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SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1901.

### CUBAN INGRATITUDE.

Whatever we may choose to think of the majority report of the delegates to the constitutional convention at Havana, there is no room for difference of opinion regarding the minority report. It expresses the narrow, prejudiced and unreasoning view of the relations of the two countries.

It is not a very pleasant consideration, but it is undeniable, that those who entertain the views conveyed in the minority report of the Cuban convention on the Platt amendment may be said to embody 90 per cent of the leaders of the patriotic party of Cuba, of the men who followed Maceo and Gomez. On the other hand the delegates who stand for the comparatively reasonable view of the situation may be taken as representing the pro-Spanish interest and opinion.

It is quite probable that the press dispatches lean rather heavily on the majority report as not meeting the American requirements. Many of its addenda are well considered; others less so. But underneath the entire production one finds the same dislike and suspicion of America and Americans with which all of our people who have been in Cuba are so familiar.

It does not now matter what the attitude of the administration may be. There may be scheming and counter-scheming among the administration politicians looking toward the annexation of the island with a view to their own immediate pecuniary gain. The great question involved is a national, not a political, one. The American people, not Democrats or Republicans, as such, it is who are now engaged in the consideration of this case. The nation has wrought a great work of liberation for a weak and struggling nationality. Its young men flocked to the national standard in the avowed determination to liberate Cuba. They confronted Spanish bullets and bayonets, and died like rats in the swamps and torrid heat of Cuba. The recompense they and their country receives is represented by the conduct of this convention and its various committees. And it is doubtful whether there exists in history a more shocking instance of racial ingratitude.

We are compelled to take the disposition and conduct of the convention and its delegates as representing the sentiment of the Cuban people. It may be that the common Cuban people, black and white and mixed, as they are, may take a more creditable position toward the United States. But to the world they are bound by the attitude of their constitutional representatives. The mass of them, however, may be regarded as densely ignorant of the world and its affairs, and as having a purely emotional understanding of political or civil liberty.

There ought to be enough in the majority report as published on which, with judicious action on the part of the representative of the two peoples, to base a satisfactory adjustment which would let us out of Cuba with honor and without our national interests becoming endangered. But whether there be or not, he is but a poor American who will not hold up the hands of the administration in presenting a laudable national act being made to militate to the injury of our national interests. Everything and anything which may occur to the judgment of the executive department of the general government as necessary to our protection against the fantastic notions of liberty which prevail in Cuba will be sustained by the intelligent opinion of the American people without regard to party politics.

### GIVE THEM ALL THEY ASK.

A good deal of misplaced humor has been indulged in concerning the accident which has resulted in disabling the British yacht, Shamrock II. No sensible person, however, will hesitate in believing that in the same situation the same results would have befallen the American yacht. The position taken by Sir Thomas Lipton shows the spirit of the true sportsman. He is obliged to ask a little additional time to get his yacht into condition, failing which he is ready to try conclusions with his already beaten boat, Shamrock I.

Of course every American citizen hopes and believes that the Constitution will win as complete a victory over her now dismantled competitor as did all the other yachts since the days of the America of old. They want to see such a victory as any of those which preceded it, complete and unimpeachable; and so they approve the concession by the New York Yacht club of any and all reasonable conditions asked for by Sir Thomas Lipton.

The postponement asked for will simply operate to make the tests of seamanship and seaworthiness more exacting than it might otherwise be. The early days of October do not represent usually the kind of weather which necessitates flapping sails and becalmed boats. The last contest was in great measure a drifting match. While it was won subsequently on its merits by the Defender, there was at least one of the sailing contests which was more a test of which of the boats could move more slowly than it was of the opposite proposition.

With the races coming off in early October outside New York harbor, there will be no question left as to which of the competing yachts is the better built or the better handled. There will be no possibility of a fluke; and the contest will approach quite closely to the memorable race across the Atlantic which was at one time a feature of yachting contests.

The American public is willing that the challenging yachtsmen shall have all the concessions made to them that they can in reason look for.

### WAS IT CHRISTIAN SCIENCE?

The almost unhoped for return of Mrs. McKinley from the valley of the shadow of death, and her rapid recovery, while the subject of universal rejoicing is likely to become the bone of serious contention among several cults which claim the honor of being the immediate cause of this almost miraculous transition from the realms of death to those of life.

