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TUESDAY, AUG. 20, 1901.

A GREATER REPUBLIC.

The world will think more kindly of the present Colombian revolution when the true inwardness of the plan becomes known. An appeal to sentiment is often more effective than an appeal to reason. When the world understands that the conspiracy among the Colombian revolutionists, Venezuela and Ecuador is to restore the ancient Colombian republic comprising the territory included in the old Spanish New Granada, it will bid the project godspeed.

The territory embraced within the boundaries of the three republics, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela, has a history filled with romance.

Since the time when Pizarro, after having overrun Peru, stood within the walls of vanquished Quito, the spirit of strife has held undisputed sway in this equatorial realm.

For two hundred and fifty years this territory paid its respects and turned over its revenue to the Spanish crown. Its early history is filled with the mighty deeds of the conquerer Quesada and the vain attempts of Las Casos to tone down the rigorous cruelty of the Spaniard. The rise of Napoleon and the temporary eclipse of Spain made independence possible under the leadership of Miranda and the great Bolivar.

On July 5, 1811, a convention met at Caracas and declared the independence of Venezuela, but it was not until 1819 that the republics of New Granada and Venezuela were united under Bolivar into the republic of Colombia. With the death of Bolivar the republic of Colombia went to pieces, only to be gathered together again, and again dissolved.

Such in brief has been the political history of the most important section of the South American continent. It has seldom been free from revolutions and the present conspiracy to unite the original territory that once was New Granda is but an historical period trying to repeat itself.

We are apt to regard with more or less contempt these national uprisings, these plots and counterplots to gain power. They appear to us as unimportant in the march of events. But we must remember that the combined population of the three republics in question amounts to over 7,000,000 souls. Twice as many as the original thirteen colonies contained when they made that memorable bluff, which ended in their independence. The territory, besides being rich in all kinds of minerals and timber, holds the key to the future commerce of the world, if we are to believe the advocates of the isthmian canal schemes.

Just now this political revolution is pregnant with serious consequences to the United States, for it may end in international complications. In 1848 the United States, in order to secure the safety of her citizens who were seeking the gold fields of California, entered into a treaty with New Granda to preserve the neutrality of the isthmus of Darien. The section of the treaty relating to the isthmus reads as follows:

"In order to secure to themselves the tranquil and constant enjoyment of these advantages, and as an especial compensation for the said advantages, and for the favors they have acquired by the Third, Fourth and Sixth articles of this treaty, the United States guarantee positively and efficaciously to New Granada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned isthmus, with a view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted and embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists; and in consequence, the United States also guarantee, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over said territory."

This treaty which runs to the republic of New Granada has been accepted by the government of Colombia and becomes an obligation on the part of the United States to defend Colombia in her sovereignty over the territory in question. To carry out this treaty stipulation the administration has sent warships to the scene of possible action. For some reason which does not appear on the surface, as there are no treaties calling for such action, Germany, France and England have all thought it advisable to be represented by war vessels at Panama. Why this display of force? Do they think that the United States is not able to protect the isthmus against the revolutionists? Has the conspiracy been working with the courts of Europe to shake off the yoke of American domination? Is there to be a test of what we are pleased to call the Monroe doctrine? Is the United States prepared to preserve the sovereignty of Colombia over the isthmian territory, or does the obligation run only to the defeated government, be that what it may? In other words, should the Colombian government be subverted, is the United States called upon to preserve the sovereignty of this strip of land in trust for a possible resurrection of the Colombian government? What will the United States do should the European powers land troops to help preserve order and carry out the stipulations of the United States' obligation to preserve neutrality? These are questions of practical diplomacy which may have to be met soon. A blunder in any direction might lead to serious results.

A WELL PROTECTED INDUSTRY.

The threat of the Textile Manufacturers' association to reduce the wages of all employes 15 per cent, beginning Sept. 3, is ill-timed as a threat, and quite unnecessary as a proposition. The claim of the manufacturers is that the market is so dull that a cut must be made in wages or the production stopped until the surplus of stocks is worked off. This is a confession of weakness which should attract the attention of the public generally. Why is there a surplus of stock? It is because the textile manufacturers have been pampered so long that they have become reliant on the protective care of the government and will not go into the foreign markets to get rid of their surplus. They absolutely refuse to do business on a small margin and moreover will not take the trouble to cater to the wants of the foreign trade. Minister Wu, in his address to the Southern Manufacturers' association, told that body plainly what they must do to secure and hold the enormous cotton trade of China. They must learn the wants and prejudices of the people and make their goods accordingly. Do they do it? No. They send over there what they cannot sell in the American market and trust to luck to get rid of it.

Our foreign consuls have from time to time, advised the cotton manufacturers to seek the foreign markets in which English goods found ready sale, but in every case their advice has met with a flat refusal to enter into competition with English-made goods. Instead of seeking new fields they prefer to reduce the wages paid to their operators or shut down the mills. This was done at Fall river in 1897 and 1898. Now they propose a reduction for the purpose of causing a strike. They want to shut down the mills to preserve the home market. Should this occur, the sympathy of the people who know the facts will be with the strikers.

