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The St. Paul Globe

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF ST. PAUL.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1901.

STAND BY THE PRESIDENT.

The next session of congress will be replete with strange complications. A hopeless difference exists between the president and the Dingelites. There is a greater difference between the extreme and the conservative wings of the Republican party on the question of tariff than there is between the conservative wing of the Republican party, represented by the president, and the Democratic party.

When the Dingley tariff act was passed it was understood that the high schedules were to be for the purpose of securing concessions from foreign countries through reciprocity treaties. The Republican platform of 1896 declared that protection and reciprocity were twins sired by Republicanism. On this confession of faith the president acted in the negotiation of reciprocity treaties. In the meantime the radical element of the party obtained control of the senate and the party machine. The machine revised the Republican confession of faith, as to reciprocity, by inserting into the Philadelphia platform the following meaningless affirmation: "We favor the associated policy of reciprocity, so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce. We will open our markets on favorable terms (a reduction of 20 per cent) for what we do not produce for free foreign markets. The framers of that plank evidently took the foreigners for fools, if they expected to negotiate reciprocity treaties on that basis. The president evidently paid no attention to the new confession of faith, but went on with his reciprocity scheme. The senate, however, called him to a realizing sense of his littleness, by completely ignoring the carefully drawn treaties. Notwithstanding the opposition of the dominant powers of the party, the president, secure in his office and not hoping for a renomination, seems determined to force the reciprocity matter upon the senate at the next session. In this he is acting, not as a partisan, but as a patriot. He will have the support of a minority of his party in the senate, but here it will end, unless a combination be made with the opposition and enough of the majority stand by the president to force the hands of the machine.

Here comes up a question of political expedience. It will be better for the Democratic party should the Republican senate refuse to support the president in an attempt to save the commerce of the country through reciprocity treaties. It will be better for the Democratic party if the liberal wing of the Republican party, led by Babcock and Littlefield, fails to disturb the present tariff status. But will it be best for the country? Is it not the duty of the Democratic and independent members of congress to stand by the president if he can summon enough aid from his party to save the country from commercial ruin? If the Fifty-seventh congress fails to modify the tariff either by direct legislation or by treaties, it will be swept from the political map in 1904. Under these circumstances there is a temptation on the part of the Democrats to allow the Republican machine to have the right of way to its own destruction, even if it carry the country with it. This no doubt is good party tactics, but is it good citizenship? To be consistent before the people, to which every issue must be ultimately submitted, the Democratic members of congress must be ready to enter into any combination with those who favor tariff reduction. In the matter of reciprocity treaties the duty of every Democratic senator is first to his country and then to his party. Stand by the president if he has the manhood to stand by his convictions. Then throw upon the Republican majority the responsibility of the consequence of failure. National prosperity is of greater importance than party success. A straightforward course may secure both.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE SCANDAL.

The announcement that the present abstract clerk is indebted to the county in the sum of seven hundred dollars, part of which was collected by him and part of which still remains due, is an old story. It has been known for months in official circles and generally throughout the city that Mr. Schulze was in financial trouble, but no official action was taken on the situation until Monday.

It would be easy to say very severe things concerning this state of affairs; but it is not exceptional. It is typical of the administration of county affairs under the present Republican regime. It is not, as the abstract clerk would have the public think, a trivial matter. It is in plain words a defalcation. Whatever the abstract clerk may have to say about that portion of the amount which re-

mains uncollected there can be no question at all about the balance of the sum mentioned, which, being county funds, was collected by him and appropriated to his own use while acting as abstract clerk under a salary.

The fact that this amount of county funds has been misappropriated does not in itself possess any great importance. Certainly, relatively it is insignificant if we consider the other abuses connected with the office of abstract clerk. The office is not only an expense but a menace to the owners of real property. The misuse and abuse of public records which is maintained through it is a most serious matter. There is no excuse whatever for the existence of the office. It was established and has been maintained by the Republican local machine, operating through the legislature, as a life-saving station for Republican politicians in want of a job. There is no other county abstract office in the state. Valuable public records involving the title to real property are jeopardized daily through its existence, and their mutilation is a daily practice.

The Globe does not blame Mr. Schulze. It has nothing to say to him or of him. Personally he is reputed to be a very agreeable man. The county is protected against any loss which may ensue from his operations to the extent of his official bond. But no bond can be exacted from the wrong which has resulted and the danger which is impending every day from the loss, mutilation and misuse of public records through the maintenance of the office and of the present entirely untrustworthy and irresponsible management of it.

