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The St. Paul Globe

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF ST. PAUL.

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SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1901.

LET US BE ALIVE.

Within a comparatively brief time the Cudahy interests will present to the consideration of those immediately concerned the conditions under which they will consent to start an addition in South St. Paul to their vast packing industries. We shall then know just what is necessary to be done to realize that condition, both on the part of the private interests involved and on the part of the community itself, which is so important a suburb of this city.

It will not be difficult before the announcement is made to learn just what the principal requirements are that will be necessary to the coming of the Cudahys to South St. Paul. Indeed we may now, if we seek it, get the gist of those requirements. There will not long be much doubt on that score. The South St. Paul Stock Yards company will be advised early. The city in its corporate capacity ought to know as speedily as any other interest concerned, for the result will mean much indeed as to our future prosperity.

The superiority of the South St. Paul location is conceded. The packing industry with which the Cudahys are identified finds there facilities which it cannot easily discover elsewhere. We concede the desirability in every way of securing the addition contemplated. Minneapolis is an open competitor for the advantage involved. The New Brighton stock yards offer many advantages which would necessarily count to the gain of our competitor up the river. The business men and societies of Minneapolis are alert and enterprising; and we may as well realize that before the Cudahys make their choice of location they will be called on to weigh the relative advantages offered to them by St. Paul and Minneapolis, and, it may be, other communities.

Under such circumstances it is palpably our duty toward ourselves to be fully up to the requirements of the case. Thus far it does not appear that the municipality itself has taken any action in connection with the transaction which would indicate its readiness to make any particular sacrifice or to offer any special inducement.

We should take time by the forelock and see to it that whatever in reason those who are interested in starting the new industry may demand this city is ready to place at their disposal. If we are prompt and intelligent in the course of conduct pursued by us a great opportunity will be availed of. Otherwise it will unquestionably be allowed to slip through our fingers.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The gentleman who represents the London Times at Pekin, Dr. Morrison, has shown himself to be very much more of a politician than a fair-minded or honest war correspondent intent on giving to the world the benefit of his experiences and informing it as to the real condition of affairs at Pekin. His most recent utterances regarding the effect of the conduct of the German representatives toward the native Chinese may safely be taken with much allowance. But they are not to be disregarded by any means. Dr. Morrison, referring to the punitive expeditions organized by Von Waldersee, says:

"That they have thrown the greater part of the province of Chi Li into anarchy and disorder. This is so complete that the neighborhood of Pekin is now more unsafe for foreigners than at any previous time since the occupation began. The trade with the interior is crippled. The only armed Chinese are robbers and Boxers. Restitution to the Chinese of territorial jurisdiction has become a paramount need."

While this is very severe language and the picture which it brings to the mind must arouse more or less feeling against the Germans in China, it requires a good stretch of forgetfulness to assume, as does Dr. Morrison, that the Germans are alone responsible among the powers for the prevalence of anarchy in the Chinese provinces. England, France and Russia are equally responsible in case it should prove to be true that the Germans are doing such terrible things through the expedition of Waldersee into Shan Si.

The reader who maintains interest in the pitiful condition of China and the Chinese people has noticed that within a few days some very soul-stirring war dispatches were published in the press as having been received at Berlin from Field Marshal von Waldersee detailing the effect of his operations upon the Boxers and robbers whom he sent his forces to chastise. There was in those war dispatches, as, indeed, there has been from the beginning associated with the military operations of Germany in China, something highly suggestive of military bombast, the visible trace of an effort to win military glory at a very cheap price and to elevate an expedition which is little more than of a policing nature into the character of a needful and dangerous military operation.

Whatever blame is to be attached to any one of the military powers for the existing conditions in China belongs to all of them. The failure to withdraw the military forces sent there to quell a rebellion after their work was done is responsible for the present disturbed condition of the country. If Count von Waldersee, the commander-in-chief of the allied forces, sees fit to send a punitive expedition into any section of China his action is binding on the representatives of every nation in Europe now in China; and it is merely peurile for Dr. Morrison or the representative of any other nation or newspaper to seek to fasten the exclusive responsibility on any one nation.

It is gratifying to note the circumstance that concurrently with the latest outbreak of Dr. Morrison comes the intelligence that the necessary transports for the deportation of the American forces in China have just left Manila for Taku.

BENEDICT A. COX.

In the person of the hard-working, unpretentious gentleman, Benedict A. Cox, who has just passed away, the city of St. Paul has lost one of its most valuable citizens, and of his friends one of the most devoted, straightforward and affectionate natures which one may meet in a lifetime.