A few days ago the Globe published a table showing the comparative sales of cotton goods by England and the United States in the principal markets of the world. This table we reprint:

	British.	American.
Turkey	$14,799,435	$73,189
Egypt	9,028,180	7,646
Dutch East Indies	9,896,825	2,059
Philippine Islands	3,580,230	19,457
China, Hongkong	25,149,380	8,818,418
Japan	9,982,330	34,529
Mexico	2,007,585	470,471
Venezuela	1,404,400	311,424
Colombia	885,880	262,689
Peru	1,507,315	109,670
Chile	4,990,385	506,926
Brazil	5,981,490	394,114
Argentina	7,809,690	113,028
British Africa	7,528,670	928,471
British India	85,632,605	518,214
Australasia	13,782,295	280,921
Cuba	2,965,307	420,122

How is it that England can buy our cotton, ship it to the British mills, manufacture it and reship it to America and shut out our cotton fabrics from the market? It will be seen that in all the South American countries American cotton goods are distanced in the race. Even in Mexico, a country which we can reach by rail as well as by our coastwise steamers, the American sales of goods are to the English as 1 to 4. And Cuba, our favorite protege, last year bought of us only $420,142 worth of cotton goods, while during the same time she bought of England cotton goods to the value of $2,965,307. How is this to be accounted for? Is it because England by her free trade secures advantages of tariff rates in all the cotton markets of the world? If so, it is about time we made an effort to secure the same by liberal inducements in reciprocity treaties. Are we to allow our most thoroughly protected industries to be shut down and thousands of our people thrown out of employment because our tariff wall keeps us out of foreign markets? Even Germany and France sell more cotton fabrics to Cuba, Mexico and the South American republics than do the United States. With all this market under our nose, must we shut down our mills for fear of an overproduction? This lesson of tariff and trade is so plain that he who runs may read, and a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein.

THEIR DEMOCRATIC SIMPLICITY.

The official proclamations issued by the Venezuelan authorities in the crisis which now exists are very instructive documents. "Given, signed and countersigned," says one of these impressive documents, "by all the ministers of the cabinet, by the secretary of the federal district and the; secretary of the national executive, and sealed with the grand seal in the federal palace of the capital at Caracas, on this 26th day of July, 1901, ninety-one years of independence and forty-three of federation."

All of which is to be accepted as expressive of democratic simplicity as understood and practiced among our Latin-American neighbors. The high-sounding phrases adequately express the popular disposition which admits of being imposed upon and misled by those in authority.

The popular form of government must be maintained at all hazards. It matters not that its essential principles have no place in practical administration. The populace is easiest held in control through the representative form. But the substance remains evidently never to be put in operation.

The South and Central American republic is as near an approach to an absolutism as can well be conceived of. The frequency of the revolutions begotten under it is explainable on the principle that the absolutism of one man can never be said to be acceptable to other men around him unless he has the power under all circumstances to enforce it. Russian resources are not to be looked for in such tropical climes.

The result of the present disturbance cannot be foreseen. Existing governments may topple, or existing revolutionists may be beheaded, the outcome, so far as relates to the blusters of the people or their material happiness, is always the same. As long as the responsible nations of the earth have the interests of these people to look after, there will always be a well defined limit established to the operations of revolutionary marauders.

The policy represented by pan-Americanism, by the Monroe doctrine and by the principle of the paramountcy of the United States is one which will hardly ever be accepted by Latin-Americans. The standards of popular intelligence among the masses are not high enough and the standards of public honor and patriotism among the leaders of the people are too low.

With the single exception of Mexico, government in South and Central America is a public farce. And in Mexico, when the great man who now is known as president, but who really is an imperial autocrat, passes away, the condition will almost certainly resolve itself into one of chaos.

Save for the protection of our own national interests on the continent, and the material interests of our people resident in the countries affected by the prevailing trouble, our duty is to remain unconcerned observers.

The Commoner is with the strikers. This looks as if Bryan had his eye on another presidential nomination.

There will be a plentiful crop of Darius Greens now that Santos-Dumont has been Hobsonized. Some men have queer tastes.

The emperor of China is in no hurry to return to Pekin. His last experience there was so unpleasant that a possible repetition is not a pleasant anticipation.

Admiral Schley is in Washington looking over his case with his attorneys. This is a matter of very little importance in itself, but it is making the Sampson people very sick.

If the government persists in its objection to matrimony among the Philippine school teachers, the little brown boys and girls will have to learn their letters all by their lonesomes, see?

The Iowa stalwarts have whetted their knives for that man Cummins and will hunt for his fifth rib from now on till election day. Such harmony as there is in Wisconsin and Iowa ought to redeem those states some day.

