The St. Paul Globe

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TODAY'S WEATHER.

Minnesota—Showers Friday; warmer in north portion; Saturday fair in west; showers in east portion; variable winds.

Upper Michigan — Showers Friday; warmer in east and south portions; Saturday showers; fresh south winds.

Wisconsin—Showers Friday and probably Saturday; fresh south winds.

Iowa—Showers Friday; Saturday showers, except fair in extreme west portion.

South Dakota—Fair in west; showers in east portion Friday; Saturday fair.

North Dakota — Generally fair Friday and Saturday.

Montana — Showers Friday; Saturday fair.

St. Paul — Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons, observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation: Highest temperature, 67; lowest temperature, 59; average temperature, 63; daily range, 8; barometer, 30.01; humidity, 92; precipitation, .52; 7 p. m., temperature, 64; 7 p. m., wind, southeast; weather, cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*5pm	High		*5pm	High
Alpena	.50	54	Milwaukee	...52	58
Battleford	...38	68	Marquette	...60	68
Bismarck	68	68	Minnedosa	...58	60
Buffalo	62	66	Montgomery	.90	96
Boston	58	60	Montreal	...60	66
Calgary	44	60	Nashville	...76	80
Cheyenne	...74	76	New Orleans	.84	92
Chicago	60	62	New York	...66	74
Cincinnati	...72	60	Norfolk	64	78
Cleveland	64	64	N. Platte	82	86
Davenport	...76	78	Omaha	68	84
Des Moines	...76	80	Philadelphia	.68	78
Detroit	62	66	Pittsburg	72	74
Duluth	46	48	Qu'Appelle	...56	58
Galveston	...82	84	S. Francisco	..56	66
Gd. Haven	..66	70	St. Louis	82	86
Green Bay	..62	64	Salt Lake	...78	82
Helena	56	60	Ste. Marie	...54	62
Huron	76	84	Washington	.72	78
Jacksonville	.76	90	Winnipeg	60	68
Kansas City	..82	86			

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul).

River Bulletin—

Stations.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	6.4	*0.3
Davenport	15	9.3	*0.3
La Crosse	16	6.4	*0.1
St. Louis	30	19.4	—0.2

*Rise. —Fall.

River forecast till 8 p. m. Friday: The Mississippi will continue rising slowly in the vicinity of St. Paul.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Anyone unable to secure a copy of The Globe on any railroad train leaving or entering St. Paul will confer a favor on the management by reporting the fact to the business office. Telephone, Main 1065.

Subscribers annoyed by irregular or late delivery of The Globe will confer a favor on the management by reporting the fact to the business office. Telephone, Main 1065.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1902.

Kansas Republicans have reported the discovery of rich gold deposits in the western portion of their state as a campaign dodge. In all probability the sensation was sprung too soon; it will be exploded before election day.

AN ADMIRABLE CHOICE.

It is a regrettable circumstance that the election of Prof. Smith to the position of superintendent of the St. Paul schools was not made unanimous. The members of the board of inspectors who decided on casting negative votes on the proposition have probably regretted their action before this time. At any rate, that action is such as answers no good purpose, and rather tends to the disadvantage of the school system of St. Paul.

There can be no objection whatever to the able educator who is thus reinstated in a position which should never have been vacated by him. He had served the city in his professional capacity for a great number of years. His introduction to St. Paul as head of the high school was brought about largely through the personal knowledge of him as an educator possessed by a former member of the board, Mr. Gebhard Willrich, at that time the Republican appointee of a Republican mayor.

Those who are now objecting to the election of Mr. Smith know that he served as principal of the high school, with the highest measure of success and acceptability to the public and the teaching profession alike, for something like six years, and that his elevation to the office of superintendent was universally regarded as fully merited by his admirable services in the former position. None of them will assert that he failed to meet all the requirements of his position as superintendent, or that he is not highly qualified for the position.

Whatever the circumstances attending his withdrawal from his position as superintendent, they were such as to cause the friends of Mr. Smith to seek for him the vindication of re-election. They have secured to him that honor, and the educational system of St. Paul will benefit by the change.

The Pioneer Press lashes itself into a fury on the subject. It tells the public that the former administration of the new superintendent gave more dissatisfaction both to public and teachers than was ever incurred by any other superintendent. Are we to assume that the Pioneer Press has already forgotten its old favorite, Gilbert? The statement of our contemporary in this behalf is a shameful falsification of the record, and, accompanied as it is by its reference to text books, it deserves to be characterized even more severely.

