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The St. Paul Globe

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota — Fair Wednesday; fair Thursday and warmer; fresh north to west winds.

Iowa—Fair Wednesday, preceded by showers and thunder storms in eastern portions; cooler in extreme southern portion; Thursday fair and warmer; north to east winds.

North Dakota—Fair; warmer Wednesday; Thursday fair; warmer in eastern portions; east to south winds.

South Dakota—Fair Wednesday in western portion; Thursday fair; warmer in eastern portion; northerly winds, becoming variable.

Montana—Fair Wednesday; warmer in extreme eastern portion; Thursday fair; variable winds.

Wisconsin—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; warmer Thursday in western portion; fresh north to east 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	60
Lowest temperature	52
Average temperature	56
Daily range	8
Barometer	29.98
Humidity	66
Precipitation	0
7 p. m., temperature	58
7 p. m., wind, northeast; weather, cloudy.	

RIVER BULLETIN.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	2.8	0.0
Davenport	15	4.2	—0.1
Kansas City	21	13.7	—0.4
La Crosse	10	4.2	*0.2
Memphis	33	11.8	—0.3
Omaha	19	9.0	—0.2
St. Louis	30	15.7	—0.8

*Rise. —Fall.

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

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Battleford ...	58	60	Cheyenne	58	60
Bismarck	48	50	Chicago	48	84
Calgary	68	74	Cincinnati ...	84	88
Duluth	44	44	Cleveland	80	84
Edmonton ...	72	76	Denver	62	64
Havre	70	72	Galveston	70	78
Helena	68	68	Jacksonville .	72	80
Huron	64	68	Montgomery .	84	88
Medicine Hat	72	74	Nashville	84	90
Minnedosa ...	48	50	New Orleans.	76	84
Prince Albert.	52	54	New York ...	82	90
Qu'Appelle ...	50	50	Philadelphia .	88	94
Swift Current	64	68	Pittsburg	82	90
Williston	50	54	S. Francisco.	58	62
Winnipeg	50	52	St. Louis	82	88
Boston	66	94			

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

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Maasdam, Rotterdam; Georgic, Liverpool; Victoria, Genoa. Sailed: Lahn, Bremen, via Cherbourg and Southampton.
LONDON—Arrived: Cambrian, Boston; Minnesota, Philadelphia.
BREMEN—Arrived: H. H. Meier, Baltimore.
MOVILLE—Arrived: Laurentian, New York for Glasgow.
NANTES—Sailed: Admiral Courbet, Portland, Or.
MUROGAN—Sailed: Inverness, Portland, Or.
GIBRALTAR—Sailed: Kaiser Wilhem II. (from Genoa and Naples), New York.
GLASGOW—Sailed: Corean, Philadelphia.
PLYMOUTH—Sailed: Pennsylvania (from Hamburg), New York.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

METROPOLITAN—Anna Eva Fay, 2:30 and 8:15 p. m.
GRAND—"Kidnaped in New York," 2:30 and 8:15 p. m.
Baseball, Shattuck vs. Macalester at Macalester, 2:30 p. m.
Minnesota Sunday School association, Central Presbyterian church, 8 a. m. to 7:45 p. m.
German drama, "Mutterliebe," Mozart hall, 8 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1900.

WELL-MERITED HONORS.

The election of Dr. Schiffmann as chairman of the common council is a very graceful and timely recognition of the worth of the man and of invaluable services to his party in the recent election which resulted from his mere candidacy for alderman of the Seventh ward.

St. Paul Democracy is in need of many men of the stamp of Dr. Schiffmann. The temper of the St. Paul public demands that wherever such men are to be found in the party they shall be advanced to high public station. It is true that men of Dr. Schiffmann's type are careful to avoid anything like active participation in political affairs. This is especially true with reference to local politics, and it is a circumstance with which the incoming administration will have to deal, and which the public ought to bear in mind. The significance of the recent Democratic victory lies chiefly in the public demand to which it gives expression that new men and new methods are needed to prevail in city affairs.

Mayor Smith must take the warning which Mayor Kiefer, and especially Mayor Kiefer's predecessor, thought proper to ignore. It is true that the immediate revolt represented by the Democratic victory was against objectionable Republican men and objectionable Republican methods in public life. But the protest is by no means to be regarded as one-sided. There are many objectionable forces operating within the Democracy of St. Paul. If these forces are to be brought into ascendency during the incoming administration the same debt will have to be paid two years hence by the Democratic city administration that was paid two weeks ago by the Republicans.