The head writer of our evening contemporary has a greater story to tell than the tale of Jonah and the whale. He says that a cyclist ran into a dog We presume that both cycle and rider disappeared and in due time were cast up on dry land, a la Jonah.

It seems that Shaffer built better than he knew. His fight for a complete monopoly of the labor market is arousing the manufacturers to a sense of the impending peril. The carriage manufacturers of Cincinnati have concluded to open their shops to non-union men. The fight might as well come one time as another.

Fairbanks might as well save his bait for some other pond. He cannot catch any fish in the lakes of Minnesota. This state will not favor his kind, although present appearances do give color to such a theory. We must always remember that political accidents are liable to happen in any state. Of course it is pretty tough to have little Van masquerading under the title of governor, but then it will last only a little more than fifteen months longer. That helps some.

When we bought Alaska it was like buying a "pig in a poke," but it turned out all right. When we got Porto Rico we took it because we had to have something to show for the $20,000,000 present made to Spain in consideration for quitting. Now it appears that we may be attended by our usual luck even there. From a recent discovery we may have got a part of the lost Atlantis, and if that is so, the island is worth millions as an antique relic. Just read this description of a recent find:

A figure of a man, height about five feet, carved from granite. The figure is perfect in general outline and proportion. The face covered with a heavy beard; head surmounted by a crown; adorned band crossing breast diagonally. In left hand, a perfectly formed head of an infant, the right vertical from elbow. The muscular development is unusual in its execution and proportion. This figure weighs about 1,000 pounds. Also a figure of a woman, with features of a distinctly Mongolian type, and a decorated head covering in the shape of an inverted bowl; hanging from the thighs is the head of an infant. The figure is broken above the upper part of the tibia bone.

AT THE THEATERS.

"Nell Gwynne," which the Criterion company is presenting at the Metropolitan opera house, is one of the best things that organization has given St. Paul playgoers this season, and reflects great credit on both management and players. The Criterion company will present "Nell Gwynne" for three more performances. Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday matinee the Criterion company will present the revival of "Under Two Fags," with Miss Buckley as "Cigarette." Friday afternoon a special matinee will be given by request, with "The Two Orphans" as the bill.

The regular season at the Metropolitan will open next Sunday evening with Clyde Fitch's great play, "Lovers' Lane." The sale of seats will open Thursday morning.

Thursday morning the box office of the Grand opera house will open for the sale of seats for the opening week which will be inaugurated next Sunday night. Mathews and Bulger will start the season with a new and up-to-date version of their comical play, "The Night of the Fourth."

Strikes Are Unpopular.

Chicago Chronicle.

The rejoicings among the business men, mechanics and all other classes in South Chicago over the failure of the strike in that section is proof that strikes are not popular among the masses of the people in the localities where they occur. They tie up all other business and industry, shut off the circulation of money and frequently lead to violence, destruction of property and loss of life. The community where these evils are averted is fortunate.

Hanna May Have Better Luck.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

The persistency with which Mark Hanna is being boomed for the presidency would imply that he may be in something more than a receptive mood. His predecessor in the senate, John Sherman, tried during many years to reach the presidency and failed. But Sherman was something of a statesman.

Chandler Should Be Satisfied.

Chattanooga Times

Ex-Secretary Chandler is formally notified by the navy department, through its public rebuke of Admiral Evans, that he is not an insect, and that ought to satisfy him.

Not Necessarily.

Now that Triggs has spoken, the people who voted to put Longfellow's name in the Hall of Fame must feel pretty cheap. Chicago Record-Herald.

The Destruction of the Empire

Richard Harding Davis in Scribner's Magazine.

It was thirty minutes past nine. "It's church service," he said. "I can see them carrying out the chaplain's reading desk on the Indiana." The press boat pushed her way nearer into the circle of battleships until their leaden-hued hulls towered high above her. On the deck of each, the ship's company stood ranged in motionless ranks. The calm of a Sabbath morning hung about them, the sun fell upon them like a benediction, and so still was the air that those on the press boat could hear, from the stripped and naked decks, the voices of the men answering the roll call in rising monotone, "one, two, three, four; one, two, three, four." The white-clad sailors might have been a chorus of surpliced choir boys.

But up above them the battle flags slumbering at the mast-heads stirred restlessly, and whimpered in their sleep. Out through the crack in the wall of mountains, where the sea runs in to meet the waters of Santiago harbor, and from behind the shield of Morro castle, a great, gray ship, like a great, gray rat, stuck out her nose and peered about her, and then struck boldly for the sea. High before her she bore the gold and blood-red flag of Spain, and like a fugitive leaping from behind his prison walls she raced forward for her freedom, to give battle, to meet her death.

A shell from the Iowa shrieked its warning in a shrill crescendo, a flutter of flags painted their message against the sky. "The enemy's ships are coming out," they signaled, and the ranks of white-clad figures which the moment before stood motionless on the decks, broke into thousands of separate beings, who flung themselves panting down the hatchways, or sprang cheering to the fighting tops.

