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The St. Paul Globe

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WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28, 1901.

SHAFFER'S RULE OF THE MINORITY.

Much speculation has been indulged in by the press regarding the motives which actuated the officers of the Amalgamated association to order a strike at a time when there was absolute peace between employer and employes. These guesses were more or less shrewd, according to the knowledge of the guesser. The real motive has been carefully concealed by Shaffer and his lieutenants. Bombastic statements have, from time to time, been issued to the men with a view to inflame their prejudices rather than to appeal to their reason. A flood of light has been shed on the underlying motives by the report of the annual convention of the A. A. held at Milwaukee last June and which has just been made public.

This journal shows that the Amalgamated association, at the time of that meeting, had only 13,893 members all told. That less than 10,000 of these were employed in the United States Steel corporation mills. That less than $75,000 was in the association treasury for strike purposes.

The report shows that the organization was growing weaker instead of stronger; that the high tide of prosperity and strength was reached in 1891, just before the Homestead strike, when it boasted of 24,068 members. This number had dwindled in ten years to 13,893, scattered through 160 lodges; a loss of 130 lodges in a decade, and 21 lodges during the last year.

Shaffer and his clique saw it was impossible to extend the union by converting the men to union ideas. Something drastic must be done to save the association. With a logic which seemed plausible to those who did not know the weakness of the association, he argued that the time was ripe to compel the vast trust to come to the aid of the Amalgamated.

The strike was ordered because the United States Steel corporation refused to unionize the plants of the American Sheet Steel company, American Tin Plate company and the American Steel Hoop company. In these plants were employed 30,000 skilled workmen and 50,000 laborers, who might, in the discretion of the local lodge, become members of the association.

Taking into consideration all the plants of the United States Steel company, the number of skilled workmen at the time of the strike was 40,000 and the laborers as above noted, 50,000. These men the comparative handful of Amalgamated agitators proposed to throw out of employment if the corporation refused to compel them to join the union.

Here is an exhibition of the rule of the minority which would please the czar of Russia and bring a smile of delight to the solemn face of the kaiser.

From the history of the Amalgamated we must infer that the present strike was instituted solely for the benefit of the association, and not for the betterment of the individual workmen. The association was going to pieces through the difficulty in gaining recruits. The men had learned through experience that they were better off managing their own business than they were in an order which disposed of their time and labor as the officers thought fit.

By carefully concealing the actual strength of the order, the union strikers have been able to intimidate the non-union men, who would prefer to work.

This weakness, however, will soon appear, and as soon as the companies can gather a nucleus of non-union men to make a start, the others will offer to return and the utter hollowness of the claims of Shaffer will be exposed. The New York Sun gives a number of extracts from the various circulars issued by Shaffer which throw light upon the motives prompting the leaders of this ill-starred movement. Speaking of a preliminary contest, in which the "trust" made slight concessions, he says:

"Foolish as these buyers are, we know they would refuse to expend money for stock which carries a strike with it. This is why we won. The declaration of our intention to strike affected the sale of their shares to the amount of $1,000,000 in a few days in Wall street alone, and interfered with the exploitation of its stock in London."

Shaffer in his public statements declares that the trust will not let the men join the unions, and it is for this individual freedom to "join" that they are now fighting. On the inside—in the bosom of the lodge—he talks differently. There he scores the men for the failure of the association, thusly: "Our chief failure has been among the steel mills consequent upon the lethargy in some places such as Homestead, Johnstown and Braddock." Of the lodges that have become defunct some went by the board as a result of a strike, others were closed for want of interest. Not one word about interference by the employers—he knows the men know better. But when he talks for the dear people—when he is making the grand stand play for sympathy—he sets up the cry of coercion.

On the whole, a glimpse behind the scenes of the Amalgamated does not tend to inspire one with confidence in either the present management or the future of the association.

THE WHITE MAN'S INTOLERANCE.

No lesson which may be read as the result of the recent hangings and burnings of negroes throughout the Southern country will avail much. The incidents in question represent a social phenomenon. They may be taken as merely repetitions of similar events, or they may be looked upon as expressing an abnormal condition of social feeling. However they are to be regarded they are of supreme social importance.

Among the press dispatches which record these terrible events may be noticed a brief announcement of the expressed purpose of the people of Oklahoma to exclude negroes from the life of the territory. The movement has spread from one town to another in the territory. While the inception of the movement was found in the unimportant circumstance that a black man had killed a white in a quarrel, its significance is much more far-reaching.

