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The St. Paul Globe

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WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, 1901.

WHO ARE TO BLAME?

Since the law organizing the state board of control became operative there has been an unbroken conflict between that and other state administrative bodies, involving the public service in many different directions. Certain of those conflicts of authority have been settled in one way or another more or less personally acceptable to the officials immediately concerned. But as one has been removed from the public view one or more others of similar character have appeared. There is no assurance that with the settlement, temporary or otherwise, of those now existing, other difficulties will not arise.

It would be of no avail to enter into a consideration of the different causes of disagreement. They arose out of the different constructions placed by different bodies or different officials on the terms of the law. They will continue to arise as long as different minds may be expected to view differently the same proposition involving personal or official rights or obligations.

The existing difficulty affecting educational interests in the city of Duluth is of an aggravated kind. There the conflict of authority is so great and involves such possible serious consequences that it is little less than a public scandal that it should exist at all. The conflict of authority is apparently irreconcilable in any way save through the intervention of the court.

It is not surprising that the powers of the new state body should be disputed. Its powers, as understood by its members, and, indeed, by the public generally, are plenary. That conflicts would arise might easily have been anticipated. They seemed inevitable from the beginning. Certain of the adjustments made were palpably dictated by political considerations, and by a desire to bring the disagreements away from the public eye. They have not been made in accordance with the law, but were dictated by one or other considerations of expediency.

It is safe to give to the dominant body the credit of seeking to effect a saving in public expenditures and to apportion on a basis of greater equality and reason the different expenditures of the several state institutions. The members of that body are men skilled in the ways of official life and thoroughly acquainted with the operation of political influences on the currents of the state service. They are, too, to be regarded as business men. It is right to inquire of them why, with the knowledge which they must certainly have had of the difficulties which would lie in their path where any retrenchment was sought, they did not in time and at once apply to the courts for an authoritative construction of their powers, relative and absolute. They should have done so. Their temporizing policy has simply intensified their difficulties. They do not know where they are at; and they will know less in that behalf three months hence than they do now, unless they do what they should have done at the outset—appeal to the court to construe the law in the different directions in which it is being, has been or is likely to be, disputed.

ROBBING THE CONSUMER.

The article published in the Globe of yesterday showing the great increase which has taken place in the prices of plumbers' material represents but a single expression of a complaint which is heard in almost every line of business. Prices of almost every known commodity are in the ascendant, and have been steadily for some considerable time past.

Two or three years ago, and particularly while the Spanish-American war was in progress, the complaint was universal as to the inordinate prices which were being insisted on for all kinds of meats. The retail butchers of the country were heard from day to day proclaiming their intention to refuse to buy further from the meat trust, and to combine among themselves in the several localities for the slaughter of the needed cattle. Today the prices which the average householder has to pay for meats is not appreciably less than they were then, if they are not greater.

The advance which has taken place in prices is not confined to any one commodity or class of commodities. Almost everything we eat and drink, everything which is in household use, everything which the ordinary citizen finds it necessary to supply himself with, whether in his business or for his own or his family use, has increased and is increasing in price. This statement may seem on its face to be too sweeping. It is not. It is literally true. There is no commodity which is not higher in price today than it was five years ago. The cost of maintaining a household has increased from 10 to 25 per cent and upward in that period.

There is no way of avoiding the conclusion that the consumer—the business man and the wage earner—is the victim of the grossest extortion, brought about by combinations existing in almost every line of commercial business. The situation is largely the outcome of trust formation. The example of the trusts presents itself to those engaged in almost every other line of business activity. The result is apparent in the increased cost of living.

It is needless to say that the individual consumer is powerless. He must submit to any form of extortion which is practiced upon him. He has no recourse. His family supplies are all controlled by extortionists organized into trusts. The situation is daily becoming worse instead of better. How much farther the pressure can be put on without reaching the straining point, the trust managers possibly know. But this the hard-working clerk, mechanic, professional man and small merchant knows: that without any corresponding increase in his income, he is obliged to pay the highest prices which have prevailed during the past decade for everything he uses.

It is all very well to talk about prosperity with such conditions prevailing. But such prosperity is of the kind the lion's share of which necessarily goes to those who make most ado about it. It is, moreover, a circumstance to which the ordinary American is by no means blinded, that while he has to pay such inordinate prices for the commodities he needs these same commodities are every day being shipped and sold in foreign countries for in many cases less than half what he has to pay for them.

THE NEW ZEALAND EXPERIMENT.

Strife is always destructive. War is hell, not only in the sense of producing physical suffering, but also as a property destroyer. The one object of war is to cripple the enemy. The war principles apply to strikes, which are but wars between the employer and the employed. In these, as in the sterner wars between nations, the destruction of property is regarded as one of the means to the end desired. During the last ten years millions of dollars worth of property and millions of dollars worth of wages have been sacrificed upon the altar of contention. For centuries nations have been at war, notwithstanding that it is a most unprofitable business. Can war be abolished? Will the theory of universal arbitration ever obtain? Will the nations ever be able to select a universal court of arbitration to which they will agree to submit all differences and abide by the decisions?