Heavily but swiftly, as islands slip into the water when a volcano shakes the ocean bed, the great battleships buried their bows in the sea, their sides ripped apart with flame and smoke, the thunder of their guns roared and beat against the mountains, and from the shore the Spanish forts roared back at them, until the air between was split and riven. The Spanish warships were already scudding through the clouds of smoke, pierced with flashes of red flame, and as they fled fighting their batteries rattled with unceasing, feverish fury. But the guns of the American ships, straining in pursuit, answered steadily, carefully, with relentless accuracy, with cruel persistence. At regular intervals they boomed above the hurricane of sound like great bells tolling for the dead.

It seemed to Channing that he had lived through many years. That the strain of the spectacle would leave its mark upon his nerves forever. He had been buffeted and beaten by a storm of all the great emotions; pride of race and country, pity for the dead, agony for the dying, who clung to blistering armor-plates, or sank to suffocation in the sea; the lust of the hunter, when the hunted thing is a fellow man; the joys of danger and of excitement, when the shells lashed the waves about him, and the triumph of victory, final, overwhelming and complete.

Four of the enemy's squadron had struck their colors, two were on the beach, broken and burning, two had sunk to the bottom of the sea, two were in abject flight. Three battleships were hammering them with thirteen-inch guns. The battle was won.

"It's all over," Channing said. His tone questioned his own words.

The captain of the tug boat was staring at the face of his silver watch, as though it were a thing bewitched. He was pale and panting. He looked at Channing piteously, as though he doubted his own senses, and turned the face of the watch toward him.

"Twenty minutes!" Channing said. "Good God! Twenty minutes!"

He had been to hell and back again in twenty minutes. He had seen an empire, which had begun with Christopher Columbus and which had spread over two continents, wiped off the map in twenty minutes.

OF SOCIAL INTEREST

The marriage of Miss Alma Leppen, of this city, to Fred A. Russell, of Chicago, was solemnized late yesterday afternoon at the bride's home on Harrison avenue. Rev. D. D. Mitchell, of the Goodrich Avenue Presbyterian church, read the marriage service in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Lillian Leppen, as maid of honor. John Phillips, of Staples, Minn., was the best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell left last night for Chicago, their future home.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Fannie Abrahams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Abrahams, of 923 Lincoln avenue, will be solemnized this afternoon at 5:30 oclock at Pfeiffer's hall. A large reception will follow the ceremony.

* * *

The flower mission of the House of Hope Presbyterian church met yesterday morning in the church parlors and arranged a quantity of cut flowers into bouquets. The bouquets were distributed by the children among the patients at St. Luke's and St. Joseph's hospitals.

* * *

The Misses McLaughlin will give a matinee party tomorrow for Mrs. R. B. Savage, of Texas, and the Misses Hall, Whelan and Well.

* * *

Mrs. Hyde, of West Sixth street, will entertain the members of the Hamilton Whist club Thursday afternoon.

* * *

The Imperial Social club, a West side organization, will give a lawn fete tomorrow evening on the club house grounds, Minnehaha street and Payne avenue.

* * *

Mrs. Braden leaves for England Wednesday evening.

* * *

Miss Mayme Gallagher, of East Congress street, gave a luncheon Wednesday in honor of Miss Mary Doig, of Winona.

* * *

Miss Emily Krank, daughter of Mrs. Susan Krank, 71 Tilton street, St. Paul, and a convert to the Catholic religion, received recently at Richmond, Ind., the habit of the Sisters of Providence. Miss Krank was born in New Ulm, but has lived in St. Paul most of her life.

* * *

The annual retreat of the priests of the archiepiscopal diocese commenced last evening at St. Thomas seminary, on Grand avenue, and will continue until Saturday night. During the retreat Bishop Maas, of Covington, Ky., will give instruction and conduct services. There are 175 priests in attendance upon the retreat.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Schlick Jr., of Dayton avenue, and Mrs. Howard Ware, of Laurel avenue, will leave Saturday for a trip to Buffalo by way of the great lakes.

Maj. and Mrs. John Kellher and family, of Grand avenue, will move next month into one of the Waldorf flats on Summit avenue.

Judge and Mrs. Walter H. Sanborn and Miss Marion Sanborn, of the Aberdeen, will return Sept. 1 from Epson, N. H.

Mrs. T. W. Scott, of Selby avenue, is entertaining Miss Clara Hart, of Ashland, Wis.

Miss Nolan, of Carroll street, is spending a month in Sioux Falls, S. D.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Brown, of Ashland avenue, and their guests, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Murch, of St. Louis, Mo., will leave shortly for the East to take a trip down the St. Lawrence river.

The Misses Bowen, of Dayton avenue, left yesterday for Lindstrom to be gone two weeks.

The Misses Slavin, of Nelson avenue, are visiting in Spokane, Wash.

Mrs. J. A. Lovely, of the Albion, and her daughter, Mrs. Leslie Wilcox, of Walker, Minn., have gone to Albert Lea.

