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The St. Paul Globe

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Minnesota—Fair Monday and Tuesday; southeasterly winds.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Monday; fair Tuesday; southerly winds.

North Dakota—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer in eastern portion Monday; southerly winds.

South Dakota and Nebraska—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer in eastern portion Monday; southeasterly winds.

Montana—Showers and cooler Monday; fair Tuesday, westerly winds.

Wisconsin—Fair and warmer Monday; fair Tuesday.

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	79
Lowest temperature	59
Average temperature	69
Daily range	20
Barometer	29.95
Humidity	66
Precipitation	0
7 p. m. temperature	77
7 p. m., weather clear; wind, northwest.	

RIVER BULLETIN.

	Danger Line	Stage 8 a. m.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	3.0	*0.1
La Crosse	10	1.9	*0.3

*Rise.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Battleford	78	80	Cincinnati	68	82
Bismarck	80	82	Cleveland	66	74
Calgary	58	74	Denver	82	84
Duluth	74	76	Duluth	74	76
Havre	92	96	Galveston	84	88
Helena	84	86	Jacksonville	80	92
Huron	80	84	Helena	84	86
Minnedosa	76	80	Marquette	62	62
Pr. Albert	74	78	Montreal	78	86
Qu'Appelle	76	82	New York	76	88
S. Current	86	88	Omaha	78	86
Williston	82	84	Philadelphia	80	92
Winnipeg	78	78	Pittsburg	72	72
Bismarck	80	82	Pueblo	74	88
Boston	84	92	St. Louis	78	80
Cheyenne	80	82	St. Marie	48	52
Chicago	62	62			

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

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: La Gascogne, Havre; Cymric, Liverpool and Queenstown; Staatendam, Rotterdam; Astoria, Glasgow and Moville. Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples and Genoa.
SOUTHAMPTON — Sailed: Friedrich der Grosse (from Bremen), New York.
QUEENSTOWN — Sailed: Servia, from Liverpool, New York. Arrived: Ivernia, Boston for Liverpool (and proceeded).
MOVILLE—Arrived: Tunisian, Montreal for Liverpool.
HONG KONG—Arrived previously: Gaelic, San Francisco, vio Honolulu and Yokohama.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

GRAND—Boston Lyric Opera company, presenting "The Idol's Eye."
Colored people's camp meeting, University and Raymond avenues.
St. Paul Council No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, Masonic hall, West Fifth street.
Historical society meeting at the capitol.

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1900.

CHINESE POSSIBILITIES.

While existing conditions continue to excite intense feelings of hostility on the part of Americans and Europeans alike toward the native Chinese population, it is gratifying to reflect that the Chinese empire is at this moment represented at Washington by a gentleman who shows his ability to minimize such feeling among intelligent Americans at least and who is successful in keeping before the mind of the country the many controlling reasons that exist why the American people should maintain a position toward China and the Chinese different entirely to that occupied by the European peoples who are so intent on getting control of Chinese territory.

Minister Wu has done admirable work in many directions during his term of office to create a right understanding of the true relations of the two races. He has pointed out the wrong which is involved to both nations in the regulations which continue in existence against the introduction of native Chinamen into the United States after all danger such as led to the establishment of existing inhibition has passed away. He has repeatedly in public address and otherwise directed the attention of our merchants and public men to the vast field of commercial and industrial activity which is opening up to American skill and enterprise if we think proper to occupy it. His utterances on social and artistic questions have, moreover, stamped him as one of the most accomplished, as he is one of the most intellectual men standing in the light of public observation in the United States today.

In the current number of the North American Review Mr. Wu writes of "Mutual Helpfulness Between China and the United States" in a way which is most instructive and convincing. He possesses a thorough mental grasp of the commercial possibilities and possessions of both the countries, and is as familiar with the commercial and political history of the United States evidently as he is of that of his own country. His plea is for mutuality of effort and trade. He makes much of our proximity and of the geographical advantages which we possess over other nations, as well as of the kindly disposition with which Chinese public sentiment is regarding the position of non-interference which at present distinguishes our government.

But it is in the direction of the vast resources which in China are, or can soon be made available to the commerce of the world, and especially to that of our own country, that Minister Wu shows his most complete control of his subject. Reviewing the various directions in which Americans can look for the expansion of their trade and manufactures which is apparently about to be realized in the immediate future, he turns his mind's eye on Europe and Central and South America, and successfully disposes of that feature of the great question in the following pregnant sentences:

"Central and South America have as yet too sparse a population for the immense territory they cover to meet the conditions of a market for American goods. Some decades must elapse before American farmers and manufacturers can look to that quarter for relief. But on the other side of the Pacific lies the vast empire of China, which in extent of territory and density of population exceeds the whole of Europe. To be more particular, the province of Szechuen can muster more able-bodied men than the German empire. The province of Shantung can boast of as many native-born sons as France. Scatter all the inhabitants of Costa Rica or Nicaragua in Canton and they would be completely lost in that city's surging throngs. Transport all the people of Chili into China and they would fill only a city of the first class. Further comparisons are needless. Suffice it to say that China has her teeming millions to feed and clothe. * * * According to the statistics published by the United States government, China in 1899 took American foods to the value of $14,437,422, of which amount $9,844,565 was paid for cotton goods. All the European countries combined bought only $1,484,363 worth of American cotton manufactures during the same period."