The entire blame of this thing lies at the door of the county commissioners. They are the officials whom the Globe looks to and whom the general public must hold accountable for all the scandal which has attended the office for months. The Globe has appealed to the legislative delegation from this county to abolish the office; and its appeals have gone unheeded. It ought long ago to have been merged in the office of the register of deeds, where it belongs. That is what ought to be done with it now, and would be if there was any sense of official responsibility prevailing among the members of the board. If this is not done the duty of that body is to put some responsible and capable man in charge of the office.

The silence of the Republican papers on this subject will not avail to protect those who are responsible, or any of them, when the time comes. The office of abstract clerk is at the present moment an intolerable scandal and disgrace.

FOURTH OF JULY ORATORY.

History repeats itself and so do the annual Fourth of July orators. For a century the people have been given the same doses of patriotism mixed with a strong ingredient of hog-wash. The celebration orators deem it their duty to distance the political campaign orators in extravagant hyperbole. It is well enough to be congratulatory, but it is also well to keep within hearing distance of the truth.

These preliminary remarks are called forth by the accounts of several Fourth of July orations, delivered by several notorious characters. Chauncey Dewey, a United States senator, and a man who has caused himself to be talked about on account of his reckless use of his tongue, celebrated the national holiday at Paris by making the usual noise with his mouth. He informed his hearers that in the future the military genius would be a nine-spot compared with the trust promoter; that, within a time so short that his modesty forbade him to mention it, the United States, by means of its trusts, would rule the world. Such stuff coming from Chauncey surprises no one. It may be serious or it may be a joke; it matters not what it is, no one pays any heed to what Chauncey says. He is not responsible.

Living in South Carolina is a man named McLaughlin, a senator also, and a man who has conceived the idea that he has a mission; that he has been called to convert the South from Democracy to the true faith of Republicanism. He delivered an oration as full of rainbow promises of a double prism. McLaughlin sees a great future for the South if it will only stand by him and elect him again to the senate. He sees a vision of not only a united North and South but a united race speaking one language and sustaining one set of officeholders. He sees the Anglo-Saxon race dominant, the world over. He proposes to give the world our civilization and our religion. While over the entire earth he proposes to "spread our perfect political institutions." This is funny, real funny. If McLaughlin were a man of wit we would certainly suspect him of a bit of sarcasm. "Perfect political institutions" would sound optimistic from the lips of a sweet boy graduate of our high schools, but when it comes from the lips of a man who is somewhat acquainted with our political institutions, it is a little too rank even for a Fourth of July oration.

Can it be that the peep into Republicanism as it is represented by Tom Platt, Mark Hanna and Matt Quay has impressed the impressive McLaughlin with the idea of perfection? Or had his plastic mind dwelt so long and so admiringly on the political institutions of Pennsylvania, that he confounded the image with his mental conception of those of the nation?

The high water mark of celebration oratory was reached by a young man by the name of Hobson, the same, who sunk, or caused to be sunk, an oil vessel in the entrance to Santiago harbor for the purpose of preventing the Spanish squadron from coming out to be destroyed, and who afterward gained some local notoriety in the athletic field, by kicking a large number of girls. This young man delivered an oration also. Hobson is nothing if not original. His ignorance of the subject he attempted to treat was as complete as his success in the kissing match. In proof whereof witness the following:

"This day, the Fourth of July for the American people, will, I firmly believe, before many generations have passed, be the Fourth of July for the peoples of all the nations of the earth. I say it solemnly, that I expect, if I live to the allotted three score years and ten of man's existence, to see this Fourth of July celebrated by the masses of all the nations of the earth."

From this lofty perch he flew to still higher pinnacles of absurdity, speaking of slavery, he asserted that it was "a heaven-sent institution—a beneficent institution while it lasted." He claimed that slavery was the only thing that prevented the annihilation of the colored race.

Following the lead of this sublime logic he argued the duty of the United States to take up the white man's burden and by force of arms—an increased navy and smokeless powder—to force the blessings of our beautiful civilization upon all the nations of the earth. We need not go further. It was a typical Fourth of July oration and was characterized by that immaturity of thought which one would expect from the egotistical young man who was the prime favorite of Sampson, and the hero of the peculiar social triumphs accorded to him.

It does seem that the infernal noise produced on the Fourth of July is not the only objectionable feature of that much abused anniversary.

IMPROVING COUNTY ROADS.