Mrs. Tracy Lyons is expected home next week from Gilbertsville, N. Y., where she has been visiting for a month.

Mrs. Benjamin S. Cowen and daughter, of Holly avenue, are visiting in Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hilyard and family left yesterday to spend a fortnight at the head of the lakes.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Drummond and family, of Marshall avenue, have returned from a two weeks' outing at Lake City.

Mrs. Draper, of Dayton avenue, is entertaining Miss Coombs, of Louis, Mo., and Miss Myer, of Chicago.

Mrs. Frank Woolen and Miss Inez Woolen, of Chicago, are the guests of Mrs. A. L. Bolden, of Grand avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Moran, of Laurel avenue, and their guest, Miss Mary Moran, of Washington, D. C., have gone East.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Van Duzee, of Holly avenue, will visit the Buffalo exposition early in September.

THE PRICE OF A KISS.

To the Editor of the Globe.

In your editorial of yesterday, "He Was Publicly Kissed," you say that "a woman who was made the object of the solicitude of a railroad conductor to the extent of a kiss sued the railroad company for damages," was non-suited on the ground that the conductor was acting outside of his duty as an officer of the company."

I do not know what case you had in mind, but think that maybe your memory is at fault. The only case in the books which I remember, of kissing a lady passenger by a conductor, is that of Craker vs. the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company, 37 Wisconsin, 657. The plaintiff in her testimony in describing the incident on which the action was based, said the conductor sat down beside her and after some preliminary conversation said: "I suppose you are married like all the rest of the school marms?" And "after he had kissed me five or six times he said, 'Look me in the eye and tell me if you are mad.' I said, 'Yes, I am mad.'"

The case was elaborately argued by the attorneys of the company, they making the most of the point you urge for the non-liability of the company in such a case in your editorial. On behalf of the woman, the argument was made by your distinguished townsman, J. W. Lusk Esq., then a Wisconsin lawyer, who, I am sorry to say, has since quit the profession and gone to making money. Chief Justice Ryan wrote the opinion of the court and allowed the verdict of $1,000 for Mr. Lusk's client to stand.

The the law is as pronounced by the great chief justice in that case. If it were otherwise, just think what would be the state of our "school marms" these days on railroad trains, on their vocations on their way to the Philippines to get married at Honolulu and on their journeyings generally. The requests to look in the eyes of conductors and the provocations to say: "Yes, I am mad," would be something terrible to contemplate.

—Lewis R. Larson.

Minneapolis, Aug. 19, 1901.

RUSSIAN SOLDIER'S LIFE.

Pearson's Magazine.

The newly-fledged Russian soldier, when his corners have been knocked off, is drafted into a regiment and prepared for the severe training he will soon be forced to undergo in camp. If he is in the cavalry, he will have to rise at 4 in the morning to look to his horse; if in the infantry he must be out and about by 6 a. m., cleaning and mending his clothes as the first duty of the day. Early morning inspection is followed by a call to prayers, and then the soldier, hungry enough by now, eats his morning black bread and rusks, and drinks his tea, in preparation for the real work of the day.

Every morning and every night the Russian soldier is summoned to prayers. The services are as much a part of the everyday routine as breakfast and supper. No other army observes so many religious ceremonies.

With drilling and riding, gymnastics, fencing and shooting, according to his regiment, the soldier works hard until the time for dinner arrives, between 11 and 12. Afterwards, until 2 o'clock, he may sleep or rest. Two hours' drilling is followed by tea. Between 6 and 7 the illiterates of the regiment study the arts of reading and writing in large classes, for in every regiment they form a goodly company. The teaching is undertaken by officers, and considering the stupidity of the scholars, their duties are hardly enviable. At 7 o'clock comes supper; at 9 the men are again summoned to prayers, and afterwards may seek their hard, and by no means luxurious, beds.

The Russian soldier's diet is largely vegetarian. Favorite dinner dishes include "stche,"—a cabbage soup—potatoes, peas, beans, macaroni and various kinds of porridges, eaten with onions and lard. Only half a pound of meat is allowed each man daily; and the Russian pound is 10 per cent less than in this country. Mushrooms are consumed in great quantities, when in season. Three pounds of black rye bread are included in the daily rations; and if any is left over, the men are at liberty to sell the remains. As the soldier's bread is very nourishing, and purer than the ordinary baker's, the extra rations sell well. In the way of drink, beer is too great a luxury for Ivan Ivanovitch, so he quenches his thirst with "qvas," a cheap substitute, made from fermented black bread, and very wholesome. On high days the soldiers are regaled with vodka, often at their officers' expense.

HE KNEW THE GAME.

New York Post.