Ten years ago or more, after the anti-Chinese movement had virtually died out in California and vicinity, certain young communities in Montana and elsewhere showed their determination to begin by excluding Chinese wholly from their corporate limits. Public sentiment hostile to the Mongolian found its effective expression in these communities, and the door was kept effectively barred against their appearance.

The movement in Oklahoma is the same in principle. It is an expression of race hostility. The Caucasian in America is showing a dispositon everywhere to insist not only on his complete domination socially, but upon the exclusion of all other racial factors from the situation. In Oklahoma the movement finds sudden and violent expression, with reference to the African, just as it found expression on the Pacific coast against the Asiatic. One may not be able to extend his approval to the movement in either direction; but its existence one cannot gainsay in the light of events.

This anti-black crusade is not altogether sectional. It is not that the Southern white man likes his black brother less than does any other white man. The conditions in the South are such as to arouse the hostility of the Southern man more violently and unreservedly than it has succeeded in doing elsewhere; but events have tended to show that the feeling is shared in more or less generally in all communities in the United States, and indeed elsewhere. In Europe, say in England, for instance, they profess a great regard for the man of negro origin. But it is none the less noticeable that he finds no place in the social or industrial life of England. What is true of England is true of every other European country. The Englishman has his "nigger" in the native East Indian, just as the Southern man has his in the person of the descendant of the unfortunate slaves landed on the Southern coast so many years ago.

For fifteen or twenty years the work of excluding the colored man from certain occupations which involved personal services to the white man has been steadily but quietly in progress. Whereas, there was a time not so long ago when the deserving colored man and woman fittingly enough was the trusted household servant, coachman, cook, butler, nurse, chambermaid, barber, waiter and porter in every Eastern community, today he or she has been or is being surely displaced by their white brother or sister.

Small political partisans may see in this movement merely something which expresses their own narrowness of thought. There is much more than this in it. The race problem has reached an unexpected stage; and it is now a problem which concerns the self-respecting colored American much more seriously than it affects the white man.

A GREAT SANITARY ADVANCE.

Let us regard as we choose the humane phases of the experiments made in Havana of inoculation of patients in Havana yellow fever virus through mosquitoes, the success of those experiments is not to be easily gainsaid. They have resulted in demonstrating as completely as may be the deadly character of the mosquito sting in regions in which the infection of yellow fever exists.

In no department of scientific research is so much progress being made as in that of sanitation. The advance made through these experiments represents a great step in itself. It will give great impetus to the movement for the destruction of the mosquito, which is bound to be successful sooner or later at least in this climate. The fact apparently established, that the mosquito is an active agent in infection of malarial diseases, is of infinitely more value to the human family than the lives of those who we are informed were sacrificed in the endeavor to throw light on the disputed question.

We all remember how a comparatively few summers ago there prevailed throughout the South a yellow fever epidemic. Nothing of the same kind exists today. If it does, it is kept extremely quiet. The absence of that death-dealing infection is due, of course, to improved sanitary conditions. This improvement has been brought about through scientific research. It is due to the labors of men such as those who first directed attention to the mosquito as a means of infection that these epidemics are now so little heard of. Improved sanitation relieved the water supply of certain Southern communities of the contamination which produced such fatal results. Sanitary engineering, productive of such results, was brought into operation through scientific research. The discoveries involved were not made without thought and labor and sacrifices of which the world knows but little.

No doubt in time the mosquito will cease to occupy either the public stage or the swamp places of the country. If his disappearance is brought about the gain will be a grand one, even to the people of healthful American communities. The mosquito, however, is but a minor factor in the sanitary problem of civilized life. In South and Central American communities the reforms which are needed in the sanitary affairs of the people are far-reaching. That they can be accomplished there can be no doubt left after the experience which is presented to view of American intervention in the cities of Havana and Santiago. It will all depend on the people of those countries themselves. Cubans may find fault because Americans virtually insisted on improved sanitation on the part of Cuban authorities as one of the conditions of withdrawal, and our Latin-American neighbors may criticise our disposition to take unnecessary precautions to prduce individual and collective cleanliness; but the work of sanitary investigation and experimentation will go on, and even the communities such as theirs, which are now hopelessly backward in sanitary requirements, will in time be forced to take the steps which will save the citizens of other countries sojourning in theirs from the serious dangers of disease infection which now confront them.

TEDDY AS A DUELIST.

We have had strenuous men who have graced, and disgraced, the pages of our history. Aaron Burr, Jackson, and even Henry Clay lived lives of great strenuosity. They all fought duels, some with fatal effect. Dueling in those days, although unlawful, was regarded as the only way gentlemen could settle grave insults, or insults which one of them thought to be grave. The national mind has, however, changed in its attitude toward the code. When a man is insulted now, he either ignores the insulter or resorts to the weapons of nature and leads for the solar plexus or some other vulnerable portion of the body physical. If he is successful the insult is thereby wiped out; if he is not successful, but lands short, the insult is forgotten.