The general policy pursued at Monday's meeting of the board of county commissioners, of liberal provision for keeping the county roads in acceptable condition, is one which will receive willing public assent. No moneys which are honestly and intelligently expended in the improvement of the roads of the county can be regarded as misapplied. No city is more favorably situated for the development of a large suburban business than is St. Paul.

Politicians, like the city comptroller, may feel themselves at liberty to talk buncombe about extravagance in connection with expenditures of this character. But the reform and retrenchment which that line of talk represents the people of this city and county have been made too familiar with for the past eight or ten years—since Mr. McCarly assumed office—to be deceived by it.

The present board of county commissioners, no more than their predecessors, have made anything of a record which should endear them to the taxpaying public; but if they would direct their activities along lines of this general character there might be a serious modification of the prevailing public sentiment regarding them and their operations.

From time to time local policy seems with us to have been devised in order to give the advantage in every direction to the neighboring city. We have placed restrictions on our local merchants and prescribed conditions attending the transaction of their business by the farmers and business men in the surrounding country which have handicapped us severely. We have allowed our roads to go neglected and expended the county funds in various needless directions.

The improvement of the public roads of Ramsey county and the keeping of them in a condition of good repair should be made one of the great requirements to be insisted on at all hazards by local merchants, the Retailers' association, the Commercial club and all other commercial bodies in this city should indicate their encouragement of such a course as that mapped out at the last meeting of the county commissioners.

Any citizen who travels ten miles from the heart of the city of St. Paul on the public highways in any direction leading toward Minneapolis will see enough in one afternoon to satisfy him of the remarkable and important truth embodied in Mayor Smith's suggestion, when referring to the country in the vicinity of New Brighton: "Every sign-board in that country reads to Minneapolis." And every sign-board in that neighborhood and others points to roads which present in their condition a notable contrast to those leading toward St. Paul.

The sooner we adopt some uniform and permanent policy looking to maintaining the roads of the county in good order the sooner will we put an end to many of the signal advantages which the neighboring city enjoys over this in its control of surrounding trade.

KINDNESS TOWARD CONVICTS.

The most intelligent presentation of the question between the state and the convicted felon that has appeared in print for some time, so as to be within the reach of the reader of the daily papers, is that presented by the labor commissioner of Iowa in his recent report. The position taken by that official on this subject may be stated in general terms to be, that in the effectuation of the policy of reformation, rather than punishment, a radical change in accepted standards of the treatment of convicts should be instituted, whereby, among other changes wrought, the family of the convict or he himself, rather than the state should be the beneficiary of his enforced labor.

To the ordinary observer the great defect in the prevailing system of the treatment of the convict finds its basis in the practice of treating him as an object of punishment for his crimes rather than of restoration to future usefulness. The discharged convict, all experience shows, is morally and mentally irresponsible for a considerable time after his discharge. Prison officials look with grave concern to the approach of the time of discharge of certain classes of convicts whose conduct has generally been uniformly good, on account of the unknown possibilities which the occasion holds for them.

A WEATHER SONG.

I Don't worry 'bout the weather; If the breeze is blown 'n' cold, The world is yet to have blossoms—just all your arms cast in bloom. An' you'll wonder at your grievin' when the blue sky is unrolled— Don't worry 'bout the weather, Oh, my dearie!

There is no, a police official or penologist in the entire country who will not testify that the punishment method reproduces crime and that the man who leaves prison after service of a period of confinement which is imposed on him as punishment for his offenses inevitably drifts back into his former habits and associations. Not even confirmed criminals are wholly incorrigible. Few of them could be made conscious that the state was seeking rather their good through applying redeeming agencies to them, that would not be made better men by the reflection, "If the object is to reclaim the individual," as Commissioner Winnstrom very appropriately says, "a spirit of justice, coupled with love of humanity will soon show the unfortunate that a regard for the public weal, and not revenge, has been the motive of its citizens."

Just as it has been found in the taming of wild beasts that kindness is a more potent factor than fear, so in the reclamation of criminals it is being made plainer every day that the punitive theory is a false and barbaric one, and should be supplanted as speedily and as generally as possible by the humane policy.

THE CORN CROP IS BURNING UP AGAIN IN KANSAS.

John Bull still holds one cup. Pennsylvania will take that next time.

In the community of interest with which the Minneapolis Times is now connected, Jones pays the freight.

A gigantic trust is to be formed in England composed of all royal titles and the result will be applied to Edward.

