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The St. Paul Globe

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Showers Saturday, with cooler in southern portion; Sunday fair; fresh northeasterly winds.

North Dakota—Showers and cooler Saturday in eastern portion; fair in western. Sunday fair; variable winds.

South Dakota—Fair Saturday and Sunday; cooler in eastern portion Saturday; southerly winds.

Montana—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; variable winds.

Wisconsin—Showers and cooler in northern and western; fair in southeastern portion Saturday; Sunday fair; fresh northeasterly 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	95
Lowest temperature	67
Average temperature	81
Daily range	28
Barometer	29.88
Humidity	70
Precipitation	0
7 p. m., temperature.....	90
7 p. m., wind, southwest; weather, clear.	

RIVER BULLETIN.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	1.2	0.4
Davenport	15	3.5	—0.1
La Crosse	10	3.2	—0.2
St. Louis	30	10.5	—0.4

—Fall.

River forecast till 8 p. m. Saturday: The Mississippi will remain nearly stationary in the vicinity of St. Paul.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Battleford ...	64	70	Chicago	78	78
Bismarck ...	86	88	Cincinnati ...	82	84
Calgary	58	64	Cleveland ...	72	74
Duluth	62	68	Galveston ...	82	86
Edmonton ...	50	56	Jacksonville .	82	88
Havre	76	78	Montgomery .	88	96
Helena	72	74	Nashville	86	90
Huron	92	96	New Orleans.	82	88
Medicine Hat.	74	78	New York ...	74	80
Minnedosa ...	72	78	Omaha	86	90
Pr. Albert ...	60	80	Philadelphia .	76	74
Qu'Appelle ..	76	78	Pittsburg	76	82
S. Current ...	74	78	Pueblo	88	92
Williston	78	80	Frisco	60	68
Winnipeg	80	88	Salt Lake ...	86	86

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

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Graf Waldersee, Hamburg; Roland, Bremen; Columbia, Hamburg, etc.
LONDON—Sailed: Mesaba, New York.
HAVRE—Arrived: La Champagne, from New York.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Pennland, from Philadelphia.
GLASGOW—Sailed: Carthagenian, Philadelphia; Laurenthian, New York.
MOVILLE—Sailed: Astoria (from Glasgow), New York.
QUEENSTOWN—Sailed: New England (from Liverpool), Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—Sailed: Auguste Victoria (from Hamburg), New York via Cherbourg.
HALIFAX, N. S.—Arrived: Siberian, Glasgow and Liverpool, via St. John's, N. F., for Philadelphia.
NAPLES—Arrived: Ems, New York, via Gibraltar for Genoa (and proceeded).
BOSTON—Arrived: Ultonia, Liverpool via Queenstown.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

GRAND—Valentine stock company in "The Two Orphans," 2:30 and 8:15.
Concert, Minnesota State band, Como park, 8:15 p. m.
Concert, Twin City Mandolin orchestra, Wildwood, 8 p. m.
Women's bicycle race, Broadway rink, 8:30 p. m.
Tournament St. Paul Gun club.
Cricket match, Kitsondale, 2:30.
Yacht races, White Bear, 2:30 p. m.
Cyclists meet, Grotto and Mackubin streets, 8 p. m.

SATURDAY, AUG. 4, 1900.

A CANDIDATE AND HIS MANAGER.

The Red Wing Daily Republican (editor and publisher, Tams Bixby), on April 23, 1898, undertook to reply to an editorial in the Anoka Herald, reproaching the Republican for its contemptuous references to Capt. S. R. Van Sant. The Herald took particular exception to the Republican's "disparaging" designation of Van Sant as "the Winona raftsman."

Editor Tams Bigsby, who is now managing Van Sant's gubernatorial campaign, stood to his guns, however, but admitted that Van Sant was a good and a wealthy raftsman. And then Editor Bixby proceeded with his roasting of Capt. Van Sant in these terms:

"We believe the captain's military record is of the best, although some people say that he earned his title upon assuming command of a Mississippi river raft boat, which in our estimation is nothing to his discredit. It is just as honorable to manage a steamboat as it is to conduct a hotel, notwithstanding the latter vocation entitles a Western man to the higher and more honorable title of colonel. Moreover, we have always understood that the gallant captain was a self-made man; at any rate, no one else has come forward to assume the responsibility unless Gov. Clough's recent sponsorship might entitle him to be considered as the architect and builder, in a political run at least, of the fortunes of the aspiring statesman from Winona. We are for giving Van a chance to run his log rafts down the Mississippi river, or his political raft up Salt river."