A few weeks ago the press published an account of a duel with swords, between a German officer and a youth from Duluth, who was temporarily sojourning in the fatherland. The facts were simple—the American youth slapped the face of the Teuton for some remark he saw fit to make, the Teuton challenged the youth to mortal combat, the youth accepted, and after practicing for six months with the sword, met the Teuton, and to the surprise of the Teuton, the world, and himself, managed to "pink" his adversary in the shoulder. The duel came to an end. The youth wrote of the "glorious victory" to his admiring parent, the old man gave it out to the string fiend, and the next morning the papers were full of the wonderful achievement of the American youth. Why was this so wonderful? Is it worthy of comment when an American manages to keep from being killed by a foreigner?

Although the yellow journals not only displayed the news, but made learned editorial comments upon the incident, we in our lack of appreciation could not discover in what way this country was honored by the acts of the youth from Duluth, who chose to get into a broil with a German fire-eater, even if he, by the grace of luck, happened to come off with his life and a whole skin. But we must have been blind as well as stupid not to see and appreciate the great national honor involved in this incident. For has not Vice President Roosevelt written to the father of the youth, expressing his great admiration (implied) for the strenuous young man, and his interest in the great battle? If report be true the vice president of the United States, who is also a candidate for president in the future, indicted a letter which is in words and figures as follows, to-wit:

"Washington, Aug. 23, 1901.—To Mr. Emil Hartman, Duluth, Minn.—My Dear Sir: Will you pardon my writing to you to know the truth of the story of the duel between your son and a German army officer, owing to your son resenting a remark derogatory to the United States. I was much interested in the newspaper account. Very truly yours,
—"Theodore Roosevelt."

This is important, very important. Two points stand out in bold relief. First, the fact that "Terrible Teddy" does not believe the newspaper accounts, and second, that he wants to pose before the West (the country about Duluth) as being interested in the youth who resented an insult to the United States. Teddy is wise. He was interested in the newspaper accounts of the "great battle," but knowing how grossly they exaggerate his deeds of valor, he was quite sure they were drawing the long bow on this heroic youth from Duluth. Teddy also knows that a little jingoism will do wonders among the bucolic voters. This is the practical part of the letter. We are of the opinion, however, that Teddy was attracted to the incident, not on account of the resenting of the inferred insult to the United States, but because there was blood-letting. Teddy revels in blood-letting. If dueling were only the vogue now, Teddy would never take off his cowboy suit. We would be in a perpetual political reign of terror.

Teddy was born too late. Such physical strenuousity as his has no place in this day and generation. Violence is gradually being eliminated from society. Gentlemen hold their tempers and win by mental, instead of physical prowess. If the Duluth youth had caused the German to feel the weight of an American fist as a punishment for an insult to his country, he would have shown the American spirit, and while the incident would have been of no consequence, we would have felt that America had been vindicated in the true American style.

The Turkeygobbling business is not yet over. Can it be that there is a nigger in the coop?

British workmen are coming over here to learn to make things. The laws of reciprocity as well as good sense ought to constrain us to go over there to learn how to run municipal governments.

Many of our people are marooned on the little island of England. They cannot get passage home, because there is no room, and every berth has been taken up to Oct. 1. And yet they tell us that our passenger boats need subsidies.

Black—Which ought I to be brief or breezy?

Brown—That depends on circumstances; if you have the public welfare in mind be brief, if not breezy.

Black—Why not be brief and breezy at the same time?

Brown—That is impossible.

The merchants of McKeesport are to have a mass meeting to call down that insane mayor of theirs and make him choose between the support of the strikers for congress and law and order. A demand will be made that he afford police protection to the industries of the town. If he will not do his duty, impeachment proceedings will be instituted. A demogogue and an ignorant one, is a curse to any community. This man Black seems to be the worst yet.

Kentucky is no longer in it. That state had always held the pennant for fine horses, beautiful women and men able to drink an unlimited quantity of whisky. In a duel six Kentucky whisky drinkers have been vanquished by six experts from California. This is a great shock. We now doubt the stories about the fine horses and the beautiful women. The Kentucky belle has lost her inherited charm. From this time on she must prove her case. Presumptions do not go.