Here is a tangible view of the possibilities of American trade and commerce with the country to which the eyes of all civilized peoples are now turned. We should regard it intently. We have a future as a trading nation in the Orient such as no one or more of the European nations with their spheres of influence can surpass. Will we avail ourselves of our opportunities?

We may easily fail to do so. If we stand steadfastly on our present position and refuse to engage ourselves in the schemes of the European nations in the present crisis, we will have laid the foundations strong and secure on which by judicious national action in the not distant future we may build up a trade as vast and as valuable as that possessed by England even with all her dependencies and with the other nations of the world.

JOHN LIND AND GOOD GOVERNMENT.

The Minnesota Democracy has now to undertake the task of naming a state ticket, and, in view of the character and quality of the candidates named by the Republican convention, the conditions were never fairer for a sweeping Democratic success, provided that the Democratic state convention selects the best men available for candidates. A wise, careful choice will win for the ticket such support from the citizens of Minnesota as will result in the election of not only the head of the ticket, as in 1898, but of every candidate upon it.

Fitness and ability for the office must be the sole qualifications of the nominees. There must be no talk of geographical location or of nationality, and a ticket should be presented to the voters which shall bear the names of candidates above reproach, and for which any man may be proud to vote.

The Globe has no favorite candidates to urge upon the convention, but it would regard a failure to renominate the present governor, John Lind, as an almost certainly fatal mistake. As a matter of fact, there does not appear to be any intention of nominating any other as the gubernatorial candidate. No other name than that of John Lind is mentioned, and it is highly improbable that any other will be presented. It is therefore practically certain that the honor of a renomination will be tendered to Gov. Lind, and it is seldom that the high compliment has been so well deserved. His devotion to the duties of the high office he has so ably filled during the past year and a half—duties which the peculiar circumstances of his election rendered singularly irksome and trying, owing to the failure of any other candidate on the Democratic ticket to secure election—has marked John Lind as a man possessing the highest and noblest qualifications for the office. His conduct has been of the most exemplary character, and his policy has been ruled by the wisest conservatism. Every official act has been controlled by a sincere and intelligent regard for the best interests of the state and the pockets of the taxpayers.

There has been no prodigality or lavish display in any direction. Gov. John Lind has remained the plain citizen—plain in habits, plain of speech and plain in purpose—that he was before he was given public office.

There is no doubt that he has earned the confidence of thousands of his fellow citizens who refrained from voting for him in 1898 because they were strangers to his sterling qualities, and that his renomination will certainly result in his re-election. But it must be borne in mind that it is a severe task to place upon any man, for a political party to send him single handed as its sole representative in the executive departments of state government. Hence the greater necessity for the nomination of a set of candidates for the other offices who shall stand so high in the estimation of the people as to insure their election with the man at the head of the ticket. The disorganization and noise of the Republican convention which converted the delegates into a purposeless, leaderless rabble, and left them an easy prey for designing and unscrupulous politicians, must be carefully guarded against in the Democratic state convention, and every nomination must be made only after calm deliberation. Snap nominations must be avoided as one would avoid the plague.

There was talk some time ago of the disinclination of Gov. Lind to again be the candidate unless he could be assured that all the candidates on the ticket with him would receive equal support with himself. It is only fair and just that he should be given such an assurance by the Democratic convention, and it could be made tangible by the nomination of only first-class men for the offices.

John Lind may not desire renomination. After his experiences of the past eighteen months he probably does not, but if he is given to understand that the Democratic party wants him, and that all the friends of good, clean, economic government in the state want him, the Globe is of the opinion that he is not the man to decline the nomination and the duties and responsibilities it entails.

SCIENCE IN INDUSTRY.