The gallant captain being thus deprived of his military title, took the Salt river route with his political raft, thanks to the political chart prepared by Mr. Bixby.

Just what Capt. Van Sant thought of this slur cast upon his military record and the fling at him for being a self-made man, history has not yet disclosed, but Mr. Bixby is now managing the campaign for the man of whom two years ago he was so unkind as to say that no one would assume the responsibility for the making of him or his fortunes except perhaps the then governor, D. M. Clough, and Van Sant himself.

The justifiable pride which Capt. Van Sant has ingenuously displayed in announcing himself as the architect of his own fortunes, no doubt suffered humiliation as the result of Editor Tams Bixby's personal attacks in 1898, but he has now evidently swallowed the insults, and has taken Mr. Bixby for his guide, counsellor and friend. But if Editor Bixby told the truth about Van Sant in 1898, Van Sant is a queer candidate for governor; and if he did not, then Mr. Bixby is a queer person for Van Sant to select as his campaign manager. In any case, they are a queer pair.

THE ONLY WAY.

The dispatch to the London Times from Pekin published in these columns a day or two ago has helped to embarrass the situation in China very materially. What with such an uncompromisingly hostile expression of opinion and so decisively one-sided a view of the position of the imperial authorities and the incendiary utterances of the German emperor the task of bringing the situation to anything like a satisfactory development is rendered almost impossible.

The Chinese minister at Washington has taken very prompt exception to certain of the statements made by the Times correspondent as well as to the entire tenor of the document. He has specifically declared at least one of its statements, which relates to himself personally, to be false, and has characterized the dispatch as probably entirely unwarranted by the facts.

Americans can afford to take all statements regarding China of a decidedly partisan bias with much allowance. This still remains practically the only really disinterested nation that today has immediate dealings with the Chinese empire. We must remain so, if at all possible. The construction placed on the language of Secretary Hay in stating that a certain line of conduct on the part of the Chinese authorities would be regarded by this government as "unfriendly" is entirely unwarranted. The language involves a mere statement of fact, and in its literal sense is true. It is only by the use of such language that the Chinese authorities can evidently be brought to an understanding of their duty to themselves and to their country. If they can be made to understand that the safety of the empire is more immediately dependent on the good faith with which they treat American authority than on any other single circumstance they may yet avoid the worst dangers which attend upon their position.

The next few days will determine much as to the future of China and the Chinese people. Nothing can avert the worst consequences should such sentiments as those represented by the speeches of the German emperor and the dispatch of the London Times correspondent be allowed to prevail. It is only by the United States continuing in the course it has thus far followed and insisting, as it does insist, that this country must be put in communication with its representative in Pekin that the Chinese authorities may be able to save themselves and their people from the wrath of the powers. If there is the slightest wavering on the part of the imperial authorities from absolute good faith the consequences are not unlikely to be fatal.

THE TRUE ISSUE.

The proposal for the amendment of the Goebel law in Kentucky is being received with some expressions of doubt as to the sincerity of the Democrats in their desire to relieve the law of its most objectionable features. But there can be no question seriously raised as to the entire sincerity of the present officials of Kentucky in desiring to have the law changed so as to render the election boards wholly nonpartisan bodies. At no period since the first serious controversy grew out of the Goebel law have the Democrats hesitated in the expression of their willingness to secure such changes in the law as to place it out of the power of any election body to do wrong under its provisions.

Not one in one hundred of those who denounce the Goebel law understands even its main provisions. It is little worse in actual operation than any other election law now in existence, or that ever prevailed either in Kentucky or elsewhere which was designed to give a partisan advantage to those under whose auspices it was designed to be executed. At least on one occasion when the majority of the board declared its unwillingness to assume any judicial functions, and gave the certificates of election to those entitled to them on the face of the returns, Republicans were willing to accept all the advantages under the law which that refusal offered to them. It was not until a partisan majority of the legislature decided to award the several offices to the present incumbents that the real enormity of the Goebel law impressed itself on the Republican understanding in Kentucky and elsewhere.

The law is a pernicious enactment as it stands. All enactments which have any tendency whatever to encourage or facilitate the practice of fraud in connection with the ballot box are wrong and should be condemned. There was no public sentiment in Kentucky when the law was enacted which made its unfairness as plain as it has become since. That those in power have taken the promptest steps available to secure the amendment of the law is the best evidence of their good faith that can be offered.

