GLOBE'S TELEPHONE CALLS.

THE NORTHWESTERN.

Business Office ..... 1065 Main
Editorial Rooms ..... 78 Main
Composing Room ..... 1034 Main

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Business Office 1065
Editorial Rooms 78

The St. Paul Globe

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF ST. PAUL.

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS.

Entered at Postoffice at St. Paul, Minn., as Second-Class Matter.

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Carrier.	1 mo	6 mos	12 mos
Daily only	.40	$2.25	$4.00
Daily and Sunday.	.50	2.75	5.00
Sunday	.15	.75	1.00

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Mail.	1 mo	6 mos	12 mos
Daily only	.25	$1.50	$3.00
Daily and Sunday.	.35	2.00	4.00
Sunday	-..	.75	1.00

BRANCH OFFICES.

New York, 10 Spruce St., Chas. H. Eddy in Charge.
Chicago, No. 87 Washington St., Williams & Lawrence in Charge.

SATURDAY, OCT. 19, 1901.

RELIEF BADLY NEEDED.

The failure of the hotel runners' ordinance to accomplish its purpose is in every way regrettable, and reflects no credit on those who charged themselves with its enactment. The acceptance of its illegality in open court makes the failure to protect the public interests which is involved all the harder to endure.

Local public sentiment has rarely in the history of the city been more decisively in favor of a municipal regulation than in this case. Individual citizens in every walk of life and the members of the business community to a man were insistent on the adoption of this regulation. That it should have failed of its purpose so completely and so ingloriously seems little short of a shame.

There certainly ought not to exist any difficulty in framing an ordinance which will put an effective end to the grievous scandal and hardship which is involved in the continuance of the abuses which are of daily occurrence. Hotel running as a calling has been made to cover a number of pursuits which are in their nature poorly disguised robbery. The city has to bear the loss and shame which is involved in the continued perpetuation of such crimes. If we cannot protect our visitors against these human beasts of prey that lie in wait for them at the city's door, the fact is certain to become generally known before long.

In the exercise of the police power local authority licenses men to act as solicitors or runners for hotels. They carry on their operations in the vicinity of the union depot. It has long been a matter of public and private notoriety that certain of these men and others, acting without even the formality of being licensed, carry on a crusade of robbery against inexperienced visitors from the country districts. All sorts of bogus articles are forced on them at exorbitant prices. The hotel runners are often nothing but what is known as "cappers" for others who live by cheating and defrauding strangers.

It surely ought not to be difficult to prepare an ordinance which will stand the test of the courts while ridding the community of the wrong and scandal represented by the evil of hotel runners. Such a measure must be introduced and passed at the next session of the common council. The law department of the city can be relied on to prepare such an ordinance. There ought to be no reference of it to committees. It ought to be concurrently acted on, and its provisions made operative at once.

The Globe urges on the members of the council individually and collectively the immediate adoption of a proper measure of this character as being in compliance with one of the most urgent demands of the business community and as a necessary protection to visitors to this city against a class of recognized criminals who carry on their operations under color of the hotelkeepers' calling.

WHAT ROOSEVELT WILL NOT DO

A great deal that is unwarrantable has been assumed in connection with President Roosevelt's attitude toward the recognized leaders of his party in national affairs. The latest of these assumptions is that he intends to ignore the national committee of his party in the disposal of federal patronage, especially in the South. Already, according to the wise men among the newspaper correspondents, he has an able-bodied quarrel on his hands with the chairman of that committee.

To all of this it may be responded that President Roosevelt is no mere political infant. He has high ideals, higher perhaps than any man has had that ever held the office, as to the qualifications and claims of those who are applicants for appointment and as to those who should receive federal office. That he will as far as practicable put those ideals in effect there can be no question. But that he will take the responsibility of running counter to the recognized practices of politics and overturn the entire policy of his party in such matters is simply absurd.

What would he gain by such a course? What would he gain in the interest of good government? He is not to be regarded as so hopelessly egotistical as that he believes himself to know better than any and all other persons who is the best qualified of the various candidates who present themselves for each office. He is not so blind to the recognized influence and standing in party councils of such men as Senator Hanna as to proceed toward them as if they were public party malefactors whose conduct in connection with federal appointments endangered the public service.

Of the new national executive it may be accepted as true that he will be no more figurehead in the dispensation of official patronage any more than he will in any other direction in the discharge of his duties. He will, wherever he knows a man by personal knowledge to be peculiarly qualified for the position he seeks, place the position at his disposal without regard to the wishes of the politicians, high or low. But such cases in his experience will necessarily be few and exceptional and he can be entirely relied on when he takes such action to be thoroughly convinced that any other course would be less promotive of the public welfare.