He who makes two blades of grass grow where before but one grew is unquestionably a great benefactor. On that principle the life of Ben Cox must be accorded a very high plane of usefulness by the people of this city and vicinity. The monuments to his skillful and laborious efforts are many and will long endure in this city.

In conjunction with the two excellent gentlemen, one of whom has gone before him and one of whom still survives, who were his partners—Mr. Francis Agnew and Mr. Patrick H. Hennessy—he took the most active part in the upbuilding of the community. Many of our most notable public and business buildings were constructed by the firm of Agnew, Hennessy & Cox or by its successor, Hennessy & Cox. The Globe sincerely hopes that the survivor of these two notable concerns will live long to add to the splendid record of civic usefulness which he and they have made.

A city which depends almost wholly on increase in material productiveness for its ascendancy must needs hold in high esteem the men by whose directing minds and skilled knowledge the great constructive enterprises which distinguish it have been carried to completion. The place which Mr. Cox occupied in the esteem of his fellow men in St. Paul was none the less secure because it did not find visible public expression. He was highly esteemed for what he was, as well as for what he did; and judged on either basis, the deceased gentleman must be accorded as high a place in the public gratitude and respect as that of any of our people who have passed from among us in many years.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKES.

The report that the National Building Trades council will take steps to abolish sympathetic strikes within its sphere of influence evinces a disposition on the part of that organization to be fair in its dealings with employers and the public. However keen our sympathy may be for the cause of labor involved in a struggle against the oppression of capital we must draw the line at sympathetic strikes. Never were there more selfish, unjust and revolutionary conspiracies entered into against society in general than those connected with the great sympathetic strikes that have on several occasions paralyzed the business of sections of this country. Especially in this true in those cases where the sympathetic strike involved vast transportation lines at the doors of which no offense was laid, and in the various street car strikes where a boycott has been ordered against all persons who chose to pursue the even tenor of their way and mind their own business.

In every strike there are three parties involved, the strikers, the employers and the public. When the strike is prolonged the public is the principal sufferer. On the public ultimately falls the burden of caring for those who have been brought to want by reason of enforced idleness as well as of paying for the loss to the corporations against which the strike is directed.

The great railroad strike in which Debbs gained his notoriety was fruitful of much good. It demonstrated beyond cavil the fact that a sympathetic strike, however widespread, can never win, because its ruinous effects fall, not on the object of union vengeance but upon the innocent and unoffending. A strike to be successful must have the approval of the public conscience. The code of ethics upon which the theory of a sympathetic strike is based is so unjust, so tyrannical, so brutal in its workings that a civilized community will never be brought to sanction it. The boycott is the twin of the sympathetic strike and possesses the same characteristics. It is the most cowardly of all the means that organization has invented to force its views upon unorganized society. It is the essence of brute force applied against general society to accomplish selfish ends. The rights of any and all citizens are invaded, their business broken up and their families deprived of support, that an end in which they have no interest may be accomplished. It is organized blackmail for any body of men to say to a merchant do this or do that or we will break up your business. Any day one may see stickers on telegraph poles, doors and other available public places designed to injure some one's business. What this man's crime is no one knows. He has not been accused, neither has he had so much as a midnight trial where he could face his accusers. All that is made public is the judgment of the inquisition.

The working of the principle of the boycott was well illustrated in the street car strikes of St. Louis and Cleveland. In these cases as in all street car strikes, the public was the party most interested. Not content with quitting work and using all honorable or other means to prevent others from working, the strike issued its decree that all who patronized the street car service should feel the heavy hand of organized disapproval. The merchant who rode on a car or allowed any of his clerks to do so was blacklisted. The druggist who filled the prescription of the doctor who attended the patient who rode to his home on a street car was placed under the ban. Under such conditions there could be but one result. The public refused to be bulldozed even by a labor union. Public opinion rose against the strikers who in the beginning had the sympathy of all. They had by resorting to arbitrary measures driven from them the very power which could have rendered their attempt successful. With their own hands they digged their grave.

In all cases where there is a genuine grievance the strikers have with them the general public opinion. By obeying the laws and confining their efforts to the point in controvery, they usually can win, but when either through a desire for revenge or in hope of a signal victory, those concerned attempt to force non-combatants into their ranks they will fail and fail miserably as well they deserve. The sympathetic strike and the boycott do not flournish on American soil.

SHOWING THEMSELVES.

