

GLOBE'S TELEPHONE CALLS.

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The St. Paul Globe

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS.

Entered at Postoffice at St. Paul, Minn., as Second-Class Matter.

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Table with columns: By Carrier, 1 mo, 6 mos, 12 mos. Rates for Daily only, Daily and Sunday, Sunday.

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Table with columns: By Mail, 1 mo, 6 mos, 12 mos. Rates for Daily only, Daily and Sunday, Sunday.

BRANCH OFFICES.

Minneapolis, F. D. Dibble, Agent, 417 Phoenix Building. New York, 10 Spruce St., Chas. H. Eddy in Charge.

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Table with columns: WASHINGTON, Sept. 30. Forecast for Monday and Tuesday. Includes temperature, wind, and precipitation data.

RIVER BULLETIN.

Danger Stage Change in St. Paul . . . . . 65

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

Table with columns: Station, 8 p. m. High, 8 p. m. Low. Lists temperatures for various locations like Battleford, Blomark, Calgary, etc.

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30. Arrived: Campania, Liverpool; Rotterdam, Rotterdam and Boulogne; Victor, Marseilles, Genoa and Naples; Mantova, Genoa and Naples; Glasgow, Glasgow; Liverpool, Liverpool; Barcelona, Barcelona; Hamburg, Hamburg; Bremen, Bremen; Karamania, Karamania; Minnehaha, New York for London.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

METROPOLITAN—"Oliver Goldsmith," 8:15. GRAND—"A Day and a Night," 8:15. STAR—"Broadway Burlesques," 8:15 and 8:30. Baseball at Lexington park. Lennon & Engineer's Society meets city hall 8 p. m.

MONDAY, OCT. 1, 1900.

EX-SPEAKER DARE'S BAD MEMORY.

The attempt to make political capital out of Van Sant's legislative record, is a sample of the desperation of his opponents. The only time that Mr. Van Sant was not in the legislature, he was speaker of the house, and the speaker is not expected to be absent from the legislature for an extended period.

PRACTICAL TRAINING FOR UNITED STATES CONSULS.

The university of Chicago will institute next spring, a course of special study intended for the benefit of young men who aspire to serve their country in the foreign consular service. The example of the university in this matter might be followed with profit by other educational institutions.

service of any value. Too often consular reports consist mainly of useless generalities and idle tattle, when information requiring expert knowledge and observation is desired.

No matter how much political acuteness an Ohio or Indiana county committeeman may have exhibited, and no matter how valuable his political services may have been to some Indiana congressman or senator, it is simply useless and absurd to appoint him United States consul at Manchester, England, unless he has a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of textile fabrics; or to appoint him consul at Lyons, France, unless he is practically acquainted with the manufacture of silk, and can speak and read the French language.

The University of Chicago can aid intending candidates for consular appointments, to fit themselves for prospective consular positions, to a certain extent. A knowledge of the methods employed in the consular service may be important and modern languages may be taught. In the technical department, a rudimentary and theoretical knowledge of the different lines of manufacture can be imparted, and will equip the prospective consul with enough information to prevent him appearing as a complete dunce, when he makes his debut as a commercial representative of Uncle Sam, but no college training or private tutelage or cramming can make him a practical expert whose services to his country will be of substantial value.

Solid work and actual experience in the field of his labors can alone make competent consular officials, and a young man who enters the service should be compelled to serve an apprenticeship to the business and receive promotion according to his merit and intelligence. Until such a plan is adopted the consular service will remain a refuge for trayed politicians, and a soft snap for the incompetent portages of influential bosses.

Never has an active, intelligent, reliable consular service been so urgently required by the country as at present. Commercial expansion has increased the necessity for such a service and forced the question of its improvement upon the business men of the United States, and when congress sees fit to deal with the consular question in a business-like way, the commercial interests of the country will be benefited to an extent which only the manufacturing exporters alone recognize the extent.

THE CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

Whether well or ill-founded, the conviction prevails generally throughout the world that the Austrian empire is moribund, and that the only force which preserves the national autonomy is the personal efforts of the reigning monarch. The place in which that great empire is being forced in international movements seems to further suggest the correctness of this view. Austria is no longer a great force in the affairs of the world, such as she once was. Yet no one will say that the races which make up the Austrian nationality are in any sense decadent, or that the empire does not possess all the requirements to a great, prosperous and powerful nation.