There can be no issue made on that law in the prevailing campaign if it is relieved of all its objectionable features. The rancor which attaches to Kentucky politics should be allayed at the earliest possible moment. If the campaign could be made to turn on the readiness of either side to secure the enactment and enforcement of such laws as would put an end to the practice of carrying firearms, and of adjusting personal and political quarrels at the muzzle of the revolver and shot gun, then a serious gain would be made in the cause of good government, and the state of Kentucky would be materially the gainer in all that relates to its good repute. Until it gets rid of its reputation as the home of the political assassin and the hotbed of private and political vendetta, there is little to be gained by the success either of Republicans or Democrats.

With the Goebel law properly amended there is no question of paramount importance that can be settled as the result of the election save the one as to whether the social conditions which lead inevitably to murder and bloodshed are to be stamped out of existence. No party which will not commit itself to such a policy has any particular claim upon the public favor in Kentucky.

ONLY HONEST LABELS NEEDED.

For several months Chicago has witnessed attempts to prosecute dealers in oleomargarine, and the proceedings have generally been like others followed elsewhere in dealing with the same business. Both sides have been more or less absurd in their contentions, and the delay in settling the questions at issue has not been evidence that the law in the premises is defective so much as it testifies to a successful effort to avoid the application of law.

On the side of the makers of bogus butter hardly anything is heard but the claim that the product is absolutely harmless and really wholesome. Taking these claims as a basis they persistently allege persecution and are inclined to pose as martyrs.

On the side of the public officers is generally noticed an emphatic denial of the claims set forth by the other side, and it is made rather plain that the purpose of most prosecution is to destroy the oleo industry altogether.

When a case shaped along these lines comes before a judge who knows anything about law the result is a farce. The blame rests more on the side of the public officers, for they are in the majority of cases attempting to accomplish something unconstitutional. They cannot compel the bogus butter factories to shut down, because it is a legitimate business, as such things go under the law, and the proof that oleo is itself a menace to the public health has not yet been produced. In view of the fact that all of the power and skill of the agricultural department are directed against bogus butter, the absence of such proof is significant. It is presumptive evidence that the product is not a menace to consumers.

But it does not follow that the people are anxious to buy and consume oleo in preference to the product of the dairy. In fact, the Globe does not believe they are even willing to do so. They buy it thinking they are getting real butter, and this constitutes a fraud regardless of whether the imitation of cow butter is so exact as to deceive the taste. The makers of oleo are emphatic in their belief that the people would rather eat their product, at a saving of several cents a pound, than real butter, and, as before stated, they also claim equal purity with the product of the dairy. In the face of this it is strange they show so little disposition to label their goods in such a way that the person who actually eats it will know what he is eating, but it is a great deal stranger that the officers of the law and dairy interests generally do not rest their case entirely on such labeling and let impossible prosecution go. Perhaps the makers of bogus butter believe what they say in behalf of it, and perhaps they would be willing to submit their case to the consumer on the label test if there were not a question of profit involved. It is doubtless true that bogus butter when sold as "choice dairy" is slightly lower in price than the genuine, but it is also true that it would be much cheaper if sold for what it is. Even with the public a willing purchaser of the product plainly labeled, a sacrifice of 2 or 3 cents a pound would hardly be welcome to the makers, and for this reason alone they may be expected to evade the label requirement wherever it exists and to dodge the question of labeling in discussion elsewhere.

It is apparent that public prosecutors have been promoting the desires of the oleo manufacturers by allowing such evasion to go on while they chase the impossible object of confiscating private property and suppressing legitimate business. Strip the subject of the superfluous and the impracticable and let the same effort be directed toward thorough and honest labeling. This would place squarely before the people the question which they prefer, cow butter or the imitation. The Globe thinks the cow would win out, and the winning could be accomplished in a small fraction of the time it would require under the methods now pursued in prosecuting oleo makers.

GLOBE GLANCES.

There was never a better time for Eastern farmers to locate in Minnesota. We have as good land as any in the Union, good markets and a farmers' institute system not equaled in any state.

—o—

Occasionally we read of scientific theories as to the danger of starvation to the human race because the production of food does not keep pace with the increase of population. Now comes Nikola Tesla, who claims that he has discovered a method to electrically gather nitrogen from the air in salable form and quantity.

—o—

The demand for rubber is increasing so rapidly that manufacturers are sending out explorers in parts of South America to look up new forests of rubber trees. And Brazil and Chili are encouraging the cultivation of the rubber tree.

—o—

"The world is bound to profit by the broadening life of the women of today," says Gilbert Parker, the writer, in an address to the Canadian Historical society. "We have women helping us in the world and blessing us in the home."

