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FRIDAY, OCT. 11, 1901.

WORK FOR GOOD ROADS.

The meeting of the consolidated committee on the subject of the improvement of local roads, while it cannot be said to have been productive of any immediate practical result, has been effective in calling attention to the great wrong which is involved to the municipality by the course heretofore pursued. Every resident taxpayer of the city must regard with regret the conclusion of our local law officers that the city has no right to participate in the expenditure of the moneys available for county roads purposes. Such being the law there is no course but to submit, and look to the future for remedying the palpable injustice which is involved to the owners of city property, as well as to the city as a municipality and to those who pay practically the whole of the taxes from which these moneys are derived.

The present condition cannot be allowed to continue. The harm to the community of having the country roads within the city limits continue in the lamentable state in which so many of them now are is beyond calculation. It would be equivalent to confiscation if the cost of putting those roads in desirable shape were assessed against the property supposed to be immeditely benefited. The gain is not to the adjacent or abutting property alone; it is to the commercial and industrial interests of the entire community.

The total sum expended in the maintenance and improvement of the county roads, judiciously expended, admits of the most satisfactory results. The machinery used for its expenditure is not the best, and some proportion of it is no doubt misspent; but the general result is to some considerable extent satisfactory.

For the actual work of street improvement the moneys available under the charter do not admit of any expenditure worth talking about on the roads in the vicinity of the city limits in many directions. This should be remedied at the earliest moment. The highly intelligent and energetic body which has taken this subject up can be relied on to do its full duty in the premises. Its estimates of the sums necessary to add to the moneys raised for such work at present can be safely accepted as just and reasonable.

The sentiment of the community is urgently in favor of the earliest and most effective remedy possible. With the co-operation of the charter commission with the consolidated committee the needed result will be accomplished, and a grievous disadvantage under which our local trade has been made to suffer from the beginning will have found a remedy. The sooner that remedy is applied the better it will be for all the interests concerned.

A WARNING TO THE PRESIDENT

It is generally agreed that the principal characteristic of President Roosevelt as a public man has been his fearless opposition to all schemes which have their origin in a design on the part of those engaged in the public service to make money through speculation in official knowledge or opportunity. No scheme of that character ever will, the Globe believes, secure even the tacit approval of the president or will have at his hands anything but unsparing hostility, once it is brought to his knowledge.

It is this militant regard for common honesty in official life on which dependence must be placed if self-seeking politicians, who are in politics for revenue, are to be kept from robbing and disgracing the nation, in our new possessions.

Enough has been made public in the investigation now in progress to satisfy any man that if the scheme for establishing a hemp combine failed in Manila it was not for want of the co-operation and acquiescent blindness of those high in authority in that city and vicinity. The man Hawkes, who seems to have been the center of the official plotting, is a precious rogue. He is a type of the scoundrelly politician who was able in such large numbers through political influence to secure army commissions during the recent military boom. He was making the most of his opportunities. The fact that he and his associates were not able to carry through their scheme is due more to others' superior finesse and to prior possession by those others of the means through which such a combine as they contemplated could be made effective.

It is quite plain that an extremely low standard of official honor prevails out in Manila among those who are charged with the national interests. When civil and military officials deem it consistent with their duties and responsibilities and with their official reputations to make the most of the opportunities for money making which are at their disposal, it becomes inevitable that a crusade of thievery is liable to be uncovered at any moment. There seems no pretense at denial that the occasion justifies such a course on the part of these people. They openly avow their purpose, thus showing with a most commendable frankness a degree of moral obliquity which promises to produce great results by and by.

Is this not a situation which should appeal at once to the president for his intervention? If he is to avoid having his administration disgraced, and perhaps ruined by the operations of marauders of this type he must act and act promptly and effectively. It is not a matter for congress to concern itself with. All the questions which were so long under discussion regarding the advisability of retaining possession of those new lands are at rest. Men are now concerning themselves with the inquiry whether under our present system of civil regulation they can be administered honestly and effectively. With the answer to this inquiry President Roosevelt has most to do. It is not a matter which can be safely left wholly to departmental direction. Trained military men are as a rule beyond all temptation to dishonorable conduct. But political adventurers have flocked into Manila and will continue to do so. The present loose system of civil appointment is certain to breed such. Wherever they preponderate there is invariably thievery.

The executive department of the national government must see to it that "the finest civil service on the planet" does not in this instance produce the results which are natural to it.

WHERE UNCLE SAM FELL DOWN.

He laughs best who laughs last. The military and naval forces of Spain were no match for those of the United States. The pride of Spain was humiliated on both sea and land. But on the field of diplomacy she was triumphant. From the very jaws of defeat she snatched a signal victory at Paris. The American members of the joint commission were diplomatic pigmies compared to the representatives of Spain.