Why, then, is it that Austria is looked upon almost universally as going to decay, and as destined before long to take its place among the races like Spain and Portugal, which have dropped out of the race for national supremacy? The answer is embodied in the one word, disunion. Only last summer the strange and disgraceful spectacle was witnessed in the Austrian diet of the members of the opposition engaging themselves in the blowing of horns, the beating of tin pans, the blowing of whistles, and the ringing of bells, creating an absolute pandemonium for hours in succession, in the effort to prevent the transaction of the business of parliament. Nothing short of the dissolution of the body could put an end to it; and it became necessary on the part of the ministry, after a council of war, to awaken the venerable emperor after midnight in order to bring the unseemly scene to an end by dissolution.

There is nothing behind such scenes save the influence of racial bitterness nursed by the influence of an unhealthy political activity which apparently suffices to render responsible and highly trained Austrian statesmen little better in certain crises than so many brawling tavern politicians. All this foolish animosity and bitterness seems of late to have reached full head. Referring to the difficulty thus expressed by Austrian administrators in dealing with the national parliament, a well-informed writer has recently described existing conditions in Austria in the following terms: "Apart from these external demonstrations, the Austrian parliament has for the general-aid legislative work of a serious nature. It has been found necessary to pass most important enactments such as the budget and the decennial law, and an industrial law in the form of defensive measures. In the midst of an unexampled economic depression, commerce and traffic are languishing, and an industrial crisis has ensued which is crippling capital and paralyzing enterprise. Despite numerous natural advantages and the recently undoubted industrial capacity of the country, economic opportunities have been lost, exports have declined, internal consumption has decreased, and the house, once so flourishing, has become impoverished. Within two years the government has changed six times, while a great proportion of those eligible to the ministry have already been called to the helm in vain. All attempts to restore order, whether proceeding from the federal government or the several parties, have been futile. The destinies of the nation are involved in darkness and obscurity, and though the humblest citizen realizes that this situation cannot long continue, none has undertaken to indicate the way in which order may be constitutionally re-established."

The three great national divisions constituting the Austrian people are the Germans, the Hungarians and the Bohemians, or Czechs. Between these two latter there has existed intense feelings of racial ill will, which have been fomented most sedulously by the politicians who assume to lead each. There is no such radical disagreement there as in case or origin reaches down to the foundation of Austrian unity. The race instinct among both the Slav and the Germanic elements of Austrian society is very strong; but it does not find expression, even in the most exciting situations, in any spirit which seeks to compass the dissolution of the empire. What is known as the language ordinance, by which it was sought to reconquer the rights and preferences of the Czechs and the Germans to having the respective languages recognized

in the transaction of national concerns, seems to have greatly augmented the difficulty and intensified a bitterness which reflect not creditably by any means on either race.

It is truly a grave crisis which confronts the Austrian empire. But it is none the less one which can be remedied through mutual toleration on the part of the representatives of the two great ethnological divisions, the Germanic and the Slav, in the empire. The sense of union has found expression in so many ways, and the very nature of the disagreements is so far from indicating any deep-seated national desire on either side to promote Austrian disintegration, that it is safe to assume that the remedy will be found before the situation has become hopelessly aggravated.

But, if dissolution becomes inevitable, there seems to be a natural basis on which the constituent races will be drawn toward each other. That basis is laid in the very history of European races. The tendency toward national revival which has manifested itself at times during the past ten years may again assert itself in the case of the Austrian people. But, at least so far as national events have gone as yet, bitter as are the animosities aroused, it must be said that the door is not closed to an adjustment between the Austrian races which will enable that great nation to assume the place in international councils which the wealth of the country and the genius of its people entitle it to occupy.

THE PASSING OF THE BICYCLE CRAZE.

A notable feature of the summer season just past has been the marked decadence of the "bicycle craze," so-called. Many enthusiastic devotees of the wheel who in former seasons pedaled industriously for the mere love of the thing have abandoned their wheels or use them only occasionally. For the cyclist who rode for pleasure alone, the fad has lost its charm, and he has resumed once more the garb and manners of civilization.

But the bicycle has not disappeared, by any means. It has simply come to be regarded as a thing of practical, everyday use, and as such will probably remain. As a swift, convenient and economical method of locomotion for an individual it is unequalled. It enables collectors, city salesmen, canvassers and other whose business requires that they shall cover an extensive territory in their day's work, an inexpensive and convenient mode of locomotion, and it is far superior to a horse and buggy. For working people it is cheaper to ride a bicycle to and from their work than it is to pay street car fare, and, except when there is snow on the ground, they can be independent of the street car service.