—o—

While we are growing on this side of the international boundary line our Canadian neighbors exhibit the undeniable existence of unexampled prosperity. The expansion of Canadian traffic in the last four years is the greatest in any equal period in the history of the Dominion.

—o—

Tams Bixby has been excused from his $5,000 government job long enough to take charge of the Republican campaign in this state. He will draw his salary just the same from the government surplus.

—o—

The oldest incorporated city in the country is Albany, N. Y. The largest city is New York. For quiet, restful picturesqueness and general beauty St. Paul is No. 1.

—o—

A recent copy of the Commercial Advertiser, of Honolulu, contained an advertisement asking for a competent ratcatcher to take charge of rat catching in the city of Honolulu, for which position a salary of $150 a month was offered.

—o—

Today, Aug. 4, is the ninth day of the month of Ab in the Jewish calendar, and is notable in that church as being the anniversary of the fast commemorating the destruction of Jerusalem.

—o—

The belief is growing in all official circles that the Chinese situation will be closed up without a general war. However, troops are going to China just the same.

—o—

The cost of the war in the Philippine islands would have established irrigation plants enough in the arid states of the West to have reclaimed more fertile acres in our own hospitable climate than there are in the entire Philippines.

—o—

The Frazier river fishermen in British Columbia attempted to drive away the Indians and Japanese engaged in the same work. In a day or two after rioting began the military was in charge of affairs, and peace was quickly established. We could afford to follow the example of our British neighbors with advantage in this respect of enforcing the law.

—o—

We have not heard anything lately of Ignatius Donnelly's troglodite cavorting over the country, playfully crushing the life out of civil liberty. Perhaps it is waiting for the weather to get cooler.

—o—

Clay county, Mo., claims the distinction of having only one Republican voter. His name is Joseph Chidester, and he lives at Lynden. His was the only Republican vote cast in the county at the last three presidential elections.

—o—

Jay Gould disliked public notice and avoided crowds and meetings. He was very domestic in his habits. His children manage to get into print enough, however. Anna is especially conspicuous, but not as creditably as her sister, Helen. George is out for congress, and Howard gets his name into the papers pretty regularly.

—o—

The whirligig of time makes singular changes. In 1863 Gen. Chaffee, now in command of the American troops in China, was a sergeant of a company in a division commanded by Maj. Gen. Wilson, who is now a subordinate under Chaffee.

—o—

Today is the 408th anniversary of the sailing from Palos, Spain, in 1492, of Columbus on his first voyage of discovery.

AT THE GRAND.

Even the hot weather has not interfered to any extent with the excellent patronage of the Valentine stock company at the Grand. The "Two Orphans," with its pathos, its love interest, its elaborate costuming and magnificent scenery all combine to make it one of the best productions of the summer season. For the matinee today a particularly large sale is reported.

Commencing Sunday night the Valentine stock company will present for the first half of next week "Lady Windermere's Fan," a story of much dramatic interest and is promised to be well cast by the Valentine company, and will undoubtedly be one of the hits of their engagement.

OPINIONS OF EDITORS.

Applying the Salve to Tom.

N. Y. Sun.

Blacklist Tom Reed, formerly of Maine, now of New York? Why, if any person were to undertake to write his name down among the unworthy, the very ink would refuse to flow and any self-respecting piece of paper would reject the attempted outrage.

Unjust Discrimination.

Chicago Chronicle.

The prosecution of Rathbone constitutes unjust discrimination. A public office is a private snap in the party to which Mr. Rathbone belongs. He is getting the worst of it.

Disgusted With the Mountebank.

Atlanta Journal.

The inordinate vanity of Roosevelt has disgusted many persons who have kept track of his performances both before and since his nomination for the vice presidency.

One of the Czar's Advantages.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Of course, if the committee is going to ignore Tom Reed he cannot be called on for campaign contributions.

Not a Volunteer.

Philadelphia Times.

It does not appear, however, that Thomas B. Reed has applied for a job as spellbinder.

TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR.

Its Altitude.

Baltimore American.

"Ah!" enthused Mr. Frotheigh, "Ah! And so you are going to the mountains for the summer. Do you not find it grand there? Is it not inspiring? Is it not evident to you that high above the mountains, those grim sentinels of nature, there is something that touches the heart of man?"

"It is," growled Mr. Sourdop. "The hotel bill always goes much higher than the mountains."

Local Color.

Philadelphia North American.

"Our correspondent is a little mixed in his atmosphere," said the news editor. "He says the allies in China have taken another kopje."