At the time of the ratification of the treaty of Paris there was an impression that the Spaniards had scored a home run and at least tied the game. True, Spain had lost her navy, or a large part of it; she gave up the hollow claim to sovereignty over Cuba, she ceded to the United States Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines, but as a compensation she was allowed to name her own terms, and a better bargain was never driven with a conqueror. The islands that had been a constant drain upon her internal vitality were turned over, we must conclude, with feigned regret. As compensation the commission agreed to pay within three months from the ratification of the treaty $20,000,000 hard dollars. Nor was this all. No war indemnity was to be levied by the conquerers, the Spanish prisoners were to be transported to their homes free of cost, and all claims of American citizens or subjects, arising since the beginning of the Cuban insurrection were to be assumed and paid by the United States.

It may be that this unusual generosity evinced by the United States commission toward a vanquished foe was prompted by a knowledge of the attitude of the European nations and the somewhat precarious theory on which the proclamation of armed intervention was based.

Be that as it may, the seventh article of the treaty which included the agreement to pay all claims by American citizens against Spain was the rock on which our diplomatic ship split.

These claims which were thought might amount to about $15,000,000, now have reached the neat sum of $56,000,000. This sum may be reduced somewhat by the claims commission, but it is reasonable to suppose that the bulk can be proved and will be allowed.

A large amount of this aggregate sum arises from the destruction of the Maine. These claims will hinge on the question of whether the Maine was destroyed by a submarine mine or by an internal explosion. Of necessity the old controversy will have to be opened with the government on the defensive, attempting to prove the internal theory. All the evidence of the Maine investigation committee will have to be discredited and the lie given to the assertions of the United States in the diplomatic correspondence with Spain, arising out of that ill-starred affair. One of the prime reasons for intervention alleged in the presidential ultimatum, was that the destruction of the Maine was conclusive proof that Spain was unable to maintain her authority in the West Indies. And therefore in the interests of the peace of the world and for the protection of neutral vessels in Cuban waters, this government must intervene. It mattered not whether the Maine was blown up by Cubans or Spaniards, it was destroyed in Spanish waters and Spain must answer in damages, unless the proof showed an internal explosion.

All this straw must be rethreshed with the government on one side and American citizens on the other, with Spain looking on an amused spectator. If Spain had planned to unload her national ills upon the great republic she could not have done better. We opened Spain's Pandora's Box and have been busy since wrestling with the ills which rewarded our territorial curiousity. Seventy-five million dollars is a pretty big price to pay for licking an old decrepid national hag, whom we delighted to picture as seated in the gloom before her cave of oppression.

The next fifty years will be necessary to determine whether the nation has gained or lost by the Spanish war. The national spirit was aroused and we gained a certain notoriety. We also gained a standing among the fighting nations of the earth. For all this we paid and are paying dearly. Will we get it back? Will the colonization scheme, which was one of the results of the war, redound to the benefit of the nation? These are questions which cannot be answered now—questions on which honest, patriotic men are divided. No matter what the ultimate result of the new American policy, born of the Spanish war, may be, the impartial historian will be compelled to record the fact that the greatest victory of the Spanish-American war was a diplomatic one, and was won by the Spaniards at Paris.

THE SELF-SUPPORTING INDIAN.

The national policy toward the Indian has certainly not been a great success from the Indian standpoint. Whether or not it has been a wise and successful policy from the white man's standpoint is quite another matter. Many of us believe that the fate of the North American Indian, like that of most other aboriginal races brought in contact with the white man's civilization, was and is inevitably to be swept from the path of modern American progress as have been the buffalo and the other chief forms of indigenous animal life on this continent. Others of us again are disposed to regard our Indian policy as mere inhuman decimation of a brave race struggling for its natural heritage.

However the great problem is regarded the results could not well have been worse for the Indian. We have treated his as morally irresponsible and as a serious encumbrance in the path of civilization. He has brought most of his own woes upon himself, but since his physical subjugation has been effected we have gone on pursuing a course which has made of him a national Pariah.

It is not so long ago since the theory was seriously advanced that individual ownership of the soil could be made effective for the reclamation of the Indian. On its face it looked as if such a policy represented little more than making easy his further spoliation.

And now comes Senator Quarles, of Wisconsin, and, on behalf of himself and his official associates, declares that the time has come to throw the Indian completely on his own resources by putting an end to the tribal system and placing on him the responsibility for his own subsistence. It is not improbable that congress may accept the suggestion and make an end of the reservation and tribal plans of treating the Indian. What will the effect be upon the Indian? It is needless to ask what the effect will be upon the whites. The slender hold which the Indian has today upon his native soil will be forever ended as soon as the reservation and tribal systems are broken up. The white man will sooner or later have all the lands now occupied by the Indian in his ownership, and they will be devoted to the uses of civilization.

Then, what becomes of the Indian? No white community will tolerate him as an element of its population. He knows no art or craft, save alone what nature has taught him. His other accomplishments, however undesirable they are, have their origin mostly in the white man's teachings; and great as our admiration may be of the redeeming and elevating influence of our civilization, it can hardly be said that the education which the Indian has received from his contact with us is such as to enable him with any positive success to engage in the work of making a living.