Supt. Smith has, The Globe is pleased to note, indicated his purpose to accept his appointment. The event is one on which the people of St. Paul have cause to rejoice. He is an able and upright gentleman. The malevolence of those who refused to concur in his election can in no wise affect the record he made during his incumbency of the two offices of superintendent and high school principal.

It would be easy to follow the example of our contemporary and the other opponents of Mr. Smith's appointment, and say bitter things, but The Globe has no thought of doing so. It confines itself to congratulating the public of St. Paul on the admirable selection that has been made, and predicts that the advantages resulting from the change will soon manifest themselves in such a manner as to effectively silence those who now offer their unreasoned and unreasoning opposition.

Gov. Van Sant is understood to prefer stewed oyster to ham omelet, anyhow, and hence his failure to get that Roosevelt invitation to lunch at the White house really imposed no hardship upon him.

CHICAGO STRIKE ENDED.

Strikes are the result of the clashing of selfish interests. The men who go on strikes want more money for a given service, or shorter hours of labor, or some other betterment in their condition. The employers resist the demands of the men for the reason that the change demanded would be at their cost.

But there is a large portion of the population not directly concerned in any given strike who are made to suffer by reason of the disagreement of employers and employes. The strike of the teamsters in Chicago, now fortunately settled, brought to the front this element of society in unusual intensity. Non-combatants, as it were, chiefly suffered in that struggle. And it is the right of the non-combatant which is the subject of consideration in this editorial.

No particular body of men can act regardless of the rights of others, for all society is interdependent. The teamster owes something to the people who have furnished him work, from the earnings of which he has lived and brought up his family. The packer also owes something to the community which has purcased his products for years and enabled him to thrive. But when the interests of the packers and the teamsters in Chicago clashed the rights and conveniences of the rest of the population were ignored and the struggle was fought out to a finish, which resulted in the victory of the teamsters. Now, it is undoubtedly true that a very large proportion of those not involved in the strike sympathized with the teamsters, for they realize that the teamsters lead a hard life and barely make a living, while they also know that the packers are annually piling up fortunes, and would not suffer by granting the demands of the men.

Aside from their personal sympathies, however, the people disinterested resent the infringement of their rights and comforts by the fact of the strike, without regard to where the blame for the strike lies. These people believe greater effort should be made to avoid strikes. They believe that arbitration should be invoked, and a great many of them believe that arbitration, if not mutually agreed upon by the parties in contention, should be made compulsory. They believe that some sufficient authority should exist somewhere to prevent such interruption of the ordinary course of daily life.

It is probable that so long as human nature is constituted as at present there will be contentions between men. Selfishness is the ruling motive of life, deny it or disguise it as we may. Those who have much want more; those who have little want more. So the irrepressible conflict goes on. The best that those not immediately involved in contentions like that in Chicago can hope is that there will be more regard paid by both parties to the rights of the rest of the world, and the only apparent way to evidence such regard is by submitting all disputes to arbitration.

Kitchener is to get a quarter of a million for the subjugation of the Boers, but the men who did the subjugating get about $13 a month, or less.

MISSIONARIES IN CANADA.

In the course of his address before the Illinois Manufacturers' association, Mr. James J. Hill called attention to the emigration of American farmers from the United States to Canada. He used the following language in that connection:

"For the first time in the history of this country, thousands of our farmers from states like Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, are seeking homes in the Canadian Northwest, owing to the cheap lands offered in that country, and to the difficulty of securing such lands in the United States.

* * * *

"I feel sure that no one here tonight ever expected to see the time when farmers and farmers' sons from the best states of the West would be forced to leave their country and their flag to seek homes in a foreign country."

The lesson read by Mr. Hill was one which related to the need of a national system of irrigation of the arid lands of the country. But there is another lesson. The American farmer who expatriates himself in order to become the possessor of Canadian acres will not leave his Americanism behind him. He will carry with him to the other land the same devotion to representative democratic institutions which caused his father, perhaps, before him to select the United States as his future home when he determined on giving up his status as the subject of one or other European power.

The progress of Canada in population during the past ten years has been disappointing. The population of the Dominion has not materially advanced, if it has advanced at all. The United States, on the other hand, as Mr. Hill pointed out, is increasing its population today at the rate of a million and a half a year. There can be no doubt, of course, that our advancement in population is due in great measure to the vast resources of the country; but it is in far greater measure influenced by the sentiment among European emigrants that this land of ours is a free land, and that the social and political rights denied them at home are here guaranteed them and their children for all time.