It is all settled. Secretary Long designs the order to Dewey to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet. It all came back to him.

A crocodile has gone over Niagara Falls unhurt. He did not go over through any act of his own will; he had too much sense for that. Now watch the lobsters try the same feat.

The question whether Job was a Jew or a Gentile is now occupying the attention of the world. Let us see; Job had boils and was patient. He certainly was not an American, that is sure.

There seems to be something the matter with South Africa. Our consuls do not seem to stay long, claiming that the salary is not sufficient to live on. Things must be costly down in Boerdom.

Judge Wing, of the United States circuit court, has held that persuasion when applied by striking miners to non-union men may be so persistent that it becomes a nuisance and therefore unlawful.

Young ladies, here is a remedy for the wider plague.

The king of England and the king of Wurtemberg are having a squabble. One says the other is a toothy chow while the other accuses the one of gambling and worse sins. Would it not be well for the intimate friends of both to induce the two late kings to keep silent lest they expose domestic secrets?

Congressman Hull who is taking notes in the Philippines is convinced that the civil government there is bound to be a farce. Such is the state of society that the military arm of the government must be used continually to sustain the civil government.

The Kaiser in addressing his son who is about to enter the army urges upon him the value of lofty ideals and illustrated his meaning by the remark that his God and his father.

Special Programme at Como. Tonight is the Italian composers' night at the concert of the Minnesota state band, some park. Among the special selections are these:

March, "Willow Grove." Sorrentino Overture, "The Italians in Algeria." Duet from "Il Trovatore." Rossini. Messrs. Lawson and Hansen. Sextet from "The Barber of Seville." Grand selection "Un Ballo in Maschera." Verdi. (First time.) "The Barber of Seville." Verdi. Female of "William Tell." Rossini.

A SMALL WATCH. The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, who has the fifth possession of the only crystal watch in existence having transparent parent works, made for the most part of rock crystal, had the works removed from a miniature watch and placed inside a magnificent diamond having a diameter not exceeding the depth of four lines of ordinary type. Small as this timepiece was, says Good Words, it is justly described as the "Smallest watch in the world," which was exhibited at the Crystal Palace.

Made of gold and valued at \$100, this tiny watch was bound to be as long as an ordinary-sized letter and a half, an hour hand less than an "H" and a half in length, and a second hand one-sixteenth of an inch long that would demand an incursion into the nonpareil font to supply a suitable illustration.

Says Mr. Meddergrass. "Speakin' of empires," said Mr. Meddergrass, while a clerk in the corner grocery, "I see where the purifiers in order of them here plutocratic colleges has ordered the scholars to recite their grand lines—John Adams, or mebbe, it was Dan Webster—anyway, he sez, 'Liberty an' now an' forever, one an' inseparable.' But times ain't what they use to be since the plutocrats got hold 'em."

POLITICS OF THE STATE

Congressman Joel P. Heatwole, of Northfield, was in the city yesterday. While here he was led into a conversation upon the appointment of Larry Hodgson to a European consulship by Secretary of State Root, which has received Mr. Heatwole's bitterest denunciation.

"Yes, the young man has been appointed," said Heatwole, "but I am assuming his duties yet," said the Third district representative, in reply to a question.

Who you mean to say that you will prevent Mr. Hodgson from filling the place to which he has been appointed through Senator Clapp?" was asked.

Mr. Heatwole proceeded to give his reasons for opposing the appointment of Mr. Hodgson, and said that he had been a campaign worker for the Democrats and was always identified with that party.

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ing State Auditor Dunn another term," says the Winona Republican and Herald, the home exponent of the Van Sant interest. This sentiment is not so general as to have attracted much attention outside of Winona, and it might be that constant fear of the thought that Mr. Dunn may announce himself as a candidate for governor has led the Republican party to support Mr. McGill. It is quite safe to venture that Mr. McGill should indicate a desire to succeed himself as the nominee for state auditor if his party would readily place him in that position, but according to Mr. Dunn's own statement he will not be a candidate again. The sentiment which is a great deal more well defined is that Mr. Dunn's present deputy, Samuel G. Iverson, will be the Republican candidate for the state auditorship. Mr. Iverson has personally announced his candidacy, and Mr. Dunn has signified his intention to support him for the place, and the Republican party of the state has manifested the greatest enthusiasm over the prospect of Mr. Iverson's candidacy.