"Make it a native laundry," said the chief.

Depends on the Point of View.

Chicago Post.

"It will depends on the point of view," he said reflectively.

"What do you mean?" she asked.

"Well, by way of illustration," he answered, "there's Mrs. Jones next door, who sings all day long. Looking at it from one point of view we say 'Happy woman!' and from another 'Unhappy neighbors!'"

Saw.

Detroit Journal.

The shades of night were descending at a top when there passed through an Alpine village a youth, bearing a banner with this curious device:

"The Truth is Mighty!"

A maiden saw him and gave him the laugh.

"Of course you don't expect to cut much ice with that old saw!" she sang out, in a loud, rancous voice.

The youth was chagrined, doubtless having expected to be asked to rest his weary head upon some old thing or other.

LITERARY NOTES.

"North Carolina Mountain Sketches," by Mary Nelson Carter, shortly to be published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, is a record of the friendly visits paid by a lady to some of the poor whites in that state.

Under the title of "Northern Georgia Sketches," a volume of short dialect stories from the pen of Mr. Will N. Harben, is announced for early publication by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

The third edition of "A Friend of Caesar," by William Stearns Davis, was issued on July 30. As a first novel by a very young man such a reception may fairly be called remarkable. Critics have classed this story as a Pagan counterpart to "Quo Vadis," and have compared it with Canon Farrar's famous book also. In reality, however, it stands alone in its treatment of the human side of the last days of the Roman republic. The Macmillan company have a fourth edition in preparation.

The possibilities of the "Animal Story" are remarkably well known by Mr. W. A. Fraser in his new tales, entitled "Mooswa of the Boundaries," stories of Rod, the boy and the fur-bearing animals of the Northwest, which will appear in The Saturday Evening Post of Sept. 1.

PROF. SMITH IN EUROPE

TELLS OF THE PLEASANT TRIP UP THE ELBE RIVER TO HAMBURG

FEATURES IN GERMAN LIFE

Enduring Nature of Man's Work and Beautiful Regard for Homes —No War Excitement Visible Anywhere.

Special correspondence St. Paul Globe.

BERLIN, July 11.—The sea voyage was a long one and from Cherbourg to Cook's Haven, a rather trying one. In the first place three-fourths of the passengers landed at Cherbourg, and as the gayest and jolliest were among them the ship seemed wonderfully quiet after they were gone. It is true that from Cherbourg to Dover the voyage was charming. The channel was smooth, and the great number of vessels that we passed constantly attracted our attention. We passed Dover late in the afternoon and were fairly in the North sea before we retired. When we awoke we found it raining and throughout the day there were mist, fog, rain and wind. A number suffered from sea sickness, and there were loud murmurs of dissatisfaction with the ship, its arrangement, cooking, service, etc., all, however, owing to mal de mere.

We made the journey from the mouth of the Elbe to Hamburg on a tender, and as the day was singularly clear and bright we found thousands of objects to interest us, after our long absence from land. The surface of the Elbe shone like a mirror, and we passed hundreds of vessels, some going out to sea, and others returning to Hamburg. Along the river, as we neared the city were many bathing resorts, and some good towns. Everything was charmingly picturesque to Americans. The splendid homes of the wealthy on the hillsides were architecturally attractive, and the grounds were so arranged and cared for that it was apparent that the residents were in the full enjoyment of all that money could procure. Hamburg was reached at noon, and having successfully passed the custom house we dined at the Victoria and shortly started for Berlin, which we reached on yesterday afternoon. The weather is perfect and the trains are made so comfortable that we had nothing to do but to enjoy the scenery about us. Everywhere were evidences of German thrift and comfort and the fields seemed to yield a good harvest.

This land is intensely interesting to every American. It may be that a far away feeling of kinship had something to do with it, but we felt as if we were in a land where people thought, acted, believed, and in general took the view of life, in common with us. The American passengers familiarly greeted all as we passed and in return received a salute or a cheery salutation. There was good will manifested by every one. Unlike American cities Berlin offers many attractions in the immediate neighborhood of its central railway station. It is but a short distance to the column of victory, the houses of parliament, Brandenberg Gate, and above all, the Thiergarten and the Zoological garden. On our way to our hotel we were driven along one of the boulevards bordering this splendid park, unexcelled by any that we have ever visited. We have now driven through all its thoroughfares; have seen all the animals in the Zoological garden; have heard the great military bands play in the latter, delighting thousands of visitors; have seen hundreds of children playing in the sand provided for them; have looked upon the statuary and so far as we could have comprehended and appreciated this magnificent feature of a great and beautiful city, but we feel that we cannot adequately describe it. Many of your readers have seen these places and they can understand my embarrassment.