Scientific knowledge is felt now in every walk and department of life. Without science our medical, mathematical and indeed industrial skill would not be far in advance, if any, of the Boxers', who oppose with pitchforks and spears the approach of well armed white men to Peking. The application we wish to make is in noting briefly what is being done at the physical and chemical laboratory of the Great Northern railway in this city. No purchases are made by that company of steel, iron, stone, coal, oil, lumber and what not without the articles being tested in every possible way by its chemists. Coal oil is subjected to a dozen or more tests. The links used in coupling cars are tested in all kinds of ways. If a car wheel breaks, the fragments are taken to the laboratory and carefully studied, so that when another order of car wheels is made, if structural weakness caused the breakage, it may be guarded against. Paint is put to all kinds of tests of heat and cold, and so, too, is stone, while lumber is subjected to tests of strength, as also the effects of extremes of temperature. Locomotives, cars and bridges are not built by guess work and haphazard out of any kind of material.

A GRAVE CHARGE.

Congressman Richardson, of Tennessee, is a man of great national distinction. He is one of the leading figures in the present congress, and by virtue of his ability has possessed great influence on the currents of national legislation.

It is to the glory of the South that its public men have remained singularly clean and exalted in their conceptions of official conduct, and have carried out their ideals in actual practice as the public men of no other section of the country can be said to have done all through the nation's history. There is a public sentiment existing in the South which accounts dishonorable or questionable conduct on the part of a public official as deserving of the utmost reprobation. No politician in a Southern community need look for even common toleration from the people whose good name in official life any one feels at liberty to call in question. Imputation on a man's public conduct may pass unresented elsewhere. In the South it is followed speedily by the most serious consequences either to the man whose good name is impugned or to him who impugns it.

In the light of all this it seems quite surprising that Congressman Richardson, of Tennessee, should remain silent, as he has so long done, under the most serious imputations put upon his honesty and honor as a public man. Not one paper but numbers of them have printed the charge that in connection with the issuance of public documents, through the sanction of congress, he has been able to make considerable money. This is a very serious statement to make regarding any man in public life. Made concerning a man of such eminence that he is chosen as the permanent chairman of his party's national convention, it is a matter of national concern.

This sentence appears, for instance, in the editorial columns of the St. Paul Dispatch, accompanied by comment which hardly necessitates reproduction:

"He (Richardson) gave sixteen reasons why Republicans should be turned out, but we fail to find among them the cruel action of congress in spoiling Mr. Richardson's little exploitation of the "Messages of the Presidents," out of which he is said to have made some $39,000 before congress caught on to his game."

What has Mr. Richardson to say about this? There has been a great deal of exploitation of public documents by private individuals for some months past. But the result has merely impressed most people as being in line with the general tendency under the present national administration to let no opportunity escape for turning a nimble six-pence out of official knowledge and opportunity.

Those who are generally regarded as having worked up those schemes of personal enrichment, through securing private subscription to public documents printed at public expense, are generally supposed to be beneath the general attention. It is not so regarding Mr. Richardson. The specific charge is made against him that he utilized his position as congressman to enable him to make money illicitly through certain of such publications, and that he continued to do so until congress put a stop to his undertaking. This statement may be false. If it is Mr. Richardson ought to say so. His continued silence is certainly not consistent with either the Southern sensitiveness on the score of official honor or with the course which an upright public man might be expected to pursue.

GLOBULETS.

People who have always rejected the fable about the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow did not stop to question the new version about the riches in Cape Nome sands up under the ends of the aurora borealis. There's some gold there, but for the great mass of people now rushing northward there will only be suffering and disappointment.

—o—

China has been fossilized for 3,000 years. If the present trouble had existed 100 years ago there would have been less repugnance to destroying the race. China and its vast population cannot be woven into the warp and woof of the present scheme of civilization, and they cannot be destroyed. It is a country wherein a strong hand must rule, a military and despotic hand. Can it be safely broken into fragments, as is talked of, and governed with safety by foreign governments?

—o—

The Savior instructed His disciples to go and teach all nations, but at the same time He admonished them to begin "at Jerusalem." There are thousands of Chinese and Japanese in this country upon whom no general missionary work is attempted, yet hundreds of white men and women risk their lives and spend millions of dollars working among these same people at their distant homes. Besides there is need of missionary work among the white and black people of the United States. Why work among foreign heathen when we have home heathen?

—o—

If the constitution does not follow the flag into our new island possessions the speculators and boodlers do. A few of the latter are in jail and some are out on bail, but most of them are still at large.

—o—

It takes a student to keep track of what is going on in the world, the studies shift so rapidly. Yesterday the scene of interest was in South Africa, the day before it was in the Philippines, and today it is in China, and one must stop occasionally and think whether Pietermaritzburg is in South Africa, Cottabato in the Philippines, and Tien Tsin in China, and vice versa through a long list of unfamiliar names.

—o—

At a recent meeting in New York a leading citizen of the metropolis said that the people of that city "are obliged to spend a large part of their time and strength in defending themselves against their own public servants," and that New York was "one of the greatest and wealthiest cities of the world, but the worst governed city outside of Constantinople." The existence of combinations to use public money for private uses is becoming a serious peril to American towns and cities.