Society has advanced to the point where regular courts of arbitration settle all differences between individuals. It is compulsory arbitration and it works passing well, with now and then a miscarriage.

The question that is uppermost in the minds of social economists now is, can the wars between employer and employed be avoided by a court of arbitration? Can these organizations of capital and organizations of labor be compelled to submit their differences to a tribunal for adjustment, and then be compelled to accept the verdict? On its face such a proposition seems the pink of plausibility. It has the sanction of good sense and fairness. If individuals must submit their differences to a court for adjustment, why should not a collection of individuals be compelled to do the same? The first step in the progress toward labor arbitration must be the incorporation of the labor unions, whereby they will be brought within the purview of the law. When this step has been taken there should be no difficulty in abolishing labor wars.

About ten years ago New Zealand, disgusted with strikes, resolved to apply the remedy of compulsory arbitration. The colonial parliament passed an act providing for a court of arbitration and boards of conciliation. The colony was divided into industrial districts in each of which was a board of conciliation consisting of representatives of both employers and employed. These boards of conciliation were to hear and determine all differences brought before them. If the decisions were not satisfactory, an appeal lay to the court of arbitration. In the meantime there should be no strikes or lockouts. Labor wars were to cease. During the last five years ninety trade disputes have been submitted to boards of conciliation, only twenty-nine of which were settled by the boards; the balance were appealed. The defects of the system are now becoming apparent, and as usual are found in the personnel of the boards of conciliation. Politics creeps in and men with an eye single to their own advantage, secure positions as arbitrators. Instead of using their efforts for peace they stir up strife in order to secure their per diem which depends upon the length of the sessions of the boards. So corrupt has been the administration of these boards that a strong sentiment has arisen against the whole system and the law creating it is in danger of being repealed. This would be unfortunate. The defects which time and experience have brought out can be remedied by the passage of measures which will prevent agitators from gaining seats on the arbitration boards. The system must in the end prevail, just as national arbitration must in the end prevail.

The enthusiasts with socialistic tendencies have been banking too strongly on the success of the various experiments in New Zealand. Some of them are bound to fail; not because they are not logical, but because human nature in New Zealand and elsewhere is not up to the standard necessary to carry into effect the spirit of the reforms.

We are inclined to the opinion that boards of conciliation formed of representatives of both parties are of no value in the settlement of difficulties. They will always be composed of men of narrow views, special pleaders for special theories. The tribunal which passes on differences between the great labor interests and the interests of capital should be of no less dignity than a federal court. The judges or arbitrators should be beyond the reach of suspicion. Their decisions should be final and the arm of the government should be ever ready to execute them. It is to legislation and not to the strike and the boycott that labor must look for what it deems its rights.

AN END OF CHARITY.

A few days ago a man was picked up on the streets of New York in a state of almost complete physical collapse. He asked to be taken to some public institution for medical treatment and care. He had had recourse often before to such aid. He was apparently in the depths of poverty, and his ailments were the result of lack of proper nourishment and care. On a search being made of this man's clothing $110 in money was found. Subsequent investigation confirmed the view of certain of the police officials, who had before been in contact with him, that he was a miser whose affliction had gained such hold on him that he could no longer be induced to spend enough money to sustain himself.

For years this man had been a common beggar on the streets of the metropolis. He is a wealthy man, and has been for years past. His wealth is the product of his begging operations and of his miserly habits. He owns both real and personal property, and his heirs and representatives on his death will acquire the wealth which he has amassed by such debased methods, and to which they cannot be regarded as having the slightest moral title.

According to the statements of the police who have known the man for some time he has been able through his industry as a common mendicant to possess himself of more money daily than the average workingman can earn. This money he secured from those well meaning but thoughtless persons who are unwilling to pass an outstretched palm without depositing some money, however little, in it. It is hard to find fault with this disposition. It springs from human kindliness and charity. It is creditable in a certain sense to those who yield to it. Yet it is utterly destructive in operation of the best results of genuine charity.

The system of organized charity in operation in large communities has been subjected to much criticism. It has been thoughtlessly said of it that it takes the soul out of charitable giving. No statement could be farther from the truth or have so little to sustain it. In the present condition of our social life no person with a spark of self-respect will stand on the public highway with outstretched palm soliciting alms. It sometimes happens that those who are engaged in the dispensation of charitable relief will consent to allow some person bitterly afflicted, and whose circumstances are such as to warrant such action, to ask public alms.

Such persons are entitled to the public consideration, when it is known that they have the sanction of charitable officials or societies for their solicitation. But every charitable person is justified in treating every public mendicant as a fraud and a vagrant. Their toleration is a crime against society.