The elder of the two street gamins in the baseball grand stand was plainly a "rooter" of long experience. He knew the first names of all the players, and the terminology of the game fell from his lips as naturally as East side dialect. His companion, however, was not so fortunate; in fact, there were indications that this was the first game he had ever seen. "Dat's de bases, w'ere de sawdust is, ain't it?" this one was saying, referring to the absorbent material strewn about the home plate and the pitcher's box. His companion answered with a great scorn: "Naw, don't yer see de w'ite places? Dem's de bases." Then, "Ain't dat a bully grounder," was the next comment, referring to a "pop-up" foul caught by the first baseman. At this the elder boy's disgust was too deep for words. He turned to his right-hand neighbor, a dignified man of middle age, who looked a bit out of place at a ball field. With a jerk of his thumb over his left shoulder, the elder boy explained: "He don't know nothin'. I don't go wid him none. He ain't never been up here before. Say, he don't know w'ich is de Saint Looueys and which is de Noo Yorks. I don't want you to t'ink him an' me belong togedder."

Ally of Republicans.

Chicago Chronicle.

The most valuable ally of the Republican party in the country is Senator "Pitchfork" Tillman, of South Carolina. He vindicates lynching and boasts of shotgun practices and ballot box stuffing in South Carolina as Democratic methods of carrying elections by terrorizing or stealing the negro vote. His speeches form the text of all the Republican platforms on the subject of disfranchisement at the South. If he were suppressed the Republicans would lose half their stock in trade.

Schley Will Win the Final Battle.

Philadelphia North American.

Schley won a victory over the Spaniards at Santiago, but it is possible that Sampson may win one over him at Washington by means incomprehensible to the lay mind. In that case there surely will be a congressional investigation—which will not be technical.

DISASTER TO ISLANDER

GAVE NEWARK, N. J., POLICE TWO HOURS' HARD WORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The disaster to the steamship Islander, off the coast of Alaska, was the cause of a tremendous commotion in Newark, N. J., today. Early in the morning the Columbian guards of that city, with 1,200 excursionists, left Newark on the steamer Isabel and her barge for a trip up the Hudson river. Many, if not the majority of the excursionists, were Italians. When the news of the disaster to the Islander was bulletined in front of the Newark newspaper offices, a report spread through the Italian settlement that it was the Isabel which had gone down with all on board. Five minutes later the police had their hands full. Hundreds of men, women and children from the Italian quarter rushed screaming to the docks. There the excitable foreigners wept and prayed, kneeling in the pools of water and mud caused by a heavy rain which was falling. It was necessary to call out the police reserves before any semblance of order could be obtained. Meanwhile telephone and telegraph were kept busy, and in two hours it was learned that the Isabel had reached her destination safely, and at the urgent pleadings of the better informed Italians the great crowd was prevailed on to disperse.

HAY TO START FOR CANTON.

Secretary of State Will Confer With President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Secretary Hay will leave for Canton in a day or so, probably tomorrow. It is said at the state department that more significance is attached to the visit to the president than the facts warrant. It appears that the president wanted to see Mr. Hay some ten days ago. When the president is in Washington there are frequent opportunities for consultation with his cabinet advisors, but owing to the absence of both the president and Mr. Hay there has been no opportunity for such an exchange between them for over a month. Although it is quite evident that the visit will give an opportunity for going over the disturbed condition in South America, the Chinese situation and other pending international questions, yet there is reason to believe that the meeting has no special reference to any one of these topics, but is more with a view to affording opportunity for a general exchange between the president and the secretary of state.

FRANCHISE TURNED DOWN.

Porto Rican Council's Gift to a Railway Is Disapproved.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The secretary of state has received from Attorney General Knox an opinion upon the question of the approval by the president of a franchise granting to the Companie de Ferrocarilles de Porto Rico the right to extend its railway lines between certain points on the island. The attorney general advises that the franchise in question be not approved by the president, on the ground that the executive council of Porto Rico has undertaken to exempt the company and its property from all taxation for a period of twenty-five years. These exemptions, the attorney general holds, the executive council was not authorized to make.

"Congress," he says, "did not delegate to the council the sovereign power of taxation, including the authority to exempt from taxation. This was delegated to the legislative assembly of Porto Rico. The two powers are different and distinct things."

The council, therefore, it is said, has invaded the province of the legislative assembly and the proposed exemptions are void.

RECEIVERS NAMED FOR TWO.

Outcome of Proceedings Against Charles E. Corckran.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—Receivers were appointed here today for the Parkton Lumber company, of Baltimore county, and the Chesapeake Lumber company, of this city, on the application of Charles E. Corckran, who asserts that he is the principal stockholder in both concerns. The petitions in both cases allege that the companies are insolvent because of the misconduct and mismanagement of an officer of the corporations interested.

The proceedings taken today form a sequel to the suit entered on Saturday last in the courts of Baltimore county, in which a receiver was appointed for the Manor Lumber company, on petition of Benjamin Cross, of Cincinnati, who alleged that the Manor and other similar companies were organized and used by Corckran in furtherance of a plan to defraud certain banks by means of worthless commercial paper. A sweeping denial of these charges has been made by Corckran, who claims that Cross, in bringing suit, is actuated by malicious motives and a desire to shield an accused relative from punishment for the commission of frauds in connection with some of Corckran's ventures.