So, too, there is nothing in the soil or climate of Canada which would operate of itself to retard the progress of settlement from abroad. On the contrary the European emigrant who looks to owning the soil of the country he inhabits can find in Canada infinitely better opportunities in that respect than he can ever do in this country. The climate of Canada, if not of as wide range in temperature, is, in many sections, much more salubrious than that of most of the European countries from which emigration is now setting with greatest force. Then, why does it happen that, while Canadian settlement from abroad is standing still, Canadian railroads and Canadian steamship concerns are offering inducements to foreigners to reach the United States through the shores of Canada. The explanation is to be found chiefly in the predominance of the monarchical element in the government of our great northern neighbor.

Save in the West Indies alone, there is no monarchism on this continent, outside Canada. It cannot subsist in Canada many years. There is a peaceful invasion of Canada by American men and American ideas going on daily through these American seekers after cheap land. It will continue. Americans will settle on the fertile soil of Canada before the people of any other nation will begin seriously to consider the advisability of doing so. They will carry their convictions with them; and, by and by, they will take it upon themselves, with the usual Yankee disregard of immediate consequences, to convince their Canadian neighbors that they are really Americans, and that they should elect to their parliaments and to their other public offices men who will at once proceed to enable Canada to realize her "inevitable destiny."

The American is above all things else a race of missionaries.

For several months the Boers will say softly that part of the ritual relating to "our gracious king."

TRAITOR OR PATRIOT?

James Dudley, of Faribault, who is just now a superintendent of schools in a province of Luzon, Philippine islands, in a letter home has told the truth with such sledge-hammer style that the Roosevelt government will doubtless plan to take away his position. Mr. Dudley is one of the kind of men who in 1776 were known as patriots, but who are frequently spoken of nowadays in Washington as traitors. He says: "'Benevolent assimilation' is a case of pre-parturition, and a deformed monstrosity, miscalled civil government, is foisted upon a people who have long suffered from a twin sister rightfully named 'Spanish tyranny.'"

This is caustic language, but there are millions of loyal, liberty-loving Americans who will be disposed to believe it true. Mr. Dudley is a teacher and digs deep in his search for facts. He cares nothing for politics or politicians, but he sees things which displease him and he writes about them to a friend thousands of miles away without a thought that they will ever appear in print.

Mr. Dudley gives Taft, whom we have heard of through government sources as a great, wise, resourceful statesman, a hard hit by saying he is a close second to Cervantes' Sancho Panza. He says that the conviction is forced upon his mind sorely against his will that civil government in the archipelago is a dismal failure. He sees an impotent commission enacting laws which it has no means of enforcing and asserts that so far as the officeholders are concerned the government is one for revenue only.

After all of which Mr. Dudley may expect to be treated as a Filipino and be given the "water cure" with the rest of the barbarians.

Strange that the great Republicans who lived with Lincoln are almost a unit in opposition to the policy of the Republican party of today! Hoar, Edmunds, Boutwell, Hale, Reed—the intellectual and moral giants of the party—implacably hostile to the policy of forcibly annexing the Philippine islands, "which, under our code of morals," said President McKinley, "is criminal aggression and not to be thought of."

Sir Thomas Lipton may be neglecting his business as a general grocer for yacht racing, as his associates seem to think; but his offending would be much more aggravated in the estimation of the people of two continents were he to neglect his yacht racing for his grocery business. Tastes ever will differ, the world over.

War is ended in South Africa, announces Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Hicks-Beach arises and informs the house that the small sum of $200,000,000 is needed in addition to the sums already voted to pay bills contracted. Though ended, the war will not be forgotten for a century by the taxpayers.

Mark Twain has overcome his financial reverses, and now hopes to be able to spend his declining days free from want. Considering that his home has cost him the trifle of $47,000, it is not likely that Mr. Clemens will ever have to go to the poorhouse.

Many an otherwise upright man will go into an adjoining state, buy some large fish, bring them home and display them in the window of a caterer's place—and brag about the way he caught them.

The exodus of the meat trust fellows with their books of account is not confined to New Jersey. It has now set in toward the Mexican frontier. Let us hope that these ingenious gentlemen may keep on going.

Judging by the trivial amounts which the candidates paid in the way of expenses in the late election, the striker in politics is not quite so promiscuous as he is in industrial life these times.

Edward VII. already has an elephant on his hands, so King Menelik sent him a dozen lions and as many zebras as a slight token of esteem.

Instead of the usual prize of $100 for the best band on the Fourth of July it is thought a quarter of beef will be offered this year.