The bicycle has made it possible for a workman to make his home in the innermost suburbs of a city, where his family can have plenty of room and pure air. It is therefore not at all probable that the bicycle will disappear, but it will be put to more rational uses.

The decline in the craze is marked by the figures given in the reports of the United States treasury department as to the exportation of bicycles for the past four years. In 1896 the bicycle exports were valued at \$1,838,012; in 1897 the value was \$7,095,223, which was high water mark for the craze; in 1898 the value was \$6,846,523; in 1899 it was \$6,758,831, and in 1900 it fell to \$3,551,025.

MONDAY GLOBE GLANCES.

Except for the promptness and efficiency of the fire department yesterday morning the Union block, with its score or more of industrial workers, now blackened ruin. The Globe has had occasion before this to compliment our fire boys, and we hope and believe the public will commend them in the country has a better department.

Two years ago today the first joint session of the American and Spanish peace commissioners was held in Paris.

American agriculture lost one of its oldest and most zealous and useful advocates by the death of a few days ago of William Saunders, who for thirty-eight years was superintendent of the experimental grounds of the agricultural department at Washington. He was especially interested in horticulture and many of the choicest fruits now grown in the United States were introduced by him. Fairmount park, Philadelphia, and the National cemetery at Gettysburg are proofs of his ability as a landscape gardener. He helped organize the national grange and was one of the founders of the department of agriculture. He was a prolific writer, and yet his death attracted no attention. There was no glamor nor political hurrah in his life. He was merely a good man.

Elections in England for members of parliament begin today and must close in the different districts before the 15th inst. The new parliament will assemble and proceed to transact business on Nov. 1. In the United States it takes six months to elect representatives of congress and nearly fourteen months after election before they meet.

Affairs are quiet in Pekin, but the Russian and Chinese authorities of China in the Northern provinces. Li Hung Chang and his associate princes are beginning to take charge of affairs in the making of settlements. It is reported that Italy will demand \$30,000,000 indemnity and the Vatican at Rome \$20,000,000 for the destruction of Catholic missions. It is believed that the allied fighting is practically over and the matter will now be settled by diplomacy, at which the Chinese are experts.

Today in the Catholic church is celebrated as the "Festival of the Rosary." The rosary, as is well known, is a series of prayers consisting of fifteen Pater Nosters and 150 Ave Marias, which, for the convenience of worshippers are counted on a string of beads. The festival was instituted by Pope Pius V. to implore the divine mercy in favor of the church and all the faithful, and return thanks for the aid conferred.

into three classes, according to their ability to get along together, and to give an island to itself. An animal hospital, part of the scheme. All ready expeditions are being fitted out to search for animals.

AT THE THEATERS.

Stuart Robson will open an engagement of three nights and Wednesday matinee at the Metropolitan on Monday tonight, presenting his latest and what is claimed to be his greatest success, the three-act comedy, "Oliver Goldsmith," the most recent production of the fertile pen of Augustus Thomas, author of "Alabama" and "Arizona." It is a dramatization of the life of Oliver Goldsmith, and shows him at the heights of his prosperity and in the deepest poverty, the successful man of letters, rich and famous, courted, flattered and feted, and the penniless author in the black garb, hounded and driven to the wall by remorseless creditors.

Mr. Robson, of course, appears in the title role, and it is to be the greatest characterization he has given to the stage since he created Bertie, the Lamb, in "The Henrietta." He is supported by a special cast, as follows: The characters are given in the order in which they will first appear.

Mr. Boswell . . . . . Mr. Beaumont Smith  
Mr. Puff . . . . . Mr. J. H. Hendon  
Roger, a servant . . . . . Mr. Walter Clews  
Catherine Horne . . . . . Miss Ellen Mortimer  
Mrs. Sarah Featherstone . . . . . Mrs. Sarah Featherstone

David Garrick . . . . . Mr. H. A. Weaver  
Captain Horne . . . . . Mr. Clifford Leigh  
Mr. Kendrick . . . . . Mr. Orlon Stevens  
Oliver Goldsmith . . . . . Mr. J. H. Hendon  
Property Man . . . . . Mr. Chas. Demmett  
Leader of Orchestra . . . . . Mr. M. R. Klein  
Promoter of the Opera . . . . . Mr. J. H. Hendon  
Mr. Coleman . . . . . Mr. Joseph P. Winter  
Tony Lumpkin . . . . . Mr. O. E. Hallam  
Mr. Drummond . . . . . Mr. J. H. Hendon

It is predicted that before many years it will be possible to moderate the heat of summer just as rapidly as the cold and winter is now regulated in houses by steam heat. In other words, that cold may be turned on at pleasure and a uniform temperature maintained in city dwellings all the year.