No important legislative body ever allowed itself to be made the victim of its fear of consequences or more abjectly surrendered to the influences of demagogism and unreason than did the last congress in deciding to abolish the army canteen. The action was taken in the teeth of the undeniable fact that the intelligent sentiment of the country, both within and without the ranks of the temperance movement, was adverse to such action.

When men as prominent in the temperance movement as Archbishop Ireland, possessing special qualifications to form a sound judgment on the problem, were disregarded, and the voice of the most rabid of the prohibitionist folks was effective it is not a matter of surprise that such evidence as that furnished yesterday at Chicago of the unwisdom of the action taken should be forthcoming.

The moral welfare of the soldier cuts but little figure with such men and women as made their secret visit on Wednesday to Fort Sheridan. The object of that visit was, as the general object of those who engaged in it is, to make all things and all conditions bend to the ends of the prohibition propaganda.

There is of course no public interest attaching to any injustice which might have resulted to the officers of that post through the prejudice or unreason of those who confronted them in the reported interview in the press. Persons viewing public questions from the standpoint assumed by prohibitionists in their opinions of the liquor traffic must be treated as not seeking information or instruction from any source. They are simply impeccable in their views of the particular subject of social interest with which they identify themselves.

Dr. Parkhurst and his associates visited Fort Sheridan obviously not to be convinced against their preconceived opinions but to put the officials in a position of disadvantage and to secure by any available means further ammunition for their compaign against the liquor traffic. That the officers were able to force them to occupy that attitude represents an achievement which involves a serious public service. The opening words of Dr. Parkhurst were inconsistent with any real purpose to test the question as to the wisdom of the abolition of the canteen. While professing to head a committee to investigate the abolishment of the canteen Dr. Parkhurst opened the proceedings by the striking admission that the committee represented a quarter million of people who were glad that the canteen had been abolished. It certainly is not surprising that any body of men putting themselves in such a false position should have to bear the consequences of their own temerity.

Public sentiment, based upon the opinions of all army officials as well as of all unprejudiced persons who have or have had to do with the soldier, is strong in the demand that among the first acts of the next congress shall be to give the soldier who desires to drink the opportunity to do so in reason within the camp grounds, without forcing him to do so amidst all the temptations and evil surroundings which beset him while at liberty.

It is passing strange that dignified army officers and reverend ministers who meet to discuss the question of temperance should indulge in such intemperate laguage.

They say that Pettigrew wants Kyle to help him back to the senate. Pettigrew's political system must be in bad shape if he is obliged to resort to an injection of Kyle to save his life.

Rockefeller is building a palace on the Hudson which will set him back about a million hard earned dollars. No one knows why he is doing this unless it be because the Palisades him in his enterprises.

The examinations in the civil service for the Philippines are so rigid that none but professional athletes can pass. It is surmised that the football teams have formed a trust and have cornered the civil business of those islands.

While the president is talking to the good people, who have so honored him, it would relieve the monotony if he would only say something. Of course, it would be dangerous—we know that—but one admires a man who risks an opinion once in a while, especially if he be a president.

Our naval men are worried over the report that Germany is about to annex the Caribbean sea. If the kaiser ever does anything so rash as that the imperial expansionists will annex the Rhine and send Funston over to capture William by another brilliant exhibition of "grand strategy."

There was a war of words over the effect of the abolition of the army canteen, between the officers at Fort Sheridan and the committee of ministers from Chicago who were looking for information to sustain their side of the case. The investigation of the effect of the new regime at the army posts by a committee of ministers is much like the investigations carried on by military officers of the misdeeds of brother officers.

We have been laboring under the impression that Alaska was a most inhospitable country, but that was all a mistake. It is a fertile region where everything can be grown but oranges and bananas. All that it needs is heat and plenty of it. When some one was singing the praise of "bleeding Kansas in congress and stated that all it lacked was cool winds and rain to make it a veritable garden of Eden, Zach Chandler exclaimed, "That is all hell needs."

Five thousand dollars is a pretty high price to pay for the privilege of being the first man to enter the Pan-American exposition grounds. But men have been known to pay more than that to lead a procession that was not as large as that which is marching to Buffalo. When a man has unlimited cash he can be first in everything but in the procession of actual brains. Even in this he can buy a position in the counterfeit parade and the majority will not know the difference.

AT THE THEATERS.

METROPOLITAN.