The wish is father to the thought in most of the cases in which a special policy is outlined by the president. It would be delightful to most people to see the new man at swords' points with men of the Hanna variety. But there is no party or popular demand that the president shall take such a position. The sources of influence in securing federal appointment where the civil service law does not apply are well known. Congressmen and senators represent that source in the first instance. It is so and always has been so, no matter what the party or the individual in power. So far as President Roosevelt can make that practice consonant with the public welfare he will do so. But what ever he does or avoids doing, it is safe to assume that he will, in every legitimate and reasonable way, seek the promotion of the merit idea in political appointment.

COLORED WOMEN OUT.

The discussion had among the ladies at Owatonna on the subject of the admission to membership in the Minnesota State Federation of Women's Clubs was both entertaining and instructive. It had always appeared to the Globe that there could be but one outcome of such discussion and of the application of the colored ladies for admission to the club sisterhood of the white women. We have not been mistaken.

To those ladies who took the affirmative position on either side the public is indebted for the important part which they played in the final action taken and for the good example of sincerity and frankness which they set to the others. There was only one question at issue, which was whether the white women would consent to meet their colored sisters on a perfect plane of social and individual equality. It might be, of course, as some of the white ladies so ingenuously urged, that it would be better for the colored women to remain entirely in club association with women of their own color, or indeed, that their membership in the white women's organization might operate in a certain sense to cut them off from association temporarily with their own people in that form of relationship, but there was no matter of that nature considered by the colored women; and they in making their application must be understood as knowing what was best for them, what was their preference and what would be the effect on their relations with the women of their own race and blood.

All the suggestions of this general nature offered by those who were really in opposition to the admission of the colored women were mere expedients. They evaded a settlement of the question. Indeed it may be said with truth that only those women on each side of the discussion who urged the immediate settlement of the matter one way or the other showed themselves qualified and entitled to affect permanently the deliberations of the body.

The report adopted was in itself something of a makeshift. But it has this great advantage: It will deceive nobody. It means the success of those who opposed the admission of the colored women. The friends of the free intercourse of the races in club membership made a very creditable showing. It is plain that there is a good proportion of women in first-class social position in this section who are not afraid to be brought in personal touch with their colored sisters. It shows, too, that they are the class of women who know their own minds and are not disposed to have the slightest reference to subterfuge in upholding their opinions.

The spirit of the report adopted is one such as should cause every thoroughly self-respecting woman with African blood in her veins to go into revolt. Compromise ought not to be a contingency acceptable to the colored women under any circumstances. If they cannot be admitted on their merits without apology or explanation, they should repudiate all wish to become members. They are mere interlopers once they come in under a compromise.

There are a great many educated and cultured colored men and women in this state. If they and such as they are to be admitted into association with white women only on a compromise they can be relied on to withdraw their application and confine themselves to association with those of their sex whose skin is of the same color.

IMMIGRATION.

The assassination of McKinley with the attendant discussion of anarchism is likely to bear fruit in the form of laws restricting foreign immigration. Although Czolgosz was native born, the cult to which he was devoted is of European extraction. Very few anarchists who come to America are able to withstand the influence of our institutions. They become American citizens and lose their hatred for authority usually within one generation. But their teachings are apt to fall in places, even native soil, where they will bring forth abundant fruit, as this solitary case of Czolgosz shows.

It will be impossible to suppress the teachings of moderate anarchy and preserve the freedom of speech and of the press. A few cases like that of Johann Most may be punished without stretching the spirit of the law, but many cases cannot be reached. The only remedy then, is to restrict the influx of those with a predilection to anarchy.

It may be a mere coincidence, it probably is, but for the last few years the immigration from Great Britain, and Ireland; from Scandinavia and the Netherlands has fallen off while that from Armenia, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Poland, and Italy has been on the increase. German immigration has not held its own during the last year, being only 15 per cent as against 57 per cent at one time. As 28 per cent of the immigrants of last year over fourteen years of age were illiterate and a large per cent of those came from the countries above named, the significance of this change of the current of immigration becomes apparent. Avowed anarchists, who are sufficiently educated to attract attention, can be cared for, but the unintelligent herd which comes from anarchy-infected regions is what causes trouble. It is understood that the president will recommend in his annual message to congress some action to restrict the free ingress of illiterates. This educational test will cull out the recruiting stock upon which the professional agitators against the ordinary laws of society depend.

We believe with Senator Hoar, that this country has but little to fear from anarchism. The great mass of the people are too well contented with their lot to countenance any overt act against the established government or the ordinary restrictions of society. The exclusion of undesirable immigrants is not so much to protect the presidents as it is to protect general society from unnecessary contamination. We have reached the point where we are not obliged to act as a hospital for the socially diseased, the halt and the blind of the entire world. Our facilities are ample—we can do the work, but it is not necessary. We are under no moral obligations to the world to keep open hospital for all diseases. We owe something to the patients now within our wards.