The anxiety of the Winona people is amusing, but quite natural in this case. Mr. Dunn has not only stated that he would not be a candidate for state auditor, but has also said that he will not be a candidate for governor. It is well seen, therefore, that the Republican attempt to crowd him into the field as a candidate for auditor is altogether superfluous.

As a matter of fact, State Auditor Dunn is generally recognized as an aspirant for gubernatorial honors, but it is quite safe to predict that he will not allow his name to be used in connection with that place next year. No, Gov. Van Sant can count on being the Republican nominee for the place, and his friends may rest in peace until that time.

The Globe has maintained all along that Gov. Van Sant would be renominated. A few weeks ago it stated that the Republicans would not adopt the one-term idea and make the mistake they did in the case of McGill. Tamm Bixby, in speaking of this matter, coincides with the Globe exactly, even to the extent of using almost the same expression. He says "an Sant will be renominated without opposition. The Republicans of Minnesota will not think of trying again the experiment of 1898, when Gov. McGill was refused a renomination."

The refusal of Bixby to perform the duties of chairman of the Republican organization in the next campaign has led to much speculation and planning among the party. A number of names have been suggested for the place, but it is understood that the St. Paul ring is determined not to allow this crown to deck the brow of a man who is not under their control. There are many outside Republicans, however, who could easily qualify upon these conditions, and the name of Senator Ed Young is especially suggested in this connection. Young is a very successful factor and might prove acceptable to the local gang, but it is said he will decline to serve on account of his congressional position. He is a very successful factor and might prove acceptable to the local gang, but it is said he will decline to serve on account of his congressional position.

It is already apparent that Van Sant and Lind will again contest for the governorship in 1902. The ex-governor has lost none of his old-time prestige, but, if anything, is stronger than ever before in the eyes of the people. He is a serious but the kindest feeling toward Gov. Van Sant. Personally he is "kicked" by all the same it is in the air that a clique of St. Paul bosses control every action."

Similar concessions are being made by Republican papers all over the state, the most notable of which is the Minneapolis Tribune, which candidly declares that Gov. Van Sant cannot defeat Gov. Lind, and as frankly says that the candidacy of John Lind is inevitable.

There seems to be a well defined sentiment among Republicans in favor of giving

Clark are the guests of Mrs. James McGuire at Lake Minnetonka.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Currie, of St. Paul, who have been making a cycling trip through Scotland, have returned from Buffalo, July 7.

The members of the Woman's Civic League, who have in charge of the excursion, are modeling them in all their details after the Tribune excursions given for several successive years. The first excursion will be given Wednesday, July 24. The steamer Columbian and her crew will leave the foot of Jackson street at 6 o'clock in the evening. Among those who will attend the excursion are Secretary Gutridge, of the associated charities, Mrs. Thomas McDavitt, Mrs. Condo Hamilton, Mrs. Herbert Davis, Mrs. Higbee and Mrs. J. W. Edgerton.

The members of the Schubert club, of St. Paul, and of the Ladies' Thursday Musical Society, will give a concert for the benefit of the street railway company at the Banda Rossa concert Friday afternoon at 8 o'clock. The program will include the songs of the Schubert club may secure tickets at Dye's music store upon presentation of their membership ticket on that day.

Mrs. D. Sulzbach, of Grand Forks, N. D., was the guest of honor at a dinner party given last evening at her sister, Mrs. L. Wolf, of Gehardt street.

Mrs. Howard Lankester, of Dayton avenue, will entertain at progressive euchre tomorrow afternoon.

Miss Anselmo will be the guest of honor at an informal at home to be given Friday evening by Miss Roberts, of University avenue.

Mrs. William Allen, of Selby avenue, entertained the Twin City Birthday club. Flavors at euchre were won by Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. G. C. Fisher, Mrs. Ella Flood, Mrs. E. H. Milham and Mrs. Boggs, of Stillwater.

Miss Cora Wagner entertained informally at dinner last evening at her home on Rice street.

The Misses Stevenson, of Portland avenue, have gone East to spend the summer.

The Misses Lillian and Clara Robinson, of Western avenue, are entertaining the Misses Gordon and Sadie Matthews, of New York.

GLOBE'S CIRCULATION

FOR JUNE. C. G. Brandhorst, assistant 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 June, 1901, was as follows:

Total for the month 572,250

Average per day 19,975

C. G. BRANDHORST, Notary Public, Ramsey Co., Minn. (Notarial Seal.)

FURTHER PROOF IS READY.