Thrown on his own resources the Indian will prove to be little better than a child. Surely something must be offered to him as a substitute for the means of subsistence which the government has been giving him. It will be to his ultimate gain to destroy the tribal relation. Of that there can be no doubt. That relation is an anomaly and a danger. If he has any of the elements of nobility in his character which his admirers have credited him with he will, once he is released from it, rise above the demoralizing influence of the system. But he cannot be expected to do it unaided.

If the Indian tribal relation is to be broken up, and no helping hand is held out to the Indian by this government, starvation and ultimate ruin represent his fate.

Ex-Senator Wolcott may get a job. So it is reported. It will not be long before all the Republican back numbers will be provided for at the expense of our Uncle.

If the Episcopal church concludes to point its canons at divorces and refuse to allow divorced people to remarry in the church, it will be useless to attempt to propagate the Episcopalian faith in the Dakotas.

The New York Yacht club will not allow Lipton a second trial next year. Well, the club can do as it likes, but the people would like to see the Shamrock have another chance; and furthermore, no one would cry if it took the cup.

It looks as if President Roosevelt would make a strenuous attempt to enforce the administration policy upon the administration. Last session the senate was the whole thing. The house was a boy's debating club and the executive was entirely ornamental. The people are with Teddy and the senate had better get on the band wagon if it cares to ride.

Things that are equal to the same thing are equal to each other. This is good logic. If Alger libels Sampson in his book and if Maclay libels Schley in his book, what is the difference between Alger and Maclay? Furthermore, if Sampson approved of Maclay's book and if Schley did not approve of Alger's book, what is the difference between Sampson and Schley?

The kaiser is an all-round sport. He is a poet, a painter, a fencer, a dead shot, a boxer, an orator and a first-class romancer. He will now devote his time to yachting. It is evident to all that Lipton lost the race because his captain was inferior to the other fellow. To obviate such a handicap the kaiser will challenge the New York Yacht club and in the contest sail the yacht himself. Hoch der kaiser!

Our morning contemporary gives the public many thrilling news stories. Yesterday it recorded the hairbreadth escape of the mayor of Chicago from being kissed by a chorus girl and the no less narrow escape of two brave missionary men from bandits. Both of these incidents are wonderfully important, if true. The truth, however, is not vouched for editorially, as is the custom in first-class journals.

Those who think that the Chinese were cowed by the recent occupation of their capital, will wake up to the fact that such is a mistake. Already a protest has been filed by Prince Ching against allowing foreign merchants to do business in Pekin. Pekin is not a treaty port and it is suggested that all the merchants who are now in the capital move to such places as are covered by the old treaty of commerce. In the meantime circumstances have so changed that it is quite desirable that foreign merchants be allowed to remain in the city.

At the Theaters.

The engagement of Mr. Otis Skinner, in his magnificent production of "Francesca da Rimini" at the Metropolitan opera house, will rank as one of the great dramatic events of the season. "Francesca da Rimini" will be presented for three more performances, including a matinee tomorrow afternoon.

"The Sign of the Cross," Wilson Barrett's strong historical drama, now in its sixth successful American tour, will be seen at the Metropolitan Monday night and all next week.

There will be but three more performances of "On the Suwanee River," which has been holding forth the current week at the Grand opera house. The only remaining matinee performance of the engagement will occur Saturday at 2:30.

Ward & Vokes will present "The Head Waiters" at the Grand opera house the coming week, commencing next Sunday night.

The Bon Ton Burlesquers are playing to an excellent business at the Star theater this week, and going a performance that is easily one of the best of the season. The engagement will close with the performance Saturday night.

AROUND THE HOTELS.

At the Merchants'—G. W. Kramer, Duluth; H. W. Pearson, Duluth; J. D. Bacon, Grand Forks; F. L. Randall, St. Cloud; L. H. Durment, Breckenridge; G. W. Shipton, J. G. White, Ogilvie; M. M. Olson, Frugal, N. D.; R. H. Hubbard, Mankato; H. L. Wharton and wife, Lewisville; N. G. Brown, Winona; A. C. Ellman, Duluth; Mrs. M. T. Bennett, Miss F. T. Bennett, Clark, S. D.; G. M. Kost, Sioux Falls; T. G. Elkins, O. E. Logan, Sheldon.

At the Ryan—D. R. McKennan, Duluth; A. B. Ash, Duluth; Fred Stevens, Duluth; L. Smiley, Hastings.

At the Clarendon—A. Mallory, Austin; John Ludwig, Winona; Charles Avery and wife, North Branch.

At the Windsor—Frank Poole, Cloquet; G. C. Vale, Willmar; J. H. Reamer, Le Sueur; A. L. Ober, Chatfield; F. K. Stevens and wife, Cary; L. W. Hodgman, Red Wing; Mrs. J. L. Washburn, Duluth; F. C. Thornton, Benson; R. E. Thompson, Preston.

At the Metropolitan—Joseph J. Klaussman, Milwaukee, wis.; J. P. Isenhower, Milwaukee, Wis.; O. S. Campbell, Grand Forks, N. D.; P. C. Dorylas, Virginia, Minn.; Will E. Manning, Winona, Minn.

