whatever change may result, the situation cannot be made worse than it is at present. The efficiency of the force is at present reduced to the minimum, and the only view which has been advanced publicly in explanation of it is that the absolute power of appointment and removal of the members of the force does not rest with the executive.

No great difficulty has ever been known to prevail as the result of this division of responsibility in the past, at least under Democratic administrations; but the principle of the assemblyman's suggestion is sound. The defect of our local system with reference to the police applies generally. If the charter commission is to consider it with reference to the police, it cannot well ignore it in its application to appointments in other departments of our municipal government.

Political considerations have the most serious influence on our police administration, at least under present conditions. But it can be said that personal considerations have also their important bearing on the subject. From the beginning, political influences have operated in the appointment of the members of the rank and file of the police force, and they will continue to do so until the principles of civil service are in operation among us. This event is, however, too remote to receive serious consideration. The present force is not demoralized because of the application of politics to police appointment. The operating cause is plainly enough the lack of agreement and co-operation between the mayor and the chief of police and their respective political followings within the ranks of the local Republican party.

Whatever the cause, the city suffers in good name and in the safety of person and property as the result. Whatever changes may be effected in the future, it is a shame that the present situation should be perpetuated, as it has been for some three years and a half past. There was no disagreement between Mayor Doran and his police administration, or between Mayor Doran and the then city council concerning police appointments and removals. Yet the police administration was just as bad as it is today. But the situation which existed when a Republican council was determined to embarrass Mayor Smith in his administration of the police offers good illustration of the need of taking the power of interference away from the common council. The situation as it then existed, bad as it was, did not affect the efficiency of our police department. It was then a capable and efficient body, and it so remained until Chief Goss was in power for some short time.

The responsibility for police administration ought to be vested in one head, as Assemblyman Benson suggests. But before anything can be done in that behalf the city's interests demand that something should be done immediately to put an end to the present dangerous and disgraceful situation in police circles.

AN IMPORTANT TRUST CASE.

Much interest is being manifested in the outcome of certain trust litigation now pending in the United States supreme court. Should the ultimate decision reached be favorable to the popular view regarding the trusts, it will inflict a serious blow on trust organization.

The case under consideration by our highest appellate court is that of The United States vs. The Addison Pipe and Steel Company and others. There are five defendants besides the one named, all being producers of iron pipe for gas, water and sewer purposes. They had agreed upon prices which should prevail for such piping in at least thirty-six states, dividing the territory involved among themselves. There should be no competition among them, but they were to keep up the appearance of competition by offering fictitious bids. Their agreement further provided that whichever company should receive a contract for supplying pipe should pay a fixed bonus, to be divided in agreed proportions among the others.

The first appearance of the litigation in court was in the circuit court for the Eastern district of Tennessee, which dismissed the complaint entered against the combination. The circuit court of appeals reversed this decision and perpetually enjoined the defendants from doing business under the combination. It is the appeal from this latter decision which is now pending in the supreme court. The case has been fully argued, and the final decision is expected to be announced at any time in the immediate future.

Here is a case in which the most dangerous features of the trust conspiracy manifest themselves. There is presented through it a conspiracy to fix the price of iron and steel piping over an immense extent of territory; to prevent competition within that territory and practically to divide up the proceeds of the business among themselves, no matter by which member of the combination the actual work might be done.

One of the most interesting and hopeful features of the case appears to be that the attorney general has been able to offer in evidence a letter written by one member of the combination to the others, protesting against the high prices fixed for the product, declaring them to be "entirely out of all reason," and insisting that the result of the establishment of such high figures would be to "create a bad feeling and an agitation against the combination." Events have proven this letter to be in the nature of a prophecy, for the suit now pending is the immediate outcome of the enormous prices fixed by the combination.

If on no other ground, it seems not at all unlikely that the supreme court will declare this combination to be in restraint of trade and incompatible with freedom of competition. Should the court think proper to define in its opinion the limitations and conditions applying to a violation of the public policy which secures freedom of trade, the case will possess enduring value and will be an effective guide in the formulation of effective legislation against the trust evil.

THE RESCUED SOUDAN.

Khartoum will be in readiness to receive tourists by January, 1900. The blood-stained squares will be newly sanded over; the alleys will be swept clean of their accumulations of moldering human bones; the slaughter pens and disease-reeking dungeons of the mahdi will be cleansed, and the corpse-strewn plain of Omdurman will be thoroughly disinfected. Instead of the frenzied shrieks of the tortured and maimed, tourists will hear the strains of a British military band. Where Gordon's gory head rolled in the dust the beneficiaries of Cook's personally conducted tours may march unmolested in awe-stricken parade and listen to the unintelligible descriptions of a greasy guide.