There is no happiness and peace and contentment in the world's markets. Peace is but a name for plenty in the purse and no happiness.

Oct. 1 is the anniversary of the birth of Capt. James Wadsworth. He was mortally wounded in the memorable contest between the English frigate Shannon and the American frigate Chesapeake, which was fought on Sept. 1, 1813, as he was being carried below after he fell that he uttered that famous command: "Don't give up the ship." His death brought dismay and the ship surrendered.

The Christian Endeavor World is in a recent issue discussing the question of liquor. It says: "Does our war department mean to carry official liquor selling to our soldiers into China? To fill the ranks of our army with such a vile, swarming American soldiers, whose bestial passions have been fired by alcohol dealt out in regimental canteens, is to dishonor the flag and to bring dishonor to the name of America. It is to furnish the hopeful and industrious with influence for poor, groping China."

"He prayeth best who loveth best  
All things both great and small;  
For the dear God who loveth us,  
He made and loveth all."

This thought so tersely put in verse by the poet Coleridge, who, in connection with "loving thy neighbor" from many thousand pulpits yesterday, is not produced by any of the nations of the world, civilized or savage.

There is a vigorous American industrial campaign in progress in England. London, with its American manufacturers, promoters, and the various of the Yankee commercial army of invasion. The bankers talk about the invasion of American gold. In Sheffield it is the invasion of American steel. In Cardiff the mine owners tell of the invasion of American coal (literally "coals to Newcastle"); at the rate tracks bookmakers' bets are being made on the victory of American jockeys and trainers. And no ships of war and soldiers are needed to get and maintain the trade of the world.

The first practical working system of wireless telegraphy is now in operation in the Hawaiian Islands. These little territories of ours are separated from each other by the deep sea of the Pacific; on every side of each island, after a short shelving beach the water takes a depth unknown elsewhere, hence the difficulty to connect the islands by cable. The Hawaiian Islands are now being connected by a series of cables, and also placed in all steamers plying between the islands so that they can send or receive messages while at sea.

During the last fiscal year there was a total of 25,546 patents granted, including 1,600 new inventions. There were 1,600 new patents granted in 1899, and 1,600 in 1900. The number of patents granted in 1898 was 19,083. The total receipts of the office were \$1,353,223, and the total expenditure \$1,248,000, leaving a surplus of \$105,223, which was passed to the treasury.

A Chicago man has patented a shoe to fasten to the rear of a horse. It has a fan to blow hot or cold air. A Boston man has patented a medicated hat band.

STORIES OF THE STREET.

He was in a state verging on collapse. A friendly lamp post, firmly planted on the sidewalk, was leaning over him. Instead of a maze of tracks that the distance seemed to twine and wriggle as if in ghoulish glee surrounded him.

It was 8 o'clock last evening and the street was dark and deserted. A man in a top hat and a woman in a long dress were walking down the street. The man was talking to the woman and she was laughing. They were both very happy.

No talk of the street. A man in a top hat and a woman in a long dress were walking down the street. The man was talking to the woman and she was laughing. They were both very happy.

Home he goes like a carrier pigeon, and the advantage he would have over his big brother in time of war is obvious.

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HAY AND MCKINLEY.

Break Between the Secretary and President on Foreign Policy. Boston Special New York World.

The Globe's special correspondent publishes a story indicating that there has been a serious break between Secretary of State John Hay and President McKinley. Secretary Hay is in robust health, but apparently is taking no part in the important diplomatic work in which the government is concerned. He has been at Lake Sunapee, N. H., two months and today he will remain the remainder of the month at least. The Globe's article is dated Lake Sunapee, N. H., and in part says:

"Col. Hay is obviously resting and commencing with Nature. He is giving himself over to brain and body to court recreation, care free, and hampered by no thought of diplomatic precedent, for he goes where and when he pleases. He has no foreign policy to weary his brain, no intricate questions of America's answer to Germany's note or to England's ultimatum, no congress his attention by day and keep him awake, restless and distracted by night.

GLOBE'S CIRCULATION LAST WEEK

Table showing circulation figures for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, Sept. 24-30, 1900.

(Advertisers are reminded that the respective circulations of the week-day and Sunday Globe are largely separate propositions, that of the Sunday being smaller in the rural parts than the week-day edition, and larger in St. Paul and near-by cities and towns.)