Edward may be crowned king, but Kitchener is crowned in the hearts of his countrymen.

At St. Paul Theaters

The Frawley company began its too brief engagement, consisting of only three nights, at the Metropolitan last evening in "Brother Officers." The piece is in three acts and is by Leo Trevor. In the theme there is a slight suggestion of "The Only Way," in which Mr. Frawley appeared here some time ago. The similarity goes no further, however, than that the hero gives up the woman he loves for the man she loves. The story deals with British military and social life and the characteristic English class distinctions. It attempts to show that "one of nature's gentlemen" is a feeble being in comparison with the artificial product of the aristocracy. A "guttersnipe" whose father was a bookmaker and whose mother ran away with another man, through his own efforts realizes a childhood dream and finds himself in the social swim. But he lacks the knowledge to keep his head above water after the approved and most graceful fashion. After he has asquired the stroke he finds to his sorrow, that though he is apparently "in it" he is really out of it. He saves the life, and later the honor of his brother officer, gives up the woman he loves for his "pal" and at the end of the play goes forth pathetically lonely. And the play is called a comedy. The company, for the most part, handled the piece capably. The play centers on three characters, of which naturally the part played by Mr. Frawley is most conspicuous. An excellent actor he is with fine judgment and admirable discretion. The methods by which he arrives at his results are completely covered and only the artistic finished performance is observed. The most blase patron of the playhouse forgets the actor for the nonce and sees only the character portrayed. This is as it should be, but not as it often happens. In the first act there is a feeling that perhaps Mr. Frawley overdoes the awkwardness of the "poor dear fish out of water," but when one stops to consider it will be remembered that this is positively his first appearance in the "swell" set and that he even had to take a couple of "pegs" to brace himself for the ordeal.

A careful consideration of his performance will justify the statement that it could not have been done much better.

May Buckley, who became popular here last season, was applauded on her entrance in the role of Kate Johnson. The part is only one of the bits in the background, but Miss Buckley invested it with her charming personality and it became one of those bits to be remembered. Miss Mary Van Buren, looking every inch the Baroness Royden, was all that could be desired. She possesses a clear musical voice which she uses to the best advantage. Mr. W. de Shetley as Col. Stapylton is out of place in the part. He does not even look it. Mr. Edwin Holt and Frank Mathieu are to be congratulated for the excellent portrayals of their various roles. This is the last play of this season and it is to be hoped that steps will be taken to prevent people from taking their seats, next season, after the curtain has risen. The practice of coming in late has become prevalent recently and last evening it was especially annoying both to the players and those of the spectators who had arrived in time.

Tonight and tomorrow night, and at the matinee tomorrow, three last opportunities will be offered local theater goers to see the elaborate and spectacular production of Shakespere's beautiful comedy, "Twelfth Night," at the Grand opera house by Miss Percy Haswell and her stock company. Miss Haswell's Viola is universally conceded to be a genuine artistic triumph, while the work of the stock company in this difficult Shakesperean field proves anew its versatility. Next Sunday evening the stock company will revive "The Little Minister."

The Bowery Burlesquers at the Star theater close a successful week's engagement with four performances today and tomorrow. Next week the Kings and Queens will appear at this playhouse in vaudeville.

POODLE DOG CAUSES HUSBAND'S SUICIDE

Thinks Wife Loves Animal More Than Him, and Resents Its Being Given Tidbits.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 5.—Because he thought his wife loved her poodle dog better than she loved him, George Holocher, of Camden, committed suicide. He hanged himself to the rafters in a shed back of the kitchen of his home, on Fairview avenue.

The dog of which Holocher was jealous had caused the separation of Holocher and his wife four months ago. Mrs. Holocher spent much time and money buying the dog pretty ribbons, and always saved the tenderloin out of the beefsteak for her pet.

This Holocher resented, and his wife's attentions to the dog resulted in numerous quarrels. He finally told her the dog must leave or he would. She said the dog would stay. Holocher then left.

Mutual friends induced Holocher and his wife to become reconciled two weeks ago. Again the dog caused dissension. Mrs. Holocher's show of affection for the animal was as great as ever.

Early in the morning Holocher arose, and, standing on a chair, tied himself by the neck to a rafter. Hhe then kicked over the chair.

His body was cold when found by his wife.

Coroner Litchfield gave a certificate of death by suicide

GEN. MILES DECLARES CULBERTSON SAYS ALL

Lieutenant General Will Not Talk Further on That Leak in the War Record Department.