The all-rail route to the Soudan—to the heart of the desert—the long-hidden sanctuary of Mohammedan fanaticism—the last stronghold of the slave raider—the home and birthplace of an unspeakable cruelty which has deluged the soil of the dark continent with negro blood for centuries—is to be opened to the world at the close of the nineteenth century, and the ascending wail of the agonized slave will give place to the shriek of the locomotive.

The khalifa and his horde of bloodthirsty miscreants will harry the land no more. The very vultures ere this blink regardless at their desert-bleached bones. The tomb of the false prophet of Islam which was to be the new Mecca is gone and scattered, and the place where it stood is even now almost forgotten.

And some day in the future the crime-stained Soudan may teem with a happy and thriving people, and their humble homes shall re-echo with the laughter of children, the light of whose presence shall lift the curse from the land.

Medicine Hat reports a temperature below zero. There is no longer need to worry about the ice crop.

In case Mr. Roberts is unseated, which one of his wives will be the one to share his sorrow?

Before John Bull talks of making an exile of Oom Paul it would be well to catch him.

There are compensations for all things. The man with the glass eye never squints.

Mr. McKinley, it is rumored, will endeavor to keep his emotions into 20,000 words.

Snow of course loses none of its beauty because of the fact that it will wet your feet.

This month is scarcely cold enough to contract December to thirty days.

The Annapolis cadets should try water polo. It is more in their line.

Some one must have sent the weather man a calendar.

Indian summer has been made into a good Indian.

The country will now grit its teeth and hold on hard.

Don't Have a Grudge Against Yourself.

Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Dooley says that "a man who has a grudge against himself can never be governor." Likewise, the business man who has a grudge against himself can never be a commercial nor an industrial magnate, nor become even moderately prominent. He who wants to succeed in anything should help himself. He should not hesitate to speak well of himself and his affairs, and must be able to do so truthfully. The man with a grudge against himself keeps in the background, and even there shades his eyes from the light that illuminates the way to success. The man who blows his own horn, within reasonable limitations, is the man who wins.

SIXTEEN-HOUR BATTLE.

City of Maracaibo Taken by Venezuelan Insurgents.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 3.—After a fight lasting sixteen hours the city of Maracaibo, capital of the province of Suli, is in the possession of the Hernandez revolutionary forces

Chat of the Capital.

Washington Gossip, Political and Otherwise, for the Readers of the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—(Special.)—Secretary Root has become a very important factor in the McKinley cabinet. When he first assumed his office it was doubted whether or not he would meet all requirements. Everything now points to Secretary's Root's advancement in a political way because of the judgment he has everywhere displayed since his connection with the war department as its secretary. It is now the intention of President McKinley and Chairman Hanna, of the Republican national campaign committee, to have Mr. Root nominated for the vice presidency next year. It is believed by many shrewd politicians that if Root will consent to make the race with Maj. McKinley in 1900 he will be of great assistance, and the president may need it. It is believed by friends of Maj. McKinley that Secretary Root will accept the vice presidential nomination if it is tendered to him, as it is pretty certain to be, by the next national Republican convention. Root will be expected to carry New York for the Republican ticket. This is why President McKinley and Mark Hanna are using every endeavor to secure the consent of Mr. Root to accept the nomination for the vice presidency.

* * *

The Republican leaders in the house and senate realize that the Silver Republicans, the Democrats and the Populists are in a position to give them any amount of worry this winter. Senator Teller, of Colorado, the recognized leader of the silver forces of the United States, will come to Washington prepared to meet all emergencies, and this means a bitter fight against the single gold standard advocates in the senate and house. The silver question will not down. The purpose of the single gold standard Republicans is to rush through the bill drafted at Atlantic City early in the year, with the expectation that political gain can be secured by quick legislative work. The friends of the single gold standard are by no means certain of accomplishing what they desire to do within the limit of time now laid down by the leaders. There is a possibility that the Henderson bill may be pushed through the house before the holiday recess, but those in opposition do not believe that their opponents will be successful. In the senate another story can be told. Under the leadership of Mr. Teller it will not be possible for the Republican single gold standard men to hurry through a measure of this kind. It is known to be the purpose of Senator Teller to fight any proposition detrimental to the white metal. While President McKinley and his associates, who favor the house measure drafted by Henderson, hope to secure its early passage they are likely to be disappointed, because the opposition to the enforcement of the single gold standard is apparently in the majority. This is at least true so far as the senate is concerned.