When it was known that the beloved wife of the president would not die, tales came over the wires of the wonderful influence that the president exerts over the forces of dissolution, when medical skill stands baffled. It was said that the president had but to exercise his magnetic power, and, although death stood waiting, he could not overcome that superlative power of love. This may be true, we are not prepared to deny it, for who can measure the redeeming power of an enduring affection? But there were other forces at work. The Christian Scientists now claim that they were giving the sufferer treatment during her illness, and it is to their efforts that she revived. How much the Dowieites contributed to her recovery cannot be known, neither can it be determined just what influence Col. Olcott had in the affair. There is little doubt that the prayers of all Christendom assailed the throne of grace in earnest petition for the life of the wife of the president of the United States. It was also reported that an order was issued in China for all the faithful, be they Mohammedan, Confucian or Shinto, to intercede for the life of this royal woman of the West. If the prayer of the righteous availeth much, how about the prayers of the heathen? This is dangerous ground. The Christian Scientists or the Occult scientists or the Dowie scientists may be right. But as for the average man and his house he had better call a physician skilled in the use of medicine.

### A PUBLIC PAWNSHOP.

Poverty is no disgrace, but it is often exceedingly inconvenient. The most prudent may find himself broke at a most inopportune time. He may possess assets to the value of many thousands, but no ready cash. There may be an assurance of a steady income, but it is in such a shape that the future cannot well be discounted to meet the needs of the present. It is then, that under prevailing conditions, the Shylocks are consulted. Man's extremity is the money lender's opportunity. The person in straitened circumstances does not like to call upon a friend for a temporary loan, he prefers nine cases in ten, to go to the men who profit on the misfortunes of others. He goes to the pawnbroker or the shark who advertises money to loan on personal notes backed with an assignment of future salaries. Human nature will have to undergo a material change before the frequenter of the pawnshop or the borrower of small amounts from the professional money lender, can expect to receive fair treatment. The advantage is always with the pledgee and he usually makes the most of it. He may deal strictly according to contract, but the contract is often against both the law and public policy.

To give relief to the large class who have for ages been the victims of circumstances and the pawnbroker there was early established in Paris and other large cities of France, public pawnshops, under the control of the government, where he, who was in the possession of valuable chattels and no money, could pledge his chattel and get a temporary loan at a reasonable rate of interest. Experts examine the proposed pledge and gave at once the amount that will be loaned on the security. As long as the interest is kept up the pledge will not be forfeited, as the government has no desire to profit beyond the interest charged. This institution has met with such success in France that it has been imported into this country and is now in successful operation in several American cities.

The Pawnbrokers' Society of Chicago was created by the legislature of Illinois and aims to take the place of the national pawnshops of France. One director is appointed by the governor of the state and one by the mayor of the city of Chicago, the others are elected by the shareholders. This institution has been in existence about a year and has met with such success that the capital will have to be doubled at the next annual meeting. A fixed rate of interest is charged and no advantage is taken of inability to meet the payment when due, so long as the security has not deteriorated and the interest is kept up.

Why is not this a good scheme for the city of St. Paul? It is a combination of business and philanthropy which should appeal to the man of wealth as well as the social reformer.

Pick up any metropolitan newspaper and you will see any number of advertisements like the following:

"Your credit is good with us. Quick loans on household goods, pianos, etc., without removal from your residence. Easy weekly or monthly payments. Lowest rates. Loans to salaried people without mortgage or indorser, payable in easy installments. We have private interviewing rooms and can guarantee absolute privacy and confidential treatment."

"Money loaned salaried people on their plain notes. You're making no mistake when you come to us. Cheapest rates for a certainty. Easiest payments. No mortgage. No indorsements. No publicity."