The public looks to Mayor Smith, in his appointments to office, to make his choice from among the people—the Democratic people. It is right to reward men for their services. Party and public alike look for the extension of such rewards, but there is a wide range of selection along these lines. Public office is not a private or a personal perquisite, as outgoing officials seem to have regarded it. The fact that a man has held an office once does not, at least in the public estimation, invest him with the right to hold office always or whenever his party happens to be restored to power.

There are many good men who were identified with the holding of the offices under Mayor Smith's preceding administration. There were bad ones, and questionable ones, too. The voting public of this town will not stand for the reinstatement of the bad or the questionable ones. There must be no apology to offer for the incoming administration, either on account of the men or the methods that may be identified with it at any time during the next two years.

It is truly a most gratifying circumstance that at the outset such a man as Dr. Schiffmann should be honored as he has been. It will give confidence. His nomination did materially strengthen the party at the polls, and did materially aid in the election of the Democratic ticket. This was not so much because of the individual himself as of the high character and standing which he has always held in the community and the splendid record of public spirit and usefulness which he has made for himself.

The favor with which his election as chairman of the common council is received is a lesson which must not be lost on the incoming administration.

MAYOR KIEFER'S FIRM STAND.

Mayor Kiefer's friends have much reason to congratulate themselves on the splendid stand which that gentleman has taken and has thus far maintained or the question of the assessorship. The miserable, picayune, peanut peddling preposition put forward by County Auditor Johnson in connection with the assessorship deserves public and private reprobation alike. That Mayor Kiefer has thus far refused to allow himself to be made a party to this ignoble form of the barter and sale of public office is infinitely to his credit. No doubt he lost his chance of renomination largely because of his unwillingness to engage himself in that general class of official acts; but any self-respecting public officer could far better afford to suffer this defeat which came to Mayor Kiefer in the Republican convention than run the risk of defeat on a platform upon which his acceptance of such principles would necessarily place him.

The Globe sincerely hopes that Mayor Kiefer will continue to treat Mr. Johnson and his proposition at their real worth. The hope is not entertained for the mere sake of the possession by Democrats of the office. It is, we can honestly say, the product of a desire to see a decenter and more wholesome official atmosphere prevail than that which is needed to generate such a contemptible plan as that outlined in the county auditor's proposal.

Mayor Kiefer will lose nothing by allowing the situation created by the county auditor in the interest of Seng and Carter to continue. He certainly will gain nothing for himself, and but little to his party's advantage, while he is certain to lose the esteem of his real friends, by yielding to the proposal made to him. He has taken the right position. He will do a great service to public morals by maintaining it to the end, whatever Mr. Johnson may feel himself forced to do in the interval.

THE JOURNAL'S GRAND FIGHT.

One of the best illustrations thus far given of the value of a public journal as an agency for the conservation of public right is furnished through certain recent operations of the New York Journal.

That paper's latest movement against public wrong takes the form of a concerted effort to arouse public indignation against the brutal extortions practiced on the people, and, particularly, on the poor of the big city, by the ice trust, and, if possible, to effect the annulment of the certificate under which the trust does business in the state.

It is necessary that one should have lived in New York city in order to thoroughly appreciate the work of humanity in which the Journal has engaged itself. Nothing short of familiarity by actual touch with the conditions attending New York tenement life during the heats of midsummer will enable any man to understand the depth of the public and private depravity which is involved in the deprivations to which this ice trust has subjected the poor of that community by practically placing ice beyond their reach. It requires that total absence of soul which is the distinctive mark of the irresponsible corporation on the part of any man or set of men who for their own enrichment would be instrumental in creating or tolerating the evils which the Journal has set itself to remedy.

And the remedy is forthcoming, as surely as the daily issue of that paper will continue to appear on the streets. It is no mere "scare-head" campaign against the brutalism of the ice trust which the Journal has inaugurated. It has appealed alike to the civil and criminal courts of the state, and thus far has been able to demonstrate how effective are the weapons which it wields against trust rapacity in this case. Its first victory has been effected by compelling the trust to sell five-cent pieces of ice to the poor. The concession does not seem much on its face, and it will sound incredible that it was necessary to invoke the power of a great public journal to secure such a right for the people; but it is in principle the winning of the entire struggle. It is a confession of extortion and robbery, and of dread of the consequences of its own criminal misconduct on the part of the offending monopoly.

The country has been listening to a great deal of late about the wickedness of the trusts and of the true remedy or remedies necessary to put an end to their evil dominion. The New York Journal, in its brief campaign against the ice trust in New York, has really done more to kill off the trust evil by arousing the people to the danger which is involved in it to the public liberties and by invoking public authority against its extortions than has been done by all the writing and speaking that has prevailed on the subject for the past year.