And so Teddy is to lead the labor parade in Minneapolis. That will be a strenuous pace which Teddy and his host will set for the heavy-footed laborers. The men with the hoe and the hod will have to get a move on them to keep up with Teddy. He is too swift even for the mounted cowboy. It will be a great parade and the sight of the head of the column coming down the street will be worth the price of admission and the extra charge for reserved seats, the concert, and the side shows. It will be an exhibition of strenuosity seen only in Minneapolis when railroad shops are to be moved over from St. Paul.

Edward VII. is cleaning house, so they say. In rummaging among his various garrets and cellars he is finding many wonderful things. It seems that the late queen was not a good housekeeper and let things go just about as the servants wanted them to go. Some things she left locked up for 150 years. This was very careless. They might have spoiled. Silver and pictures are found in quantities. Beautiful women peep out from every garret corner—pictures, of course. Edward likes this, and is doing much of this cleaning himself. He expects to find a number of hidden Gainsboroughs. It is worth something to be a king, even in house cleaning time.

At the Theaters.

"Lovers' Lane" is playing to big business at the Metropolitan and scoring a hit at every performance. The play is an up-to-date satire on the narrow conventionalisms of life in a country town. A popular price matinee will be given this afternoon.

Chauncey Olcott comes to the Metropolitan as the state fair week attraction at that theater, beginning Sunday evening. He brings his new play, "Garrett O'Magh."

Harry Bulger's song, "When Shakespeare Comes to Town," is the musical hit of "The Night of the Fourth," at the Grand this week. Messrs. Mathews and Bulger have surrounded themselves with an excellent supporting company. Today, at 2:30, the first popular priced matinee of the engagement occurs.

The announcement that "In Old Kentucky" will be fair week attraction at the Grand opera house will arouse more than ordinary interest among theatergoers, notwithstanding the fact that the production is now familiar from frequent tours of the country.

BIDS WILL BE TOO HIGH

WORK ON NEW CAPITOL RETARDED BY STEEL STRIKE.

It is now feared that the steel strike will indirectly delay the completion of the capitol building at least one year, and therefore that the next legislature will not be able to hold its sessions in the new building. Bids for the steam heating plant, electric lighting, boiler house tunnel and skylights are to be opened Sept. 24, and Channing Seabury, of this city, who is a member of the commission, said yesterday that it was almost certain that most of the bids would be rejected as too high.

He explained that no contractor who had to use steel in any form in his work would be apt to make a bid at this time without leaving himself such a margin as to make the bid appear high beyond all reason. This, Mr. Seabury says, will in all probability cause a delay of a year.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS FOR AUGUST OVER HALF A MILLION.

A half million dollars in building improvements for the month of August is the story the building permits issued by the city tells up to date. One week yet remains before the close of the month, and, if promises are kept, the figures given will be swelled to $650,000.

May of the present year was considered the banner month in building operations, when a sum slightly in excess of $500,000 was shown by the permits issued, but August will go down in history as the biggest month in this respect, since the building boom in the prosperous '80's.

CITY TEAMSTERS WILL MARCH.

Claussen Will Give Drivers a Labor Day Rest.

In order that the full membership of the Teamsters' union may take part in the demonstration and parade scheduled for Labor day, City Engineer Claussen will permit the men engaged as drivers of the sprinkling carts to take a day off on that date.

A delegation from the union called on Mr. Claussen yesterday and secured his consent to the vacation. As a compromise, the men are to put in extra time on the Sunday preceding Labor day. The usual fine for absentees will be suspended.

Cafe Is to Be Closed.

The work on the new Commercial club rooms has reached that stage where it will be necessary to discontinue serving meals in the cafe temporarily on and after tomorrow. The part now occupied by the kitchen will be the ladies' dining room and parlor under the new arrangement of the rooms. The closing of the cafe will in no wise interfere with the other departments or rooms. Applications for membership are coming in daily at a rate that the full quota of the limited membership will be reached before the new rooms are ready for occupancy.

TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK

SECOND BATTALION OF FOURTEENTH ON THE WAY.

A dispatch received at the army building yesterday announced the departure Monday from San Francisco of the Second battalion of the Fourteenth United States infantry. The battalion will arrive in St. Paul Friday evening or Saturday morning.

The dispatch stated that the battalion included 13 officers, 413 men, 1 contract surgeon and 2 hospital corps men. The route is San Francisco, Ogden, Council Bluffs, Misosuri Valley, Sioux City, and St. Paul.

ASKS FOR LARGE LOAN.

Renville County Wants $50,000 for Court House.

A. V. Rieke, county attorney of Renville county, called at the capitol yesterday with regard to the loan of $50,000 which his county has applied for from the permanent school fund of the state for the purpose of building a court house at Olivia.