This indicates the extent and insistence of this want. It will be found that the rich as well as the poor patronize these loan offices and pawnshops. In many cases, the terms of the contract entered into are such that the result becomes a species of slavery. In the case of assignment of future salaries, the tyranny has become so great that the courts have intervened and declared an assignment of future salary void and that its terms cannot be enforced. This undoubtedly is good law, viewed either from the point of public policy or the more technical principles of absence of subject matter. While the Globe would not willfully place a straw in the way of the lawful business of any man we must confess to a feeling that the modern Shylock is a human vampire, sucking the lifeblood of the community. He produces nothing and his very courtesies carry with them the poison of financial gangrene. But so constituted is the framework of society that he will live and flourish unless steps are taken to rescue his victims by giving them a means of escape. This can be done through a properly conducted public pawnshop. How is this to be accomplished? At present we take it, that the enterprise would have to be purely private as the city or state in the absence of legislative action can exercise no control. Until such time when the state can be induced to sanction the movement, there ought to be both capital and men ready to enter this field as a legitimate financial venture. We doubt not that sufficient capital stock would be subscribed without delay to finance an institution of this kind to be run on principles of equity. It is a combination of business and philanthropy that is entirely feasible, when in charge of men, well known and respected in the community. He who would build a monument to himself as a public benefactor can lay no surer foundation for that monument than by providing a means to rescue the small debtor class from the grinding extortion of the modern Shylocks.

### TAMMANY'S COMING DOWNFALL.

The air is full of predictions of victory for the opposition to Tammany Hall in New York politics. The Republican local politicians and the Democratic politicians who have been thrown out of Tammany Hall have united, as they have at intervals during the past forty years, and now look forward to being able to get the offices away from the Tammany people and take possession of them themselves.

There is nothing more than this involved in the forthcoming great struggle in New York city. The issues are just the same as they were when Mayor Strong and the anti-Tammany-Republican combine was elected. They are the same as they were ten years before when a similar union was made through the capacity for political manipulation of the late President Arthur and several Republican and anti-Tammany politicians were elected to a few important municipal offices. Tammany has now, as it had on every such previous occasion, offended the public opinion of the community. Its police force is found now, as it was often found in the past to be, through certain of its responsible officers, acting in collusion with criminals. Hush money has been paid recently to police officers, as it has been paid since New York first had a police force.

The opposition on the other hand are making the most extensive claims to reform intentions. If only they are placed in power all the occasions of corruption will be wiped out, and New York city will have passed from under the horrible burden of social crime and political and official wrongdoing about which we have heard every day in the week, Sundays included, since first any of us began to read the newspapers.

So far as may be judged at this distance of time and space, Tammany Hall will suffer one of those defeats which, when they are accomplished, look as if the end of that organization had come. The people are aroused; or, if they are not, they certainly ought to be by this time. Every daily paper in New York city, of every color of political belief, is filled day after day with stories of Tammany unrighteousness. Every newspaper correspondent in the city sends to his paper, more or less frequently, accounts of the prevailing corruption and wrongdoing in official circles. The belief has been cultivated sedulously that New York society is polluted mainly because of the example of the Tammany people. There prevail drunkenness, social vice of every known and many unknown varieties, the laws are disregarded, the insolence of office is unbounded and ignorance and disease is the lot of the poor—all because a number of clever men have the running of its politics, and they are recognized to be in politics—as, by the way, are professional politicians in every city in the country—just for the money gain which is involved.

It is impossible to fight successfully against such forces. The victory will in all human probability, unless some unforeseen event should arise, rest with the opponents of Tammany Hall. The majority of the voters will the day after election regard themselves as having achieved a great thing for the city, and that it will be all reform sunshine for all time thereafter. This always follows when Tammany is overthrown at elections. It always will; and the good people who lead in the operation will forthwith proceed to take possession of the valuable offices which they find at their disposal, and to administer them pretty much as they had always been administered before. In five years there will not be a trace of the work done in any improved condition of official life that anyone of ordinary discrimination can discover, save that a few reformers will have been still in office. This was the case five years after Tweed's overthrow. There was no change, certainly no improvement, in public life; but every member of the famous committee of seventy was provided with an office held theretofore by some Tammany politician or other.

It may not be all safe to prophesy disaster to Tammany even in the present apparently hopeless condition; but it is quite safe to declare that, notwithstanding all the loud professions of reform which are heard, New York city will continue in its local government, after the election as before, in the control of that class of public characters who follow politics for a living.

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The Globe editorials are the best productions in Minnesota's newspaper world today.—The Broad Axe.

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The Shamrock, having been knocked on the second round, will now spar for second wind.

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The insurgents of Luzon are sent to Guam, but the insurgents of West Point are sent to Venezuela. This is hard on Venezuela.

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Although the recent rains have wet down the entire Northwest, the capital of North Dakota remains dry. The elements seem to conspire against the enforcement league.