* * *

The friends of former Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, now seem confident that he will be able to secure his seat, though they admit that a vigorous contest will be waged against him. The Pennsylvanian has made a most determined fight to have the senate early in the session ratify his appointment by Gov. Stone, of the Keystone state. If Quay is successful, Gov. Gage, of California, will make an appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Stephen M. White. His choice, as stated by Californians here, will be Daniel Burns. Burns already has agents here, not only to advance Quay's success, but to bring about the ratification of his own appointment, if Quay is seated.

* * *

"Which I wish to remark,
And my language is plain,
That for ways that are dark
And tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is peculiar,
And the same I am free to maintain."

This apt diagnosis of the Chinese character by Bret Harte just at present recurs to the minds of the treasury officials who have charge of the administration of the Chinese exclusion act. Under this act Chinese laborers are not permitted to enter the United States. It appears, however, that the act of exclusion has been somewhat loosely drawn and so-called clerks, merchants and others who declare that their avocation is not that of common laborer are permitted under certain restrictions to come and go at will.

The revenue agents have been busily engaged during the past year in investigating violations of the Chinese exclusion act. Their attention was first called to the fact that a large number of Chinese were pouring into Boston and New York. They could not account for this large influx through legitimate means of the Chinese. They naturally thought there was something wrong. An investigation was started and it was discovered that the United States officials at Malone, N. Y., were passing Chinese over the border at so much "per." In other words they were countersigning their papers for a consideration paid in good hard cash. These officials at Malone were brought up with a very round turn and are now under indictment and will soon be tried and the government will endeavor to inflict a punishment to fit the crime. The discovery of the malfeasance of the officials at Malone led to a general investigation of all ports of entry where a Chinaman could by any possibility enter the United States under any sort of pretext. In the East the investigation as to the large number of Chinese who gained entrance to the United States as merchants resulted, among other things, in discovering that in the city of Boston there was an establishment which had as its stock in trade something like $20 or $30 worth of meats and it was maintained simply as a blind. Chinamen to the extent of a score gained entry by being able to certify that they were merchants and partners in this particular concern. There were other similar devices to evade the law of the country relative to the entry of the Chinese.

The investigation which started at Malone, N. Y., swung around the circle, so to speak, and landed at San Francisco. There it was found that flagrant abuses existed, and the special agent in charge was dismissed from the service. Just at present the treasury department is enforcing the law strictly and thoroughly. A smaller number of Chinese have entered the country during the past year than in any previous year since the enactment of the law. Strange as it may seem, at San Francisco, where the Chinese exclusion act practically originated, there are just at present more Chinese coming through than at any other port of entry. The treasury officials do not consider that these Chinese are being railroaded through illegitimately because, at San Francisco, there is at present in charge of this particular branch of the government service a most upright official, who was selected because of his well known integrity. Those who are coming through San Francisco are, without doubt, gaining entrance into the United States with thorough credentials, which will conform with the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act.

* * *

Admiral Dewey, now having gathered unto himself a spouse, is compelled to hustle around and order supplies for his table, instead of as formerly directing the movements of American war vessels. He now goes to market just like any other householder and jostles with the crowd. He has been transferred from the "line" to the "commissary" department.

Thursday morning Mrs. Dewey said:

"George, dear, we have a turkey, but I neglected to get any oysters. Won't you please go down and give the order?"

"Certainly, my dear," quoth the gallant hero of Manila bay. And, dropping his favorite morning newspaper, he slipped off his lounging coat and donned his street apparel. Then he said to his son, George Goodwin: "Come with me for a stroll."

The pair sauntered forth and eventually arrived at the establishment of one of the most noted dealers in all edible products of the sea. The proprietor, it appeared to the writer, who was engaged in endeavoring to induce his stomach to become acquainted with a pint of clam juice, was an old friend of the admiral.

Dewey entered the place with a winsome smile and extended the glad hand, with the salutation:

"Good morning, John. How are you today?"

"Well, admiral," he replied, as the admiral and the oyster dealer warmly grasped hands, "I have to report, sir, that I'm not feeling very well. Fact is I've been in the sick bay for several days, and have only gotten out."