The Globe invites anyone and everyone interested to, at any time, make a scrutiny of its circulation lists and records, and to call on the press and mailing departments to check and keep tabs on the number of papers printed and the disposition made of the same.

JAPS HAVE BEST OF IT

STRIKING FISHERMEN OVERLAWED BY FORCE OF NUMBERS.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 9.—Japanese fishermen are now in control of the Fraser river. They secured a victory over the white union men by clever tactics and without the bloody battle which was predicted last night.

About 3,000 Japanese spent the night in fishing. The union men organized a patrol of boats manned by armed whites and natives. The Japanese had, however, organized a much larger number of boats, including the largest and widest fishing boats in the river. Whenever a union patrol boat went near the fishing grounds several of the Japanese patrols surrounded it and simply overpowered the strikers by force of numbers.

Three or four thousand Japanese will now continue fishing, although the salmon run has hardly begun, for the purpose of retaining control of the situation.

WORLD'S FAIR ARCHITECTS.

First Meeting of the Commission is Held at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—A commission of architects after whose plans and under whose supervision the building of the Louisiana Purchase exposition will be erected, held their first meeting here today. The commission is composed of Isaac S. Taylor, director of works; George E. Kessler, Kansas City, landscape architect; Julius Pitz, landscape engineer; Eams & Young, Barrett, Hayden & Harrod, Washington, D. C., and Boisselier & Theo. C. Link, all of St. Louis; Cass Gilbert and Carrere & Hastings, New York; D. H. Burnham & Co., Chicago; Van Brunt & Howe, Kansas City; and Walker & Kimball, Omaha, Neb.

Two other important world's fair meetings were held today. One is that of the executive committee, which President Francis says will submit reports to the directors on the scope of the exposition, what kinds of exhibits shall be made. It will be arranged to have exhibits from all over the world, of course, but the work scope includes the character of those exhibits.

ELEVEN MILLION DOLLARS.

Sum Donated to Libraries by Andrew Carnegie in One Year.

WAUKESHA, Wis., July 9.—At today's meeting of the American Library association, papers on the copyright law, and on relations between librarians, bookbinders and libraries, were read. The report of gifts and bequests was also made, one notable being that of Andrew Carnegie, who has given during the past year \$11,250,000 to libraries and library work. Tonight the American Library association council held a meeting at which papers on librarians and their work in general were submitted.

WHEAT GOES UP IN FLAMES.

Fifteen Thousand Acres Burned Over in Kansas.

GREAT BEND, Kan., July 9.—Fifteen thousand acres of wheat went up in flames here yesterday. The fire was started by a lighted cigar into a field of wheat. Everything was as dry as tinder, and soon a destructive fire was in progress. The inhabitants all left their work and exhausted all the methods they knew for fighting fires, but to no avail, and it was late this evening before the fire was under control.

Roughly estimated the loss in wheat will aggregate 300,000 bushels, nearly all of which was in stack.

ISLAND RAVAGED BY STORM.

Death and Destruction in Track of West Indian Hurricane.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, July 9.—(Via Haytian cable.)—A violent storm has been raging for three days over the southern part of Hayti and San Domingo. Five persons were killed at Jacmel and nine people lost their lives at Los Cayes. Severely damaged have been the cities of Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haitien. The region between Cap-Haitien and the city of Santo Domingo has been completely interrupted by Santo Domingo. It is late this evening that a high wind continues as this dispatch is sent.

ON THE SHORES OF THE YUKON DELTA.

G. R. Putnam in Schibner's. During the past summer an officer of the coast survey traversed the front of the Yukon delta, the first white man who had ever followed this shore. He was accompanied by three men, and the party, with all their provisions and camp outfit, was carried in an open canoe and a small rowboat. At the river mouth the shore was level, and the water immediately off the coast, but between these the distinction between land and sea is very indefinite, and the mud-banks, which were a few feet above a mile or more in width. Even with a canoe drawing but a few inches of water it was often impossible to get closer to the shore than a mile, so that to make camp it was necessary to pack outfit and provisions on the men's backs, sinking at every step knee deep in the thick, blue mud. Even ashore, however, the difficulties were not past. For long stretches this mud is but a few inches above ordinary high tide. On account of its shallowness this part of Bering sea is subject to extraordinary deepening. When the wind blows strong from the northeast the water goes with it, leaving extensive bare flats and shows along the shore, who would have been struck by the water piles up in Norton sound, flooding the lower portions of the delta coast, as is evidenced by the line of drift-wood nearly always to