At the Foley—S. D. Works, Mankato, Minn.; John Helmes and wife, Mankato; J. T. Wheaton, Omaha; N. G. Root, Amboy; M. Cauklin, Jamestown.

THE PRESIDENT A COOL SOLDIER.

The Rough Riders had hardly landed in Cuba before they received their baptism of fire at Guasimas. An officer who was a tyrant and well hated by the men lost his head on that day, and turned up at Siboney with a calamitous story that the Rough Riders had been whipped and that Col. Wood had been killed. It was true that a rumor of the colonel's death ran through the jungle where the Rough Riders were advancing by short rushes under a wicked fire from an invisible foe. Lieut. Col. Roosevelt was with Troop E when he heard the report, and for a brief moment it disconcerted him. But it did not affect his appetite for fighting. A trooper who was near him told me that he said he would assume command at once and order the whole regiment to advance if he could get any confirmation of the loss of Col. Wood. Turning to Waller, of Yale, who was a corporal in Troop E, he said:

"See if you can find the colonel, and report to me at once."

Roosevelt walked impatiently up and down during Waller's absence. When the Yale man returned he said that he had not seen Wood, and had been told that he was shot. While Waller was making his report the square form of Wood, cool and imperturbable, came riding through the jungle. Roosevelt's relief shone in his face. He ran over to Wood and cried, impetuously:

"Colonel, we heard you had been killed. You have not been hit, I hope? Everything is all right?"

Wood, a man of few words, merely said:

"No, no, not a scratch." And with a wave of his arm he added:

"Take your men over to the left and continue the advance."

The lieutenant colonel needed no urging, and led his men to the charge in gallant style, driving the Spaniards from an old distillery, where they made a last stand.

"FAKE" NEWS FOR SPAIN.

The Century.

The reporters almost mobbed the office for news; but I was dumb to all entreaties, and the news that we received, which was of great value in many instances, was known only to the secretary and the war board, and never became public. Some of the astounding and wonderful daily news of the possible movements of intentions of the Spanish fleets was brought to me by reporters, having been received, as they said, from most reliable authorities. Sometimes I would say that their news was all wrong, and they would go away disappointed, but I would read the fake in the next day's paper. The people, they said, demanded some news. I became very tired of the constant fakes, and I was satisfied that the Spaniards were helping along some of the scares. I proposed to the war board that we carry the same game into the enemy's country, and after preparing a statement that it was the intention of the department to send several vessels to Spain to attack unprotected ports, I submitted it to the secretary, and, with his approval, got it into Madrid as a secret purpose of this government. It was taken as genuine, and the Spanish immediately began sending troops to the seacoast towns, and to fortify them. The excitement and consternation in Spain quite equaled what our own coast had gone through at an earlier date. The fake news worked so well that, as a sequence, the department, as is known, later prepared a special squadron, under the command of Commodore Watson, to be ready to carry the war into Spain; but peace came before it was sent.

RAPID TRANSIT IN LONDON.

Engineering Magazine.

Briefly summarizing, rapid transit in London and its suburbs depends upon a widespread and radical application of electricity, and this is of even more importance than the creation of new tunnels. The latter should be built according to well-matured plans, under a central authority, and form a network following main arteries of traffic and connecting busy centers with other centers, and with outlying districts and suburban stations. The roads should form part of a general system, under a single management and responsibility. Classes should be abolished, one regular rate of fare established, with workmen's fares in limited hours, and there should be free exchange except on limited routes, or within two zones. Locomotive practice should be abolished, and trains operated in small units which could be combined at will. Electric trams should be provided in place of many of the 'bus lines on crowded streets, and radiate from every terminus of tubular railways and form most of the suburban stations. Every steam railway should equip at least its suburban service with electricity on a plan which permits of variable train lengths, plural control, high schedule speed and the maximum use of existing trackage.

Of Social Interest.

The Schubert club has just issued its prospectus for the season of 1901-2. The programmes will be devoted entirely to the music of the nineteenth century. Two artists' recitals will be given at the People's church, one the evening of Dec. 5, by Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, and the other the evening of April 26, by Schumann Heink, contralto. The other recitals will be all afternoon affairs. The first one will be given Oct. 30 at Summit hall, and will be a piano recital by Miss Gertrude Hilton, of Chicago. The other recitals will be given as follows: Nov. 13, American composers; Nov. 27, German composers; Dec. 11, miscellaneous; Jan. 15, French composers; Jan. 29, operatic recital by Metropolitan quartette; Feb. 12, Russian composers; Feb. 26, miscellaneous; March 12, Scandinavian composers; March 26, Italian composers; April 9, miscellaneous; April 23, Slavonic composers. The regular musicales will begin at 3:30 p. m., and the artist recitals at 8:15 p. m.

Invitations have been issued for president's day, which will be observed with the usual reception, held this year from 3:30 to 5:30 Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 16, at Summit hall, 512 Laurel avenue.