"Well, well, that's too bad, sorry to hear it," said the admiral. They chatted for a moment and then Mr. Dewey gave the order for a certain quantity of "blue points" to be delivered at once.

—Van.

AT THE THEATERS.

METROPOLITAN.

In "A Colonial Girl" Grace Livingston Furniss and Abby Sage Richardson have added a clever drama to the literature of the stage, and in Godfrey Remsen, as presented at the Metropolitan last evening, Howard Gould has added new luster to his laurels won in the "Prisoner of Zenda."

There is just a hint of the melodramatic in the secret passage and the secret stairway, which assist in the development of the plot, and yet the situations are strong, the story not only interesting but plausible and the characters well drawn.

Godfrey Remsen brings the romance of the time when all gentlemen were fencers, and ready ones, falling in love with a pretty girl whom he has protected from the insults of British soldiers, marrying her when he finds that he is free, upbraiding her when she innocently betrays him through the ingenuity of her piqued rival, his cousin and former sweetheart, and finally, finding her faithful, saves her from a trap set by a roue of the British army. Mr. Gould has a wide field in which to exhibit his abilities, and whether it be in the sentimental love scenes, or in the more tragic moments, the discovery of his wife's distrust, or yet again of her unfailing love, or still again, in his artful disguise and impersonation of the English dandy, Mr. Gould's performance is characterized by the same earnestness, care and fidelity to the ideal which marked his Rudolph as a role apart.

Miss Grace Freeman as Mollie Heddin is not only pretty, but an actress, and presents the colonial heroine, transplanted to strange and unnaturally bewildering surroundings, with excellent judgment and much grace.

Duncan Harris' impersonation of the foppish Beaufort was highly entertaining as well as admirable in its thorough consistency.

Robert Conness was excellent as the lady-killer, Capt. Lovelace, and Albert Perry had a sympathetic role in Giles, Remsen's faithful servant.

Bratton Kennedy's Jack Osborn suffered somewhat from unfamiliarity, seemingly.

Helen King Russell was a bewitching Lady Sarah, and Eleanor Carr as the designing Lady Judith was excellent.

The other roles are acceptably filled.

The play is elaborately costumed, and the settings excellent, although there are but two, the Remsen mansion and the night scene at the old mill.

"A Colonial Girl" will be the attraction for the week, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GRAND.

Herbert Hall Winslow's genius as an author and playwright is shown in the romantic American play, "The Great Northwest," which has the boards at the Grand this week. The initial presentation in St. Paul was witnessed and applauded by a packed house last night. That the play was appreciated was evidenced in the generous applause accorded. Of the dramatic merit of the production there is not so much to be said as of the realistic mechanical effects and the rich humor of the comedy that is interwoven with the tragic occurrences that terminate in the usual denouement—triumph of love and justice, and the discomfiture of wrong—and the heavy villain. And, incidentally, the villain of "The Great Northwest"—Bart Foxwell—Mr. Earl Doty, can be congratulated upon having, in one evening, earned the cordial dislike of the gallery. His wrongdoings appealed to the better instincts of the indignant gallery gods, who greeted his every appearance with hoots and hisses. Mr. Doty's artistic presentation of the villain's role is a masterful piece of acting. The company is evenly balanced. Miss Josephine Stoffel's Grace Harding is given with graceful naturalness. "Nubbins"—who was brought up in a "prairie schooner"—is given with pleasing zest by Miss Florence Weston, who shines throughout the presentation of the play as a sparkling little entertainer. Miss Katie Roth as Old Man Caw's daughter, and Mrs. Todd Smiler, does some clever work in both characters, and is especially clever in the act in which, with Henry Johnson, who owns the quarter-section next to Parker's, Charles F. Adams, she seeks the going-up of the balloon in Boom City, in order that her wedding with Henry may be solemnized in the clouds. Miss Roth also presents some new and entertaining musical selections with trombone and violin. The Robert Sheaf of Lawrence Williams is well done. It is a difficult role, and that Mr. Williams carries it without effort is sufficient to show that he is a worthy actor. Some clever comedy is carried by Messrs. W. B. Fredericks and Albert C. Davis as chiefs, respectively, of the fire departments of Wheat Center and Boom City. The Hen Daggs of Edgar Morris, Todd Smiler of John F. Weber, and Judge Harding of Robert G. Thomas are all strongly given, and William Binford is a model Jack Andrews, who is in love with the sparkling little girl who was raised in a prairie schooner. Miss Rose Mayo's Stella Cross is also meritorious.