AT THE GRAND.

There are several points of similarity in the composition of the opera, "The Idol's Eye." Probably the most striking is the crisp and catchy dialogue and the new costumes and stage setting. Both the opera and the company made a decided hit at the Grand last night. The veteran manager, W. A. Thompson, realized that the company, as well as the appurtenances, must be equal to the production in all other detail, and that is why the stage looked like a huge bouquet when the curtain was run up on the first act last night. It was covered with graceful and pretty girls, all arranged in costumes just from the hands of the maker, and all designed especially for the one production of "The Idol's Eye."

The opera is in three acts or parts, and in each part all of the female members appear in new and especially designed costumes. "The Idol's Eye" is not a profound story, as operas go. It tells of the adventures of a lot of foreigners, who become confounded with certain persons suspected of having stolen the great ruby eye of love from the forehead of the idol in the Brahmin temple in Jabalpour, India. One peculiarity of the stolen ruby is that the owner of it is of necessity beloved of all women of the Brahmin faith, which condition gives the comedian an opportunity.

"The Idol's Eye" will be a favorite with St. Paul people for several reasons. One is that, excepting the one time it was produced here by Frank Daniels, the opera is a stranger. Another is that it is a genuine summer opera, calculated in every detail to amuse and make lighter the disposition weighed down with the heat of the season. It is refreshing because the music as well as the dialogue and the costumes is light, airy and catchy.

One of the prettiest parts of the performance is a duet by Henry Hallam and Bertha Davis, the leading lady. Miss Davis will be remembered as the chief support in the Neilson Opera company, and her successes there are continued in the productions of the Thompson company. Miss Davis and Mr. Hallam sing a duet anent the uses of the Cuban parasol, illustrating the same in the most practical manner. The song relates how Cuban belles substitute the parasol for the fan in the conduct of harmless flirtations, in which a kiss is sometimes stolen by the suitor. This duet was greatly admired and applauded by the young men. "Fairy Tales" is the name of another topical song rendered by the five principal voices. The singers were given four noisy encores in this song.

John Henderson, as a comedian, walked right away with the entire approval of his work from the whole audience. He was not guilty of a single chestnut during the whole performance, and his humor was like his countenance—elastic and always present. Henderson's face is a wonder for versatility of expression. He is not yet thirty years old, and has made a name already.

In the second act, the stage is set as the interior of the Brahmin temple at Jabalpour. Over 1,600 incandescent lights are in use in this set, and the scenery and other paraphernalia are the most expensive and beautiful. The presentation was a success from every possible standpoint.

Thursday night the Boston Lyric company will present Woolson and Morse's popular comic lyric, "Wang."

The management announces in preparation for next week's stay of the Boston Lyrics the production of "The Fencing Master" and "Said Pasha."

CO-OPERATION IN MINNESOTA.

From "Highways and Byways," in the July Chautauquan.

From time to time statements find their way into the press in regard to the development of co-operative industry, which cannot fail to gratify earnest and thoughtful students of our social problems. In France co-operation in agriculture has assumed considerable proportions, and there is a movement in the same direction in Ireland. In Great Britain co-operation is extremely successful in distributive industries, but into production it has not been carried to any notable extent.

In the United States but little is heard of co-operative experiments, and it is therefore truly surprising to learn from recent reports that in the state of Minnesota the growth of the co-operative idea in business and industry has been exceptional. The movement began with grain elevators constructed by farmers; co-operative creameries followed, and gradually the idea has been applied to live stock sales, lumber and fuel yards, general stores, railroad construction and insurance. There are also co-operative grist and flour mills. There are 126 township mutual fire insurance companies, and the members are said to have saved last year in premiums about $350,000. All the butter factories in the state—numbering 650—are co-operative, and they use the milk of 200,000 cows. These butter factories are managed by a board selected from the owners. The system is said to be specially well established in the south central part of the state. There are also several community settlements in the newer parts, where land is cheap. These facts are as interesting as they are important, and publicity will doubtless result in the extension of the co-operative movement to other progressive states.

JUNIOR PIONEERS' DAY.

Tomorrow They Hold Their Picnic at Spring Park.

The Junior Pioneers' association has decided to again celebrate at Spring Park, Lake Minnetonka, where the eleventh annual picnic and outing of the association will be held tomorrow.

According to the present arrangements, none but goods produced in St. Paul will be found on the grounds, which is different from last year's experiment. The picnic of the association promises this year to be one of the most successful in the history of the association.

The Salt of Life.

Orison S. Marden in Success for July.