NAMED BY THE PRESIDENT.

President Makes Appointments in Three Branches of the Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The president today made the following appointments:

War—Colonel artillery corps, John R. Myrick; lieutenant colonel artillery corps, William Enos, Abner Miller; major artillery corps, Thomas R. Adams, John A. Lundeen, William E. Birkheimer, Arthur Murray, Henry L. Harris; first lieutenant artillery corps, James A. Ruggles, Charles H. Hilton Jr., Terence E. Murphy, George O. Hubbard, John G. Livingston, Harry T. Matthews, Henry H. Sheen, Ernest A. Groehough, Joseph S. Hardin, Sylvanus G. Orr, Lanier Cravens, Edward Hill, James D. Fauntleroy, Harry W. Newton, Richard T. Ellis and Frank S. Long; second lieutenant artillery corps, Allan Lefort, Frederick B. Horness, Robert S. Walsh, John J. Lipop; second lieutenant infantry, Henry H. Hall, Harry W. Bathimy, Thomas L. Duke, Harry D. Blasland, George R. MacGregor, Charles H. Errington, Frank Pratt; first lieutenant cavalry, William M. Connell, George W. Winterburn; second lieutenant cavalry, Herbert E. Mann; assistant surgeon volunteers, rank of captain, Luther S. Harvey.

Navy—Howard Gage and William L. Burdick, lieutenant commanders; Percy Herbert, boatswain.

Treasury—Thomas B. Morton, collector of internal revenue for district of Alabama.

DOINGS AT PAGO PAGO.

Reception by Natives to Officers of the U. S. S. Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The navy department has received a letter dated July 29 last from Lieutenant Commander E. J. Doran, at Pago Pago, relating to existing affairs in Samoa. In speaking of the reception by natives tendered the cruiser Philadelphia at Faleasau recently he says:

"During the stay of the Philadelphia the natives assembled in great numbers from all parts of the island, and the native governors of both districts paid official calls upon the captain. On July 17 a large Taaloio was given to Capt. Mead and his officers on the Malae or public square in front of the commandant's office. At the conclusion several felicitous speeches of welcome and loyalty were made by the chief talking men of the island. On the next day a native feast, followed by a siva-siva, or native dance, was given and attended by the captain and his officers, the native governors and the leading chiefs of Tutuila."

Mrs. Nation's Ultimatum.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Mrs. Nation announces that if she is divorced she will never marry again. She probably feels called upon to make this statement in order to keep crowds of men from spoiling the grass on the lawn.

AFTERNOON NEWS CONDENSED.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—The damage caused by the washout at Vosburg tunnel on the Lehigh Valley railroad was repaired and traffic was resumed.

Dallas, Tex.—Nearly 3,000 persons are still engaged in the hunt for Abe Wilder, the negro charged with murdering a white woman in Grayson county.

St. Petersburg—The cruiser Variag, recently built in the United States for the Russian government, sailed to reinforce the Russian squadron in the Pacific.

Buffalo—The Buffalo Nut works at North Tonawanda closed its shops, throwing 400 men out of work, on account of the scarcity of steel owing to the strike.

Washington—The war department has been informed that the damage to the batteries at Fort Morgan, below Mobile, from the storm last week are very extensive.

Cape Town—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrived here at noon from Simonstown. They received an enthusiastic welcome. The city was lavishly decorated.

New York—The Spanish Red Cross society is preparing the data for a history of the Hispano-American war, especially of the work of the Red Cross society in that campaign.

New York—The American Sugar Refining company and all the independent companies have reduced all grades of refined sugar 10 points, to be based on 5.25c for standard granulated.

Constantinople—Two companies of Ottoman troops have occupied Kilsobale disputed territory across the Bulgarian frontier, and the Bulgarian charge d'affaires has demanded their recall within a specified time.

New York—Forest Raynor, as receiver of the Seventh National bank, began an action at law in the United States circuit court against Guy T. Major, one of the directors of the bank. The nature of the action was not made public.

New York—Mrs. Louise Victorie Bomford, widow of Brevet Brig. Gen. James V. Bomford, U. S. A., is dead at the home of her sister at Elizabeth, N. J. She was eighty-three years of age and was born at Sault Ste. Marie, Canada.

London—R. C. Lehman has severed his connection with the Daily News. It is said that this step is not in connection with the pro-Boer policy of the paper, but is due to differences with the directors regarding matters of management.

Boston—William E. Douglass, accused of embezzling $13,000 from the Guarantee Trust & Safe Deposit company, of Philadelphia, who was arrested here Friday, was taken back to Philadelphia today. He waived the formality of requisition papers.

Lansing, Ohio—A party of ten in a picnic wagon were returning home when the driver missed the road and the whole party was thrown over a forty-foot embankment into the creek below. None of the party escaped injury. Two were seriously hurt.