Some thoughtful person has said that the first and most favorable impression made upon the intelligent foreigner on his arrival in this country is derived from the notable absence of soldiers and beggars from American thoroughfares. Such absence is a credit to American society and it speaks more loudly than tongues can of the prosperity and freedom which prevail here.

No worthy person will be found begging on the street of an American city. If the charitably disposed would drop their coins which they can spare for charitable bestowal into the poor boxes in the churches or public places, they would be sure that they would not help to cultivate drunkenness or crime, and that their money would be worthily bestowed.

A LEGLESS RACE.

The fish in the waters of Mammoth cave are blind because of the lack of light to stimulate such organs. The anthropoid ape lost his tail through a supposed change of habit. The leopard will change his spots when he forsakes the jungle. The hands of the human are gradually changing in response to the decree of adaptability. And according to Prof. Yung of the University of Guef, Switzerland, within a million years, the human race will be legless. The means of locomotion are increasing with such astounding rapidity that ere many years men will only need their legs to go to bed on, and to get up with. Street cars and automobiles, steam cars and flying machines, will transport men from place to place without physical effort, and in time it is to be hoped that even in street cars there will always be seats and people will have to use their legs only in getting on and off. Oscillators and elevators (lifts), will do away with all stair climbing and the telephone will avoid the necessity of moving about to do the ordinary business of life.

The farmer already rides his reaper, his plow and his cultivator. The spinner sits at the spindle and the engineer at the lever. The telephone girl yells "hello," from a comfortable chair and the pretty shop girl looks at you inquiringly from a stool behind the counter.

People no longer walk, the kicker alone keeps alive the idea that legs are necessary. It is a well established fact that the knickerbockers of the early part of the last century went out of style because the muscles of the lower leg, commonly called the calf, had become so shrunken through non-use that the average man was ashamed to appear without pads.

A frantic effort was made a few years since to revive the knickerbocker as a necessity with the introduction of the bicycle, but the spindle-shanks being in the majority, vetoed the project.

The sturdy legs of a century ago are gone. That is certain. Where the tendency will end we can only conjecture. Prof. Yung, no doubt is right in theory, and his prophecy will come true unless something be done to change the habits of the animal man so that he will be compelled to use his legs.

That persons with finely developed legs are very proud of these members is abundantly proved by the popularity of the summer bathing resorts. That finely formed pedal extremities are much admired is demonstrated by the popularity of certain entertainments. The human form divine must be well underpinned to receive the homage which is its due. Why then, is not more attention given to the evolution of a fine leg? Walking, dancing, kicking, any exercise which tends to bring all those muscles into regular play will do the business. And more than that, with the development of a leg goes health of the general body. To develop the leg one must of necessity expand the chest by breathing the free pure air of the open.

The warning of the Swiss professor comes in time. We will not lose our legs, for with them will go much of the beauty of the race. If they are no longer useful we will cultivate them for ornamental purposes.

With apologies to Hamlet, we must remark that the leg, the leg's the thing with which we'll catch the conscience of the king.

The guard at the tomb of McKinley evidently saw ghosts. Ohio is not a prohibition state.

The necessity for a Pacific cable is shown by the fact that it costs the government $350,000 annually for cable tolls from Manila.

We are informed that a trust in hemp has been formed. This must be a hangman's trust, for that profession has always trusted in hemp.

The enthusiast who wanted to preserve the memory of McKinley by changing the name of the Philippine islands evidently did not make a ten-strike.

And now Hanna and Payne have concluded to present a ship-subsidy bill to congress which will not give the established lines a monopoly of the bounty. Will not this be a complete abandonment of Republican principles?

Senator Hansbrough is elated over the prospects for western irrigation. The practical experience of the president in the West will naturally place him in sympathy with the irrigation movement. We do not mean Kentucky irrigation.

The capture of Miss Stone by Macedonian brigands will cause a boom in the missionary business in Macedonia. Many a spinster will petition for a chance to go to the heathen in order that she may be carried off by bold brigands. It is so romantic.

The railroads have decided that they will not check typewriters any more. This is a severe blow to the business man who has been in the habit of taking his typewriter with him on his vacation. He will have to buy her a ticket hereafter or send her by freight.

Jay Cooke is reported to be near death. Few men living have had a greater influence upon the development of the great West than this man whose race is nearly run. His was a strenuous life, filled with gigantic enterprises. To these great builders the nations should raise monuments. They are the nation's nobility.

The Pioneer Press is not pleased with the remarks of Mr. Samuel G. Smith. Mr. Smith should have taken notice that the Pioneer is opposed to everything that does not originate in its sanctum. Does the Pioneer Press still maintain that the assassin of McKinley was driven to the act by the attitude of the "yellow press" toward the administration?