Enthusiasm, like beauty, is a divine gift, and and yet it can be cultivated. To the admonition of the wise man, then, "With all thy getting, get understanding," I would add this other, with all thy getting, get enthusiasm. It is the salt of life, the transmitting power that renews and enriches everything it touches. It gives new heart and courage to the timid, new hope to the disheartened, and to the already strong and courageous increased power for good.

Courtesy of Japan.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

An incident in connection with the Oregon affair is worthy of more than casual attention. That is the neighborly good offices of Japan. The government of that country not only ordered a naval vessel to go to the assistance of the Oregon, but has offered the use of either of two government docks in which to make the necessary repairs. This kindly interest must be appreciated as an evidence of the cordial sentiment of our nearest neighbors on the Pacific. It is not more than we might do for Japan, but it is all we could desire, even though the Oregon is to be docked in a commercial dry dock at Nagasaki.

I look forward to a future life not dissimilar to this—a life of toil, trial, hope and sorrow for my own sins and those of others, its highest joy doing good to others, and to drawing to the divine love.—Whittier.

CHAMPION OF MILLER.

John Dwan Defends the Railroad Commissionership Candidate.

To the Editor of the Globe:

I am a regular subscriber to your paper, and have been continuously for nearly nine years last past, but, notwithstanding such continuous support, I cannot fail to take exception to certain portions of an editorial which appeared in the issue of the Globe of Saturday, June 30, 1900. I refer to that portion of your review of the work of the Republican state convention which referred to and sought to belittle the candidacy of Joseph G. Miller for railroad and warehouse commissioner. One would almost think from a perusal of said article that had A. N. Dare been successful in securing the nomination, your paper would be found supporting him. Whence this bleeding of the Democratic heart because of Dare's defeat? Does not the Globe see in Miller with his great non-partisan following, a man immeasurably harder to defeat at the polls than any of his competitors would have proven?

It is true that Mr. Miller is a comparatively new man in state politics, but has he not proven himself a winner? Is he necessarily any the less competent because, perchance, he comes from a sparsely populated county? A county with but seven delegates at the state convention, while Dare's county had nine? Can brain and brawn be produced only in a metropolis or at Elk River?

You assert that Miller was backed by cohorts of mammon, and placed in nomination by the Rockefeller and allied interests, and cite the fact that several were shouting and working for him in proof of this ridiculous statement. Such is not the fact, nor has it the slightest semblance of truth. Mr. Miller was brought out as a candidate by the several railroad orders, and the members of such orders aided by organized labor in other branches, succeeded in placing Mr. Miller in nomination, and the same forces, without regard to party, will elect him in November. All persons who attended the convention in his behalf, were either members of organized labor or independent citizens of Lake county, in no way connected with or subject to the influence of any railroad or other corporation, and each individual so going, including Mr. Miller himself, paid all his own expenses, including railroad and sleeping car fare, and I know whereof I speak, as I was one of the party myself, and can furnish affidavits to same effect from each member of his party, including delegates and shouters.

Mr. Miller has had sixteen years' experience in railroad service in all its branches, and has held many important positions in all departments thereof, embracing transportation, passenger, freight, auditing and mechanical departments, and is possessed of a thorough knowledge of all phases of railroading, and he is a courteous gentleman, eminently fair, possessing a broad intelligence which pre-eminently fits him for the position to which he aspires, and possessing, as he does, the love and esteem of his fellow men with whom he comes in contact, I bespeak for him a rousing victory and an honorable career as a member of the railroad and warehouse commission. I am willing to believe that you are desirous of placing things (even political matters), before the public in their true light, and that you have been misled and deceived in this matter, and in this spirit I respectfully request that you give this article space in your valued paper. —John Dwan,

Two Harbors, Minn., July 5, 1900.

THEIR BRIGHTEST AND BEST.

The heart of man is older than his head. —Ziegler.

The flower of meekness grows on a stem of grace.—Montgomery.

Only persons of firmness can have real gentleness.—Rochefoucauld.

It is a beautiful necessity of our nature to love something.—Jerrold.

Choose rather to want less, than to want more.—Thomas a-Kempis.

The weak may be joked out of anything but their weakness.—Zimmermann.

Even in war, moral power is to physical as three parts out of four.—Napoleon.

Every absurdity has a champion to defend it, for error is always talkative.—Goldsmith.

It is impossible to mentally or socially enslave a Bible reading people.—Horace Greeley.

The end crowns all, and that old common arbitrator, time, will one day end it.—Shakespeare.

This is the divine law that virtue only is firm, and cannot be shaken by a tempest.—Pythagoras.

Let friendship creep gently to a height; if it rushes to it it may soon run itself out of breath.—Fuller.

Philosophy goes no further than probabilities, and in every assertion keeps doubt in reserve.—Froude.

Do not be tedious, and, above all, do not attempt to be clever at the wrong place and time.—Catherine II.