It is all very well to stand off and sneer at the journalism which can accomplish work of this kind; but the American people will not be misled either by sneers or bad names from entertaining respect and admiration for the influence which thus fearlessly intervenes for the protection of the weak and defenseless against a form of ruthless public rapacity which otherwise would be remediless.

IMPERIALISM AND SPOILS.

The postoffice frauds at Havana, like the custom house frauds made public some time ago in the same city, show clearly one of the great difficulties which attend an American administration of Cuban affairs. The exposure of both makes very clear, also, the purpose and character of the man who represents this people at this moment at the head of Cuban affairs. Gen. Wood seems to have an uncommonly clear understanding of popular character down in that country, and an equally clear determination to see to it that the disposition to wink at public robbery, which is a legacy from Spanish domination, is not going to be further encouraged or complicated by having engrafted on it the distinctively American growth of the spoils theory.

It is of little moment to inquire who is responsible for the appointment of the man, Neely, who is most prominently identified with the postoffice frauds. Of course he received his appointment as a reward for "services" rendered in politics to the McKinley administration. There is no criticism of the administration which can profitably be indulged in this regard, save that the party which produces such characters ought to have the decency to give up its preachings about civil service and purity in office. Both parties are committed to the spoils theory, and no doubt will continue so committed for a long time to come.

With such a man as Gen. Wood to deal both with the Spanish and the American official theory of the value of public office, there is no fear that either evil will find any great spread among the Cuban people or officials. But without a man like Wood—what then? With an acquiescent politician of any party in his position, the worst that could happen of this general description of frauds would easily find suppression.

The imperialist theory in government will be found a splendid promoter of the spoils system, and the spoils system will be effective, in turn, in bringing out all the beauties of imperialism. How far either will be mitigated by the assurances which we are certain to receive in abundance from time to time that the spoils system will not be allowed to prevail, and that civil service rules will prevail in all departments of our "colonial" service, is not difficult to understand. In any event, the glimpse which the Havana frauds have given this people of the possibilities of imperialism in practical operation ought to be of considerable value in the shaping of public sentiment.

Census Supervisor Yanish gave out the list of the Fourth district enumerators as soon as their secrecy could be of no further use in promoting the candidacy of W. R. Merriam as a delegate to the Philadelphia convention. Elmer Adams may be expected to make known the Seventh district list in a day or two, since they have also served their purpose.

An influx of farmer boys from Pennsylvania into Montana is now in order. Senator Clark announced in the senate, in resigning his seat in that body, that he had come out to Montana from Pennsylvania as a farmer boy, without a dollar. He has several dollars now.

London would be a splendid field for a special sale of left-over winter goods. The weather in the English metropolis is at the freezing point, while Chicago unfortunates are falling dead on the streets, due to the hot wave there.

W. R. Merriam says he would not have been a candidate for the Philadelphia convention had he known there was any opposition to him. Can it be possible that Thomas Brule Neuhausen was "stringing" the governor?

An observing writer in an Eastern magazine sees peace for Europe. When men begin to see things like that they are to be pitied. There is no telling how soon the end will come.

That "horrid Schiffmann creature" continues to bob up smilingly, while some of those who gave him a temporary setback a few weeks ago have returned to oblivion.

It is asserted, without fear of successful contradiction, that the postoffice buildings in Cuba are intact. All the stamps and other movables, however, are missing.

What will Congressman Morris do with that renomination if Senator Baldwin decides that he would like to represent the Sixth district for the next two years?

AT THE THEATERS.

Kellar, the magician, is announced for the Metropolitan opera house Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. The sale of seats opens tomorrow morning.

The Valentine stock company, with Anna and Kate Blancke and other well known favorites, is underlined for an engagement at the Metropolitan, beginning Thursday, May 24.

* * *

"Kidnaped in New York" is meeting with good success at the Grand opera house the current week, which patronage is not undeserved, as the attraction is easily one of the best of a melodramatic character seen here in some time.

There is no better production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" going the rounds of the theater today than Al W. Martin's, which comes to the Grand next week.

MOZART HALL.