The British press is rejoicing over the fact that at the recent mimic war waged by the German army against itself, it was totally defeated. An English expert declares that the whole German military establishment is out of date. Coming from such a source we fear the opinion is not as expert as it might be. During the sea fight between the attacking and defending squadron of the English navy the defenders were nearly all sunk or captured, and such is war in the piping days of peace.

At the Theaters.

William Collier has scored heavily this visit to St. Paul, for the Metropolitan has been comfortably filled at every performance. Laughter lovers appear to be taking advantage of his visit to the utmost.

The box and seat sale for the engagement of Otis Skinner will begin at 9 o'clock Thursday morning at the box office of the Metropolitan opera house.

For the current week at the Grand opera house "Across the Pacific" is being presented. "Across the Pacific" tells a pretty love story, which is blended with some comedy, some pathos and a number of exciting scenes, situations and climaxes.

Rose Sydell's London Belles are giving one of the best entertainments of the season at the Star this week. The specialties are all of a high grade and the work of the individual members of the company is excellent. Matinees are given every afternoon at 2:30.

AROUND THE HOTELS.

At the Windsor—L. A. Hyde, Duluth; Mrs. Kate O'Brien, Graceville, Minn.; Miss O'Brien, Graceville; Mrs. F. W. Minton, Mrs. S. B. Quale, Willmar; A. B. Keurcher and daughter, Ortonville; J. H. Nicholsen and wife, Austin; Ed Weaver, Mankato; O. T. Sherpin, Enderlin, N. D.; M. B. Cullum, Duluth; E. E. Corliss, Fergus Falls; J. A. Turner, Monticello; J. P. and J. W. Frany, Anderson.

At the Clarendon—James O'Brien, Caledonia; H. K. and C. M. White, Alexander; J. and F. McHale, Miss Sadie McHale, Shakopee; Ole J. Vaule, Crookston; James Kelly, Duluth.

At the Ryan—M. B. Sanner, Winona; John Rogentine and wife, Stillwater; Thomas Baird, T. A. Kelly, Lakota, N. D.

At the Merchants'—Frank E. Price, Duluth; George E. King, J. E. Dawson, Duluth; L. S. Snyder, Crookston; Mrs. Hoffman, Yankton; H. Brunnels, St. Cloud; R. H. Tweed, Glencoe; Thomas Brown, Sioux Falls; W. H. Brown, Winona; G. F. Starrett, Worthington; C. C. Wilson, Rochester; A. D. Harper and wife, Cass Lake; T. P. Dannark and wife, Alexandria; M. Jones, Mankato; W. H. Laird, Winona.

At the Metropolitan—Edward McEvilla, Milwaukee; R. J. Clancy, La Crosse; J. B. Collum, Cottonwood, Minn.; Ed. Anderson and wife, Fargo; B. S. Harmon, Mankato; W. A. Proctor, Yankton, S. D.

At the Foley—Fred E. Allen, Hastings; Charles Hey, Dixon, Ill.; George F. Dietrich, Rock Rapids, Iowa; J. M. Ryan, La Crosse; J. C. McLaughlin, Blue Earth, Minn.; J. W. Murphy, Blue Earth, Minn.; Gen. E. A. Williams, Bismarck, N. D.; John W. Hunt, Pine City; Markus Evans, Red Wing; M. J. Denitan, Lakeville; John Morrow, Paterson, Minn; L. K. Rawson, Mitchell, S. D.; V. C. James, Detroit; S. S. Clark, Grand Forks; Thomas Hessinn, Le Sueur, Minn; C. R. Davis, St. Peter.

Of Social Interest.

The Ladies' Social Circle of the Park Congregational Church held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the church. The following presidents were elected to serve during the different months of the year: October, Mrs. George Wilson; November, Mrs. C. G. Lawrence; December, Mrs. W. G. White; January, Mrs. W. P. Allen; February, Mrs. Huntington; March, Mrs. C. Johnston; April, Mrs. Cudworth; May, Mrs. Carriel. Mrs. Stedman will serve as vice president for the first four months, and Mrs. Dugan for the remaining four. Other officers elected were: Treasurer, Mrs. W. B. Clow; secretary, Mrs. C. H. Palmer; assistant secretary, Mrs. H. H. Bigelow; work committee, Mrs. Foulke, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Reese, Mr. Pease, Mrs. Lamphere; kitchen, Mrs. Burr, Mrs. Gale, Mrs. Jewett and Mrs. Heydemann; soliciting, Mrs. Frank Noble, Mrs. Salisbury, Miss Robinson; membership, Mrs. Clayton Smith, Mrs. Salisbury, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Hoyt; purchasing agent, Mrs. Sawyer; laundry, Mrs. Abbie Clapp.

By means of the articles they have made and sold the society has raised $1,200 during the year. Part of this will be applied to the church debt fund. Another meeting of the circle will be held next Tuesday afternoon in the church parlors.