The stereotyped gush of the advance agent, the discriminating approbation of the dramatic critic and the hearty, enthusiastic praise of the play-goer, who has enjoyed a show and wants all his friends to share his pleasure, all fall a trifle short in attempting to describe May Irwin's performance in "Madge Smith, Attorney."

GRAND.

Performances this afternoon at 2:30 and tonight at 8:15 will conclude the engagement at the Grand of Walter Fessler's melodrama, "The Great White Diamond."

The new Swedish-American comedy-drama, "Carl Carlson," will be the Grand's attraction next week.

STAR.

The Oriental Burlesquers conclude their week's engagement at the Star theater with a matinee this afternoon and an evening performance. While this has been the second engagement of this company this season, the engagement has been satisfactory. The usual change of bill takes place tomorrow afternoon.

LITERARY NOTES.

The International Socialist Review for May will be a complete compendium of the labor movement of the world. It will consist of a series of articles summarizing the condition of organized labor and the socialist political movement in all parts of the world.

No broader distinction can be made between men than that which divides them into two classes. To the first class belong those who always have a good excuse why the thing required cannot be done. The second class is composed of those who manage to do. Foremost in this latter class stands out the figure of Gen. DeWet. Allen Sangree, who has just returned from the Transvaal, draws a vivid picture of the character of this most remarkable general of modern times for the May Cosmopolitan, and the article is illustrated with the most complete collection of photographs and drawings published.

"American Country Life" is the title of a new monthly magazine Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish early in the autumn. It is expected to interest every one who cares for out-door matters of any sort. Liberty H. Bailey, who, as editor of the Cornell Nature Bulletins, author, professor and practical farmer, has done more than almost any other person to promote interest in out-door matters, will edit it. The publishers claim that it is going to be the most beautiful magazine on the news stands—because it has the most beautiful subjects, and no pains will be spared in reproducing them with all their original charm. Heavy enameled paper will be used throughout. Though the idea of this magazine is a new one, it will stand for that same love of nature and outdoor life that has enabled this same publishing house to print 60,000 books of their new nature series with colored plates. Such periodicals will have an appreciative audience, and will doubtless, in time, gain one of those large circulations—and have a host of imitators.

STUNTS OF THE FUNNY MEN.

Only Half Full.

Philadelphia Record.

"Ah!" said the prosperous-looking individual, approaching the honest working man during the noon hour. "I see you are enjoying the full dinner pail."

The honest working man gazed into its depths.

"Naw," he remarked; "the bartender only fills it half fer 10 cents, an' mostly froth at that."

Plenty for Stocks.

Baltimore American.

"Isn't it a shame?" said the Cincinnati capitalist, as he gazed at the overflowing Ohio. "Isn't it a shame? All this water going to waste just because Morgan is in Europe."

Applied Science.

Detroit Free Press.

"This article says a man shows character by the way he carries his umbrella."

"Yes, and he shows character by the way he carries off other people's umbrellas, too."

The Stork's Foolish Errand.

Detroit Journal.

Once upon a time the Stork ventured to call officially at a grand mansion.

"The Stork, I presume?" observed the Lady of the House, coldly.

"Now, most people," stammered the Stork, "would say I am a goose for calling here!"

But the Lady of the House was in no manner confused by this subtle sophistry, having been carefully educated to move in good society.

Specimen Menu—Sunday.

(Use Gas for Cooking.)

BREAKFAST.

Fruit.
Shad Roe. Cream Sauce.
Duchess Potatoes.
Entire Wheat Muffins. Coffee.

DINNER.

Tapioca Broth.
Fried Chicken. New Potatoes in Cream,
Asparagus on Toast. Hollandaise Sauce.
Baked Mushrooms in Cups.
Lettuce Salad.
Strawberry Shortcake. Coffee.

SUPPER.

Crab Salad. Queen's Style,
Broiled Tomatoes.
Thin Bread and Butter. Cocoa.
(Use Gas for Cooking.)

THE WAIL OF THE CANVASSER.

It is walk, walk, walk,
And it's talk, talk, talk,
For the frozen face in the end.
With a soul dead sore
To its quivering core
And nary a blooming friend.

From the first faint light
Of the morn till night
It's a drill down the city street,
For "No, thank you, sir,"
Or "Get out, you cur,"
From the poor and the proud elite.

Then the heart grows cold,
And the head grows old,
And the nerves become strings of steel.
And the scornful laugh,
And the idle chaff,
Disguise what a man must feel.

For beneath the gall,
Sarcasm and all,
The bluff of the jollying trade,
Is a heart that aches,
Till the life cord breaks,
And a soul that is raw and frayed.