Two things in German life impress the most indifferent observer and profoundly affect the student of sociology. The first is the massive and enduring nature of all the works of man. The houses, public works, indeed all improvements appear to be built for all time. There is no intimation that the condition of affairs in state, church, society or the home will change. No expedients are resorted to, and the clear meaning of it all is, "this is our land, for us, and for our children forever." The magnificent architecture of Berlin is utterly unlike the sky-scraping kind now in vogue in America, and will remain intact when the seamed and cracked walls of Chicago's Masonic Temple have fallen into ruins. It's like the character of the people, sturdy, sensible, enduring.

The second noticeable trait in German nations is the beautiful regard for the home, everywhere expressed. The humblest cottage is wonderfully neat, and while it is possible that squalor and filth exist somewhere the traveler does not see it. When I think of the disregard of appearances in America, how farm houses are allowed to tumble down, and farm premises to be encumbered with weeds and dirt, I can but wish that we could emulate the people of this country. This same feeling is expressed far more strongly in their relations among the several members of the household. The people work hard, and have not vacations as in America, but they find in their love for children and for parents, brothers and sisters the highest possible form of enjoyment. There is no foolish sentiment, no excessive manifestation, but kindness, gentleness, above all sincere affection characterize the conduct of all members of the household. I am writing of what I have heretofore seen in Germany rather than what I now see, although this strongly confirms my previous experience. The love of fatherland and the love of home form largely the character, and control the life of the German. And so long as these dominate the nature of the people the empire is safe. A nation whose people are without homes or love of homes cannot endure.

Speaking of strength and power in German affairs reminds me of the matchless group of statuary commemorating the Franco-German war placed directly in front of the emperor's palace. "The old emperor" is mounted upon horseback, and is a heroic figure. About the base are four mighty lions that attract and hold the interest of the observer. The one on the right and at the back of the emperor is tranquilly sleeping, the next one is rousing out of his slumber with a wild roar, as if he had been disturbed by some unwarranted interference, the nature of which he did not fully comprehend; the third has discovered the full extent of the danger, and with frenzy, ferocity and unrestrained anger in every muscle and feature, is uttering an awful roar of hate and vengeance; while the fourth lion is making the terrible leap. The group is grandly suggestive of the spirit of that war and of the nature of the people. Any French official desiring "to avenge the wrongs of 1871" should look upon this group before arousing the mighty beast now slumbering so quietly.

There is no war excitement here. I know no more of Chinese affairs that I did when I left New York, and the daily paper is not seen in the hands of any one except occasionally. The Germans are quite as well informed as are our own people, but you never see them encumbered with immense issues of the daily paper (consisting of seventy-five or more sheets). Nor do you find men reading as they walk, or while attending to business, or eating dinner. Newsboys do not go about "crying out" extras every hour or two; nor do they race and clamor for purchasers at any hour of the day. Everything is managed quietly and with much dignity.

I have spoken of these well known traits, not because I have fancied that your readers were ignorant of them, but because it is well to remind our restless, feverish people that only in repose are there rest, prosperity, happiness, and that the immense waste of energy and of good living and good feeling that Americans constantly indulge can be overcome only by a return to lines of primitive conduct such as are followed here, if, indeed, they be primitive.

Mr. Louis Nash and his brother left the ship at Cherbourg, and were greatly missed by the remaining passengers. The night before reaching Cherbourg Louis Nash had a programme arranged for the benefit of the seaman's orphanage, which passed off very well indeed. He was the most sought after man on shipboard. His songs, jokes, stories and general good humor were highly appreciated, and he made more friends perhaps than any other passenger. He went directly to Paris. We are going south to Oberammergau, and to Italy, under conduct of Mr. Naylor, of Kenosha, Wis. —A. J. Smith.

IN ST. PAUL SOCIETY

The Eighth ward branch of the Woman's Civic league met Thursday afternoon with Mrs. George Mehl, 324 Charles street. This branch of the league has but recently organized. It is composed of twenty-five women residing in the ward. Yesterday there was an election of officers which resulted as follows: Chairman, Mrs. David Ramaley; vice chairman, Mrs. Rebecca Caines; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. H. C. Sachse.

W. R. Johnson, county auditor, addressed the meeting yesterday on "The Strength of Organization." His address was followed by a discussion convening the improvement of approaches to Como park. An effort will be made by the Civic league as a whole to make these approaches sightly. The Eighth ward branch will meet again in two weeks.