The prospectus calls attention to an important change made in the constitution at the annual meeting held last May. Previous to that meeting the officers of the club were elected by the active members of the club. The change provides that twenty associate members shall be added to the voting body, the whole body of associate members having the power to elect their representatives in the voting body.

The prospectus calls special attention to the students' section of the club. This section is composed of young girls and women engaged in the actual study of music. Three of the season's programmes will be given by and for the particular benefit of these student members. There will also be given for them a number of informal entertainments of a combined musical, literary and social character, affording opportunities for studying the lives of modern composers.

* * *

Mrs. Hattie Brush Murray, of Broadhead, Wis., was the guest of honor at an informal tea given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. David Ferguson Colville at her home on Laurel aevnue. The guests were limited to old friends of Mrs. Murray, who formerly resided in St. Paul. Mrs. Colville was assisted by Mrs. F. S. Blodgett, Mrs. W. Thompson, Mrs. T. M. Newson and Miss Bailey, of Decorah, Iowa. About fifty women were entertained. During the afternoon Mrs. Murray and Mr. Colville gave several vocal numbers.

* * *

Miss Florence Schiffmann and Charles Steward, of Chicago, whose marriage takes place next Thursday evening, will be the guests of honor at a dinner party to be given Tuesday evening at the Minnesota club by Charles Freeman, Walter Lindeke and Thomas Brennan.

* * *

Mrs. William P. Abbott gave an informal tea yesterday afternoon at her home on Laurel avenue in honor of her guest, Miss Eastman, of Louisiana. The guests were members of the younger set.

* * *

Miss Aida Fry, a bride of next month, was the guest of honor at an informal luncheon given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. James Jennings, of St. Albans street. The hostess was assisted by Miss Ulrich, of Neenah, Wis.

* * *

Mrs. M. P. Hunt, of Midway avenue, gave a progressive euchre yesterday afternoon for the benefit of St. Michael's Catholic church bazar. Cards were played at sixteen tables. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Whitmore, the Misses Nellie and Annie Griffin, Mrs. Clancy and Miss Margaret Bell. Favors were won by Mrs. Buckwheat, Mrs. Brennan, Mrs. Charles O'Brien and Mrs. Cummings.

* * *

Announcement is receved from Des Moines, Iowa, of the marriage last Tuesday in that city of Mrs. Nellie S. Tupper, of St. Paul, to F. W. Steeg, superintendent of streets in St. Paul. The bride is a sister of Mrs. David Shol, 110 South Robert street, and was formerly connected with the postoffice department. Mr. and Mrs. Steeg will reside at 699 Iglehart street.

* * *

The rummage sale held at 591 East Seventh street by the women of St. James Episcopal church will close Saturday night instead of tonight, as previously announced, as more goods have come in since the sale opened. Those attending the sale the next two days will get unusually good bargains, as the committee wish to sell all goods before the doors close.

* * *

The people of Clinton Avenue M. E. church gave a reception last evening in the church for the new pastor and his wife, Rev. and Mrs. O. W. Taylor. R. N. Hare formally welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Taylor on behalf of the church; Mr. Dingle on behalf of the Sunday school, and Mr. Kirkman on behalf of the Epworth league. Mr. Taylor responded briefly to the addresses. Receiving with the pastor and his wife were Mr. and Mrs. Quayle, Mr. and Mrs. Dingle and Mrs. Timmons. The tea tables were in charge of Mesdames Kendall, Dingle, Ferguson, McIntyre, DeFoe, Wardell and Hamilton.

* * *

The marriage of Mrs. Vina Avery Smith to Brockenbough Beckwith was solemnized last evening at 8 o'clock at the Central Presbyterian church. Dr. A. B. Meldrum, pastor of the church, read the marriage service. Only close friends and relatives witnessed the ceremony. Following the church service an informal reception was held at the bride's home on West Fifth street. Mrs. Smith is a prominent musician of St. Paul. Mr. Beckworth is a member of the Frederick Warde company.

* * *

Miss Grace Williams, for many years a supervisor in the teachers' training school, will be married next Monday evening to Dr. Warren A. Dennis. The marriage will take place at Coronada, Cal., where Miss Williams has been visiting since April. Dr. and Mrs. Dennis will return to St. Paul Nov. 1.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Monroe Mothers' club will be held Friday afternoon, Oct. 18, at the Monroe school.

* * *

Rev. Patrick Hart, who recently returned from the Philippines, where he took Rev. William Colbert's place as chaplain of the Thirteenth, passed through St. Paul Wednesday on his way to Askeaton, Wis., where he spent a brief leave of absence. Father Hart was post chaplain at Fort Snelling for several years previous to the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. By a recent change Father Colbert goes to the Philippines and Father Hart to Fort Meade, S. D.

* * *

Miss Laura Shepard, of Iglehart street, is entertaining Miss Marie Foster, of Chicago.

Mrs. D. F. Colville, of Laurel avenue, is entertaining Miss Bailey, of Decorah, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Peet, of Dayton avenue, left last evening for a short visit in Buffalo, N. Y.