—Will E. Maiden.

POLITICS OF THE STATE.

The Globe has already called attention to the activity being displayed by Republicans of the new Sixth district over the congressional nomination for 1902. The fact that one campaign has just closed does not enter into the consideration up there and candidates and their friends are getting down to business in real earnest. Senator Ripley B. Brower, of St. Cloud, is still regarded as the leading candidate in the field. He has no doubt the Republicans of Benton and Stearns back of him and that will give him a great advantage over any of the other competitors in the race. Some of his friends are leaving their margins a little broad, however, when they figure on Brower keeping the Democratic majority in Stearns down to 1,500. It will be safe to raise that just a mite.

During the past week August F. Koerner, the last state treasurer, has come into view as a candidate for the congressional nomination and his strength is said to be quite formidable. W. R. Baumbach, of Wadena is another who is now mentioned. After summing the matter up, Brower may be considered the strongest man in the race with Baumbach next. One great advantage in favor of Brower is the fact that he is a resident of St. Cloud, the metropolis of the new Sixth district. It has been said by some representative Republicans that a serious error will be made by the Republicans of that district, if they select their candidate from any other part of the district. There is a possibility that the Democrats will find their man to run against Brower or whoever gets the nomination for the Republicans, in St. Cloud also.

* * *

Editor Sam Langum, of the Preston Times, this week hangs out a danger signal to the Minnesota colony at Washington: The slatemakers at Washington, sometimes referred to as the Minnesota colony, are already busy booming candidates for 1902. Bob Evans and Congressman McCleary are their favorites for governor. Good men, these, but their doom is sealed in advance. If once the boys up this way get the notion that they are being dictated to from Washington, it is bad enough to have "de gang" at St. Paul to contend with. The man destined to defeat Van Sant must not be handicapped thus early.

* * *

Attorney E. B. Collester is appointed on Gov. Van Sant's staff as judge advocate general. When it comes to a "drum head" court martial, E. B. will be strictly in it. Free transportation to Buffalo and other places will come in good anyway.—Waseca Radical.

* * *

"Old Pease," of the Anoka Union, is one of the rebellious subjects with whom the Van Sant ringsters will have to deal when convention time rolls 'round. He says: "One term governors is going to be rule in Minnesota sure as you're born. Mark the prediction."

And again: "Brothers Grimes, of the Le Sueur News, Langum, of the Preston Times, and Allen, of the Battle Lake Review—you had better be careful how you express your opinions on politics, or all of you will be read out of the Republican party. You must swallow all shortcomings in order to be classed as good Republicans."

Then adds: "Who are the fellows that are making Van Sant believe the moon is made of green cheese?"

The old man's love for Van Sant is about on a par for his affection for Page Morris, of whom he says: "Crossing out Page Morris, Minnesota is well represented in congress."

* * *

The candidacy of S. G. Iverson for the Republican nomination for state auditor is being industriously agitated by the country press. In this week's issue of the Rushford Star, Mr. Iverson's cut appears, beneath which is an editorial in his behalf. Sam Langum, who refuses to be whipped into line for Van Sant, also objects in his Preston Times to Mr. Iverson for auditor.

* * *

Samuel A. Langum is being boosted by some of his rural contemporaries for secretary of the railroad and warehouse commission, but not by the Albert Lea Enterprise, which wants to keep A. K. Feisburg in the position.

* * *

"The work done by engrossing, enrolling and other clerks in the legislature is said to have been very poor, and many laws will be invalidated thereby. The next legislature will forget this, and again give out the offices as a reward for political services."—Taylor's Falls Journal.

* * *

"What an uproar was raised against Gov. Lind by the Republican papers of the state because he dismissed a few Republicans from office. Van Sant, like the unspeakable Ames, of Minneapolis, is now, as he has been indeed from the moment he took office, busily engaged in ousting every Democrat over whom he has control, and yet nothing but praise is heard from the same Republican journals which so violently attacked Lind. This is, of course, what our Republican friends call fair play."—Bell Plaine Herald.

* * *

"The African that we mentioned as mixing a bucket of whitewash for the Jacobson bribery charge got in his work in great shape. He whitewashed everything in and out of sight."—Granite Falls Journal.