Of the scenic effects the blizzard on the prairie and the windmill where the heroine risks her life to save the man she loves are the best. As an entirety "The Great Northwest" is equal to any play of its class seen in St. Paul. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

SMART SHORT STORIES.

A Georgia colored man who has already thought of Christmas has written as follows to his employer: "Marse Tom, ef you gwine ter gimme Chris'mus gif' dis Chris'mus I wish you please sur sen' me a overcoat. Marse Tom, ef I had one er dose overcoats which reach ter de groun' I'd go ter preachin' fo' sundown."

* * *

Kate Field used to take daily lessons in Latin from Walter Savage Landor when she was in Florence, and at her entrance into the room his rugged expression invariably softened and he became what his pupil called "chivalry incarnate." One day he dropped his spectacles, and as she picked them up and handed them to him he exclaimed: "Oh, this is not the first time that you have caught my eyes."

* * *

An enthusiastic golfer of Los Angeles named Tufts was playing golf with a friend recently. When he drove from the third teeing ground he sliced the ball badly and sent it away to one side. It stopped in front of a grazing cow, and Tufts came up just in time to see it disappear into the bovine mouth. When his opponent had made his stroke Tufts untethered the cow, and, with many sounding whacks of his club, drove the beast to the third hole. There he made her disgorge the ball, and neatly holding it announced that he had made the hole in two strokes. His opponent calmly finished the hole in seven and claimed the hole. "But I made it in two," protested Tufts, gleefully. "No, you didn't," declared the other; "you made it in thirty-nine. You hit that cow thirty-seven times, for I counted every stroke," and Tufts conceded the hole.

ARE UNDER NO SPELL

SENATOR DALY SAYS OTTER TAIL FARMERS HAVE NOT BEEN LED ASTRAY

WHY WHEAT PRICES ARE LOW

That Is What the Red River Valley Agriculturist Wants to Know When He Has to Buy Iron, Lumber, Etc., on a Rising Market—Says Clapp Is Popular in His Neighborhood.

Senator M. J. Daly came down from Perham yesterday and registered at the Merchants'. In a political way he forecast a bright future for the united forces, and gave it as his opinion that the outlook for the next campaign held every promise of being one that would give satisfaction to all loyal party men.

"I speak," said the senator, "of the conditions particularly as they exist in Otter Tail county and the vicinity.

"Gov. Lind has made a great many friends with our people and is exceedingly popular with the farmers. His administration has been such as to inspire the confidence of the farmer in him, and that confidence once firmly established is not readily shattered by attacks of a political nature. The party is stronger in Otter Tail county today than it was in 1896. We hear on every hand of the improved conditions of the times, but it is of no benefit to the farmer, as the purchasing power of his crop is decreased, with the general increase in the market value of iron, lumber and all of the commodities of which he is a purchaser. There has been no corresponding advance in the value of wheat. The farmer takes his product to the market, receives 52 cents for it and then turns around to the merchant, and what can he buy? He pays several prices for the same article that he could purchase for a much lower figure a few years ago.

"The farmers are not slow to appreciate that Mr. McKinley's administration has accomplished nothing for them; on the other hand, as I have stated, it has left them poorer than they were four years ago, as far as the purchasing power of a bushel of grain is concerned. Wagons, agricultural implements, in fact, everything, has gone up in price, yet the producer is unable to till from the soil any more than he did before and his product is actually decreased in value, as compared with the values placed on all manufactured articles of which he is the consumer.

"Our country is comparatively new and many of the farmers are unable to hold their grain for a better market and therefore have to dispose of it at 50 or 52 cents. Everyone will concede that is a low figure for Minnesota wheat, and wherever it is possible farmers are holding it for more money.

"Four years ago a great deal of the German vote went away from us on account of the money question. Unless the unexpected happens I confidently believe that this class of our citizens will be with us next year. They do not believe in the policy of expansion, and this will be an important factor with them in considering the position they will take at the polls. Then again, they do not think that President McKinley has taken the proper position on the Boer war. A secret alliance between England and the United States is hinted at, and they are inclined to regard with suspicion the silence of the head of the government upon the subject.

"I believe there is every reason for the highest sort of encouragement on the part of Democrats and fusionists, and whatever is the result it is certain that the campaign of 1900 will be one of the most notable political conflicts in years.