Rev. and Mrs. Huston Taylor have removed to 412 Bates avenue.

Miss Faith Martin, of Marshall avenue, has returned from Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whitney Punderson and family have moved in from Bald Eagle lake, and will reside at 632 Holly avenue, for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Selms, of East Sixth street, are in New York.

Mrs. Eastman and Miss Eastman, of Louisiana, are the guests of Mrs. William P. Abbott, of Laurel avenue.

Mrs. J. R. Jewett will spend the latter part of October in New York.

Mrs. Howard Webber is entertaining Mrs. James Mayfield and Miss Mayfield, of Tacoma, Wash.

Mrs James Jennings, of St. Albans street, is entertaining Miss Maude Edgerton, of Minneapolis.

Mrs. Allan Krieger, of St. Pierre terrace, is entertaining her niece, Miss Spence, of St. Louis.

Mrs. E. F. Plondke, of East Sixth street, will return this evening from Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Mrs. H. D. Brown, of Portland avenue, is entertaining Mrs. Le Roy Emery, of Wyoming.

Mrs. Darius Miller, of Summit avenue, is in Chicago.

SEEKING AIDS TO BEAUTY.

Women Are Very Busy Repairing Summer's Ravages.

Complexion specialists and the proprietors of beautifying parlors are wearing their sweetest smiles at this time and woman getting back to the city and gazing again in her own familiar mirrors, realizes the devastating effects of summer's sun and wind and the salt spray and the sand on the face, the hair and the hands.

The tan of the arms from elbow to wrist is now considered a beauty rather than a defect and since some of the best known women of the stage have appeared in the new plays wearing short sleeved bodices and with no trace of make-up on the brown lower arms the fad is assured for the winter and some odd effects will be observed with evening dress. But the abrasions on the skin that the sun and the salt water make and cherish, the roughness of the hands and the damage to the nails that confront the ex-summer girl are appalling. Above all does the hair need attention and she seeks to get back to her city form before October's coming.

At one of the fashionable establishments which cater to the woman beautiful, free demonstrations of lectures are given showing the proper treatment for the hair, the skin and the hands. The object of the free lecture, and the free treatment which is also given in some cases, is the sale of the various shampoos and lotions that are requisite. The woman who gets the free shampoo must be willing to act as an object lesson for those who get the free lecture, much as the subject in a hospital clinic, where free patients serve as object lessons for the students. It is surprising to note that the demand for tickets for these lectures and for free treatments also, is so great that all cannot be accommodated. The subject sits placidly facing the audience while the lecturer describes the process, which is performed by a neat little colored maid.

"The hair," she says, "is subjected to the egg shampoo after having been first carefully singed. Then the scalp receives a brisk rubbing with a tonic, and after that it is rubbed dry and fanned. It is combed and brushed then for half an hour in order to get back the gloss, and hair that has suffered from the salt water must have frequent brushings at home as well as treatments from the specialist. Above all it should be allowed to rest for a week or more from the curling iron.

The same idea is carried out in a manicure treatment, the hands being rubbed and anointed with various creams and lotions after the nails have been trimmed and polished. It takes some time to bring the hands back to their civilized perfection, for while they may be brown, they must not be rough, and the nails must be pink and perfect.

But it is the face of woman that troubles her most. At this time of year there are freckles and spots and roughness, caused by the wind and the salt water. Even the water used for bathing at many of the mountain places, though pronounced medicinally beneficial, plays havoc with the skin when used externally. For the face the nightly washing with camel's hair brush and good soap is generally advised, after which a good cream may be rubbed in; but it is massage, that boon to women in search of beauty, that is specially advocated as the means to bring the face back to its proper texture of skin and complexion.

The public demonstrations and free treatments make it possible for every woman to learn the principles of the art of massage, and any number of them are taking advantage of the offers and are thronging the parlors where lectures are given and free treatments dispensed if a bottle of cream is purchased.

"The prices charged by professional masseurs are necessarily high,' said one of these beauty lecturers. "And it is this which has caused many ladies to take lessons so that they may themselves massage their faces. The movements are different from those used when the rubber stands at the back of the subject's chair, but the process can be easily acquired and the exercise, while tiresome at first becomes easy and the muscles of the arms and the skin of the hands are benefited as well as the face.

"Of course I would not advise this massage for women desiring to eradicate the wrinkles and lines made by age, for that is a more difficult operation. But the average woman may learn to rub her own face, and if she perseveres she will find that she will look younger and her skin will grow clear and soft. Above all, if she has a tendency to a fleshy throat and chin she can do much to keep off the heavy chin which adds so much to age, in appearance.

"A woman massaging her own face must first bind a towel about her head in such a way that the hair is protected from the cream, which must be of good quality and adapted to the skin of the user. The oily creams must only be used for dry skins; for the oily complexion, there are dry, fine creams and liquid creams that may be used to advantage.