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The United States has been turned down on the proposition to reduce the Chinese indemnity to $200,000,000 with a unanimity that indicates a European diplomatic "community of interests."

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McKinley very kindly broke sod for the foundation of the Dewey monument in San Francisco. Are the people of California sure that if they erect a monument to the hero of Manila he will not give it away?

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The fight in the National Mothers' congress, in session at Columbus, O., was brought to a peaceful termination by a proposition to indulge in silent prayer. This was a happy thought, as it gave each woman a chance to have the last word.

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Now comes the crushing story that not only were the American missionaries guilty of looting in China, but the wife of an American diplomat went so far as to break open a cabinet in the empress' apartments and—here the curtain of charity is allowed to fall.

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I am happy to announce that, although my wind blew the spars off my yacht, which I was testing with a view to compete for my cup now held on the other side of my ocean, I was able to duck my royal head, and thus save my people from the necessity of attending my funeral. My; but it was a hard blow to my subject, Sir Thomas.—King Edward's speech from the throne.

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There is little question about the condition of Emperor William's mind. Something is radically wrong. When a man, be he peasant or emperor, objects to have his speeches appear in the public press he is abnormal. It may, however, be a clever ruse on the part of his imperial highness to give his utterances added value by guarding them with a sample of that "divinity which doth hedge a king."

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The strenuous Teddy, while not engaged in killing mountain lines, is doing something equally as picturesque. His last venture being the Christening of an Indian papoose. This last born of the noble race was discovered a few days since in the Midway. Teddy calls her Pan-Anna Ettseeda. We sincerely hope that the little savage may Pan out better than the average of her race, and never look seedy.

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If the practice of hazing is not stamped out by the recent action of Col. Miles, the congressional authorities threaten to close West Point for four years. Hazing is like a cantagious disease. It is impossible to eradicate it by the ordinary methods of fumigation. To stamp it out, the infected ones must be removed bodily and sufficient time allowed to elapse to renovate the grounds. Tradition is as bad as virus.

## AT THE THEATERS.

METROPOLITAN.

"The Highwayman," with Katherine Germaine and her comic opera company, will be presented at the Metropolitan this afternoon and for the last time tonight.

High class vaudeville at popular prices will be the Metropolitan's offering for the latter part of next week, beginning with a matinee Thursday afternoon. The headliner will be Jessie Bartlett Davis, formerly with the Bostonians.

GRAND.

A matinee today at 2:30 and a performance tonight at 8:15 will conclude the engagement of "Knobs O'Tennessee" at the Grand opera house.

The attraction announced for next week at the Grand opera house, commencing tomorrow night, is the latest of the new colonial dramas, "At Valley Forge."

STAR.

The Victoria Burlesquers conclude a successful week's engagement at the Star theater, on Seventh street, with a matinee this afternoon and evening performance tonight. The bill presented has given satisfaction, being one of merit. It is much better than that presented by the company earlier in the season.

Beginning Sunday afternoon the Mabel Hazelton company begins a week's engagement. The company is highly spoken of by the press of Minneapolis, where it is playing this week.

## BITS OF SUNSHINE.

**A Wall Street Victim.**

Chicago Record-Herald.

Mr. Plink—I sympathize with you, Mr. Plunk.

Mr. Plunk—Yes; that's the worst of it; I don't mind dropping the money so much as I do having fellows who are really tickled about it and tell me they feel sorry for me.

**Her Abilities.**

Baltimore American.

Bobbs—Is Nobb's wife a good housekeeper?

Dobbs—Well, she's the sort of a woman who will try to bake bread in a chafing dish.

**His Grounds.**

Detroit Free Press.

"And on what grounds do you base your application for divorce?" asked the lawyer of his new client.

"Exertion, sah."

"You mean desertion, I suppose. Your wife has left you, doubtless."

"No, sah, she hasn't left me, sah."

"Then you can't ask for a divorce on the ground of desertion."

"I said exertion. Dat's de ground persackly. She done exert herself continually to make me mizzable, sah. Put it on de ground ob exertion, sah."

# POLITICS OF THE STATE.

Even at this premature stage the forces of the Republican party in Minnesota are at work. This, perhaps, is not ill-advised, for before them lies a vast amount of hard work which must be done before the next election, and a year and a half is not too long to devote to the task. Having settled upon the decree of the St. Paul bosses that Gov. Van Sant must be renominated, the mission which now confronts the forces is that of harmonizing all factions, it is, of course, a notable fact that many of the leading country editors have their hatchets out for the governor, and these fellows must be talked to.