"I think there is no question but that Gen. Clapp will receive the support of the Republicans of Otter Tail county if he wants the nomination for governor. In case he does not become a candidate Judge Collins would receive the solid support of the Republicans of Otter Tail county. Gen. Clapp lived in Fergus Falls for years and the local Republicans have a very cordial feeling toward him. They have been solid for him in two conventions, and will undoubtedly support him again."

ZELAYA OUT OF FAVOR.

Growing Feeling of Hostility to the Nicaraguan President.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 3.—Passengers by today's steamer from Nicaraguan ports say that there is a growing feeling of hostility towards President Zelaya, on account of his recent decree expelling Mgr. Pereira, bishop of Nicaragua, in reply to the latter's protest against the law passed by the Nicaraguan congress on Oct. 14, declaring that all donations by the people of lands, cattle or other property to the church should be subject to the civil government, and be sold and applied to the purposes designated by the donors by the municipal government, instead of, as before, by the ecclesiastical authorities.

Although President Zelaya is very popular with the Nicaraguan masses the edict of expulsion is regarded as harsh in the extreme, and the president's political opponents are improving the present occasion to bring about a revulsion of popular feeling by taking advantage of the powerful undercurrents of clerical influence.

DYING WOMAN PARDONED.

Rosetta Horton, Ninety-Three Years Old, Released From Penitentiary.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 3.—Rosetta Horton, ninety-three years old, who was convicted at the October term of the federal court for pension fraud and given two years in the penitentiary on her plea of guilty, has been released. President McKinley having pardoned her on account of her extreme age and feeble condition. Apparently she is dying. The woman was the wife of Andy Jackson, but for a time lived with Henderson Horton, who subsequently became a soldier in the Union army, and was killed. On her fraudulent claim she secured over $5,000 from the government. She confessed her guilt in court, and asked for mercy. Her pardon was recommended by Judge C. D. Clark, who sentenced her, and by District Attorney Tillman. Her pardon came on Thanksgiving day.

NEW MOVE BY LEITER.

Former Wheat King Now Investigating California Gold and Copper.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 3.—Joseph Leiter, of Chicago, is investigating California gold and copper properties. He was in Needles Monday, with Col. Jim Bannister, a well-known miner and operator, and later in the day he was joined by Sam Shields, a wealthy Montana mine owner. Shields is a brother-in-law of Marcus Daly. Leiter and his associates are now thirty miles south of Needles, having gone down the Colorado river in a gasoline boat. They will inspect copper properties controlled by a St. Louis syndicate, said to be managed by A. J. Dyas, who recently came to Los Angeles on business. Leiter is reported as having taken on the trip two tons of ice and a well filled medicine chest.

Many Uses for Cactus.

The cactus is an extraordinarily useful plant. The Arab finds in it food, drink and also fodder for his cattle and camels. The figs he eats and drinks the abundant supply of juice found in the fleshy leaves, while the camels chew up what remains.

ROBERTS RESOLUTION

Adopted by the Democratic State Committee of Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 3.—A long session of the executive committee of the Democratic state committee last night resulted in the defeat of a prepared resolution declaring that the committee had not repudiated Roberts, that he was not nominated nor elected by Mormon church influence, and indorsing the statement of Senator Rawlins, together with his proposed resolution for the senate. Every Gentile present opposed the resolution. Some members declared that it was proper for congress to investigate the charge that one of its members was living in polygamy. The following substitute was then adopted, five Gentiles voting against it:

Whereas, it has been represented that the executive committee of the Democratic party of Utah did, at a recent meeting, repudiate the Hon. B. H. Roberts, our duly elected congressman; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the executive committee of the Democratic party of Utah, that said statement is false, and we solemnly declare that no such action has been taken. Mr. Roberts was nominated and elected by the Democratic party of Utah, and neither the party nor any committee of the party has repudiated Mr. Roberts.

'CONNELLSVILLE, O., Dec. 3.—Hon John Q. Abbott, who represented this district in the Ohio senate for years as a Republican, is home after spending a year in Utah as a member of the Ute Indian commission. Ex-Senator Abbott says:

"I am in favor of giving Congressman Roberts his seat, because I know him to be morally a pure man. Roberts was a member of the constitutional convention in Utah, which prohibited polygamy in the future. He was one of the most active advocates of the abolition of polygamy. He did not believe, however, that it would be right for men who had been led by a wrong religion to take unto themselves several wives, to cast them all off save one, when polygamy was abolished. He believed that those who had more than one wife should care for them as before, and sustain them in the relations of matrimony in which they had entered. Under the circumstances I believe this was right."