The Milwaukee Pabst Theater company will open at Mozart hall this evening in "Mutterliebe," a drama by Adolf L'Arronge, author of "My Leopold," "Dr. Klaus," "Hasemann's Daughters." "Mutterliebe" is the latest production of this worthy dramatist and very cleverly set. The Widow Thiele is shown as a very good hearted old lady, though not very well educated, one who is not very well satisfied with the calling her son Rudolph has selected for his future course. He has taken up medicine and has gained quite a reputation. His mother would prefer his having retained the old book store his father had had for many years. She fears that his new position in life as physician will bring him in contact with people of a higher station and may cause a separation between herself and her son. Praschky, an old friend of the family, is of the same opinion and upholds the old lady in her queer notions, and through his humor and wit brings in many laughable intermezzos.

The engagement of Rudolph with the Baroness Harlee brings an estrangement between mother and son, but on the wedding day he returns to his old home and the scene of reconciliation is touchingly beautiful, and brings peace and happiness back to the old lady's heart.

TO NAME THE REAL FOUR

STATE CONVENTION AT MINNEAPOLIS TODAY SELECTS THEM.

The Republican state convention, which is called to elect four delegates at large to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia, and nine presidential electors, will meet at 12:30 today at the Exposition building. The convention will be called to order by Judge J. K. Steele, of Minneapolis, chairman of the State League of Republican clubs. Ray W. Jones, of Frazee, formerly of Minneapolis, would like to be permanent chairman. The probability is that his wish will be gratified.

Al Stringer has been appointed sergeant-at-arms of the convention. His deputies will be old soldiers. Frank Force, president of the University Republican club, has undertaken to furnish the ushers from the ranks of that organization.

The Hennepin delegation will meet at the H. R. A. headquarters, Bijou opera house building, at 9:30 o'clock this morning, and outline their plan of attack.

Delegates from the outside counties who have not yet received their credentials can do so by calling at Parlor F, Hotel Nicollet, between 9 and 11:30 this morning.

* * *

It is conceded by all factions of the Republican party that Senators Davis and Nelson will be sent to the National Republican convention at Philadelphia as two of the four delegates-at-large. William E. Lee has been agreed upon by the Northern Minnesota Republicans for the third delegate-at-large.

Mr. Lee was speaker of the house of representatives in 1895, and has been very prominent in Sixth district politics for a number of years, and is regarded as the strong man of that section of the state. The fourth man will doubtless come from the southern part of the state if the Sixth district succeeds in the election of Mr. Lee. Davis, from St. Paul; Nelson, from the Seventh; Lee, from the Sixth, will leave the First district with a very good claim for Senator Lord or any other prominent Southern Minnesota Republican.

* * *

The Benson-Parker recount which was scheduled to commence yesterday, was postponed to this morning at 9 o'clock. The postponement was due to the failure of J. A. Markert, the referee for Benson, and George O'Reilly, the Parker referee, to put in an appearance. Markert is just now employed as a clerk in the office of the assessor, and he figured it out that he could make more money at his present job than by taking chances on Benson paying him for three weeks' work in counting ballots. Mr. O'Reilly was unexpectedly called from the city.

The attorneys representing Messrs. Benson and Parker met yesterday noon and secured an order from the court appointing H. A. Simon and J. H. Mitchell as referees. These two chose Herchmer Johnston as the third one and the trio will commence work this morning. There are 22,857 ballots to be looked over by the referees and it is expected the work of making the recount will take at least twenty days.

In his notice of contest Benson sets up that votes cast for him to the number of 239 were not properly credited to him by the judges, and 120 which were not marked for Parker were counted for the assemblyman, who was elected.

* * *

Israel Bergstrom has abandoned his candidacy for secretary of state.

RUMORS SAID TO BE CAUSE

MISS FAY DID NOT MAKE USUAL HIT.

Because of "rumors" was the reason assigned by Anna Eva Fay's manager for the rather indifferent exhibition of mysticism, legerdemain, mind reading or whatever method of gathering in the shekels Miss Fay employs at the opening performance of her return engagement at the Metropolitan opera house last evening. What the "rumors" were was not vouchsafed, but the inference was that they had disturbed Miss Fay's mental equipoise.

There was no interference with the time-worn cabinet tricks presented by Miss Fay, but when it came to answering the questions written on pieces of paper by the audience and stowed carefully away in pockets or clasped tightly in the hand, the effect of the "rumors" was apparent. Miss Fay persistently called the names of a dozen persons who did not appear to be in the theater, and gave the credit for discovering a gold mine in Alaska to the father of one of her questioners when the writer of the question himself claimed to have through many hardships located the claim personally. To remedy this slight inaccuracy Miss Fay assured the questioner that the claim would pan out fabulous gold and the compensation was complete.