* * *

The Young Men's Club and the Young Ladies' League of the First Baptist Church gave a reception last evening in the parlors of the church for Rev. and Mrs. Herbert F. Stilwell and Rev. and Mrs. Stout. The parlors were decorated with autumn leaves, cut flowers and palms. Mr. and Mrs. Stilwell and Mr. and Mrs. Stout received with Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Van Duzee, Mr. and Mrs. Sand, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Stanton and Mr. and Mrs. Haskell. The dining room was in charge of Miss Wakefield, Miss Merrill, Miss Northrup, Miss Moore, Miss Randall, Miss Falkner, Miss Nellie B. Hope and the young men of the church. During the receiving hours Miss Hope's Ladies' orchestra played. Among the guests were about 100 Baptists from Minneapolis, who came down with Rev. W. W. Dawley, pastor of the Central Baptist church, Minneapolis. A musical programme was presented during the evening. Miss Alcott sang "Rejoice Greatly," from the "Messiah," and Miss Huffsmith, Mr. H. H. H. Conners and Mr. MacWilliams also sang. Frank Krieger was the accompanist. Mr. Stilwell gave the address of welcome. Mr. Dawley and Mr. Stout also spoke.

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The Ladies' Social Circle of the Park Congregational Church will give a reception in the parlors of the church for Rev. and Mrs. Alexander McGregor. Mrs. Clapp, Mrs. J. H. Lewis and Mrs. C. H. Palmer will have charge.

* * *

The Misses De Bruyn Kops, Miss Mark and Miss Estes have issued invitations for an at home to be given Friday evening in honor of Miss Bratton and Royden V. Wright, of Pittsburg, at the residence of the Misses Kops, Scudder avenue, St. Anthony Park.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Nickow entertained a company of twenty at euchre Monday afternoon in honor of Mrs. William Parry, Mrs. D. D. Chase and Mrs. Frank Porter, of Chicago. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Isaac Black, of Duluth; Mrs. B. A. Phillip and Mrs. A. B. Bishop.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Wakefield, of Laurel avenue, gave a dinner party Monday evening for the members of the Sprague-Baker bridal party.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Vina Avery Smith to Broeckenbrough Beckwith. The wedding will take place this fall.

* * *

The marriage of William Hemminghouse, of this city, to Mrs. Mary Bennett, of Minneapolis, will take place Wednesday, Oct. 23, at the bride's home in Minneapolis.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Louise Knaak, daughter of Mrs. Wilhelmina Knaak, of this city, to Walter Luttgen, of Minneapolis, will take place next Tuesday evening at the residence of the bride's brother, P. R. Knaak, 403 Summit avenue.

* * *

The board of managers of the day nursery held its October meeting yesterday morning at Relief hall. Mrs. B. H. Evans was named visitor for the month. The matron reported that 329 children were cared for during September.

The board of directors of the Home for the Friendless met yesterday at the home on Collins street. Mrs. H. S. Fairchild presided. Mrs. C. E. Becker was appointed visitor for September. The institution has had twenty-five inmates during September.

The New Century club will hold its opening meeting of the season this afternoon at the Aberdeen. Mrs. Charles E. Clark will read a paper. Future meetings will be held in the parlors of the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian church.

The Monday Art and History class will begin its year's work the first Monday in November. The subject for this season is "Dutch and Flemish Art." The class will be conducted, as usual, by Mrs. George R. Metcalf.

The board of directors of the St. Paul School of Fine Arts will meet tomorrow morning at the studio in the Moore block.

Capitol Tent No. 97, K. O. T. M., will give its tenth dancing party next Monday evening at Bowlby hall. The Bostonian orchestra will play.

St. Paul Lodge No. 24, Maccabees, will give a stag social next Monday evening in honor of Mr. Hery Dellafield, who leaves soon for Boston to study harmony and composition.

The marriage of Miss Isabel Devlin and James G. Gounley occurred Monday, Sept. 23, at St. Mary's Catholic church, Rev. Thomas F. Gibbons officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Elizabeth Gounley. John Needham was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Gounley will reside in St. Paul.

T. McCann, of St. Paul, and Kathrine McSherry, of Lakeville, will be married today by Father Cahill in St. Luke's parish.

Besse King Jones, who for the past two months has been seriously ill at her home, 15 Wilkin stret, was take nto St. Luke's hospital yesterday.

George H. Smith Jr., at one time train dispatcher of the St. Paul & Duluth railway in St. Paul, is now located at East Las Vegas, N. M.

A social hop will be given by Esther Lodge No. 3, Degree of Honor, at Litt's hall, Grand opera house tomorrow evening.

Miss May Huffsmith left last evening for Kansas City. Later Miss Huffsmith will go to New York to continue her vocal studies.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Wright, of Summit avenue, have moved in from Lake Minnetonka.

Jasper B. Tarbox and Miss Tarbox, of Pleasant avenue, have taken apartments in the Livingston for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. McHenry, of Summit avenue, left yesterday for Japan, where they will spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford, of Nina avenue, have returned from Montreal.