The immigration authorities are waking to the fact that there are immigrants less desirable than the heathen Chinee and the imitative Jap. These are at least docile and progressive; they are frugal and industrious; they have no peculiar ideas of government to try on us, yet for these very reasons they are excluded. We refer now to the Chinese only.

The recommendations of the president on this subject will be of more than usual interest as the only law looking to such a restriction was vetoed by President Cleveland.

HANSBROUGH ON RECIPROCITY.

Gradually the high protection forces are lining up to defend the ark of their faith—the Dingley schedule—from the onslaughts of the advocates of tariff revision. To the protectionist, the theory of reciprocity appears more dangerous than open tariff revision. It is dangerous because it is so just and so simple. The common people understand it. There was a time when the Republican machine adopted it to take the wind out of the sails of the advocates of tariff revision. With a rhetorical flourish that was meaningless but sounded well, the Republicans declared that reciprocity was the "handmaid of protection." But when this handmaid asked for her own, they discovered that she was in league with the monster free trade. Nay, more, that she was sister and twin to him of the cloven foot.

Today the Republican party is hopelessly divided on the reciprocity question and will remain so until the matter is threshed out in the public forum.

Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, is the owner and publisher of a paper which he uses to inform the public of his attitude toward public questions. It recorded his conversion to free silver when he thought his state was going for the white metal. It also noted his return to the fold after he was assured by his managers that free silver would not go in North Dakota. This little paper, known as the Devil's Lake Inter-Ocean, now gives to the public the position of the senator, or rather the lack of position of the senator, on the question of tariff revision. The editorial in question is characteristic of the man—very much mixed, indecisive and tottering. What could be more beautifully contradictory than the following:

"The fact should not be overlooked that, while there is a very general demand for a broad reciprocity policy on the part of this government, the most persistent advocates of it are the free traders of old. Reciprocity has ever been one of the principles of the Republican party, because it is the handmaid of protection; yet the Republican party will decline, as it has always declined, to enter upon a scheme of 'tariff revision' by indirect methods. For the most part the so-called 'reciprocity' treaties which were negotiated two years ago are no better than the Wilson-Gorman act, which brought so much distress to the producers of this country. The combined importers of two or three of the great cities of the United States have thus very shrewdly planned to bring about a reduction of duties on the articles which they prefer to buy abroad—articles not strictly in the list of everyday necessaries such as we manufacture or grow in abundance at home, but more properly belonging to that class of luxuries of foreign manufacture or growth demanded by persons of large means."

The ideas of the honorable senator evidently do not focus. Both spherical and chromatic aberration attend his mental images. Had he deliberately attempted to befog the minds of his constituents he could not have made a better attempt. Only one thing is certain. Senator Hansbrough thinks now that he is not in favor of the reciprocity treaties negotiated by John Kasson. The senator evidently recognized the fact that North Dakota is not a lumber-producing state, also that the western part is interested in wool growing. Under no other theory can we account for these philosophic observations:

"It might be well to reduce the duty on lumber, putting it back to the McKinley rate of $1 per thousand, but this change should be made in a strictly constitutional way. It would be a very unwise thing, however, to reduce the duty on wool; but this would be one of the immediate results of the ratification of the so-called 'reciprocity' treaty with the Argentine republic. Do our friends in Minnesota and Wisconsin, for instance, want free lumber again? The people of North Dakota and Montana surely do not want free wool again."

After discussing the powers of the executive and the senate to make reciprocity treaties, and after assuring the public that tariff revision will not affect the trusts or the millionaires and that the "tariff is not a tax," the statesman from Devil's Lake winds his horn thusly:

"Tariff revision should not be attempted through reciprocity treaties. Reciprocity is not yet an exact economic science. It has been and will continue to be employed as an adjunct of protection, which has been and will continue to be the sheet-anchor of our industry.

"The free trader will be obliged to abandon his attempt to make 'the tail wag the dog.' This, in our judgment, is the view the present administration must take of the subject."

Assuming that Hansbrough is responsible for this dispertation, we are inclined to the opinion that the report that he is to be the mouthpiece of the administration in the Northwest was premature.

If Uncle Sam meddles in that asphaltum muddle in Venezuela he will pave the way to a deal of trouble.

What with Ames and the grand jury and Megaarden, our beloved sister Minnie is having no end of trouble.

The Noyes-McKenzie case is again open to the public. If testimony is to be relied upon, that North Dakota push was in it for the stuff.

After the Schley court rises, the back numbers of the Minneapolis Times will make interesting reading. "The evil that men do lives after them."

"Bob" Evans has seen the handwriting on the wall of public opinion, and is adjusting his remarks according to the universal interpretation thereof.

The Episcopalians who have been contemplating divorce proceedings with a view to a more congenial alliance in the future breathe easier since the bishops were turned down.