Cleveland—Mayor Johnson has appointed Police Lieut. John Dunn to be director of the police department, vice W. A. Lapp, who on Tuesday last succeeded H. H. Hyman as director of the fire department. Dunn has been connected with the force more than thirty years.

Springfield, Ill.—Adjt. Gen. J. N. Reece, of Illinois, has been selected by the executive council of the Uniformed Rank of Foresters, Modern Woodmen of America, as commander-in-chief of the national encampment of Foresters to be held at Indianapolis in 1903.

Pierce City, Mo.—A mob has surrounded the jail here and threatens to lynch a negro suspected of assaulting and murdering Miss Cazelle Wilds, whose body was found in the woods near town. The girl was attacked while she was returning home from Sunday school. Her body was found with the throat cut.

New York—Samuel J. Gifford, who was the first telegraph operator on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway and dispatched the first train ever run over it on telegraph orders, is dead at Dunkirk, N. Y. He formerly was a partner in the firm of Skinner & Gifford, engine builders at Dunkirk.

London—The Cunard line steamer Servia, which sails from Liverpool for New York Aug. 20, will have among her passengers the representatives of the Ulster Rifle association, who are to compete at Seagirt, N. J., with a team representing the New Jersey State Rifle association.

Youngstown, Ohio—Seven of the fourteen men injured by the explosion of molten metal in the blast furnace department of the Ohio plant of the National Steel company are dead. Two others of the injured are in a very serious condition. The accident was caused by the failure of the machinery which handles the hot metal.

New York—In celebrations of the seventy-first birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria about sixty Austro-Hungarians who have made their home in this city gathered in the Union Square hoted Sunday night and listened to speeches extolling the virtues of the emperor, who is likewise the king of Hungary.

Tacoma, Wash.—Charles Berg was shot and fatally wounded by footpads. He was on his way home and when near the reservation was held up by two men who commanded him to throw up his hands. Berg was so badly frightened he started to run, when the highwaymen fired, the ball passing through the lower part of the body.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Gen. Joseph E. Knipe, a hero of two wars, is dead at his home in this city. He fought through the Mexican war with Gen. Scott, and in the Civil war he participated in all the battles in which the Twelfth corps took part, from Chattanooga to Atlanta. He afterwards served as chief of cavalry in the army of the Tennessee.

New York—At the board of health it was said that there had not been a single case of smallpox reported there for thirty hours from noon on Saturday. Since last September anywhere from two to twenty cases have been reported each day, but the health authorities now believe that the disease is no longer epidemic.

Washington—The secretary of the interior has received the telegraphic reports from ex-Gov. Richards of the sale of town lots at the three county seats in the newly opened reservation in Oklahoma. At Lawton 609 lots have been sold for $288,370. At Anadarka 400 lots brought $160,665, and at Hobart $107,194 were paid for 652 lots. These prices are considered very good.

Pittsburg—Matthew McBride, a private watchman employed by residents of the fashionable Squirrel hill district in this city, was shot and killed by an unknown man about 1 o'clock a. m. McBride was patrolling his beat when he came across a suspicious looking man and asked him his business. Without replying the man drew a revolver and fired direct into the officer' face and then fled.

Canton, Ohio—President McKinley visited Zoar, originally a Communistic village, organized about eighty years ago, when a division of property was effected. Mrs. McKinley, Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, their son Parmlee and a few Canton relatives and friends, accompanied the president. The trip was made in Col. Herrick's private car, which was attached to a special train.

Colon—The postal authorities here say regarding the explosion on board the German steamship Croatia, Thursday, that the mail bag containing the two gun shells was mailed in Panama and that the bag was admitted in view of the formal declaration of German importers that there were no explosives within. No one was injured by the explosion, but considerable mail was destroyed.

Buffalo—Judge Murphy made known his decision in the cases of the ten ticket scalpers who were tried by him last week on the charge of dealing in railroad tickets bearing the forged signature of Harry T. Smith, head of the joint agency. He honorably discharged Louis A. Callahan, Abraham Fingebaum and J. F. Kurtz. Albert Reeves, Fred Young, H. S. Douglass, Theodore Wolfstein, Edward E. Sisson, John B. Pugh and John T. Smith were held to await the action of the grand jury.

MUSEUM OF ART ENRICHED.

Collection of Mrs. Osgood Field Bequeathed to Metropolitan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The Metropolitan Museum of Art, in this city, becomes the possessor of another fine collection of masterpieces through the death of Mrs. Osgood Field, at Luzerne, last week. It is understood that Mrs. Field bequeathed her collection—now at her residence, the Palazzo Colonna, in Rome, Italy, to the Metropolitan museum. Mrs. Osgood Field was a daughter of the late Milton Parker, of Utica, N. Y. She was a cousin of Mr. J. P. Morgan, and widow of Osgood Field, who died in Paris last November. The estate goes to William Osgood Field, a nephew of Mrs. Field.