One female questioner, whom Miss Fay accused of signing a false name to the paper, was gratuitously endowed with a mammoth cattle ranch in Montana, but mildly disclaimed any cattle interests anywhere. In several instances Miss Fay could only grasp with the one hand which she waved mysteriously from under the sheet where she received her "messages" only the last names of her questioners. Frequently these were incorrect, and the manager was forced to ask any person in the house with a name something like the one "conveyed" to Miss Fay to hold up his question. From under the sheet Miss Fay found fault with her manager, who assists in gathering up the questions, ordering him not interfere with her. She made several young women happy, however, by informing them that they would certainly marry the men of their choice and prophesied a brilliant future as a theatrical star for an inquiring school girl. Descending to risque personalities that sometimes mar her performances, Miss Fay told one well known young man of somewhat rapid tendencies that she thought he must be a minister.

The generality of questions that permitted of almost any kind of an indefinite answer were responded to as usual. Naturally, the novelty of the question answering furnished ample entertainment for the fair-sized audience present, and when the manager rather abruptly terminated the performance with the apology about the disturbing "rumors," those present left the theater well pleased with the entertainment, wondering and arguing as to how Miss Fay discerned so nearly correctly as she did.

It was stated that owing to a recent expose of certain methods followed by entertainers of the Fay sort that the "system" was changed last night, and that was why things don't work as smoothly as usual.

VICTIMS OF THE STORM.

Funeral Arrangements for Patrick Sexton and Fanny Mullen.

The funeral of Patrick Sexton will be held this morning at 9:30 from the family residence, 790 Dayton avenue, followed by services at St. Luke's church, Portland avenue and Victoria street.

The funeral of Miss Fannie Mullen, who met death at St. Luke's church, will be held Thursday at 9 o'clock. The funeral will start from the residence of Mrs. R. C. Fosdick, a sister of the deceased, at 8:30, the funeral sermon being preached at 9 o'clock. Interment will be made in Calvary cemetery.

Law Examiners Reappointed.

The supreme court yesterday announced the reappointment of Weed Munro and M. L. Countryman as members of the state board of examiners at law for a term of three years. The board opened an examination of candidates for admission to the bar yesterday. Twenty-two candidates took the examination.

Factory Law Violation.

The charge of employing child labor lodged against the Bohn Manufacturing company by Factory Inspector Edward Peterson was partially heard in the municipal court yesterday. It is alleged that the firm employed in its factory John Cichoki, fifteen years of age, and Paul Datka, a thirteen-year-old boy.

Dog Bites Boy.

Arthur Davis, the ten-year-old son of Police Lieutenant Joseph Davis, was badly bitten by a mastiff dog belonging to Robert Schnell, 386 Banfil street, last evening. The dog atacked the boy, knocking him down and seized the lad's left arm. The animal's teeth badly lacerated the flesh before witnesses of the attack could drive the brute away. The boy was taken to his home and attended by a physician.

MADE IT UP INTO SAUSAGE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ASKS WARRANTS FOR VIOLATORS OF LAW.

Meat Inspector C. A. Janssen, of the health department, yesterday completed the investigation of a case wherein a condemned and diseased cow was sold, slaughtered and made up into sausage. He laid the full report of the case before County Attorney Bigelow and asked for a blanket warrant for the arrest of several persons concerned in the transaction. Attorney Bigelow took the matter under advisement and will decide upon the issue of the warrant today.

While it is too late to prevent the sale of the diseased meat, the case demonstrates the value of the state law for the inspection of dairy herds, as it was through the execution of the inspection law that the violation of the law against the sale of diseased meat was discovered and traced.

Several months ago Dr. Kirby inspected and condemned three cows in the dairy herd owned by Mrs. Charles Kolar, of 952 Otto avenue. Subsequently the owner sold two of the animals to some one in South St. Paul, the third one, too sick to walk, being refused by the purchaser. The owner reported the two cows sold to the South St. Paul citizen, and subsequent inspection failed to show the disposition of the other cow. Work among the butchers finally revealed the purchase for $5 of a carcass by Butcher Frank Cechin, who operates a sausage factory at the Minnesota Transfer. Cechin said he got the carcass from Butcher Frank Heggie, who admitted he had slaughtered the animal at the Cristy farm, on the upper levee. Heggie said the cow was brought to him by Frank Leitner. When the officials found Leitner he said Mrs. Kolar had given him the cow, and he had the animal slaughtered in order to get the hide.

The complicated condition of the case is due to the fact, the health officials believe, that there was a design on the part of all concerned to sell the sick cow and avoid responsibility for the violation of the law.