* * *

Editor Langum, of the Preston Times, seems a little shaky on the board of control cure-all. He epitomizes the course of events in this wise: "The governor is red-hot for the proposition; the legislature meets; the governor, on his own motion, appoints a committee to investigate the workings of the system in other states; after a week's time the committee returns believing itself fully competent to report intelligently on a system which has worked all right in Iowa, but all wrong in Michigan; a favorable report is made; time passes, so does a bill through both houses; it is called the administration bill and is signed by the governor without delay; immediately a board of control is appointed, and curiously enough it is composed of the very men who were named in the first place to pass upon the merits of a system involving the control of millions. Perhaps it is all for the best. The Times hopes so."

* * *

"The railroad and warehouse commission is being importuned to make wholesale changes in employes, and there are said to be thousands of applicants for positions. It is the last resort for those who have failed of appointment in other departments."—Taylor's Falls Journal.

TALKS WITH THE TRAVELERS.

Seven traveling men from one house in New York are registered at the Ryan. They all carry a variety line of goods and sell to the same line of customers. It takes forty-nine of the largest regulation trunks to hold the vast array of samples that accompany this army of travelers and four large moving vans are required to haul their supplies from the depot to the hotel. Passing along the street the outfit resembles a great caravan. One man presides over the contents of eleven trunks and the remaining thirty-eight are divided among the other six men.

"It is the first time," said Clerk Harris, of the Ryan, who is a veteran at the business, "that I have ever seen as lage a contingent of this kind representing one house, as these gentlemen are doing."

The company will be in the city for three or four days during which time they will probably supply their customers for many months ahead.

G. S. Pease, the unique editor of the Anoka Union, the man who says the state is represented in congress barring the district which one Page Morris hails from—and, by the way, that is the same one from which the "old man" himself comes—was a guest at the Merchants' yesterday. It is not necessary for Mr. Pease to advance his views on any of the political affairs of the state, such as the work of the last legislature, or the administration of Gov. Van Sant and his chances for a renomination, as he has been working overtime doing just that for several weeks. He has little confidence in the governor being renominated, according to his recent utterances, and thinks there are several evils which the last legislature did not entirely wipe out.

E. T. Webster, a contractor, who controls one of the largest timber camps in the Northwest at Trout Lake, Mich., came down from his winter quarters yesterday and was at the Ryan during the day. Mr. Webster has a contract extending over seven years and this is his third winter at that place. He reports that it has been a decidedly profitable season and that his men have been able to get out a vast amount of timber, despite the fact that only an average amount of snow fell during the winter.

Charley Mitchell, the well known editor of the Alexandria Post-News, found his way out of the woods yesterday and drifted down to St. Paul. Charley says that things are going along in "the same old way" since the legislature adjourned and that now the people up in his part of the state are busy trying to adjust themselves to the 1,300 new laws which Capt. Whitney printed in "twenty-four hours." Mr. Mitchell has been favored by Mr. McKinley since the latter was sent to his old position at Washington for the second time, with the appointment of postmaster at his home city, and will enter upon the duties of his new office as soon as the people at the national capital find him to fix up his formal papers, which will perhaps not be until the president gets back from his circuitous journey, as the "boys" at Washington have their hands full in his absence with other matters.

Senator Hawkins, of St. Louis county, came down from his breezy home yesterday and put up at the Windsor. He found several of his political friends from Duluth already in the city, and today he may meet a still larger contingent, as it is said that nearly the entire Republican delegation that was in the legislature from that county will be here before night. Senator Daugherty, who was in the lobby of the Windsor yesterday with the crowd, said that the mission was one of politics. Later in the day—about 10 o'clock at night, when Lee Wilcutts, the Republican leader of the Zenith City, put in his appearance at the Merchants', the significance of Senator Daugherty's statement was realized. Today the railroad and warehouse commission will feel the rest of it. Duluth is after appointments—as it generally is—and the delegation argues as a reason why they should get them, that Duluth is better qualified to supply men for the grain inspection department than any other city in the state. Mr. Wilcutts was reticent, and none of the gentlemen cared to say much upon the subject. When the remainder of the company arrives today they will proceed at once to the commissioners' headquarters, in the Endicott building and bear down hard, using Mr. Miller, perhaps, as their fulcrum. Before night they expect to have something in sight.

Representative J. C. Pope, of Kenabec county, who reached the city yesterday on a business trip, says that the farmers in his vicinity are in very high spirits over the crop outlook. Everything is green and progressing rapidly. The recent dry spell, he says, was the very best thing that could have happened for the crops. The winter's precipitation was comparatively heavy and the ground was thoroughly saturated and well prepared to stand a little dry weather.