THE PROOF IS READY.

The Globe's circulation statement is not accompanied by an affidavit, and for the reason that few advertisers do not realize that any person who will make a willfully fraudulent statement will scarcely scruple to swear to its accuracy. Instead of parading an affidavit, the Globe invites any one and every one interested to, at any time, make a full scrutiny of its circulation lists and records and to visit its press and mailing departments to check and keep tab on the number of papers printed and the disposition made of the same.

THE ADVERTISER'S RIGHTS.

The advertiser is clearly entitled to all the Globe offers—just as much so as is the buyer of any tangible commodity to the weighing, counting or measuring of the same in his own or representative's presence. Advertisers are being swindled every day in the year by fraudulent representations of advertising mediums, through the "circulation liar," and no place more so than right here in St. Paul. They have it easily within their power to effectively protect themselves by simply insisting upon having, in every case, fair and reasonable privileges; similar to those offered by the Globe. Obviously, the representations of any advertising medium declining to concede such privileges should receive grave "consideration."

THE ELECTORAL VOTE 1896.

Table showing electoral vote results for 1896, including columns for Republican, Democrat, and Electors.

MISS DAISY LEITER.

Home From India, Admits That She Killed a Big Wild Boar. New York Journal.

Radiantly beautiful as ever, and with the glow of health upon her cheeks, Daisy Leiter, accompanied by her mother, returned from abroad on the Oceanic. As she tripped lightly down the gangplank, attired in a heliotrope gown, with that to match, she was a center of admiring glances.

Miss Leiter and Mrs. Leiter were met at the pier by "Joe" Leiter. After the letters' trunks had been examined by the customs inspectors, mother, son and daughter drove to the Waldorf-Astoria. "I enjoyed my stay in India very much," said Miss Leiter. "I came home by way of Paris, where I met mother, who had just returned from her journey. As you know, I spent some time in Paris."

"I want to deny that ridiculous story that while on a boat near Delhi I saved the life of a man who was the silliest nonsense. Why, I never saved anybody's life. Of course you would be exceedingly glad to admit having rescued some one, if it were true, but I certainly don't wish to be credited with a gallant deed which I never performed.

It is quite true that I killed a wild boar near Delhi, while on a 'pig-sticking' expedition with Sir Bindin Blood's party, and, if you don't mind my saying it, I ran rather poorly off my feet. "It was one of the largest boars killed in that vicinity in a long time. Just as the animal lowered his head to charge my pony speared it. I had it head mounted and have brought it with me to this country."

"Am I engaged to be married?" said Miss Leiter, who holds the record of being the most married woman among American women, in answer to a question. "Oh, goodness, no. I do wish that those gossip mongers would stop brothing me to every gentleman I come in contact with."

"The newspapers, too, ought to cease talking about me. I don't see why I should receive so much publicity, anyway. I don't like it at all. It's most annoying."

Miss Leiter and her mother will remain in this city only a few days, after which they will go to their home in Chicago. When a year and a half ago, Daisy Leiter's parents discovered an affair of the heart between their daughter and "Bob" Welch, of Washington, they quibbled it by taking Miss Daisy away to England. There she was presented to the queen, and was brought out in London society and created something of a sensation by her many personal charms.

BUILT SCAFFOLD UP TO HIM.

Spring City (Pa.) Correspondence Philadelphia Press. Suspended sixty feet in midair, Powell Husted waited three hours this afternoon while fellow workmen built a scaffold to that great height and rescued him.

A Grievous Oversight.

Baltimore American. "You call this a dialect poem?" asked the editor, in tones of incredulity. "Yes, sir," replied the poet. "Then, why is it that you have not spelled 'water' w-o-t-e-r?"

In Need of Treatment.

Philadelphia Bulletin. "What my daughter plays entirely by ear." "Well, madam, I can recommend an excellent surfer."

Had Forgotten Meeting Him.

Chicago Evening Post. He was one of those smart men who like to show their cleverness. "Watch me take a truck out of him," he said as the vagrant approached. Then he listened solemnly to the tale of hard luck.

NEW CABINET FOR JAPAN.

Marquis Ito is Summoned by the Emperor to Form It. YOKOHAMA, Sept. 29.—The mikado has summoned Marquis Ito to form a cabinet on the resignation of the Yamazaki ministry. When entrusting the task to the new premier his majesty said that as affairs in China were entering upon the diplomatic stage, the presence of Marquis Ito at the head of the government was necessary.