PREPARING FOR OUTING

LETTER CARRIERS APPOINT COMMITTEES FOR ANNUAL PICNIC.

The committee from the Letter Carriers' association, appointed to arrange for the annual outing of the association, met last evening and took preliminary steps for the affair.

The committee, consisting of President F. H. Grant, A. J. Rock, T. S. Poucher, M. Conroy, F. A. Dehn, G. A. Hoffman, John Foley, Edward McManus, C. S. McDougall and A. J. Mooney, was divided into three subcommittees to visit the various railroad companies with a view of securing the best location for the outing.

F. A. Dehn was appointed to take charge of the printing and programme. The time and place of holding the picnic will be decided upon at a meeting of the committee next week.

IN HONOR OF COMMANDER

ENTERTAINMENT BY MACCABEES AT PEOPLE'S CHURCH.

The members of local lodges of the Maccabees are making arrangements for an entertainment to be given Supreme Commander D. P. Markey, of Port Huron, Mich. Commander Markey will visit the city the last of the present month, and it is the intention to give an entertainment in his honor at the People's church the evening of June 1.

Sneak Thief Gets Watch.

Edward Vandevele, living at 483 Como avenue, reported to the police yesterday that a gold watch and chain valued at $40 had been stolen from his home. The theft was committed Monday, and is believed to have been done by a sneak thief.

Fire Started Next Door.

Anton Logar, whose barn was burned Sunday, says the fire did not start in his stable, but in the one adjoining, and he feels that he should not be held for carelessness in those conditions.

TOWNE'S NOMINATION

At Sioux Falls Ruined His Chances as a Democratic Probability.

Washington Times.

The Democratic leaders, big and little, were decidedly averse yesterday to talking about the action of the Sioux Falls convention. Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, demed himself to all reportorial callers, and an expression reflecting his views could not be obtained from anybody supposed to be in his confidence. One of the biggest Democrats in the country, who refused the use of his name, said to a Times representative: "If Senator Pettigrew and the others who apparently were responsible for Towne's nomination are really in earnest in their movement for him they should not have permitted the Sioux Falls convention to put his name on the ticket. They should have left the second place vacant and made a fight at Kansas City for their man. As the case now stands, I feel certain the Democrats will not accept Towne as Bryan's running mate. But the Minnesota man, I very much dread, will just cause enough trouble at Kansas City to make thousands of free silver Republicans mad at us. A large number of those voters are only too eager for some excuse to break company with the Democrats, anyhow, and it may be that when we turn down their man at Kansas City this act will give them their much-desired opportunity to set up in business for themselves in the close states of the West, where they could do us most harm. So, you see, there is more danger in the Towne movement than there was in the Tom Watson foolishness four years ago. And I am inclined to believe that if Pettigrew and Butler had kept faith with us we would not now be threatened with ugly trouble from a new source. As I view the matter, it is entirely out of the question for us to accept Towne. Mr. Bryan represents the idea Towne stands for better than Towne does himself. If, therefore, concessions are to be made, does not good politics demand that we make concessions to the people who are opposed to us on some of the broader issues? And if we are to pick up a new man, why not take a military hero? We have the only two heroes of the Spanish war to choose between—Dewey and Schley. Why not take one of these if we are to go outside of the regular field for a running mate for Bryan? We have Dewey's word for it that he is a Democrat. Everybody concedes that either of these would add strength to the ticket. Nobody doubts that Schley would carry Maryland, which went against us four years ago, and nobody doubts that Schley would attract many thousands of German votes."

PRINTED FOR FUN.

Waning Love.

Indianapolis Press.

"He doesn't love me any longer," wailed the young wife. "I have caught him in two or three lies lately—yes, lies!"

"He still loves you, then," said the matron. "A man doesn't think it worth the trouble to tell lies to a woman he does not love."

Apparently Solid.

Chicago Tribune.

"How do you get along with your new hired girl, Mrs. Upjohn?"

"Well, of course, one can't always be certain in such matters, but we seem to please her."

Didn't Work.

Chicago Record.

The Lady—What do you want here?

Sandy Pikes—Lady, I am a man with a history.

The Lady—Well, we never buy from book agents.

Short Story of the Day....

:: :: :: IN HER ARMS ONCE MORE.

Chicago Times-Herald.

"Come on the shore, auntie. The tide is racing in, and there are such big waves."

Constance Maynard put down her sunshade and looked out over the glittering ocean, then at the rosy, sunburnt face of her little six-year-old nephew. Of all Margaret's children, Laddie was her favorite; but her seat was exceedingly comfortable, the shingles very rough, so she temporized.