WHY DO WE DO IT?

Some of Our Familiar Customs and Their Ancient Origin.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is not surprising what a number of little things we do without knowing the reason.

Why, for instance, do widows wear caps? Perhaps you may say because they make them look pretty and interesting. But the real reason is that when the Romans were in England they shaved their heads as a sign of mourning. Of course, a woman couldn't let herself be seen with a bald head, so she made herself a pretty cap. And now, though the necessity of wearing it has passed away, the cap remains.

Why do we have bows on the left side of our hats? In olden times when men were much in the open air and hats couldn't be bought for half a dollar it was the habit to tie a cord around the crown and let the ends fall on the left side to be grasped on the arising of a squall. They fell on the left side so they might be grasped by the left hand, the right usually being more usefully engaged. Later on the ends got to be tied in a bow, and later still they became useless; yet the bow has remained, and will probably remain till the next deluge or something of that sort.

What is the meaning of the crosses or X's on a barrel of beer? They signify degrees of quality nowadays. But originally they were put on by those ancient monks as a sort of trademark. They were crosses in those days, and meant a sort of oath on the cross, sworn by the manufacturer that his barrel contained good liquor.

Why are bells tolled for the dead? This has become so familiar a practice that a funeral without it would appear un-Christian. Yet the reason is quite barbarous. Bells were tolled long ago, when people were being buried, in order to frighten away the evil spirits who lived in the air.

Why do fair ladies break a bottle of wine on the ship they are christening? Merely another survival of barbaric custom. In the days of sacrifice to the gods it was customary to get some poor victim when a boat was being launched and to cut his throat over the prow, so that his blood baptized it.

Why are dignitaries deafened by a salute when they visit a foreign port? It seems a curious sort of welcome this firing off of guns, but it seems the custom arose in a very reasonable way. Originally a town or a warship fired off their guns on the approach of important and friendly strangers to show that they had such faith in the visitors' peaceful intentions they didn't think it necessary to keep their guns loaded.

Why do we sometimes throw a shoe after a bride? The reason is not very complimentary. From of old it has been the habit of mothers to chastise their children with a shoe. Hence the custom arose of the father of a bride making a present to the bridegroom of a shoe, as a sign that it was to be his right to keep her in order.

FORGOT HER BOTTLE

And Caused a Flirtatious Young Man Some Embarrassment.

Chicago Journal.

It was a Cottage Grove avenue cable train. The car was crowded with more or less fashionably dressed people.

Two young women were talking mostly of "he." Two Spiritualists were berating Supt. Andrews because he would persist in having philosophy taught in the public schools, when it was so clearly against all the laws of reason. Two young men from the University of Chicago were talking football, and several passengers were engaged in their newspapers.

Way down in the front end of the car sat a little old lady. Nobody noticed her at all until, when she got up to get off the car, two or three moved their feet out of the way. About that time one of the young men noticed that the young woman opposite him was smiling at him in a very peculiar way. He prepared for a flirtation, but he noticed that her eyes did not look at his, but kept glancing at the seat beside him. He looked down, and saw a bottle of whisky lying on the seat, as if it had just dropped out of his pocket. He divined the young woman's thought at once, and became desperate.

He grabbed up the bottle and yelled: "Hi, there, you left something!" just as the old lady was getting off the car. Amid a deathly silence she walked back to the front end of the car, took her bottle, and then threaded her way out of the car.

Then the fat little conductor burst into a peal of laughter, and after that the two young women had to leave the car, for they couldn't look toward the university boys without laughing.

PORK TRAIN WRECKED.

Food Supply Intended for Soldiers in South Africa.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—A train of refrigerator cars containing salt pork, intended for the British army in South Africa, was wrecked today near Kenilworth, Ill., on the Milwaukee division of the Chicago & North-Western railway. The cars were completely demolished, but it is believed the greater part of the pork will be saved.

Passing of Adders.

Although adders are comparatively rare in most parts of England, there are people, hardly past middle age, who remember when they were so common on the south side of Clapman common, London, that it was necessary to put up a warning to children that it was not safe to play on that spot.

Safety From Lightning.

Safety from lightning is easily secured. Simply put on rubbers and then stand up so that your clothes won't touch anywhere.