T. J. Knox, of Jackson, one of the three men selected by the supreme court justices to codify the statutes, arrived in the city yesterday. The commission to which he belongs will now begin their labors.

Former Senator D. M. Sabin was among the Duluth visitors to the city yesterday.

SOONERS INVADE OKLAHOMA.

Thousands in Camp Awaiting Opening of Reservations in August.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, O. T., May 3.—Thousands of people are pouring into Southwestern Oklanoma and camping in and about the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache and Wichita Indian reservations for the opening scheduled for some time in August. It will not be possible for the government to have the land ready for settlement much sooner than Aug. 6, the last day on which the land may be opened. The law regulating the opening does not require any notice to be given. Little attention is given to the order to keep out of the reservations and covered wagons and tents may be seen from almost every hilltop.

BRITISH ROYAL ACADEMY.

No Notable Paintings, but Average Is Well Kept Up.

LONDON, May 3.—The first press view of the Royal academy revealed two striking features which were absent from former exhibitions, viz., paintings dealing with Queen Victoria's death and funeral and incidents of the Boer war. Benj. Constans' picture of the queen has a whole wall to itself with a background of black and purple. It will undoubtedly be the picture of the year. Lord Dundonald's dash on Ladysmith and pictures of other engagements in South Africa make bright contrasts to the rows and rows of landscapes and portraits. Of the latter, Sargent sends nine, the most striking of which is the daughters of Mr. Wertheimer. One of the most charming pictures hung is "The Flower Girl," by an American, J. J. Shannon. The queen's funeral in London was done by John Charlton, and the naval cortege at Portsmouth by W. L. Wyllie. Both are remarkable pictures. Sidney Copper, the father of the academy, and other old-time academicians, including Sir Edward Poynter, with a marble group, and Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, with a classic "Helena and Hermia" will all be found in their accustomed places.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "If it is not by any means a great academy it had at least enough good pictures to keep it up to the average."

AMERICAN NAVY LEADS.

Its Hydrographic Service Has Confidence of Foreign Officers.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—A number of inquiries which have recently been received from foreign navies by Capt. C. C. Todd, attest to the remarkable prestige this branch of our naval service has gained abroad. Our hydrographic service is conceded to be more advanced and complete than that of any other navy in the world and foreign navies are endeavoring to emulate the example set by our own advance in this line. Requests for information on various points come from Spain, France, Greece and practically all of the European nations, and all proper information is given without reserve. In some cases foreign naval officials have offered to pay for valuable bits of information, concerning a reef, which perhaps is uncharted on their own maps or the unknown depth of water in some channel. But all that is asked in return by the hydrographic office is that the inquirer contribute to the knowledge already in hand at Washington as far as possible. The pilot charts which are issued monthly by the office are fast gaining an almost universal reputation. They give, beside data of strictly technical nature, weather forecasts for the ensuing month covering practically the whole world.

GLOBE'S CIRCULATION

FOR APRIL.

[Advertisers may remember that the average daily circulation for December last was 17,201. For April last it was 19,060. Therefore an increase of nearly 2,000 has been made since the beginning of the current year.]

Ernest P. Hopwood, superintendent of circulation of the St. Paul Globe, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual circulation of the St. Paul Globe for the month of April, 1901, was as follows:—

Total for the month ..571,800
Average per day 19,060

ERNEST P. HOPWOOD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of April, 1901.

H. P. PORTER.
Notary Public, Ramsey Co., Minn.
[Notarial Seal.]

FURTHER PROOF IS READY.

The Globe invites anyone and everyone 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.

AFTERNOON NEWS CONDENSED.

New York—All grades of refined sugar were advanced 10 cents a hundred pounds.

Port Colborne—Repairs to lock 6, whose gates the steamer Van Allen carried away, were completed, and locking was resumed at 7 a. m.

Jamestown, N. Y.—Mrs. Fenton, wife of former governor and United States Senator Reuben Fenton, died at her home here, aged about seventy-five years.

London—The Report of the Boiler Makers' and Ship Builders' society shows a decrease of 100,000 tons in the vessels launched during the past year as compared with 1899.

Chicago—While wrecking the old Winston apartment building, at 139-143 Pine street, seven men were buried by the collapse of the roof. Two Italians probably will die. It is thought no more men are in the ruins.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—The Temple Iron company, which is controlled by the J. P. Morgan syndicate, is said to be negotiating for the purchase of the West End Coal company, at Mocanaqua. The property is a valuable one.