Various methods of oiling the troubled waters have already been undertaken, but perhaps the newest and most strikingly unique one is that "Gov. Van Sant has cut loose from the gang." This was circulated over the state during the past week, through the medium of the country press. The Taylor's Falls Journal and other papers assert that it is "stated" that the governor has turned his back upon his old confederates.

There is, of course, a great deal of disaffection among the Republicans who do not care to be allied with "the gang" over the governor's identification with that element of the Republican party, and it would be a fine piece of work if these men could be made to believe that "the governor has cut loose" from the men who sway an imperial scepter in Republican politics of Minnesota, but there is little question that they can be deceived or, forsooth, that anybody else can be thus misled.

Gov. Van Sant is not in a position to "cut loose from the gang." If he wanted to, he could not do it without sustaining fatal results to his next candidacy for the nomination, and he is perhaps better aware of the fact than anybody else.

* * *

"It would have been a good thing for Minnesota if Samuel R. Van Sant had simply remained just plain captain."

The above is from the Anoka Union, one of the ablest and strongest Republican papers in the rural districts of the state. It is brief, but involves a long story. It is a story that contains a very serious moral, too, for not only is the little "squib" to be found in the columns of one country paper, but it is buried deeply in the heart and mind of many voters, Republican and Democrat, throughout the state of Minnesota. It is probably a terse way of expressing the motto that will influence the great majority of men who go to the polls in the fall of 1902 to vote once more for governor.

* * *

"The Republican party will have a number of sins to answer for when it again comes before the people. So monstrous are they that they will at once put the party on the defensive. This is written more in sorrow than elation."

The burden of the task confronting the Republicans which is referred to above, is quite aptly described in this extract also from the Anoka Union. This is the testimony of a veteran Republican, whose party fealty cannot be questioned.

* * *

Sam Langum is another one of these Republican editors who is pointing out some of the errors of the party. And Sam is also a politician. This makes it bad for him. He is said to want his party's nomination next year for secretary of state, but his independent attitude at this time, regarding the present administration, will count against him at the convention.

Aside from this obstacle there seems to be another one to Mr. Langum's becoming the nominee. Sam G. Iverson, who hails from the same congressional district as Langum, is probably safely booked for the nominee for state auditor, and it will hardly be possible for the same district to have two men on the state ticket. Iverson's opponents will be Haldin, of Duluth, and Jacobson, of Lac qui Parle. The former will make a vigorous campaign, and may land the goal, but the man from Lac qui Parle will fan out in very short order.

# TALKS WITH THE TRAVELERS

The Windsor hotel register shows that only three of the St. Joseph baseball team, now in the city, are residents of the city they represent in the Western league. These are Messrs. McKibbon, Runcle and Maupin. The other players hail from many different localities. The country from California to Philadelphia is quite well represented by this team. Hall comes from Shelbyville, Ky.; Honeyman, Schrall and Dooin are Cincinnati men; Davis is from the City of Brotherly Love; Flood and Tozer drifted out of the town of ball tossers, St. Louis; Hulswitt is a resident of old Louisville, the home of many a great player; McDonald represents Atchison, Kan.; Underwood is a Kansas City lad; Rebsemen comes from still farther south, his home being in Dallas, Tex., and Steffin hails from the Garden City, San Jose, Cal.

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The man with the ear trumpet came to town last night. He and the clerk, who had evidently missed his "night off," had an amusing mix-up at the hotel counter when the act of registering was next on the programme.

"I'm looking for a friend, is he here at your hotel," asked the man with the bad listeners.

"How do I know whether he is or not. I don't know who your friend is," rejoined the man at the counter. "Possibly if you will tell me his name, I might help you to locate him if he is here."

"His residence?" All right, his home is at Buffalo," said the man hunter with the patent vestibule to his ears.

"His name surely can't be Buffalo," said the clerk; "I asked you for his name."

Forgetting that he was the one who could not hear well, the man with the trumpet bent over the counter, getting very close to the auditory department of the poor clerk, whose patience had been tried to their limit. He lifted his voice and then gave a thundrous yell.