It is planned to erect a building to cost from $50,000 to $100,000. There are some slight legal obstacles of a technical character to be removed before the loan may be made, but it is believed that the matter can be satisfactorily arranged.

EMPIRE A DRAWING CARD.

Good Programme Continues to Delight Large Crowds.

The excellent show at the Empire theater this week is drawing large crowds. Don Jarrett, with his Marionettes, is the feature of the programme. Franz Reilhofer's Alpine Yodlers will continue to please the large audiences, and Connors and Connors in their latest up-to-date songs are also making a decided hit. The show is full of features and is presented every afternoon and evening.

Only Two Passed.

Dr. Morris Meyers and Dr. W. R. L. Best are the only two men who passed the recent examination held at the office of the chief quartermaster, Col. George E. Pond, for position as veterinarian with the army in the Philippines. They will sail from San Francisco for Manila, Aug. 31.

Politics of the State.

Who will succeed Robert G. Evans as United States district attorney for Minnesota? This is the question now being asked and answered by all the corridor politicians. There has been no unseemly haste thus far on the part of aspiring candidates to publish their claims, but there has been a quiet activity on the part of many persons politically interested in the result.

The general verdict is that the statement in yesterday's Globe to the effect that Senator Young can have it for the asking is correct. There is, however, some doubt as to Mr. Young's willingness to accept the honor. He has never been eager to do anything which may tend to remove him from political activity in his district. At present he is said to cherish congressional aspirations, and an appointment to the district attorneyship would put him out of the running.

Naturally some people in that district are selfishly eager to have him appointed. It would make their own work easier. If Young thought that his appointment to this vacancy was in any way prompted by his political rivals he would have none of it, for he is a fighter, first and last. Were he to accept, it would be a financial sacrifice also, as he has a large private practice.

Nothing definite concerning the situation can, of course, be known until Senators Nelson and Clapp get together. Great influence is being brought to bear on Senator Clapp to induce him to insist on a St. Paul man for the place. Personally Senator Clapp would probably prefer Charles C. Haupt, of Fergus Falls, Mr. Haupt has ambitions, and has twice been presented in the Republican convention as a candidate for attorney general. He is a lawyer of recognized ability, and is popular, having as large a personal following in his district as any man who ever lived there excepting Senator Clapp himself. He could bring strong political pressure to bear in his behalf.

The other man most prominently mentioned is Halvor Steenerson, who has had eyes on the position in previous contests. He is strong with Senator Nelson. Any one of these three gentlemen would be acceptable to the leaders outside the Twin Cities. Inasmuch as the last three incumbents of the office have been from St. Paul and Minneapolis, there is a feeling that it belongs outside now. Minneapolis politicians will lay down if it goes to the country, but will fight to prevent St. Paul from securing it.

There is a persistent rumor that Senator Nelson has left the appointment to Senator Clapp, with the understanding that it is to go to Ramsey county. This hardly sounds authentic. Minneapolis politicians have been saying hard things about Clapp ever since the senatorial fight, and it is said that he would not be likely to take the sole responsibility for an action which would intensify Hennepin county feeling against him. If Senator Clapp should name a St. Paul man, it would seem likely that Senator Sheehan would be his choice. Sheehan was the original Clapp man among the politicians, and did yeoman service in the management of Clapp's campaign.

Hiler Horton, who is just home, would go in for the plum if the field were clear, but he will not oppose Sheehan if the latter wants to try for it.

Of Social Interest.

The marriage of Miss Omonde Harriet Zahm, daughter of Mrs. B. F. Zahm, to John McKee Heffner, was solemnized last evening at the Zahm residence, Merriam Park. Rev. George M. Ten Broeck, rector of St. Mary's Episcopal church, read the marriage service. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Zahm, as maid of honor, and by Miss Marie Smith as flower girl. A. Wilfred Zahm, of St. Cloud, brother of the bride, gave her away. She was gowned in white silk crepe de chine made over taffeta, with trimmings of real lace. The maid of honor wore pink batiste. Fred Stout attended the groom as best man, and Ralph Eastman and Edward Brown were the ushers. Miss Hal Black played the "Mendelssohn" chorus for the processional, and "Cavaleria Rusticana" during the ceremony.

An informal reception followed the ceremony. Mrs. F. M. Green had charge of the dining room. She was assisted by Miss Bessie Coykendall, Miss Laura Shepard, Miss Bessie Currie, Miss Grace Holloway, Miss Douglass, Miss Ruth Frisk, the Misses May and Lou Stoughton, Miss Jessie Holloway. Assisting in the different rooms were Mrs. L. M. Daniels, Mrs. George Thomas, Mrs. Benjamin, Mrs. C. P. Eastman, of Minneapolis, Mrs. A. G. Flournoy, Mrs. Frank Neeley, Mrs. Archibald Coleman.