* * *

The Somerset branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, will hold its annual meeting Monday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. There will be an election of officers and the annual reports of the superintendents of departments. Superintendents for the coming year will be appointed and delegates will be chosen to represent the union at the state convention, which will be held in Mankato, Aug. 28 to 31, and also at prison Sunday, Aug. 19, when the white ribboners will hold services at Stillwater.

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The marriage of Miss Rose J. Sikorski, of Winona, to Frank A. Skorczewski, of St. Paul, took place Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock in Stanislaus Catholic church, Rev. Joseph Cleminski officiating.

The bridal couple were attended by Missess Theresa Sikorski, sister of the bride; Pauline Skorczewski and John Skorczwski and Gus Cheslickp.

Immediately after the ceremony the bridal couple and their friends repaired to the bride's home, at 366 East Second street, where a wedding supper was enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Skorczwski left for an extended Eastern trip, after which they will be at home to their friends in St. Paul, where the groom is in the dry goods business.

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Mrs. C. A. Weyerhaeuser, of Little Falls, has announced the engagement of her sister, Miss Moon, of Duluth, to E. P. Towne, a young attorney of that city. Miss Moon has a large acquaintance in St. Paul, having lived here formerly. She is a daughter of D. H. Moon.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Chapin, daughter of A. B. Chapin, of the St. Louis Lumber company, to Mr. Ferguson, of West Superior.

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Mrs. George Kenyon, of Summit avenue, will entertain informally at dinner Saturday evening. Following the dinner the guests will drive to the Town and Country club house.

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The board of managers of the Babies' home will meet Monday morning at the home on Lincoln avenue.

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A euchre party will be given Thursday, Aug. 9, at the residence of Mrs. N. Z. Friend, 245 East Tenth street, for the benefit of the Infants' home.

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J. D. McDermott and Miss Maud Hart, of St. Paul, were married at Hastings yesterday, by Stephen Newell, Esq.

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Mrs. Brandt, of Kittson place, is entertaining her two nieces, Miss Estella Evans, of Bellevue, Io., and Miss Bertha Sterns, of Kansas City, Mo.

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The Marshall Avenue Junior Croquet club, composed of Misses Irma Radcliffe, Ivy Block, Vera and Grace Robertson and Master Jim Block, chaperoned by Misses Sadie and Bessie Radcliffe, spent Friday at Lake Como.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schlick Jr. and two children, of Dayton avenue, will leave shortly for Carlsbad, Germany, on account of Mr. Schlick's health. They will spend several weeks abroad.

Miss Nellie B. Hope, of Dayton avenue, is visiting at Deerwood, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Richardson, of Duluth.

Mrs. John E. King, of College avenue, is in Chicago.

Miss Alice Rhodes, of Holly avenue, is the guest of Miss Clark at Chisaga lake.

Miss Shandrew, of Ashland avenue, is entertaining Miss Baldwin, of Cleveland, O.

The Misses Read, of Milwaukee, who have been the guests of Mrs. Albert P. Moss, of Selby avenue, will return home today.

Mrs. Van Kirk, of Dayton avenue, and her guest, Miss Alice Smith, of Detroit, Mich., are at Eden Prairie.

Mrs. Emerson, Miss Stephenson, Miss Timberlake and Miss Taylor have returned from Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Ricketts, of Charleston, Ill., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ricketts, of Fairmount avenue.

Miss Rothschild, of Wisconsin, is the guest of Mrs. Harry Rothschild, of Marshall avenue.

Mrs. Sidney H. Reeves, of Pleasant avenue, will spend the remainder of the summer in Iowa.

Mrs. Francis A. French and Miss Gibson, of Selby avenue, are taking a river trip to St. Louis.

Miss Margaret Quirk, of Milwaukee, has been the guest the past two weeks of Miss Mamie E. Geary, Columbia street.

Mrs. R. I. Farrington, of Ashland avenue, is at Minnetonka for six weeks.

Rev. and Mrs. Morrison and family, of East Twelfth street, are spending a fortnight at Taylor's Falls.

Mrs. E. A. McClintie and Miss Grace McClintie left last evening for Portland, Or.

Mrs. Rukard Hurd and her guest, Mrs. Harris, will go to Mount Clements this week.

Mrs. W. H. Canning, of Virginia avenue, is entertaining Miss Rudolph, of New York.

The Misses Hoffman, of Ashland avenue, are entertaining the Misses Lorette and Elizabeth Mahoney, of Galena, Ill.