The man who entertains the hallucination that he is a god may not be far from the truth after all. He may be a god to someone. This godship is only a relative matter anyway.

The president dined with Booker T. Washington. Think of that! The president of the United States actually eating at the same table with a man of color! What effect will this act have on the dissolution of the Solid South?

The Boers have reached the sea after marching through, not Georgia, but Cape Colony. It is reported that 7,000 adventurers—soldiers of fortune from Europe—have joined the Boer forces during the past year. If this automatic recruiting continues, the South African rathole will never be filled.

It looks as if the canal commission would recommend the Panama route. Beside being the more feasible, the adoption of this route will be a good business venture, because it will prevent the building of two canals, a result that is inevitable should the United States accept the Nicaragua plan.

A movement is on foot to supply the school houses with white blackboards. And this is no joke. The movement is based upon scientific principles. Black chalk on a white background is the natural thing. We have black type on a white background. A black paper with white ink would set people crazy, even if it were not a blackmailing sheet.

Of Social Interest.

The annual meeting of the Monroe School Mothers' club was held at the Monroe school yesterday afternoon. The president, Mrs. J. H. Yorks, and the vice president, Mrs. George M. McGeary, were re-elected. The office of secretary will be filled at the next meeting. The general board of the club held a meeting last Saturday, at which time arrangements were made for the union meeting to be held Tuesday, Oct. 29, at the Unitarian church. Announcement of this meeting was made to the club yesterday.

Mrs. J. M. Blair, of the state agricultural school, gave an interesting talk on "Sewing, Cutting and Fitting," as it is taught at the state institution, using the blackboard to illustrate the method of pattern drawing, as made practical use of by the pupils. Mrs. Blair gave an opportunity for questions, and many availed themselves of the opportunity. Mrs. Blair's statement of the utter ignorance existing among the majority concerning textiles, economical buying and careful, practical use of materials after purchasing, was most convincing that although much was being done there was evident necessity for continued work in that direction.

The club gave a vote of thanks to Mrs. Blair. Miss Eva Constans sang a lullaby.

* * *

The congregation of the Olivet M. E. church gave a reception last evening in the church parlors in honor of their pastor, W. I. Kern. The members of the Ladies' Aid society served luncheon.

Miss Grace Bradshaw, of West Superior, is the guest of Miss Appleton, of Portland avenue.

* * *

Miss Maude Black, of Grove street, is visiting friends at Northfield.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Walther returned yesterday from Cleveland.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gilbert, of Alexandria, are guests of Mrs. F. G. Prest, of Ashland avenue.

* * *

Mrs. T. W. Brown, of Ashland avenue, has gone to St. Louis, Mo.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hurty, of Dayton avenue, are at home, after a trip East.

* * *

Mrs. T. P. O'Regan, of Marshall avenue, has gone to Sioux City, Iowa.

* * *

Mrs. William Butler returned yesterday from Winona.

* * *

Mrs. A. J. Davis, of Clinton avenue, is visiting in Kansas City.

* * *

Miss Jennie Pinch is visiting in Northfield.

* * *

Gen. and Mrs. J. D. Bingham left for New York last evening, after an extended visit with their son, Frank Bingham, of Holly avenue.

* * *

Mrs. W. W. Lewis, of Selby avenue, is in West Union, Iowa.

* * *

Mrs. H. C. Boyeson, of Carroll street, is entertaining Miss Fassalt, of St. Cloud.

* * *

Mrs. Maupin, of St. Joseph, Mo., who has been visiting Mrs. S. O. Brooks, of Holly avenue, has returned to her home.

* * *

May and Mrs. Herbert M. Lord, of Portland avenue, are traveling in the West, and will visit Yellowstone Park.

* * *

Mr. Henry Dellafield will be the guest of honor at an informal dancing party this evening at the Colonnade.

* * *

Miss Edith Gardner, of Hastings, is the guest of Miss Helen Mairs, of Holly avenue.

* * *

At a tea given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Gottfried Stamm a musical programme was given by the Misses Anna and Margaret Mitch. The numbers rendered were: "Scene de Ballet," Berriot; "Violet," "Kullah" and "Ave Maria," Gounod-Bock.

* * *

Mrs. Cavanaugh, of Marshall avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday afternoon.

* * *

Miss Lillian Moore, of Holly avenue, entertained the freshmen and sophomore girls of the Kappa Kappa Gamma society, of the state university, at her home last evening.

* * *

Mrs. Gottfried Stamm gave an informal card party yesterday. The high scores were made by Miss Lene, Mrs. Jacob Mannheimer, Mrs. M. J. Donnelly and Mrs. Fred Nelson.