Special to The Globe.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 5.—Gen. Miles passed through Kansas City tonight on his way from Fort Riley to Washington. He was shown a press dispatch from Washington, recounting the colloquy between Senators Culbertson and Beveridge on the matter of a leak in the war record department. He said:

"Senator Culbertson seems to have made an answer as full as one could make and as explicit as Senator Beveridge or anyone could demand."

"And for yourself, general?" he was asked.

"I repeat, that Senator Culbertson seems to have made the reply for which you are asking." And he refused to talk further.

HEAD OF THE WEST POINTERS

Mitchell, of Georgia, the Man—Sham Battle for Visitors.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 5.—The military academy board today completed its examinations of the corps of cadets. Tomorrow the cadets, with the exception of the graduating and furlough classes, will go into camp for the summer. It now remains for the board to review the examinations and to classify those examined according to their standing in general order of merit.

It is rather generally conceded that William A. Mitchell, of Georgia, will head the graduating class, with Cadets Balston, Hannum and Bell, all of Pennsylvania, and Francis F. Longley, of Michigan, close followers.

An exhibition of imaginary warfare was given the board of visitors today.

His Presence Necessary.

"Boss, kin I git off tomorrow?"

"Why?"

"Dar's a nigger swine to git married, and I ought to see him free."

"Who is he?"

"Mahself, sah."—Milwaukee Daily News.

REFUSES BAD BAIT

Representative Hillmond Declines Opposition Nomination

SPOILS SMOOTH SCHEME

Fifty-Seventh District Republicans Seek Protection by Offering Populist Support, Which Is Promptly Declined.

Representative Herman Hillmond, of Elbow Lake, yesterday gave the lie direct to the Republican canard that he has joined the Republican party and will be its candidate for the house to succeed Renprseentative Henry Nelson, in the Fifty-seventh district.

Mr. Hillmond was in St. Paul on his way to the iron range country, where he will investigate investment property interests. He emphatically denied that he has deserted his party, or that he has made any of the statements touching the popularity or strength of Van Sant accredited to him by the Republican press and smooth politicians who attempted to win him over by offers of Republican nomination. Mr. Hillmond said:

"I am not a Republican and I shall not accept a Republican nomination to the legislature. It is true that some of the Republicans in my district made what they may have considered flattering offers and pulled all the strings at their command to get me to accept a nomination at the hands of the Republican party. I never for a moment considered them, and was surprised to learn that the Republicans were claiming that I would be their candidate."

Resort to Forlorn Hope.

The play to secure Hillmond was along the line practiced by the Republican manipulators in other districts where they have found their strength crumbling away and see their only salvation in securing opposition candidates for their ticket, whose personal strength will pull through a batch of regular Republican nominees. Hillmond is recognized as the strongest man in his district, and quickly secured recognition as one of the big men in the house.

He was a power with the country members, and as such the Republican side of the house favoring the primary election law was obliged to share its leadership with him to secure the enactment of their proposed law. The Republican politicians of his district feared that Hillmond was about to declare himself a candidate for the senate in response to the demands of his constituents, and thought to make a double end play by having Nelson declare himself out of the race for renomination and offering Hillmond the nomination.

If Hillmond decides to run again or for the senate as Democrats and Populists generally hope he will, he has no need of Republican nomination. He has a record and the confidence of his constituents so clearly recognized by the opposition that not a Republican in the district, which comprises three counties, has dared come into the open as a candidate until the "Big Dutchman's" intentions are made public.

GRIST OF THE POLITICAL MILL.

The St. Paul News says apathy on the part of F. E. Searles to break into the Republican congressional race in the Sixth district has led to the mention of other possibilities. If Searles lived in the Sixth district or had been mentioned as a Sixth district candidate he might be expected to be somewhat apathetic. Once upon a time he managed a congressional campaign for his brother in the old Sixth district, and a lot of Republicans have not forgotten it, either.

Representative P. H. Gainey, of Elba, Winona county, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination to succeed himself. Mr. Gainey made a good record in the last legislature and will probably be returned by an increased vote.

Jacobson says the people of the Ninth district are laboring under a misapprehension. He was really a very good friend of the drainage bill and had it not been for his efforts there would have been no drainage appropriation. That ought to squelch Senator Myran and Rep-Representative Berg, who are popularly believed to be the men who secured the appropriation; but probably it will not. And it may not materially change the views of the Ninth district men whose farms are under water.