Everybody says that gentle birth is an accident, and everybody treats it as an achievement.—Walter Besant.

Habits are to the soul what the veins and arteries are to the blood—the courses in which it moves.—Horace Bushnell.

Blessed are the mirthful, for mirthfulness is God's medicine—one of the renovators of the world.—H. W. Beecher.

Say nothing good of yourself, you will be distrusted; say nothing bad of yourself; you will be taken at your word.—Joseph Roux.

Habit is the beneficent harness of routine which enables silly men to live respectably, and unhappy men to live calmly.—Geoge Eliot.

The happiest lot for a man, as far as birth is concerned, is that it should be such as to give him but little occasion to think much about it.—Whately.

The chief pleasure in eating does not consist in costly seasoning, or exquisite flavor, but in yourself. Do you seek for sauce by labor?—Horace.

I should be virtuous for my own sake though nobody were to know it, just as I would be clean for my own sake, though nobody were to see me.—Shaftesbury.

If you say to a child, "I will give you something," keep your promise, otherwise you teach it to lie. The righteous promise little and do much.—Talmud.

Ideas make their way in silence, like the waters that, filtering behind the rocks of the Alps, loosen them from the mountains on which they rest.—D'Aubigne.

If a man loves a woman for her beauty, does he love her? No, for the smallpox, which destroys her beauty without killing her, causes his love to cease.—Pascal.

To be happy at home is the ultimate result of all ambition, the end of which every enterprise and labor tends, and of which every desire prompts the prosecution.—Johnson.

A map does not exhibit a more distinct view of the situation and boundaries of every country than its news does a picture of the genius and morals of its inhabitants.—Goldsmith.

Diligence is the mother of good luck, and God gives all things to industry. Work while it is called today, for you know not how much you may be hindered tomorrow. One today is worth two tomorrows.—Franklin.

Fine sense and exalted sense are not half as useful as common sense. There are forty men of wit to one man of sense. He that will carry nothing about him but gold will be every day at a loss for readier change.—Pope.

Few men are more to be shunned than those who have time, but know not how to improve it, and so spend it in wasting the time of their neighbors, talking forever though they have nothing to say.—Tryon Edwards.

Let me go where'er I will, I hear a skyborn music still; it is not only in the rose, it is not only in the bird, not only where the rainbow glows, nor in the song of woman heard; but in the darkest, meanest things there's always, always something sings.—Emerson.

The features come insensibly to be formed and assume their shape from the frequent and habitual expression of certain affections of the soul. These affections are marked on the countenance; nothing is more certain than this, and when they turn into habits, they must leave on it durable impressions.—Rousseau.

Morning Papers of Some Use.

Indianapolis News.

After all, morning newspapers have some value. Bert Botsford, a Grand Rapids boy, delivering morning newspapers, found a tiny stream of water escaping from a reservoir of the waterworks system at Grand Rapids, and gave warning of an impending break, saving hundreds of lives. Of course, the afternoon papers told the story. All hail, Bert Botsford, the morning newspaper carrier!

Things a Woman Wants to Know

SMART NEW BONNET.

Quaint Conceit for Out-of-Door Wear.

A pretty new bonnet, designed by a Philadelphia lady, resembling in style those worn by Martha Washington, will bring delight to the heart of the summer girl who revels in picturesque belongings. It has been named "The Fourth of July Bonnet," because one was worn for the first time by each maiden in a party which left the city yesterday morning for a picnic and hay ride ending by a dance on a country barn floor in good, old-fashioned style.

The foundation of this fetching bit of millinery, which must be of home manufacture, is a palm-leaf fan of goodly dimensions. Having purchased this, milady proceeds to cut it into the proper shape of the brim, as shown in our illustration.

This is neatly bound and a sufficient quantity of ruffling is prepared to encircle the front. This ruffling, as well as the back of the bonnet and ties, should be prepared from a remnant of one of her daintiest summer frocks. A yard and a half will be a sufficient amount.

The back is cut from a square of material about twenty-seven inches in size, with the upper half rounded to semicircular form. A casing for the drawing string is run about ten inches from the bottom, and the top, gathered so that the edge forms a little frill, is securely tacked to the inside edge of the crescent-shaped brim. The drawing string brings it to its proper size. Large ties are added, and with a coquettish little bow under her chin milady is ready to dance the minuet in quite as stately a fashion as did her grandmother a century ago.

SHE IS WHO IS CHIC.

A Proper Carriage Has Much to Do With It.