* * *

Among the guests at a luncheon given yesterday by the Misses Chute, of Minneapolis, University avenue southeast, were the following St. Paul ladies: Mrs. Frank A. Bovey, Mrs. Preston King, Mrs. Arthur M. Keith, Mrs. William Hallowell and Mrs. Frank Bingham.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Nienaber, of East Fifth street, held a reception last evening in honor of Rev. and Mrs. George S. Parker, of the Bates Avenue M. E. church.

* * *

Miss Laura Stead, of Summit place, entertained Thursday evening at a musicale. During the evening numbers were rendered by Miss Edna Redland, Miss Edythe Weimer, David Price, Benjamin Powers, Bert Rice and B. J. Milward.

* * *

The Daughters of Erin, Division No. 3, will give a card party next Tuesday evening.

At the Theaters.

"The Sign of the Cross" will close at the Metropolitan opera house today. The usual matinee will be given this afternoon and the farewell performance tonight.

Klaw & Erlanger's Comic Opera company of seventy people, principals, chorus and auxiliaries, will appear at the Metropolitan opera house tomorrow night and all next week, presenting the latest musical hit, "Foxy Quiller."

The many comicalities of "The Head Waiters," the clever and most entertaining farce which is being presented at the Grand the current week, and the numerous new musical selections and specialties, seem to please theatergoers immensely.

The Black Patti Troubadours will be at the Grand opera house the coming week, commencing tomorrow night.

The successful engagement which the High Rollers' Burlesque company has been giving at the Star theater this week will be concluded with performances at 2:30 this afternoon and 8:30 tonight. The "Innocent Maids" company will begin a week's engagement at the Star tomorrow afternoon.

AROUND THE HOTELS.

At the Merchants—C. D. Haugan and wife, Pelican Rapids; D. E. Lesh, North Yakima, Wash.; W. G. Kilian, Kasson; George Gregory, Oelwein, Iowa; J. J. Meyers, Greenfield, Iowa; P. H. Carney, Mankato; W. C. Le Crone, Faribault; Miss Ruth Knox, Northfield; Mrs. T. J. Knox, Jackson; J. D. McCormick, Austin; W. A. Shoemaker, St. Cloud; Judson La Moure, Pembina, N. D.; R. F. Tompkins, Rice Lake, Wis.; F. M. Taylor, Greenwood, Wis.; Otto Johnson, Cresco, Iowa; William Gardner, Grand Forks, N. D.

At the Ryan—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Campbell, Moorhead; Mrs. G. S. Waite, Charles City, Iowa; O. Enell, Detroit, Mich.; John Marston Jr., Fort Dodge, Iowa; T. B. Hart and wife, Central City, Neb.; W. D. Tyler, Tacoma, Wash.; C. W. Howard, Whatcom, Wash.; H. F. Miller, Fargo; N. D.; E. D. Henderson, Saginaw, Mich.; C. B. Manley, Duluth.

At the Windsor—Mrs. J. L. Washburn, Duluth; S. J. Calle, Duluth; F. E. Nash, Pipestone; Frank A. Weld, Moorhead; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Maginnis and Miss Helen Maginnis, Duluth.

At the Clarendon—D. C. Purtell and wife, Oconomowoc, Wis.; H. J. Peck, Shakopee, Minn.; E. J. Hurley, Fairmount, N. D.; F. Whitney and wife, Hastings, Minn.; W. B. Elliott, Spooner, Wis.; A. B. Peterson, Baldwin, Wis.; J. V. Bailey, Newport, Minn.; W. Stevenson, Blue Earth; Math Freilinger, Bancroft, Iowa; C. F. Higby, Bancroft, Iowa; W. P. Finnegan, Galesburg, N. D.; E. M. Kieron, Westgate, Iowa; F. D. Galusha, Decorah, Iowa; L. T. Grady, Foley, Minn.; T. H. Schwandt, Foley, Minn.

At the Metropolitan—Mrs. E. W. Nail and daughter, Webster, S. D.; J. F. Ellis and wife, Mankato, Minn.; A. J. Richardson and wife, Bird Island, Minn.; J. B. Hanson, Duluth, Minn.; E. Y. Sarles, Hillsboro, N. D.; Rev. William Burheim, Red Oak, Iowa; Frank J. Blakely, Fargo, N. D.

At the Foley—O. L. Depue, Olivia; A. G. Peters, Decorah; J. McMahan, Spokane; M. W. Weil, Jamestown, N. D.; E. R. Hafferstad, Albert Lea, Minn.; C. O. Gorden, Iowa Falls, Iowa; P. J. McGuiggan, Winnebago City; Sandy McDonald, Blue Earth; M. W. Woolery, Blue Earth; R. L. Mork, Blue Earth; J. A. McGlughlin, Blue Earth; E. C. Dallis and wife, Windom, Minn.