"First the hands must be lightly rubbed either with alcohol or else with a good toilet water. This cools the fingers off and hardens the tips. Then sit before a mirror so that the movements may be properly located. In rubbing, the direction should be upward, as the tendency of the face is to droop. The forehead is lightly rubbed with cream on the finger tips and then rubbed gently. If there are lines or wrinkles they must be rubbed in an opposite direction. Horizontal lines between the eyes must be rubbed across, lines from right to left on the forehead are rubbed up and down.

"Don't try to finish one part of the face at once, but leave it and return to it again, as this rests the fingers. If the lines in the forehead are bad, beat them lightly with the finger tips. You will notice that the blood comes at once to the surface under this massage.

"Close the eyes and rub the lid gently and softly from side to side with the ball of the fingers, giving them a circular sweep upward. Rub the lashes and the brows gently. Then move the finger tips about the eyes quickly and softly and if there are corner lines or crows' feet beat the finger tips in a gentle tattoo upon them. For the cheeks rub firmly up from the corners of the mouth, using the back of the hands at times to rest the fingers, as this is an awkward movement. In the same manner and in unison with this, rub the flesh beneath the chin. If there is any tendency to fat, the strokes may be very strong and firm, frequent and continued regularly and systematically.

"Any woman can prevent the approach of the hideous double chin if she perseveres in this, although she cannot so easily rid herself of the affliction once she has allowed it to assert itself. For the under chin the back of the hand may be used, the right hand for the right side and vice versa, continuing the stroke in an upward direction. Vary this by sweeping strokes with the right hand from below the left ear across the throat and upward on the other side to the right ear, reversing the motion with the left hand. If the corners of the mouth droop they should be rubbed upward gently, again using the finger backs. Manipulate the chin and the lips with the finger tips.

"Any woman who gives a half hour a day to this face rubbing at home will quickly realize a great improvement in her face and skin. For nervous, tired women, it is especially beneficial."—New York Sun.

MAN WITH FIVE DAUGHTERS.

Chicago Record-Herald.

A citizen of Higginsville (Mo.) who had five daughters saw one of them married to a gentleman named Short. The next was wooed and won by a man named Brown. Two young gentlemen named Poor and Little led the third and fourth daughters to the altar, and not long ago, if one of our Western contemporaries tells the truth, the youngest of the little flock gave her heart and hand to an estimable citizen of the name of Hogg. Everything passed off pleasant, as everything should at such affairs, until the guests were partaking of the wedding supper, when the disconsolate father got up and said:

"I have taken pains to educate my daughters that they might act well their part in life, and now I find that all my expectations have come to nothing but a Poor, Little, Short, Brown, Hogg."

We publish this story at the request of several people who claim it is new, but we have a suspicion that it was first told at one of the feasts of Lucullus, and we believe Mark Twain has it in one of his books as an original little thing of his own.

AFTERNOON NEWS CONDENSED.

Berlin—Ernest Gumpert, the United States vice counsul at Coburg, has been granted his exequatur.

Boston—The annual banquet of the Republican Club of Massachusetts will be abandoned this fall out of respect to President McKinley.

Chicago—The South Park commissioners have passed a resolution changing the name of Brighton Park to McKinley Park. It was also practically decided to change the name of Thirty-seventh street to McKinley boulevard.

Chicago—Dr. F. C. Winslow, prominent as an expert on insanity, died suddenly here. He was superintendent of the home for the incurably insane at Peoria, Ill., and was formerly in charge of the Central Illinois hospital for he insane at Jacksonville, Ill.

London—The king has been forced by adverse rumors respecting his health to follow Queen Victoria's example and allow the public to know what is going on at court. The news is favorable and tends to discredit the alarming rumors current last week.

Cartersville, Ga.—The Barlow guards were on duty around the court house here, where Bill Johnson, a negro, is being tried on the charge of assault. Sheriff Johnson was compelled to take his prisoner away from here Wednesday night to avoid a lynching.

Kansas City, Mo.—Dent Yates, for twenty years one of the most prominent business men in this city, is dead at his home here from an operation for appendicitus. Mr. Yates was a member of the company that presented the opera "Pinafore" in America for the first time.

New York—Resolutions against the reckless admittance of undesirable immigrants to the United States were adopted at a largely attended meeting of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York. President Roosevelt was urged to give the matter attention in his message to congress.

Point Pleasant, W. Va.—Eight thousand visitors from various states of the Union are here to witness the dedication of the ground for the monument to be erected commemorating the battle between the settlers and the Indians in 1774. An address was made by Col. Bennet T. Young, of Louisville, Ky.

Philadelphia—John H. Haverly, the famous minstrel and veteran theatrical manager who died at Salt Lake City Sept. 28, was buried here. The burial services were conducted by Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf. The Philadelphia and Baltimore lodges of the B. P. O. Elks were represented at the funeral.

Providence, R. I.—The Rhode Island Prohibitionists selected a ticket, headed by William Brightman, of Tiverton, for governor; B. W. Mack, South Langston, for lieutenant governor. The platform declares the denial of suffrage on account of sex to be a violation of the fundamental principles of our government.