Mrs. Horace Lamb, of Laurel avenue, and Miss Jessie Lamb, of Kansas City, will go to Chicago this week.

Mrs. Warren Upham, of the Genesee, will spend Sunday at Northfield.

Miss Lillian Maguire will spend August with friends in Winnipeg and Rat Portage.

Mrs. C. E. Stone, of Crocus hill, is visiting in Duluth.

Wint Browne, of Portland avenue, returned yesterday from a three weeks' visit to Montreal.

Mrs. P. N. Doudel, of Pleasant avenue, is the guest of the Misses McDonald, of Faribault.

Mrs. and Miss Montgomery, of Superior, were guests of Mrs. C. D. Robertson the past week.

Mrs. Viola E. Pettingill and children and Miss Zenzius, of Selby avenue, are visiting Mrs. J. L. Pettingill, of La Crosse, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. M. McKenna and Mr. and Mrs. M. Flanagan, of Dayton's bluff, spent Thursday with Mrs. Flanagan's parents at Lake Elmo.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Elsinger, of Summit avenue, have returned from an Eastern trip, via the great lakes.

Miss Haisley, of Summit avenue, will go out to the lake today to spend a few days.

PREFERRED YELLOW DOG

CAPT. MAHAN DID NOT THINK HE COULD VOTE FOR A DEMOCRAT

RATHER WARM SMOKE SOCIAL

Executive Committee of State Democrats to Meet—More Politics From the State Field.

"Years ago it was said that it was better to vote for a good yellow dog than a Democrat. And that is the way I feel today. I have voted for six presidents and have never cast my ballot for a Democrat," averred Capt. Mahan in his talk before the Roosevelt Republican club at the Merchants' last night.

The occasion of Capt. Mahan's strictures on the Democratic party was what was termed a smoke social. More beer and wine, however, was in evidence than smoke, and some very young men who attended the blowout went home feeling dizzy and sick.

But few of these present had reached their majority, and the affair was scarcely to be reckoned as of political importance, except that it was addressed by several speakers whose remarks were, some of them noted, characterized by malice and absence of argument or logic.

Congressman F. C. Stevens, the speaker of the evening, exploded a quantity of fireworks, handed out some blue light to the grand old party, and occupied an hour. The Republican party was, he said, the only political organization caable of upholding the honor and credit of this country. At the mention of Roosevelt's name, however, hats and beer mugs went into the air.

Thomas Cochran confined himself to facts. Williams and Kent executed a song and dance turn, and musical numbers were given by Messrs. Dellafield, Ryder, Caldwell and W. J. Tompins.

A business meeting preceded the social session. Hugh T. Halbert, of the executive committee, reported an amendment to the constitution calling for a commanding officer and marching battalion. The names of the following officers were presented, and elected by the meeting: Noyes C. Robinson, major; Company A, Capt. Clarence Bunker, First Lieutenant W. P. Trowbridge; Company B, Capt. George Bookstaver, First Lieutenant H. Cowling; Company C, Capt. Theodore Griggs, First Lieutenant Frank Bancroft.

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The executive committee of the Minnesota Educational association gave a beef steak supper last evening in honor of President C. S. Mitchell, of Alexandria, who recently entertained the committee at his home.

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William E. Curtis, Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record, passed through St. Paul in company with his son yesterday, en route home. Mr. Curtis has been in the Black hills country for the last ten days.

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United States Senator Cushman K. Davis will take a hand in the campaign. He has accepted an invitation to deliver two speeches in Maine during September, and another in Chicago later in the month. He will also make a number of campaign speeches in Minnesota.

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Next Thursday the executive committee of the state Democratic central committee will meet in St. Paul and formulate preliminary plans for the campaign. The reform press bureau will be continued, with increased service, but it is not known who will succeed George S. Canfield, who is the new secretary of the state committee.

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The Minneapolis Journal of last night says: "Nothing less than amazing was the confidence and enthusiasm exhibited by the members of the new Democratic state central committee gathered in St. Paul yesterday. They claimed about everything in sight. Old timers say that they never saw such a confident crowd of Democrats together. The election of Lind last time, the possession of a war chest fairly well filled with treasure, the completion of an excellent organization, general confidence in L. A. Rosing as a chief of staff, calm belief in the invincibility of Commander-in-Chief Lind, devotion to Bryan—all these combine to make the committeemen confident of the outcome of the campaign even to the point of boastfulness. As the Republican committee evinced equal confidence in the outcome at its recent meeting, it is apparent that someone is bound to be sadly and bad