"Wait a little and the water will come to us."

"I don't like waiting," said the child, disconsolately, repeating what many older and wiser people would say had not the lesson of life taught them its uselessness.

"And I would not go near the breakwater."

He had planted his elbows firmly on her lap, his blue eyes were fixed wistfully on her face, and she could never resist Laddie long. So, after repeated promises, she let him, and sat dreamingly watching him with the faint hope that he would not spoil his garments and get her into disgrace with nurse. The little fellow's words kept repeating themselves in her ears: "I don't like waiting." No one liked it, she thought, with a sigh, and yet for years her life seemed to have been all waiting—waiting.

She was nearly thirty years of age, this pretty creature whose fair, blooming face spoke of perfect health, whose soft eyes had a pathetic expression in them, as of one who had suffered. It was long since she had quarreled for the last time with Rupert Laird, and he had gone away—so long that every one seemed to have forgotten him but herself, and Margaret had been quite angry when she had refused several offers of marriage and declared her intention of remaining "auntie" to the children for the rest of her days. Poor Margaret! How grieved she had been when Rupert made the disastrous mistake of thinking that Tom cared for her—Tom, who had been her kind, cheery brother-in-law for many years. Laddie was very like him. She must not forget the little lad, and perhaps she had better go to him, though the shingle was rough, for while his intentions were good, his memory was extremely short.

Rising leisurely she glanced over to where the breakwater ran out into the sea, a picturesque object at low water, covered with green seaweed and tiny shells. Little of it was to be seen this fine summer afternoon, for the tide was flowing in deep and strong, but as she looked her eyes dilated with horror. Scrambling up the slippery side was a small, white-clothed figure, with fair curls blowing in the breeze, who gained the summit with wonderful speed and ran boldly out along the top.

Throwing down her sunshade, she flew down toward the shore as fast as the rolling pebbles would permit, calling loudly to the boy as she went. She saw the beautiful baby face fill with sudden contrition, saw him turn to come to her—he was never afraid of any one, least of all Connie—then he had given a sickening slip on the treacherous green slime. There was a flash of two little bare, brown legs, a vision of a flying straw hat, a loud splash and he was in the water on the far side of the breakwater, where it was so terribly deep.

What happened next she hardly knew, but she remembered shrieking for help, and leaning far over the slimy edge, making frantic snatches at the struggling child; then a man dived in, and Laddie, gasping and dripping, was once more in her arms.

"Oh, we can never thank you enough," she panted as she hugged the young scamp.

But the man made no answer; his hand still grasped the boy and something on it seemed strangely familiar. Surely she had known that massive signet ring in the past. Glancing up hurriedly she saw the face, older and more worn, but still the handsome, never forgotten face of Rupert Laird.

For a moment she was too petrified to speak; sea and shore seemed surging toward her. "I don't like waiting," Laddie had said, but she had waited so long that she had given up all hope that he would ever discover his mistake and return—and now he stood before her.

"Connie, you here?" he said at length, with ill suppressed emotion. "Have I saved your child?"

"Yes—no, Rupert," she answered hurriedly. "He is Tom's and Margaret's; their only boy; naughty, naughty Laddie."

"Tom's and Margaret's!" he whispered hoarsely, his eye devouring her face. "And you, Connie, you?"

"I am 'auntie,' and a fine dance this boy leads me," she attempted to say gayly.

"Let us get out of this crowd," he said in the abrupt old way that she knew so well, as he apprehensively surveyed the rapidly increasing gathering which seemed inclined to cheer him. "I will carry Laddie."

Perhaps neither had any distinct idea of what they had said as they went up the shore homeward, but she was the more composed of the two, for she had known the truth all along, while to him it had come suddenly, was overwhelming.

"You are not changed," he said later, as they stood by the gate in the gloaming. "It is I with whom the years have dealt hardly. I who have been a reckless fool and had to suffer for my folly. But I have put no one in your place. I have kept your image in my heart. It is through Tom's boy that we have met again, and you loved me once, Connie?"

"Once," she breathed softly, "once." The moon was shining over the quiet water, casting long balls of light into the room where Laddie lay in the peaceful sleep of childhood; lights began to appear one by one in the houses along the sea front; very softly on the ozone-laden breeze came the ripple of the waves along the shore, the faint odor of seaweed and tar, but still they lingered on by the gate, these two who had waited so long, who had silently kept the faith that seemed broken, and after long years had met again.

MR. CLARK IS OUT AND IN AGAIN

Continued From First Page.

December, after qualifying by taking the oath of office prescribed by law.