After the bridal trip East via the lakes Mr. and Mrs. Heffner will be at home after Sept. 15 at Brainerd.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Cullum, of Maple street, have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary R. Cullum, to J. Ernest Gregory. The wedding will take place Tuesday evening, Sept. 10, at the bride's home.

* * *

A special meeting of the ladies of the Needlework guild will be held this morning at 10:30 o'clock at Relief hall. The fall and winter work of the guild will be mapped out.

* * *

Miss Agnes Gleason, of Superior street, will give a linen shower this afternoon for Miss Lizzie Kelly, whose marriage takes place Sept. 4.

* * *

Miss Myrtle Luley and Miss Katherine Sinks have issued invitations for a spider web party, to be given Friday evening at the home of the former on Martin street.

* * *

The Misses Schaffer, of New York, were the guests of honor at a progressive euchre party given yesterday afternoon by Miss Margaret Middleton, of Ashland avenue.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Buch have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Marion Irene Buch, to Charles R. Groff Jr. The wedding will be celebrated Wednesday evening, Sept. 18, at the home of the bride, 385 Snelling avenue, Merriam Park.

* * *

Prof. Farnsworth has returned from his summer vacation at Delano, Minn., and is preparing for the opening of the Cleveland high school.

* * *

Miss C. W. A. Blackman has returned from a visit to the Pan-American exposition.

* * *

Miss Alice Norman has returned home after a short visit with her cousin, Mrs. J. Stay, of Case street.

* * *

Mrs. H. M. Hart, of the Colonnade, returned yesterday from a second extended visit with her mother in Detroit, Mich., who has been very ill. She was able to leave for a short visit to the Pan-American exposition.

* * *

The Boenisch Commercial college will hold its graduation exercises this evening at Mozart hall. The programme includes:

Overture, Tannhauser, Miss Hope's ladies' orchestra; baritone solo, W. Conradi; cornet solo, Prof. W. C. Marlow; Narcissus, ladies' orchestra; awarding of diplomas, Hon. A. R. Kiefer; address, Thomas Kane; address, W. P. Murray; melody, "F," ladies' orchestra; tenor solo, R. Boyer; march, ladies' orchestra.

* * *

Miss Newport will return from the East next month, and will be prepared to offer a fine display of artistic novelties in hats for ladies from Miss Harmon Brown's New York establishment.

* * *

Mrs. S. W. Vanderwarker and son Edward, of Marshall avenue, have gone to Cleveland.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Schlick Jr., of Dayton avenue, left yesterday for the East.

Miss Besse Drummond, of Marshall avenue, will have as her guest next week Miss Nina Osborne, of West Superior.

Mrs. L. J. Hillhouse and son, of Laurel avenue, is visiting at Little Falls.

Miss Zahm, of Carroll street, is entertaining Miss Rankin, of New York.

Miss Helen McCaine, of North Exchange street, has returned from Boston.

Miss Adelaide Thurston, of the "Sweet Clover" company, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Springer, of Hague avenue, has returned home.

Miss Virginia Hagerman, who has been the guest of Miss Black, of Goodrich avenue, will return today to Lexington, Ky.

Mrs. R. Peel is entertaining Mrs. William Moses and Miss Lucy Moses, of Kasota, Minn., and Miss Cheadle, of Cleveland.

Miss Florence Schiffman, of Summit avenue, is visiting the Misses Holbert at their country place near Osceola.

Miss Shirley Kelliher, of Grand avenue, is at Lake Minnetonka.

Mrs. P. Sexton, of Dayton avenue, is in Lake City.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Bowlby, of Hague avenue, are at Annandale.

Miss Gertrude Sans Souci, of Hague avenue, has gone east for a fortnight's visit.

Miss Katherine Prendergast, of Ashland avenue, is in Henderson.

Miss Swartz, of Aurora avenue, returned yesterday from Buffalo.

Edward Space, of Fairmount avenue, is visiting in New York city.

Mrs. George R. Finch, of Summit avenue, and her nieces, the Misses Frederica and Florence Matthews, of Holly avenue, are the guests of Mrs. W. R. Merriam at Forest Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cook, of the Ryan, and Mrs. Emerson have returned from Chisago lake.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Hackett, of East Tenth street, have taken apartments at the Marlowe.

BLAZE ON MINNESOTA STREET.

Fire in Fashion Restaurant Does $300 Damages.