At the Kendall—S. J. Henderson and wife, Red Wing, Minn.; W. R. Chittenden, Marshall, Minn.; George H. Reynolds and wife, St. Cloud, Minn.; C. Van Warner, Olivia, Minn.; J. T. Brooks, Olivia, Minn.; F. W. Iddings, Spring Brook; G. S. Cook, Ashland, Wis.; W. D. Holowell, Ashland, Wis.; F. S. Hammond, White Bear, Minn.; E. C. Huntington, Windom, Minn.; Miss Huntington, Windom, Minn.; Paul Weed, Ashland, Wis.

LECTURED AT Y. M. C. A.

DR. ROBINSON DELIVERS THIRD TALK OF ECONOMIC COURSE.

"The Relation of the State to the Federal Government" was the theme of an interesting lecture delivered by Dr. E. V. Robinson, principal of the Central high school, at the Y. M. C. A. last night.

It was the third in his series on "American City Government," and proved highly acceptable to the large number of hearers who gathered. At the close of each lecture Dr. Robinson invites questions pertaining to the subject in hand. The discussion last night was quite spirited.

"The Relation of the State to the City" will be the subject of his lecture next Friday.

TRIAL OF THE JACKSONS.

Evidence Too Salacious for the Daily Mail to Print.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Today's feature in the trial of Theodore Jackson and Laura Jackson (Ann Odelia Diss De Barr), on charges of immorality and fraud, was the shrewdness the woman defendant showed in cross-examining the witnesses. She was very theatrical and became so violent once that it seemed she would have to be removed from the court. This outbreak was caused by the imputation of a witness regarding the chastity of Mrs. Jackson. The examination of the mother of Daisy Adams, one of the alleged victims of the Jacksons, developed the presence at Brighton of a sect of Christian Spiritualists as remarkable in its way as the Theocratic union. The officers were entitled King Solomon, Empress of the Universe and King Beriarch. Mrs. Jackson joined this sect to secure introduction to her victims. After a girl named Laura Faulkner testified to Jackson's attempts at outrage, the case was adjourned until Nov. 7, when another week or more will probably be taken up with the police court testimony.

Mrs. Jackson remarked, on hearing that she and her husband were remanded, "That suits us precisely," and the crowd present hissed the pair heartily as they were led out of the court room.

Crowds of people, outside the police court, waited patiently but in vain for a chance of hooting the prisoners. The police are taking special precautions, fearing that the prisoners might be lynched if the mob got hold of them.

The Jacksons will spend the interim in Holloway jail.

The Daily Mail announces that it will discontinue printing reports of the Jackson case and expresses regret that the law does not empower a magistrate to exclude the public and reporters from such unsavory trials.

SEWING MACHINE STRIKE.

No Accession to Ranks of Strikers at Elizabethport, N. Y.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—There was no extension of the strike at the works of the Singer Sewing Machine company at Elizabethport, N. J., where 150 men in the assembling department walked out because the management refused to remove a junior worker. The buffers and polishers, however, voted to support the strikers, and the trades council has it under consideration, but it is said no effort will be made to call out any more of the several thousand workers in the plant until a committee of the strikers has an opportunity to confer with the management.

Latest Ticks of the Telegraph.

Want Their Hides Free.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—An association to be known as "The Free Hide League of the United States," embracing the shoe, harness and leather interests of the country, was organized here today at a meeting held in the bourse.

New Master of the Rolls.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Sir Richard Henn Collins, lord justice of appeal, has been appointed master of the rolls, in succession to Sir Archibald Smith, who has resigned on account of ill health.

Strikers Enjoined.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Judge Kohlsaat, in the United States court today, granted a permanent injunction restraining Reliable lodge No. 253, of the International Association of Machinists, its members and others from picketing the works of the Allis-Chalmers company, or in any way intimidating workmen of the company.

Missouri Socialists.

SEDALIA, Mo., Oct. 18.—The Socialist state convention will be held here tomorrow. The purpose of the convention is to arrange for organizing the party throughout the state. Eugene V. Debs will speak tomorrow night.

Legacy for Harvard.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Havard college benefits by the will of Miss Marriet N. Lowell, just probated. After the payment of $10,000 in private gifts, one-half goes to Lazell E. Partridge for life, and at his death it goes to the college. The estate includes much Boston real estate. Miss Lowell made her fortune in the millinery business.

Rough House at Irish Meeting.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Hugh O. Arnold-Forster, member of parliament, Liberal Unionists, in an address to his constituents in the west division of Belfast last night, defended the war policy of the government. After the speech and before the resolution of confidence could be put, a crowd stormed the platform and the meeting came to a close in the greatest disorder.

Britain's New Battleship.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The admiralty has sent instructions to Devonport to prepare for the construction of a battleship larger than any now existing. Her displacement will be 16,500 tons, and her length 425 feet. She will be the first vessel of the King Edward class.