"On the 4th day of December, 1899, two memorials were presented to the senate of the United States, praying that my right and title to continue to act as a senator under the credentials which certified to my election, should be investigated.

"These memorials, with the accompanying papers were referred to a standing committee of that body. After a protracted investigation of the allegations of said memorialists, the committee has submitted its conclusion to the senate, in which it finds that the seat which I now occupy under the credentials issued by authority of the vote taken in the joint assembly of the legislature, on the 28th day of January, 1899, should be declared vacant.

"None of the charges affecting my personal honor, or which alleged that I had personally been guilty of corrupt practices have been sustained by the finding of the committee.

"Conscious of the rectitude of my own conduct, and after a critical examination of all the evidence taken by the committee; convinced that those friends who were so loyal to me during that bitter contest, did not resort to dishonorable or corrupt means to influence the action of the members of the legislature in their choice of a senator; yet I am unwilling to continue to occupy a seat in the senate of the United States under credentials which its committee has declared rest for their authority upon the action of a legislature which was not free and voluntary in its choice of a senator.

"Self-respect and due regard for the opinion of my associates, and a sense of duty to the people of the state of Montana, demand that I should return the credentials under which I am acting as one of the representatives in the senate of the United States, leaving the state and her people to take such action as will conserve and promote her best interests in the national council.

"Influenced by these considerations, I deem it eminently proper without unnecessary delay to resign the position of United States senator from the state of Montana, to which I was chosen by the present legislative assembly of Montana, on the 28th day of January, 1899.

"With sentiments of esteem, I remain,

"Respectfully yours,

"—W. A. Clark."

"Mr. President, I desire, in retiring from the senate to state that I have here formed some warm friendships, which I regret to leave. I have received from the honorable presiding officer the most courteous attention. I am deeply sensible of the generous sympathy and support of almost all of my Democratic colleagues, and for the cordial good wishes of a great number of Republican friends, I wish to express my profound gratitude."

As Mr. Clark referred towards the close of his speech to his desire to hand down to his children an untarnished name, his voice broke with emotion, and it was with some difficulty he was able to proceed. When he had concluded he was surrounded by many senators from both sides of the chamber. Some extended congratulations, while others silently wrung his hand. When order was restored Mr. Chandler said:

"In deference to the statement just made I ask that the resolution relating to the case go over until tomorrow."

The request was agreed to.

SENATORIAL OPINIONS.

Senators Divided as to the Effect of the Action.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Senators generally declined to express opinions upon the effect of the appointment of Mr. Clark by the lieutenant governor of Montana, saying the problem was too new for them to discuss; that investigation would be necessary. Senator Chandler, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, would only say, when informed of the appointment:

"I reckon the trick won't work."

Senator Hoar, second member of the committee in rank, would not consent to express any opinion at all. Senator McComas, a Republican member of the committee, said:

"If the report of the appointment is true, apparently the case would depend upon the fate of the pending resolution reported by the committee on privileges and elections in the Clark case. If that resolution should be passed, it would be a judgment of the senate to the effect that the seat was vacant from the beginning of the term, and we should then have in the Clark case substantially a repetition of the Quay case. If the resolution should not pass then the appointment of Mr. Clark would be the filling of a vacancy occasioned by his resignation, and would be quite an ordinary case of filling a vacancy by executive appointment."

Senator Caffery, a Democratic member of the committee, heard the statement of Senator McComas and concurred in the conclusion, adding:

"If the senate finds that Clark's election was void by reason of the corrupt use of money, this finding will be equivalent to saying that the vacancy was never filled, and, according to the precedents of the senate, the vacancy cannot be filled by executive appointment."

Senator Frye, president pro tem. of the senate, said that under the present conditions a vacancy existed. He had ordered Mr. Clark's name stricken from the roll on the statement that he had resigned. If Senator Clark presented credentials in due form he would be sworn in unless objection was made. Mr. Frye was of the opinion that the question of right to the seat would be determined afterward, although it would be a question for the senate to decide when the question was raised.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, said the matter would depend upon the action of the senate upon the resolution of the committee declaring the election void. If it should be adopted the vacancy created would be the same as in the Quay case, failure of the legislature to elect.

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, said that Senator Clark had made a mistake in getting the appointment. It would probably revive the whole case in the senate, and perhaps force action on the report of the committee.

Senator Allison said: "If the appointment is made under the statutes of Montana, I don't think it can be undone by the governor upon his return to Montana. Moreover, my opinion, without having had opportunity to investigate the case closely, is that Senator Clark's