Dr. and Mrs. Ball, of Burr street, are visiting in the East. Mrs. Ball will spend the winter at her former home, Marysville, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Boardman have taken the Newport residence on Summit avenue.

Miss Helen Penny, who has been visiting Mrs. A. J. Rutter, of East Congress street, has returned to Fargo.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Drake, of Portland avenue, have closed their summer home at White Bear and returned to the city.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Nutting, of Iglehart street, will spend the winter in the East.

Miss Elizabeth Read, of Lincoln avenue, is visiting in St. Louis.

Miss Tomkins, of Summit avenue, has returned from her visit to New York.

Mrs. F. W. Machler, of Tenny, Minn., is the guest of Mrs. Fisher H. Tenney, of the Newport.

Miss Smalley, of Green Lake, is the guest of Miss Clark, of Dayton avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Relf and the Misses Relf, of Park place, have removed to 147 Maria avenue.

Mrs. E. Dorland and the Misses Dorland, of West Union, Iowa, are the guests of Mrs. W. W. Leurs, of Selby avenue.

Miss Louise Mathieu, of Dayton avenue, left yesterday for a two weeks' visit in Faribault.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Frost have taken up their residence at 1201 Dayton avenue.

Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Moore and Miss Colbeth, of Marshall avenue, have removed to St. Anthony Park.

LATEST TICKS OF THE TELEGRAPH

Weds Confederate Brigadier.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Oct. 1.—Miss Mary Landon Mason and Gen. E. P. Alexander, of South Carolina, were married at the residence of the bride, in this city, today. Gen. and Mrs. Alexander will reside on South Island, S. C., which is owned by the groom and contains large plantations. Gen. Alexander is a distinguished ex-Confederate officer, having served through the Civil war as chief of artillery on the staff of Gen. R. E. Lee.

Drunken Man's Bloody Crime.

ELDORA, Iowa, Oct. 1.—James Lane, an Englishman, about sixty years of age, today shot his wife fatally and wounded his son-in-law, J. R. Barhite, in the neck.

Wekly Wage Law Constitutional.

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 1.—The decision in the suit brought by State Factory Inspector McAbee against the Republic Iron and Steel company has been rendered by the circuit court, which holds the Indiana weekly wage law to be constitutional. The company served notice that an appeal to the supreme court would be taken.

Mast Notes Declared Forgeries.

SPRINGFIELD Ohio, Oct. 1.—The suit of George D. Thatcher, of Dayton, to recover $296,000, alleged to be due on three notes which he claims to hold against the P. H. Mast estate, was dismissed in court today. C. C. Kirkpatrick, one of the executors of the Mast estate, declared the notes were forgeries. Two indictments against Thatcher for forgery are still pending, he having been released on bond.

Linemen on Strike.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The strike of the telephone linemen has spread to the suburbs and outlying towns included in the toll service of the Chicago Telephone company. Tonight the linemen estimated the total number of strikers at 500. Among the towns included in the order were Elgin, Aurora, Joliet, Rockford, Evansville, La Grange, Plainsfield, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan and Evanston.

Sheehan Democrats Indorse Low.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The Greater New York Democracy, of which John C. Sheehan is the leader, held its city convention tonight and nominated the fusion ticket headed by Seth Low for mayor.

Troubles of Turkey.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from its Constantinople correspondent: "The reports received at all the embassies and legations here from consuls in the provinces depict a situation everywhere so deplorable that an ambassadorial conference and collective action are contemplated."

High Water on Florida Coast.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Oct. 1.—The cities of Dayton and Sea Breeze on the east coast have been shut off from the world for four days by high water, which inundated a large part of the twin towns. Communication with them was only reestablished today. Many people were unable to leave their homes.

Horsethief Detectives.

LA FAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 1.—The National Horsethief Detective association today elected the following: Isaac C. Switzer, Ottenbein, president; S. B. Anglin, Warsaw, organizer; C. B. White, Woodington, Ohio, vice president; J. L. Crouse, Alexandria, secretary; W. L. Colver, Attica, treasurer.

Sowing Wheat in Kansas.

SALINA, Kan., Oct. 1.—Many Kansas farmers are changing their acreage from corn to wheat on account of this year's poor corn crop, and in some sections the change is so great that local papers say the farmers have gone "wheat crazy."

Daniel Greenhill Denies.

DE SOTO, Mo., Oct. 1.—The confession of W. M. Greenhill, that he and his brother Daniel murdered their sister, Mrs. Sadie Uren, and John Maloy, is repudiated by Daniel Greenhill, who says his brother is weak-minded. Caleb Andrews, who was held as an accessory to the murder, has been admitted to bond, he being practically exonerated in William Greenhill's confession of actual participation in the crime.