Chicago—The Holiness General assembly opened here in the Methodist church, with 100 delegates in attendance. As many more delegates are expected. Rev. Mr. Hughs, of New York, editor of The Guide to Holiness, was chosen moderator.

Berlin—The managers of the fire apparatus exhibition inform the correspondent of the Associated Press that the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American lines will transport all exhibits from New York and back free of charge.

Chicago—An officer of Chicago lodge, International Association of Machinists, said a strike of Illinois Central railroad machinists probably will be called before next Tuesday, owing to the attitude of the company on the demand for shorter hours.

Cambridge, Mass.—Arguments of counsel in the case of Charles R. Eastman, charged with the murder of R. H. Grogan Jr., occupied the time of the court today. Owing to the illness of a juror, an early adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

New York—General Manager Brackenridge, of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, said that a report generally circulated to the effect that the company's employes had threatened a strike unless certain demands were agreed to was without foundation.

Toledo, O.—The executive board of the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics, in session here, decided unanimously to support the International Association of Machinists in a demand for a shorter work day. This order has 10,000 members in the United States and Canada.

Washington—Dr. Irving C. Rosse, a well known physician and surgeon of this city, is dead. He was fifty-four years old. He was a specialist in mental diseases, author of a number of medical books, and was a witness in the Guiteau and other famous trials.

Springfield, Ill.—Bluford Wilson Jr., eldest son of Maj. Bluford Wilson, of Springfield, former solicitor of the United States treasury, died from typhoid fever at New Haven, Conn. Wilson was a leading athlete at Yale, having held until recently first position in general athletics.

Marshalltown, Io.—Fire at Ewart has practically destroyed the entire town, including a big grain elevator, Iowa Central railway property, the postoffice and all business houses, the Presbyterian church and a number of residences. The fire originated in the elevator. Estimated loss, $100,000; insurance not stated.

Lancaster, Pa.—David Porter Rosenmiller, formerly mayor of this city, died today from tetanus, the result of a cancer. Mr. Rosenmiller entered the United States navy in 1861, and was executive officer of the sloop of war Essex, which blew up the Confederate ram Arkansas. Mr. Rosenmiller was a near relative of Admiral Porter.

Washington—The Washington clew in the Willie McCormick alleged kidnaping case is about exploided. The detectives have practically concluded that the slip of paper and the mysterious coincidence by which it came into their possession were the result of connivance between parties in New York who had access to the McCormick home and others.

Sydney, N. S. W.—The government is inviting tenders for a hundred thousand tons of steel rails, to be manufactured in New South Wales within four years. This involves the establishing of iron works. It is stipulated that the price is not to exceed the cost of such rails in America and Great Britain, plus the freight.

Constantinople—Advices received here from Beyroot, Syria, dated April 24, say there is much interest there over the succession to the vacant Episcopal see of Beyroot, the richest and most important in the patriarchate of Damascus. The strongest candidates are Gerasimos Messaira, archimandrite of Alexandria, and Rafael Hawawoni, of the orthodox church of New York.

Washington—At the session of the convention of the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary society of the general synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church in the United States, the numerous special committees made reports. The committee on general literature reported that thirty-three new tracts and fourteen new illustrated leaflets regarding foreign work were issued during the year.

Philadelphia—Amos Sterling, colored, was convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of Roy Wilson White, the young University of Pennsylvania professor, who was robbed and beaten to death with an iron bar on a street in West Philadelphia on May 19 last. Two other negroes, Henry Ivory and Charles Perry, have also been convicted, and are under sentence to be hanged for complicity in the murder.

London—Replying to a deputation from the workmans' anti-sugar tax association, the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, declined to consider the withdrawal of the sugar tax. He said it was the most important part of the present budget, and he did not believe that workingmen who had approved of the war in South Africa objected to paying something toward the cost.

San Francisco—The Oregon Railway & Navigation company is going into the fight for the carrying trade of the Orient. The British steamer Indrapura, from Calcutta, has been chartered by the company for three years, and will in a few days proceed to Portland to load flour for Hongkong and other Asiatic ports. The company has also chartered the Indraavelli, a sister steamer, to the Indrapura.

Constantinople, Monday—It has been arranged that the Imperial Ottoman bank shall pay the Cramps £100,000 sterling as a first installment, and pay an amount not specified to the Krupps, from a 6 per cent sur tax on the general taxation of the empire. Simultaneously with this announcement the Turkish officials have revived the old story that the Cromps payment includes the United States Armenian claims.