Representative C. Hogan, of New Paynesville, thinks he can hear a growing demand from both Republicans and Democrats that he again sacrifice himself and accept the Republican nomination to the senate in the Fifty-fourth district. Hogan ought to be able to secure the assistance of Jacobson and Willie Octopus Garroter Washburn in his campaign. Washburn admitted Hogan offered to "put him next" a good thing.

O. G. Laugen, of the state board of equalization and former county treasurer of Houston county, has filed for the Republican senatorial nomination in the Fifth district to succeed One Roverud. How can the state afford to lose the alleged services of the physically big senator from Caledonia?

C. W. Stanton, of Appleton, is announced as the Democratic candidate for state senator for Big Stone and Swift counties, to succeed Senator E. T. Young, who is out after the Republican nomination to congress for the Seventh district. Mr. Stanton is a lawyer of recognized ability, known throughout the state. He is the editor of the Appleton press and was formerly president of the State Editorial association. It has been generally conceded that Young was the only Republican in the district who could be elected to the senate and that he would have went down before Mr. Stanton, who, however, never had a desire to interfere with the political aspirations of a senator who was elected by Democratic votes. Mr. Stanton's election is conceded and he will more than fill the place vacated by Young, who was a recognized power in the senate.

The newspaper men of the state are rallying to the support of H. P. Hall for the Democratic nomination for clerk of the supreme court. The St. Peter Herald falls in line with the following enthusiastic indorsement of the dean of the editorial association:

"The St. Paul Globe last week stated that friends were grooming H. P. Hall for clerk of the supreme court. With Lind and Hall both on the Democratic ticket, we would not be surprised to see the state go Democratic on the whole state ticket. Hall is one of the great men of Minnesota and would make a governor that the state would be proud of. As clerk of the supreme court he would be the best ever. 'Rah for Lind and Hall."

Chairman L. A. Rosing, of the Democratic state central committee, in a forceful and logical article in the Red Wing Argus takes the Democrats of the state to task for lax organization. He points out that the Democrats have never presented a united front in getting out the party vote, and in consequence have allowed the state to go overwhelmingly Republican, practically by default. He says in part:

"Effective organization is the one great need of the Democratic party. We have the material for a winning campaign, but materials amount to nothing until they are brought together. Effective organization is local organization.

"To illustrate: In the last campaign one more vote in every precinct would have elected Lind governor in spite of everything. Isn't it fair to suppose that one more vote could have been secured in every precinct? Isn't it true that while the Republicans make an effort to get out their full strength, the Democratic vote in many parts of the state is a volunteer vote? I believe the Democrats have never shown their full strength and if the local organization had extended into every precinct in former years, there would have been nothing like the disparity between the vote of the winning party and the minority. If we had learned the secret of getting out our full vote we would have found that Minnesota is a close state, and to start in a campaign with even chances is to have got half way to victory at the very beginning."

SHOT DOWN BY A GUARD

Continued From First Page.

led up the main thoroughfare, where a crowd soon gathered. Motormen and conductors on the cars which followed were hissed and jeered until a blockade gave opportunity for a demonstration. There was instant response. The trolley was pulled off, missiles filled the air, and for half an hour the thousands shouted themselves hoarse. The police were unable to gain the mastery until a number of arrests were made, which started the crowd in another direction. Several outbreaks followed, and all the available police in the city were called into the business section. Towards midnight the excitement ceased and the crowd dispersed, the absence of cars eliminating the chief cause of irritation.

Owing to the lack of police vigilance in Paetucket, where the system was severely crippled, the unruly element was allowed a full sway because of the refusal of the mayor to afford police protection. Boulders were piled upon the tracks, wagons were walked in front of cars so that progress was slow and perilous, and finally the drivers and conductors were set upon or missiles were hurled at them.

The traction officials maintain that 750 out of a total of 1,200 men are at work. The union, after several meetings, reports 700 men on strike.

CHICAGO STRIKE IS SETTLED.

Teamsters and Packers Adjust Difficulties at Long Conference.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The packing teamsters' strike, which has disturbed the peace of the city for nearly two weeks and which yesterday caused the most serious rioting that has occurred since the American Railway union strike of 1894, came to an end at 4:15 o'clock this morning as the result of a secret conference between representatives of the packers and the teamsters at the Grand Pacific hotel, which had been in session since 8 o'clock last night.

The agreement reached at the conference is a partial victory for the teamsters, in that the packers have declared that they will not discriminate against members of the union. The scale agreed upon is 2 cents lower than that demanded by the men. It is as follows:

Cart drivers, 18 cents an hour; single wagon, 20 cents; two horses, 22½ cents; four-horse, 27½ cents; six-horse, 30 cents. The men are to be paid full time from time of leaving barn until return, with deduction of half an hour for lunch. They will not be required to work on Labor day.