"She has no presence, but she has an undoubted effect," remarked a society autocrat, surveying a newcomer through her lorgnon. "Provided a woman is not actually ugly, and is not too fat, she can always make herself 'chic,' if she goes the right way about it. Carriage is one of the chief essentials," continued the social authority. "I have seen women who simply by the way they held themselves appeared several inches taller and showed to greater advantage than a companion to whom nature alone had been far kinder. The next thing, of course, is clothes; not alone what they are, but the manner in which they are put on. Every one knows that some women look dowdy in the most elaborate confections from the best French ateliers, while others show style and grace in cotton gowns that have been made by a home dressmaker. Such adaptability is generally a natural gift, but it can also be acquired, and it behooves every woman to study her personal appearance and how she can make the best of herself.

"Older women often score in this way over their younger rivals. We cannot look young, but at least we may look new, and there is no need of succumbing to the dowdiness which so often overtakes middle age."

POEM IN GREEN.

An Odd and Pretty Piece of Headgear.

New, very new, is the green hat.

And it isn't only green, but it looks it, oh, very green indeed.

Suggestive of the breeze-swept meadows is this new hat, and only to be worn by a fair one with a rich color and dark hair and eyes.

No pale sister could endure it.

It is to be worn tilted just a bit forward, and is composed of a straw foundation, with a "top dressing" of green liberty satin roses and green satin liberty choux.

No doubt it will be worn with a white frock. At any rate it is surprising, stunning, overwhelming.

It makes you look twice to see if it really is a hat, instead of a patch of fresh sod, or a thickly leaved bough.

LACE FOR BRUNETTES.

Spanish Is Always Becoming and Always in Demand.

All sorts of white and cream lace are popular, especially Cluny, Renaissance and Russian lace. But Spanish lace, shiny, lustrous and silken, bears the palm for becomingness, especially to brunettes.

White or cream Spanish lace produces an impression of dazzling brilliancy with a high colored complexion or with one of "Magnolia" tint. It is also tender to a faded complexion, and there is a regular demand for it from season to season, independent of the short-lived fashions in "dentelle."

THE CHOIR VISIBLE.

Is There a Prejudice Against Women Choristers?

It is a little singular that, although nature has endowed women with a far more musical voice than men, a prejudice against their singing in the choirs of churches and cathedrals kept them out of such organizations until a comparatively recent date. Indeed, the evolution of the woman choir singer has been no less drastic and fruitful than woman's entrance into the trades and professions. In all countries previous to this century the female voice was denied place in divine worship.

In Italy, Spain and Russia today the woman chorister is unknown, and she has little or no part in the church choirs of France outside of Paris. The early Puritan church denounced singing as Quakerish and popish. Until after the American revolution woman's right to lift her voice in sacred song in church was as vigorously contested as was her possession of a soul in the days of Plato.

FAD OF THE SEASON.

Lace All-Over Waists Very Popular.

The waist of all-over is the fad of the summer for handsome shirt waists, or, when of lace, for elaborate bodices to be worn for dress occasions. This group of the latest effects in all-over stuffs shows some of the most desirable of the season's offerings. The top row is of the latest lace designs in Venise, Torchon, Duchesse and Nottingham, and the extreme right hand one in black mercerized Venise. The lower row of embroideries speaks for itself, the bow knot tiny inserting stripped one being especially dainty and sweet.

English Muffin Stands.

The English muffin stands, which are to be found in the fine polished hard woods for the winter, are in pretty painted woods of light colors; or they can be had in wicker for the lawn or piazza. These muffin stands every one should know, but possibly they do not. They have three legs like a tripod, which meet at the top, where there is a ring by which they are carried. At intervals inside are three round shelves, each a little larger than a plate, for carrying cakes, sandwiches, or whatever serves for the informal meal.

NOTES.

The shirt waists of this season are largely embroidered—fancy combinations of striped lace and nainsook and many organdies, as well as the fancy colored ginghams and madras. This taking new effect of the short sleeve showing from underneath will be a feature, and should be much varied by up-to-date retailers and manufacturers.

Kid is being employed not only for toques and hats, but also as a trimming on some of the jackets. Light yellow, greens, pinks, blues and tans, in fact all the pastel colors are reproduced in kid, and are embroidered with beads and metallic threads. It is a capital addition to Irish frieze used as collar and revers.

The most beautiful fancy buttons this year appertain to the period of Louis XIV., who spent a fabulous sum upon them. Records remain of small fortunes being paid for diamond buttons. In Louis XVI.'s time there was a great revival of jeweled buttons, and several new kinds brought out, reproductions of classical models very well painted, antique and pastoral scenes appeared on some of them, followed during the revolutionary days by portraits of Greek and Roman heroes, Phrygian caps, and pictures of the Bastile. It was only in the time of Louis Philippe that pearl and mother of pearl buttons, steel buttons and covered moulds came in.