"He is from Buffalo, can you hear that?"

This was too much for the clerk. He gave up his attempt in disgust at making the fellow understand. There was but one name on the register after which the word Buffalo appeared, but that was the name of a lady. However, without asking the man any further questions or submitting the register for his own examination, the clerk called a colored bell boy and gave him orders to take the man to a certain room. It was that of the lady guest from Buffalo.

The bell boy left his deluded ward standing on the threshold of the door and disappeared, out of sight, but not out of hearing distance.

Here was another mixup, far worse than the first one with the clerk. The lady could not understand why a strange man would be brought to her room at that hour of the night, and, to tell the truth, the man was not much better posted on the situation than the woman.

After trying in vain to expel him from her room by assuring him that his presence was not wanted, and that he was mistaken in the party, the woman, half scared and the other half enraged, rushed out the door, shrieking in the trumpet of the intruder as she went:

"You just wait here till I get back."

"All right, I will be here," was the calm reply.

In about five minutes in walked the woman, by this time nearly frustrated with fright and anger, and with her was the clerk. It looked for a time as if the deaf arrival would meet with serious trouble, as the woman insisted that he should be forcibly ejected from her apartments.

The matter was finally adjusted by means of the ear trumpet, however, and it developed that the deaf arrival had come to stop at the hotel, but before registering wanted to find out if a certain friend of his from Buffalo was also stopping there.

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A large number of legislators was in the city yesterday. Among them Senators H. J. Miller, Thompson, Knatvold, Swenington and Representatives Burns, Schwarg, Ocobock and Larson. They were all here on private business.

Senator Miller appeared before the tax commission during the day with some suggestions as to revision of the tax laws of the state. He is one who strongly favors doing away with the practice of exempting members of a family from a certain amount of taxation. The law now provides that a member of each family may be exempt to the extent of $100, and this has been the source of a great deal of vexation in that it makes a way for the escape of certain taxable property. He thinks that this feature of the law should be entirely abolished. Senator Miller is also very heartily in favor of adopting a system that will give each county in the state a county assessor. He cited many advantages of the assessor system.

Senator Thompson, of Preston, stated his opinion on the extra session of legislature next February. He says it simply depends upon what progress is made by the tax commission whether there will be such a session at that time. He believes that unless the tax commission has a report that will warrant the legislature sitting for ten days no extra session will be called. The natural inference from Senator Thompson's statements was that the demand for this extra session does not appear to be nearly so pressing now as when it was being made an issue on the floor of the house and senate.

Senator Thompson agrees with what the Globe has said regarding the renomination of Gov. Van Sant. He stated unconditionally that, in his opinion, the governor would be renominated.

## AROUND THE HOTELS.

At the Ryan—W. L. Sandfonte, Duluth; Ed Y. Duchesney, Vancouver, B. C.; James Fisher, Winnipeg; Miss Fisher, Stratford, Ont.; B. Tamskley, Appleton; Richard Hall and family, Miss M. Kenisman, Victoria, B. C.; M. T. Dill, Prescott, Wis.; J. G. Wadsworth, Council Bluffs; W. C. Bergstrom, Neenah, Wis.; T. J. Murray, Butte City; J. D. Sheedy, Austin; A. Engel, Milwaukee.

At the Merchants—A. J. Lockhart, Clear Lake, S. D.; Julius Pleth and wife, St. Hilaire; E. J. Wheeler, Moorhead; E. Davison, Perham; S. C. Rugland, Ashby; E. K. Tarbell, Winona; D. S. Grant, Glenwood; F. C. Robertson, Spokane; George Johnson, Nicholas Hanson, Sioux City; John Cooper, St. Cloud; A. H. Edrey, S. N. Dawson, J. H. Jonson, Larralin; D. L. Bush, Walker; W. G. Sawyer, Partridge; A. S. Swanson, E. A. Kassing, Red Wing; George W. Ocobock, Norwood; W. B. Barnes, Lake Crystal.

At the Clarendon—E. J. Miller, Ortonville; J. H. Geiger, Montana; Will C. McElrath, Hutchinson; Roy Edwards, Willmar; S. C. Davis Omaha; F. O. Donnell, West Superior; W. A. Bentley, Charles A. Bentley, Bismarck, N. D.; W. D. Howard; W. H. Howard, Spring Valley.