Five hundred teamsters assembled at noon and ratified unanimously the agreement. The document was signed by Albert Young, president of the National Teamsters' union, and by John Meyers, president of the local union. It was then taken by President Job, of the state arbitration board, to the several packers for their signatures. The utmost harmony prevailed, the occasion assuming the character of a jollification. The men decided to return to work tomorrow morning.

Soon after the agreement was ratified a report spread that the packers had determined to take back only teamsters who had not been active in the strike. That the companies would exercise a choice in taking back their former teamsters seemed not to have occurred to the men before, and on investigation it was found that several workmen employed in the yards had recently been discharged.

These men declare that they have been singled out because they were strong union men and strike sympathizers. This is denied by the packers, but the statements of the discharged men are being carefully investigated.

Locate the Shooters.

When the chief of police reached the colliery, he, with the assistance of the chief of the coal and iron police on the ground, made an investigation and placed the blame for the shooting on four coal and iron policemen who were located near the place where the shooting occurred. They were taken from the colliery by a circuitous route and landed in the lockup at midnight.

The men say boys were tearing down the fence and that they shot into the air to scare them and did not know that anyone was injured until told of it later. Three of the men fired one shot each and one fired two. They also claim that someone on the outside fired at them.

There were fourteen policemen on the inside of the operations. Each had a revolver, and besides there were five Winchesters ready for use. The men came from Philadelphia today and were placed on duty this afternoon.

Will He Get It Settled?

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 5.—Daniel J. Keefe, president of the International Longshoremen's association and a representative of labor on the Civic Federation committee, today conferred with President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers. It is said a meeting may be held in New York Monday or soon thereafter for the purpose of trying to effect a settlement of the big coal strike on the basis of a slight concession and a three years' contract.

During the big strike of 1900 one of the prominent characters in it was known as M. A. Guernsey. Guernsey was none other than Daniel J. Keefe.

Demonstration at Scranton.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 5.—The Lackawanna Valley had its first demonstration against the working engineers, firemen and pump runners today. No serious disorder attended it, but it was effective in inducing a large number of these men to give up their employment at the mines in and about Olyphant, where the Delaware & Hudson company had been fairly successful in keeping its steam plant in operation.

Slavs Taken to Coal Fields.

HAZLETON, Pa., June 5.—About 100 Slavonian immigrants, fresh from Europe, were brought here tonight in a special car attached to a Lehigh Valley train. They were sent to the A. S. Van Wickle colliery at Coleraine, where it is said they will be put to work tomorrow.

This is the first importation of foreigners to the anthracite coal regions to take the places of strikers. The officials at the Van Wickle office would neither confirm nor deny that the new arrivals are to be employed by this company.

West Virginia Miners Quitting.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., June 5.—The coal operatives of West Virginia will meet here tomorrow night and Saturday to take final action on the strike ordered at the end of this week. A dispatch from Eckman, W. Va., tonight states that over 500 mine workers quit today.

Repudiate Baer Interview.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 5.—A prominent official of the Reading company today positively denied the story published under Scranton date purporting to be based on a conversation with President Baer. The official said no such conversation took place.

Beaten Into Insensibility.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 5.—The first serious outbreak of disorder in connection with the strike in the Lackawanna region occurred tonight at Forest City. David Ownes, a pump runner, was attacked by 300 strikers while on his way to work and beaten into insensibility. His injuries are not serious.

POTENT FOR PATRIOTISM.

Work of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Hon. Edwin Warfield, of Maryland, president general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, was the principal speaker at a reception and banquet given by the Illinois branch of the society tonight at the Chicago Athletic club.

Mr. Warfield dwelt upon the splendid work the society is doing for the cause of patriotism.

STEAL CLASS CHIEF

Sworn Foe Is Kidnaped by Freshman Girls and Hidden in a Tub

FIND HER IN WASHING

Gag, Bind and Put Her in Laundry, and Mates Rescue Her Only After Capitulation.

NEW YORK, June 5.—There was wailing in the sophomore class of Barnard college when it was discovered that their class president, Miss May Parker, had been kidnaped by the freshmen. Emissaries were sent hither and thither, rounding up the scattered members of the class, and all sorts of impracticable plans were proposed for the rescue of their beloved leader.