The fire department was called out to extinguish a slight blaze in the kitchen of the Fashion restaurant, 370½ Minnesota street, shortly after 9 o'clock last night. The cause of the fire, which started in the kitchen, is unknown. The loss to the building and the contents will probably amount to nearly $300. Chris Christensen, the proprietor, stated that the loss was fully covered by insurance.

The clothing store of C. Calmenson, 372 Minnesota street, suffered a slight loss from smoke.

Back From Philippines.

Lieut. John R. R. Hannay, son of Lieut. Col. J. W. Hannay, arrived in St. Paul yesterday from the Philippines, and will spend here a month's sick leave with friends. Lieut. Hannay was first lieutenants of the Twenty-second United States infantry. He was severely wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun a few months ago.

His father, Lieut. Col. Hannay, is commanding the Twelfth infantry in the Philippines.

Thirty Days for Bergman.

A. F. Bergman, arrested Monday night, with Mrs. Johnson, on East Fourth street, near Broadway, on the charge of disorderly conduct and "can rushing," was given thirty days by Judge Hine in the police court yesterday.

Mrs. Johnson, who was arrested on the same charge, was committed to the county jail, with her deformed child, better known as the "Cretin child," until the probate court can investigate the matter. An application will be made to have the child sent to the school for defectives.

Rolstrom Gave Himself U.

William Rolstrom, living at 918 Juno street, appeared before Judge Hine in the police court yesterday, and stated to the court that he understood there was a warrant for his arrest on the charge of assault and battery, preferred by Frank Novak. He delivered himself up, and Judge Hine continued the cause until today to allow the complaining witness to be heard. Rolstrom pleaded guilty.

The Court Was Lenient.

Gottlieb Class was fined $10 by Judge Otis yesterday for failing to obey an order of the court to appear for a disclosure examination, and for not obeying an order to show cause why he should not be punished. Judge Otis believed that the man did not realize the gravity of his offense, and allowed the $10 assessment to go to the payment of costs in the case.

AFTERNOON NEWS CONDENSED.

London—The government has stricken the name of Earl Russell from the list of Berkshire magistrates.

London—Storms of wind and rain have swept over the United Kingdom, injuring the crops. The stormy weather was accompanied by November temperature. Snow fell at Birmingham.

London—Lady Smith, wife of Sir Archibald Levin Smith, master of the rolls since 1900, was found dead floating in the river Spey. It is not known how she was drowned.

Cape Town—J. H. Merriman, the parliamentary leader of the Afrikander bund, has been arrested on a farm near Stellenbosch. He was given his parole not to leave his farm.

New York—An old man named Paddy Kearns died in Tarrytown literally starved to death. In the house in which he had lived alone for more than fifty years bank books showing deposits of $7,600 were found.

Chicago—Gen. Fabius J. Mead, a veteran of the Civil war and the friend of Grant, Logan and McClellan, died at his late residence in this city after a long illness. Gen. Mead was born in Raleigh, N. C., in 1839.

Trenton, N. J.—The Eastern Sugar company to manufacture sugar from sugar beets was incorporated here, authorized capital, $2,000,000. Incorporators, A. S. Meeker, C. W. Perkins, E. J. McLaren, all of Jersey City.

Canton, Ga.—Raymond Ross, the negro, who assaulted Mrs. Miller, of this county, July 28, was legally hanged here. He was brought from Atlanta, Ga., where he has been confined for safekeeping. There was no disorder attending the execution.

Deming, N. M.—A free-for-all fight among the graders on the Bisbee railroad at Antelope Pass, sixty miles southwest of here, resulted in the killing of two brothers named Hoffman, subcontractors, and the wounding of three other men, names unknown.

Manila—The federal party has been reorganized, and Jose Albert, a prominent native physician, elected president. The directors are Frank Bourns, Gen. Cailles, Felipe Buencano, Luis Yangio, Salvador Rosario and Miguel Velasco. The new board outlined a strong pro-American policy.

New York—The cold storage plant of Armour & Co. at the Pennsylvania freight yards in Jersey City, has been completely destroyed by fire that broke out shortly after midnight. The loss is estimated at $50,000. The fire was caused by an explosion of chemicals used in the ice plant.

Tucson, Arizona—A special to the Star from Nogales, says the United States collector of customs, William Hoey, was arrested there by a deputy United States marshal for conspiracy to smuggle Chinese across the border from Mexico into the United States. His hearing has been set for Thursday.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The vote at the Democratic primaries yesterday to select a city ticket will probably reach 10,000. Returns from 95 precincts give Maguire, for mayor, 6,095; Moore, 3,347; total, 9,442; Maguire's majority, 2,278. The total vote at the Republican primaries was 11,147.