At the Windsor—Will J. Schut, Milwaukee; R. J. Parker, R. H. H. Bonnton, Spring Valley; Matt J. Johnson, West Superior; Jim Larson, Walnut Grove; O. S. Swarson, E. A. Kassing, Red Wing; C. H. Humason, Ada; R. E. Thompson Preston, Samuel Simpson, Austin; Mrs. E. Hammons, Anoka; F. S. Bouer, Brainerd; A. Z. Withel and wife, Sault Ste. Marie; W. F. Basel, Henderson; G. S. Mabrey, Lake City; Peter J. Schwarg, Dodge Center; Laura Whittaker, Brainerd; J. M. Berry, La Crosse; Ed D. Bon; Detroit; T. V. Knatvold, Albert Lea.

At the Metropolitan—Adam Reid, Langdon; S. F. Pierce and wife, Duluth; John S. Murray, Duluth; George Otto, St. Louis; E. S. Lodine, Lamberton; S. F. Hatder, Hudson; Frank Barrett, St. Cloud; E. C. Williams, West Superior.

# OF SOCIAL INTEREST

An interesting musical programme was presented last evening at the First Methodist church under the direction of Mrs. Russell R. Dorr. The entertainment was given for the benefit of the parish fund, and a large audience enjoyed the excellent programme. Miss Whitridge read a number of selections and Arthur Bergh played several violin numbers. Vocal numbers were given by Mrs. S. V. Harris, soprano, and Mrs. Charles O. Kreiger, contralto. Miss Bergh and Mrs. Russell Dorr were the accompanists.

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Prof. Segall, the artist, has returned to St. Paul after a two years' absence abroad and has opened his studio in the Globe building. Yesterday afternoon he received a number of his friends informally in his studio and exhibited copies he has made of about forty of the most famous pictures in the different galleries of Europe, including copies of some of the works of Reubens and Van Dyke. Prof. Segall will remain in St. Paul.

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Mrs. Charles A. Roach entertained at euchre yesterday afternoon at her home on Dayton avenue. Mrs. A. Neuru Jr., of Slayton, Minn., was the guest of honor. The rooms were decorated in white and lilac, and these two colors were combined in the score cards and confections. Cards were played at ten tables, and favors were won by Mrs. S. O. Osborne, Mrs. Charles Weinhagen and Mrs. E. Butler.

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The Study club gave its anniversary tea yesterday afternoon at the home of the president, Mrs. J. W. Ryan, on East Isabel street. Previous to the reception there was a business meeting, and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. W. Ryan; vice president, Mrs. O. B. Lewis; recording secretary, Mrs. G. R. Morrissey; treasurer, Mrs. C. R. Woods; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. P. Haimegmes. The club next year will study as a basis for its other work ancient historical cities. The hostess was assisted yesterday by Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Todd and Mrs. V. J. Hawkins.

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Mrs. C. F. Mahle, of Duluth, was the guest of honor at a dinner given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Montgomery, of Ashland avenue.

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E. B. Dorsey, of the Albion, gave a dinner party last evening in celebration of the second wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Mahler. A company of sixteen was entertained.

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Mrs. W. O. Chase gave a luncheon yesterday afternoon at her home on Ashland avenue in honor of her sister, Mrs. McKinney, of Hackensack, N. J. A company of eight was entertained.

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Mrs. Owens, of New York, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given yesterday by Mrs. James D. Paxton at her home in Summit court.

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Miss Ethel Taylor, of Tacoma, who is en route to New York to be maid of honor at the wedding of her sister, Miss Maude Taylor, to Louis W. Hill, arrived in St. Paul yesterday, and will be the guest of Miss Lulu Shandrew, of Ashland avenue. Miss Taylor will leave next month to be one of the bridesmaids at Miss Shandrew and Mr. Harvey Clapp's wedding, which takes place July 1 at the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

Mrs. E. G. Rogers and Miss Julia Rogers, of Summit avenue, have returned from Europe, and are in New York.

Mrs. Samuel G. Smith, of College avenue, will return today from Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. C. A. Roach, of Dayton avenue, is entertaining Mrs. Alois Neuru Jr., of Slayton, Minn. Mrs. Neuru will return home next week.

Mrs. Nicols and Mrs. Pilkington, of Nelson avenue, will return today from California.