Yeomen to Get Their Pay.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The war office has ordered the immediate payment to the yeomanry of arrears of pay, thus removing a serious grievance.

New Form of Wireless Telegraphy

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Experiments were made yesterday at the residence of the inventors, Messrs. Armstrong and Orling, in Buckinghamshire, of a new system of wireless telegraph and telephony, using earth currents instead of air currents, as in the Marconi system. Operations were successfully conducted over a distance of 500 yards.

AFTERNOON NEWS CONDENSED.

Lahore, Punjaub—The autumn crops in the unirrigated soil throughout the Punjaub have entirely withered, the monsoon having failed.

Chicago—The postoffice at Hinsdale was entered Thursday night and $600 in money and stamps secured. Professional burglars are believed to have done the job.

Des Moines, Iowa—The physicians report that the condition of Congressman Hull is somewhat better, and it will be several weeks before he will be able to go out.

Birmingham, Mich.—Three trainmen were crushed to death in a head-end collision here between an east and a westbound freight train on the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railroad, at a curve five miles west of here.

London—Returns from the refugee camps in South Africa for September, show a total white population of 109,418; deaths among the whites, 2,411, of which 1,964 were children. The colored population is shown to be 38,549, among whom were 301 deaths during the month.

La Crosse, Wis.—Lew Lane, said to have owned a line of steamboats on the Mississippi and to have been wealthy when the war broke out, died here Thursday night. He lived for years the life of a recluse, attended only by an aged Indian. He was a Southerner and lost his fortune in the war.

Cincinnati—While the last four of the night crew in the new water works tunnel, east of this city, were being hauled up to the surface in the morning, the shaft broke and the cage fell over 100 feet, seriously injuring John Hanley, Jacob C. Coleman, B. F. Squires and James Connor.

Halifax, N. S.—Steamer Manchester shipped with 200 passengers from Antwerp or Hamburg, bound to Montreal, is ashore at Petrie's ledges at the entrance north of Sydney harbor. Water is calm. It is thought that she can be floated at high tide. She was bound to Sydney for a bunker of coal.

Kingston, Jamaica—The governor, Sir Augustus Hemming, has received official dispatches from the British agent at Bocas del Toro for this government, and for the British government, asking protection for life and property, and also demanding compensation for lives and properties destroyed by the Colombian forces.

London—A dispatch received here from Rome says that Salvatoro Quintavalli, the anarchist who returned from the United States with Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, has been committed to prison by the court at Porto Ferrajo, island of Elba, on the charge of being an accomplice of Bresci.

Los Angeles, Cal.—More than two-thirds of the olive growers of California have united in an attempt to obtain better prices for their product. They have appointed a committee to devise a plan for a state organization. Specific laws against the adulteration of olive oil will be urged upon the next congress.

Milan—A remarkable duel with sabers has taken place near Leghorn between Lieut. Rerivera, of the artillery, and Signor Ferrini. They fought seventy-two rounds, and although actually slashing and thrusting at one another for an hour and forty minutes, they both escaped with slight cuts.

Hiawatha, Kan.—The county health physician has been notified of twenty-three cases of smallpox on the Kickapoo Indian reservation in the southern part of the county, and it is thought there are even more than that. Baker, Powhattan and Horton, the nearest towns, are all guarded so that no person from the reservation can enter.

Sandusky, Ohio—Armed robbers attacked the Berlin Heights bank at 2 o'clock in the morning, and blew off the door of the safe. The citizens were aroused by the explosion and a battle followed, during which the bandits fled. Many shots were fired, but so far as known no one was injured. There was a large amount of money in the safe.

Rome—The recurring newspaper reports that the pope is suffering from weakness and is subject to fainting spells, have called out a denial from the Vatican. His holiness, according to this source of information in perfect health, gives audiences regularly and passes the fine days in the gardens. Today he received a number of cardinals, other prelates and several foreign visitors.

Sandusky, Ohio—A. W. Miller, the former city clerk, who is alleged to have embezzled $80,000 of the city's funds, was brought back from Havana, Cuba, by Chief of Police Weingate and City Solicitor Hart. He says his trouble was caused by blackmail. He says he loaned the money to city officials. Many offers of bond have been made and there is considerable excitement over his return.

Boyertown, Pa.—Shortly before noon the doors of the National Bank of Boyertown, located here, were closed. A notice posted on the bank's door stated that it was done because of the disappearance of Cashier Milton A. Mory, who has not been seen for a week. An official of the National Bank of Boyertown stated that an examination was made after the bank's doors had been closed and not a dollar is missing. He says the bank probably will re-open in a day or two.

Chicago—The Journal says: A gypsum trust is the latest. The capital stock of the company will be $1,000,000 and some thirty-eight plants will be taken in. Capital stock of the companies will be deposited with a local trust company in the near future. John W. Gates' people are the promoters of the new company. Ex-Auditor Honniger, of the American Steel and Wire company, has charge of the affair.