For the annual frolic of the sophomore class was coming off. It was the anniversary of their class "triumph," and, with a mock funeral and grandiloquent speeches, they had prepared to burn their books and the other ties that bound them to the shy, timid freshman class.

Sophomores Become Sleuths.

At such a time as this it would never do for the class president to be missing. So the sophomores organized themselves into a band of amateur detectives and wandered through the corridors and halls, and even out on the grounds, in a vain search for clews.

It was all to no purpose. The freshmen had her safely hidden, and they laughed in defiance at the threats of the excited sophomores.

So an embassy was sent from the sophomore headquarters on a diplomatic mission to treat with the leaders of the freshmen for the recovery of the kidnaped president.

They recovered her, but it was only by sacrificing some of their most cherished principles.

A treaty was drawn up binding the sophomores as a class to recognize the despised freshmen.

Freshmen's Complete Victory.

The freshmen were to be permitted to wear their caps in the presence of sophomores, and, last and worst of all, the sophomores bound themselves to annoy in no way the freshmen's frolic that is to be held next week.

Then, and not till then, was the sophomore embassy escorted to the laundry, and there, from one of the large tubs on which reposed countless bundles of linen, the class-president was pulled out, crumpled and disheveled, bound and gagged.

NEW YORK CITY GOSSIP

HELEN GOULD RECEIVES DEGREE OF MASTER OF LETTERS

Thomas Edison Is Planning Cheap Automobiles for Those Who Cannot Afford to Keep a Horse—Coney Island Promises to Have a New Resort.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Commencement week of the New York university, which began this week with the delivery of the baccalaureate sermon in the library auditorium on University Heights, by Rev. Rev. Horace G. Underwood, will be full of interesting events, chief of which will be the conferring of the degree of master of letters upon Misses Helen Gould and Emily Ogden Butler and Mrs. Henry Draper.

This degree will be conferred Thursday evening at the Metropolitan opera house. Dr. William A. P. Martin, who was president of the university at Pekin until the siege by the Boxers, will be the commencement orator.

Tenements Want Concerts.

Labor unions of this city are preparing a protest to the park commission against reducing the number of public concerts for Seward Park in order that the number of concerts for Morningside Park may be increased.

Stewart Park is in the tenement district.

Automobile for Poor Men.

Thomas A. Edison says that within six or eight years 80 per cent of all the vehicles used will be propelled by electricity. This means the passing of the horse, and it also means that, through the gaining of the room now taken up by the horse and the greater expedition with which the automobile can be handled, the city streets can accommodate four times as many vehicles as at present. "The man that cannot quite afford to keep a horse and carriage is the man that I am trying to provide for. The automobile will be the thing for him. Its first cost will not be any greater, it will not require the care, and the cost of maintenance will come far below the cost of keeping a horse."

The batteries of Mr. Edison's invention are composed of tiny bricks of specially prepared iron and nickel. By renewing the water supply the cell is kept in good condition. The time of charging the battery is much less than that required for other batteries. Those now being used in the experiments have twenty-one cells, and each weighs about fifteen pounds. Each battery will outlast two automobiles. The equipment may be placed on any steam or electric machine, and the affair is so simple that any novice can soon master it.

Just as soon as the experiments are concluded Mr. Edison will begin the exclusive manufacture of the batteries at Glen Ridge, N. J. A factory is now in operation there capable of 100 horse power each day, or enough for eight of the batteries now being used. This will be increased in capacity to provide, if necessary, for 50,000 horse power. To bring the cost of the battery to a minimum will be the constant endeavor. There are two entirely new chemicals employed in the battery. The works for their manufacture have been erected at Silver Lake.

New Coney Island Park.

The purchase by Anthony N. Brady of 175 acres of land along the Harway Basin on Coney Island creek means the redemption of tide lands for a new seashore resort. If the United States government builds the ship canal connecting Gravesend and Sheepshead bays it will mean a good deal more. It will by the establishment of a commercial locality, with wharves, docks and industrial activities.

Mr. Brady paid $500,000 for the property, and has an option on a good deal more adjacent land. Even if congress does not build the ship canal work on the seashore resort scheme will be begun this fall.

TO TRANSFER A NAVY YARD.

Senator Hoar Wants a New Site for Mare Island Institution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—Senator Hoar introduced an amendment to the naval bill providing for the appointment of a commission to select a site for a new navy yard in the vicinity of the present navy yard at Mare Island, Cal., with the end of transferring the Mare Island navy yard thereto.

The amendment sets forth as a reason for the change the remoteness of the Mare Island yard from the coast, and the impossibility of reaching it with large vessels.