Mine Workers Mum.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 1.—The leading representatives of the United Mine Workers of America from all the coal mining states have been in session at the Van Winkle hotel here for two days, and left tonight, with the secrets of their sessions well kept. The most vigilant work of the correspondents and members of the local press failed to get anything out of those who were in session.

Bradyville, Iowa, Scorched.

CLARINDA, Iowa, Oct. 1.—Half of the business part of Bradyville was burned today. The burned buildings include Worley's restaurant, White's dry goods store, the postoffice, Fine & Maxwell's hardware store, Holton & Gray's hardware store, Mrs. Davison's millinery store and dwelling, the Times printing office and the bank. Estimated loss, $60,000; insurance about half.

Boston Strike Settled.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—The expressmen's strike has been settled, the 200 drivers, helpers and lumpers will return to work tomorrow, and the sympathetic strike of 20,000 men composing the allied trades unions, which was threatened to go into effect tomorrow, is thereby averted.

Hanna Guest of His Sister.

CLINTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—Senator Hanna, of Ohio, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. J. W. Jones, of Bolton, today. He arrived on the early morning train and was taken to Rosendec, the summer home of Mr. Jones, where he spent most of the day receiving a few visitors. He was entertained in the afternoon by a drive and left later for Boston. He may return tomorrow to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jones at the Bolton fair.

Shaffer Bound for Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 1.—Word was received at Bay View tonight that President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated association, would come to Milwaukee within a day or two for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the trouble existing between the Illinois Steel company and the men who are still out on strike.

Reciprocity Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The first meeting of the committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, which has charge of the arrangements for the national conference on reciprocity, will be held in this city on Oct. 18.

MARRIAGE OF HELEN MORTON.

Will Become the Comtesse de Perigord Next Saturday.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The marriage contract between Miss Helen Morton, daughter of Levi P. Morton, former vice-president of the United States, and Count Boson de Perigord, son of the Duke of Talleyrand-Perigord, was signed here today in a lawyer's office in the presence of the two families. The marriage will take place next Saturday at St. Mary's Catholic church, Chelsea, London.

The witnesses of the marriage will be Miss Morton's cousin, F. Grand l'Hauteville and W. G. Eustis, third secretary of the United States embassy in London, for Miss Morton, and Baron de Seilliere and Count Louis de Periogord for Count Poson de Perigord. The Mortons went to London this afternoon.

Glasgow—Andrew Carnegie has written to the authorities of the Glasgow Technical college, announcing that he will give £25,000 toward the £50,000 necessary to complete the required fund, £150,000, for the improvement of that institution.

AFTERNOON NEWS CONDENSED.

Fall River, Mass. — The Manufacturers have refused the 5 per cent advance in wages asked for by the cotton mill operatives here.

Scranton, Pa.—Eight hundred employes at the Pine Brook shaft of the Ontario Coal company struck today against working with men without working cards.

Put-in-Bay, Ohio—The condition of Jay Cook, who was taken seriously ill at his home on Gibraltar island Monday, is much improved. His physicians state that he probably will recover.

Chicago—William E. Hutchinson, also known as G. S. Edwards, was arrested. He is charged with embezzling $4,500 from the German National Building and Loan Association of Pittsburg two years ago.

New York—The Tribune says: The contracts of Western Union Telegraph company with the Baltimore & Ohio and Norfolk & Western railroads, it is announced, have been renewed with substantially no modifications.

Chicago—Former United States Senator Charles B. Farwell, who in 1887 succeeded John A. Logan in congress, is seriously ill here. An operation is to be performed, and as the patient is seventy-eight years of age his friends are greatly alarmed.

Saginaw, Mich.—The Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America opened its sessions here with President Jacob Fifer, of Anderson, presiding. Two hundred delegates are here from all parts of the United States. The sessions are secret and will continue throughout the week.

Seattle, Wash.—A Dawson dispatch announces the finding of the body of Peter Wiberg, a wealthy Klondiker, in the Yukon river, sixty miles below Eagle. Wiberg disappeared Aug. 24 in Dawson. He was a Yukon pioneer and leaves a wife to whom he was married in San Francisco in 1898.

Albany, N. Y.—The court of appeals did not render any decision in the Roland B. Molineux murder case. The next meeting of the court is on Friday, but there is nothing to indicate when the decision in this particular case will be rendered. The judges of the court will say absolutely nothing about the case.

London—Early fogs today are hindering navigation on all the coasts. There has been the usual crop of casualties. The steamer Ferma, from the Isle of Man, for Glasgow, with 200 passengers on board, went ashore on the Mull of Galloway. There was great excitement among the people on board, but there was no loss of life.

London—Marie Josephine Eastwick, of Philadelphia, was brought up the Guildhall police court, charged with having forged a railway certificate to the value of £100,000. At the conclusion of the hearing the judge committed Miss Eastwick for trial at the Old Bailey, Oct. 21. She had to be assisted from the dock by the jailers.