Chicago—Prof. George Edgar Vincent, of the University of Chicago, says the Record-Herald, is mentioned most prominently in New York for president of Columbia university, to succeed Seth Low. Prof. Vincent was one of the three leading educators at all considered for the presidency of Yale when Dr. A. T. Hadley was finally elected.

Rome—Glavinovitch, the anarchist arrested here recently, a short time after his arrival from Dalmatia, he having been heard to threaten the lives of the pope and Cardinal Rampolla, pontifical secretary of state, has been sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment for carrying deadly weapons and then to be deported to his home in Dalmatia.

Chicago—Marquis Ito, of Japan, arrived here from St. Paul over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road at 9:45. In company with the local Japanese consul, Toshiro Fugita, he was driven in an open carriage to the Auditorium Annex, where he held a brief reception for Japanese residents of Chicago, who had gathered to welcome the "Grand Old Man of Japan."

New York—Judge Thomas, in the United States circuit court, granted to counsel for W. H. Kimball, G. H. Rose and F. B. Correy, indicted in connection with the failure of the Seventh National bank, until Monday next to make a motion for the inspection of the minutes of the federal grand jury, and until the 21st of the month to plead to the indictment.

Chicago—Charges of misappropriation of funds of the American Home Finding association were filed against the Rev. George K. Hoover, superintendent of the association, before the Rock River conference in session at the First Methodist church, Evanston. Bishop McCabe received the charges, which were delivered by Presiding Elder C. F. Mandeville, as formulated by President Gary, of the association.

New York—John C. Stanton, a railroad contractor of note, is dead at the age of eighty years. Mr. Stanton was a pioneer in railroad building in the South at the close of the war, constructing the Alabama & Chattanooga railway, now known as the Alabama Great Southern. He was largely instrumental in developing the coal and iron interests of the South. His most important work was on the Poughkeepsie bridge.

Oil City, Pa.—Harper's nitro-glycerine factory at Ridge Farm, four miles from this city, was blown up at 10:30 a. m. The cause of the explosion will never be known, as the only persons about the place at the time were instantly killed. They were: Clarence Ward, aged thirty-three, the manufacturer, and his assistant, Frank Gross, aged twenty-five. Ward's body was blown to atoms, and Gross' was decapitated. Windows were shattered for a radius of two or three miles.

New York—The Earl of Fingal and Capt Cooper, of the East Lancashire regiment, who arrived on the Oceanic, come to this country, the Herald says, for the purpose of buying remounts for the British cavalry in South Africa. Sir Frederick Young, K. C. M. G., was also a passenger on the Oceanic. He is on his way to Canada to attend the laying of a corner stone for an extension to the Kingston university at Kingston, Ontario, on Oct. 15, and to be present at the reception to the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

Seattle, Wash.—President Fowler, of the Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging company, a Seattle corporation, has been notified that his firm has been awarded the government contract, valued at $2,000,000, for dredging the harbor of Manila and completing the old Spanish breakwater. Mr. Fowler will immediately ship the necessary dredging machinery and a million feet of lumber to be used in constructing scows on which to convey masonry for the breakwater. Two working crews shortly will be shipped to Manila from this city.

HE WON.

Detroit Free Press.

"The wretch! I'd like to have his blood," snapped the pretty girl in blue. "I would, so there! I'd like to know what he meant hanging around here if he didn't mean business. I handled that young man as I would a basket of eggs on a slippery pavement. Mad? Of course I'm mad! You'd be mad if you had to put up with what I have. He was here the other evening, and something told me that the supreme moment had arrived. He was awfully nervous and seemed to have something on his mind. No, it wasn't a case of tight shoes, stupid. Don't be silly. Do you think I was born yesterday? I got ready my oh-this-is-so-sudden look and none too soon, for he leaned over and said tenderly: " 'Would you marry me if I proposed?'

'You needn't tell me what I should have said. I know just as well as you do that I should have told him to ask me if he wanted to find out. But he is the only eligible young man that I know, and I couldn't afford to take any chances, so I murmured 'yes.'

" 'By Jove,' said he, 'I've won the bet. You see, one of the boys at the club bet me the cigars that you wouldn't have me, and I took him up.'

"What followed is a mere blank. For the life of me I can't remember whether I sent for the police or turned in a fire alarm."

MEANEST MAN ON RECORD.

Kansas City Journal.

Not long ago the wife of a Western Kansas politician asked him to lay aside politics long enough one day to dig the potatoes in the garden. He agreed to do it. After digging for a few minutes he went into the house and said he had found a coin. He washed it off and it proved to be a silver quarter. He put it in his jeans and went back to work. Presently he went to the house again and said he had found another coin. He washed the dirt off of it. It was a silver half dollar. He put it in his jeans. "I have worked pretty hard," said he to his wife, "I guess I'll take a short nap." When he awoke he found that his wife had dug all the rest of the potatoes. But she found no coins. It then dawned upon her that she had been "worked."