London—The Candid Friend announces that the Duke of Norfolk is going to marry Lady Alice FitzWilliam, who recently became a Catholic. Lady Alice Mary FitzWilliam is a daughter of Earl FitzWilliam. She was born in 1849. The Duke of Norfolk was born in 1847. He married, in 1877, Lady Flora Abney-Hastings, who died in 1887. He has one son living, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who was born in 1879.

New York—According to the Tribune a contract has been awarded in this city for an automobile, conditional upon the machine being able to make seventy miles an hour over a level road. If this speed can be attained, the price for the automobile completed is to be $20,000. Among those who are said to be interested in the experiment are Lewis Nixon, H. W. Cramp, G. H. Kendall, G. W. C. Drexel and Frederick Lande.

Tucson, Ariz.—Capt. Bert Mossman, of the Arizona rangers, accompanied by three rangers, has started for the Black river country, where two rangers were killed last week by cattle thieves. He will mobilize all the rangers there, and make a thorough search for the outlaws who have made that portion of Arizona dangerous for many years. The country is very rough, and in a hunt for outlaws the latter have far the best of it.

Kenosha, Wis.—A crowd of 500 sports, who assembled Thursday night to witness a ten-round go between Adam Ryan, of Chicago, and Joe Percente, of Milwaukee, objected so strenuously to the decision of Referee Sig Hart that he was threatened with mobbing. Both men were on their feet at the end of the tenth round, but Hart gave the decision to Ryan. The crowd was convinced that Percente was victor, and only the interference of the police saved the referee.

BANK EMPLOYES DISAPPEAR.

Directors, However, Say Merchants' National, of Lowell, Is Sound.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 18.—Albert G. Smith, teller, and Lewis K. Smith, bookkeeper of the Merchants' National bank, have been missing since Thursday night and their absence has led to an investigation of their assets. The directors of the bank had a meeting that lasted till early morning, and, as a result, made a statement to the effect that the bank's interests are not affected. The statement is as follows:

"The bank is absolutely sound. The first knowledge that we had of any trouble was in the failure of the men to appear at the bank this morning as usual. That fact alone in a bank would call for investigation. We do not know what the investigation will reveal. It has not been completed as yet and will not be until tomorrow. A final statement will be made at that time."

PERRY HEATH IN SALT LAKE.

Becomes Editor of the Salt Lake Tribune.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 18.—At the head of the editorial columns of tomorrow's issue of the Salt Lake Tribune will appear as publisher and general manager, the name of Perry S. Heath, former first assistant postmaster general and at present secretary of the Republican national committee. It was announced today that Mr. Heath, who has been in Salt Lake City for several days, is the real purchaser of the Tribune. Patrick H. Lannan, who for the past nineteen years has been publisher of the Tribune, retires from active business life. Judge C. C. Goodwin, who has been associated with Mr. Lannan for many years as editor of the paper, also retires, and will devote his time to literary work.

It is the announced intention of the new management to shortly establish an evening issue of the Tribune. The Tribune will remain Republican in politics.

COURT FAVORS THE FARMERS.

Oklahoma Cattlemen Must Keep Stock Off Farmers' Land.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Oct. 18.—The opinion of the Oklahoma supreme court in the suit of T. H. Addington and other cattlemen to restrain J. M. Canfield and other farmers from interfering with the running at large of live stock in the free range country, in Bay, Dewey and Custer counties, has been filed in the clerk's office by Chief Justice John H. Burford. It says in substance that farmers have the right to protect their property against trespassing animals. The opinion is of great importance as it defines for the first time the rights of both the cattlemen and the farmers, who commonly are called "vestors."

Some time ago, on the petition of cattlemen, the probate judge of Custer county granted a restraining order against members of the Farmers' Prohibitive association in the three counties named, forbidding them to molest in any manner the live stock of the plaintiffs, even though the latter should drive their cattle and horses into the fields of the farmers. Judge C. F. Irwin, in the district court of Custer county, dissolved the injunction, and the cattlemen appealed to the supreme court.

BELIEVES DARWIN'S THEORY.

Rev. Dr. McGurk Passes Up Northwest Kansas Conference.

SALINA, Kan., Oct. 18.—Rev. Daniel McGurk, who was the chief supporter of Prof. F. D. Tubbs at the time the latter was dismissed last summer from the Kansas Wesleyan university, because of alleged heresy, has exchanged pulpits with a minister at Gladbrook, Iowa. Dr. McGurk is a believer in the Darwinian theory of evolution, and at the time of Prof. Tubbs' dismissal stated publicly that he would not remain a member of the Northwest Kansas conference, because, as he asserted, some of the older members refused to allow others to think for themselves. Rev. McGurk has been pastor of the M. E.