Berlin—The minister of commerce, Herr Moeller, speaking at a banquet last evening in connection with the sittings of the German commercial diet, declared the government was in a difficult position. It must admit that commercial treaties for long periods were necessary and higher protection for agriculture was a political necessity.

Marion, Ind.—Maj. George W. Steele, secretary of the board of managers of the national soldiers' home, says that a wrong interpretation was given to the interview with President McMahon at Milwaukee concerning canteens in all branches. This is wrong, for they will be maintained in the home, where they are now conducted only.

Copenhagen—The Danish gunboat Moen, while at gun practice with shells, foundered to the eastward of the middle course. Her mast remains a few inches above the water. The crew was saved. The Moen was an iron gunboat of 256 tons displacement. She was 111 feet long, had 28 feet 10 inches beam and had 520 indicated horse power. She had a crew of 35 men.

Chicago—Fifteen hundred Masons, representing over 10 lodges from all parts of Illinois, convened here at the sixty-second annual conclave of the grand lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M. The day's proceedings were begun with an address by Grand Master Charles F. Hitchcock, of Peoria. A proposition is being considered, limiting the grand master to one term of office.

San Fransico—The transport Hancock sailed for Manila, by way of Guam, with several thousand tons of general supplies for the army in the Philippines. In addition to the usual number of cabin passengers, the Hancock carried 150 recruits and casuals to Manila, besides a heavy mail for all parts of the archipelago occupied by the Americans. The transport will not call at Honolulu.

Houghton, Mich.—The Douglas house the pride of the upper peninsula, was partially destroyed by fire early today. The loss is estimated at between $75,000 and $100,000. The building was heavily insured. The fire broke out in the kitchen and enveloped almost the entire structure before the guests could be aroused. All got out safely, but for a time there was the wildest confusion.

San Francisco—A decision by the United States treasury department, affecting the status of Chinese born or naturalized in the Hawaiian islands before their annexation, has been handed down to Port Collector Stratton. It was in the case of Ti Li Hong, a merchant, who became a citizen of Hawaii several years ago. By the ruling of the treasury department, he has been allowed to land at this port as an American citizen.

Grand Rapids—William M. Butts, former secretary of the Worden Grocery company, of this city, convicted a number of months ago of embezzling $9,000, was sentenced to five years at hard labor in the Jackson prison. Butts had been out on bail since his conviction, the result of an appeal of his case. Butts returned from Cleveland and received his sentence. He was formerly one of the most prominent young men in the city.

New York—All the stonecutters and masons on the work of the Croton dam, in West Chester county, went out on strike. The strikers include the stonecutters at the Peekshill quarry. No cause has been assigned here, the contractors say, for the action of the men. Between 200 and 300 men are out. The Croton dam was the scene of the great strike last year, when the national guard had to be called out and one soldier was shot and killed by the strikers.

Rome — The Russian prince, Nakachidze, who, with his wife, was arrested as an anarchist, having entered Italy in defiance of the anti-anarchist regulations, was sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment. The prince protested that he was not an anarchist, though he is a Nationalist, adding that he was a legitimate pretender to the Russian crown. Prince Nakachidze was condemned to death in Russia in 1887 for conspiracy against the czar, and was expelled from France in 1890 for making bombs.

San Francisco—Custom Collector Startton has received an order to Custom Commissioner Powderly to allow Fei Chi and Hung Hsiang Hai, Chinese students, to remain until they can procure certificates from China, as required by the exclusion act. The applicants are students on their way to Oberlin college. They came to this city with a passport signed by Li Hung Chang, but Collector Stratton decided that a passport even from the empress dowager would be of no value because it requires a certificate, not a passport.

Chicago—Three hundred and fifty linemen and repair men employed by the Chicago Telephone company struck. The strikers assert the whole telephone system of this city will be badly crippled within a week. At present the wage scale is $2.75 a day for linemen and $3 for foremen. The striking employes demand an increase respectively to $3.25 and $3.75 a day, in view of the extremely hazardous nature of their work. Officials of the company say they can operate their lines unhampered.

Scranton, Pa.—The strike of the employes of the Scranton Railroad company, involving the entire Lackawanna valley, began. Not a car started. The men refused to accept the offer of General Manager Silliman, to leave the question involved in the discharge of the two Carbondale conductors to arbitration. Besides the reinstatement of the men discharged, the men demand the forming of a new agreement in place of the one they claim has been violated by the company, and a uniform wage scale of 20 cents per hour.

Chicago—Federal judges and lawyers from Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, at the opening of the United States court of appeals here, joined in honoring the memory of the late President McKinley. The exercises were also in memory of the late Judge Woodruff, of Indiana, who was formerly president of court. Judge James D. Jackins, of Milwaukee, the late judge's successor, for the first time occupied the seat of the presiding judge. Judges Grosscup, Seaman, Kohlsaat and former Judge Blodgett were seated on either hand.

DEFECTIVE PAGE