Mrs. J. E. J. Hurley, of West Winifred street, will spend the summer in Macton, O.

Miss Elsie Nicols, of Nelson avenue, is in St. Louis, to remain until the middle of June.

Miss D. Ferguson, of East Winifred street, is in Washington, D. C., where she will spend the summer.

Mrs. L. A. Williams, of Grove street, will go East today, to remain some months.

The Misses Elsner, of the Euclid, entertained last evening the members of the V. V. S. club. The club will give the first of a series of outings Decoration day at Shadow Falls.

Miss Messnes, of Ashland avenue, will return from New York next week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McMillan are in Chicago.

**Specimen Menu.**

(Use gas for cooking.)

BREAKFAST.

Fruit.
Cereal. Cream.
Shredded Dried Beef. Eggs.
Baked Potatoes. Muffins.
Coffee.

LUNCH.

Strawberry Shortcake. Cream.
Brown Bread. Cottage Cheese.
Chocolate.

DINNER.

Asparagus Soup.
Crown of Lamb. Green Peas.
Mashed Potatoes. Stewed Onions.
Dandelion Salad.
Rice Pudding, With Raisins.
Coffee.

(Use gas for cooking.)

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.

## VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY.

**Anniversary Observed by Edward VII. and His Loyal Subjects.**

LONDON, May 24.—King Edward presented a new color to the Scots guards on the horse guard's parade today. Subsequently his majesty witnessed the ceremony of trooping the color, so long associated with the anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria. Queen Alexandra, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Fife and the Duke of Cambridge witnessed the function from a window overlooking the parade ground, which was thronged with a fashionable gathering, including Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, and Mrs. Choate, Henry White, the secretary of the embassy; John R. Carter, the second secretary, and Mrs. Carter and Commander Richardson Clover, the United States naval attache, and Mrs. Clover. The approach of the king, who was surrounded by a brilliant cavalcade of the headquarters staff and the foreign military attaches, including Maj. Edward B. Cassatt, of the United States embassy, was signaled by rounds of cheers, and, as the royal cortege reached the saluting point, the massed bands of the guards played the national anthem. The king, who wore the uniform of a colonel of the Scots guards, inspected the line of troops and returned to the saluting point, where the ceremony of the presentation of the color proceeded.

Subsequently the guards marched past and the ceremony terminated.

There was a general observance of Queen Victoria's birthday. The law courts and the government offices were closed, the pupils of the various schools had a holiday, and there were the usual ringing of the bells and the firing of salutes at Windsor, and at the military and naval stations. There were special observances of the day in Australia, at the Cape and in India.

## WELCOME AWAITS THEM.

**Members of New York Chamber of Commerce Will Visit in London.**

NEW YORK, May 24.—Cordial references to the approaching visit of members of the New York Chamber of Commerce, says the Tribune's London correspondent, were made and heartily applauded at the latest meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, and Lord Brassey was elected chairman of the latter influential body. Arrangements for entertaining the American visitors on a large scale are virtually completed and Lord Brassey is taking marked interest in the movement. Almost envious remarks were heard from the retiring chamber to the success of the building fund of the New York chamber when the London chamber could not find a proper site for its new house. The congress of chambers of commerce of the empire was described as the most important work of London merchants last year.

## PERSISTENT RUMORS

**Say That Secretary Cortelyou Will Succeed Postmaster General Smith.**

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—The Chronicle today publishes a story to the effect that "in spite of explicit denials the rumor still goes around that Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith will soon retire, and that he will be succeeded by George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the president."

Members of the president's cabinet now in San Francisco, who would discuss the report, declared, however, that there is no truth in it, and that the postmaster general has no intention of retiring.

Postmaster General Smith also recently denied that he was planning to resign his portfolio.

## MANY PASSENGERS IN PERIL

**Lake Steamer Empire State Beached Near Brockville, Ontario.**

WATERTOWN, May 24.—A special to the Standard from Ogdensburg, says: The excursion steamer Empire State, one of the largest of the Fliger line, has been beached near Brockville, Ont., and is resting with nine feet of water in her hold. The steamer had 500 excursionists on board from Prescott and Brockville, bound for the queen's birthday celebration at Kingston. The fireman left the port holes open and the water rushed in, extinguishing the fire. The boat was beached and her passengers landed safely.