There is no indication that we are abjuring kiltings. Evening gowns and a great many day gowns are bordered with flounces, made in thin kilted materials, edged with ruchings, very small and fine. They are employed for some entire skirts, and many cloaks and capes; but there is an innovation. Instead of knife pleats, as the Americans call them, the kilting consists of minute box pleats. A Parisian gown at one of our best dressmakers had been made in this style of fine mulberry colored foulard, the box kilting forming the upper part of the bodice and of the skirt, which ended, as most of the smartest and best arranged skirts do this season, in a graduated flounce, cut somewhat on the cross, wide at the back and narrower in the front. I had an opportunity of seeing the effect of this style in a great many materials.

OSTRICHES.

Ostrich feathers have been used for personal adornment from time immemorial, alike by savage foe and civilized man, both in battle and the courts of kings. At the present time, and for some hundreds of years probably, no court lady's toilet would be considered complete without the headdress of nodding ostrich plumes. In the past ostrich feathers were a luxury that only the wealthy could afford, because the feathers could be obtained only by hunting the birds in their wild state.

But since ostriches have been reared artificially, the value of the feathers has much decreased; at the same time the value of the feathers of the domesticated ostrich is much less than that of the feathers of the wild bird. Few wild ostriches now exist, and those only north of the Vaal and Orange rivers in South Africa. Ostriches belong to that genus of birds called struthio. The name struthio has reference to the fact that this order of birds have undeveloped or rudimentary wings, the wings being absolutely useless for flying. When running the ostrich spreads out its feathery stumps and uses them as sails to steady it. In this way it is able to greatly accelerate the rate at which it runs, and they are also of use in enabling the bird to twist and turn with extraordinary agility. The speed with which ostriches can run is almost incredible; they are able to overtake the swiftest horse.

Ostriches' legs are long in proportion to the rest of the body, and though powerful are brittle, so that they are easily broken. If the scales are rubbed off the legs, as sometimes happens in ostrich farms during the process of dipping in a tank or of plucking, the legs readily inflame, and that so acutely that the birds often die in consequence. The foot is provided with only two toes, the longer one being armed with a formidable horny nail, with which the ostrich fights.

An ostrich seldom jumps over any obstruction of some height, as a wall or mound—perhaps fearing for its frail bones—the usual way of clearing the obstacle being to breast the wall or mound, and then to roll over it somehow; but, when driven to it, ostriches have been known to jump as high as five feet or six feet with comparative ease. When an ostrich attacks a man it strikes at him with its foot, forward and downward, trying with the nail on the toe to attack him.

The "Glorious Fourth."

Chicago Record.

The Fourth of July is the one distinctively American holiday. Scientists cannot dig down in the records and discover that the Chinese knew about it thousands of years ago. It belongs solely to us, and if any foreigner does not like the way we celebrate it he would do well to keep his objections to himself.

At the same time, the dreary lists of killed, maimed and grievously stricken, the tortured nerves of feeble folk, the burning houses and all the other sorry results of slambang patriotism show us that the "glorious Fourth" is in some respects an inglorious day, which needs reforming along lines that shall eliminate from it mayhem, child slaughter and arson, and shall restore those elements of real happiness and pleasing celebration which have been frightened away by broadsides from the horse pistols of howling idiots and ceaseless cannonading of deadly paper tubes loaded with dynamite.

Always in the Front Rank.

Chicago News.

As usual, the American marines were among the first of the "white devils" to be slain when the fighting began near Tien Tsin. The reckless bravery with which the American marine goes forward to be killed is only paralleled by the effectiveness of the work he does and the amount of damage he inflicts upon the enemy.

A Poet's Tribute to Miss Gould.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in response to a call for a tribute to Helen Miller Gould, sent this couplet to Success:

HELEN GOULD.

They say good deeds turn into heavenly flowers,
How large her garden growing in God's bowers!

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

The Amounts Carried by the Big Appropriation Bills, Nearly All of Which Show Heavy Increases.

Agriculture	$4,023,500.00
Army	114,220,095.55
Diplomatic and Consular	1,771,163.76
District of Columbia	7,576,860.31
Fortifications	7,383,628.00
Indian	8,198,089.24
Legislative, executive and judicial	24,176,582.53
Military Academy	653,589.67
Navy	65,090,916.67
Pension	145,245,230.00
Postoffice	113,648,238.75
River and Harbor	561,060.00
Sundry Civil	65,298,885.95
Urgent deficiency	8,995,292.16
Additional urgent deficiency	1,543,724.40
Additional urgent deficiency	728,576.15
Deficiency, 1900 and prior years	4,411,969.75
Total	$573,517,256.89
Miscellaneous	3,500,000.00
Total regular annual appropriations	$577,712,220.00
Permanent annual appropriations	132,912,220.00
Grand total, regular and permanent annual appropriations	$709,729,476.89