San Francisco—Advices from Nome tell of a murderous attack made by an armed mob of seventy masked men at Glacier Creek, the outcome of litigation over mining claims. Richard O'Conner, one of the party attacked in a camp, was shot through the groin, and was dying when the steamer St. Paul left Nome.

San Francisco—Officers of the steamer St. Paul, which has arrived from the North, bring the information that at least 6,000 or 7,000 persons intend to come back to the United States from Nome the present season, though it is doubtful whether the steamers now plying to Alaska will be able to bring such a large number before navigation closes.

Cape Town—Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa, arrived here from England. He met with an enthusiastic reception. Replying to an address of welcome, he said there was no doubt whatsoever of the unshakable determination of the government and people of Great Britain to adhere to their South African policy.

Dublin—The directory of the United Irish league met and requested John Redmond, the Irish leader, to go to the United States, and, in conjunction with Michael Davitt, place the position of the Nationalist movement before the Americans. Mr. Redmond, who will be accompanied by some members of parliament, will sail for New York early in October.

La Crosse, Wis.—Local railroad officials received word this morning of a collision between a Great Western train and a Burlington train at Aiken, Ill., this morning. Three tramps were killed in the wreck. The Great Western train became stalled trying to mount a hill, and when backing up struck the Burlington train. The loss to rolling stock will be considerable.

Topeka, Kan.—Next Sunday probably will see the inauguration of a strike in the Big Four coal mines at Pittsburg, Kan. Recognition of the miners' union, and not wages, is the point at issue. About 2,000 men will be affected. The Big Four companies last week submitted an ultimatum to the miners notifying them they would refuse to recognize the union.

New York—Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Yonkers, who sailed from England for America Monday, has been requested by the board of foreign missions to organize the religious work in the Philippines. It is not known whether Dr. Pentecost has accepted the call, as he has been preaching at the Marylebone Presbyterian church, London, for the last two months.

New York—The oral arguments in the case of Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, indicted for neglect of duty and intent to defraud, and Commissioner Scannell and W. L. Marks, jointly, for conspiracy, which began before Justice Gildersleeve in the supreme court Monday on a motion by the defense to dismiss on the ground of irregularities in the indictments, were concluded. Both sides then submitted voluminous briefs. Justice Gildersleeve gave no hint as to when his decision may be expected.

Philadelphia — The torpedo boat destroyer Bainbridge was launched at Nefic & Levy's shipyards. The little vessel was christened by Miss Margaret Adele Bainbridge-Hoff, daughter of Capt. Bainbridge-Hoff, and granddaughter of Commodore Bainbridge. The Bainbridge is the first to be launched of a trio of torpedo boat destroyers, now building at the Nefic & Levy yards, her sister ships being the Chauncey and the Barnes.

Chicago—All the girls of the Bookbinders' union employed by the W. B. Conkey company, at Hammond, Ind., numbering about 250, struck because their officers, who had been discharged, were not reinstated. The trouble has been brewing at the Conkey plant since Saturday, when an injunction from the federal court prohibiting the workers from picketing or holding mass meetings to intimidate non-union employes, was issued.

London—The parliamentary election to fill the seat in the house of commons for the Andover division of Hampshire, made vacant by the death of the Rt. Hon. W. B. Beach (the "father of the house of commons"), resulted in the return of Edmund Beckett Faber, Conservative, who received 3,696 votes, to 3,473 cast for his Liberal opponent, Mr. George Judd. There had been no previous contest in the division since 1885, when the Conservative majority was 1,481.

Baltimore—A petition was filed in the United States circuit court here asking that the firm of Morton, Reed & Co., extensive dealers in machinery and machinists' supplies, be declared bankrupts. The plaintiffs are the Erie Engine works, the Skinner Engine company and others having overdue and unpaid commercial paper of the firm aggregating something more than $5,000, and the allegation is made that Messrs. Richard Morton Jr. and M. Green Frush, who compose the firm, have consented to the proceedings.

North West, 1894; North Land, 1895.

To the Editor of the Globe:

In what year did the steamships North West and North Land commence making regular trips to Duluth.

—Frank Houske.

Malmquist Is Recovering.

Patrolman Peter Malmquist, who was injured in a fight with John Moore at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in an alley back of J. P. Classen's butcher shop, 549 Mississippi street, was reported as resting easy last night and will probably be able to be out again in about a week. Malmquist was attempting to arrest Moore, when the latter resisted, and after assaulting the officer, broke away and escaped. Up to a late hour last night, Moore had not been found.