# The St. Vanl Globe

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#### WEATHER FOR TODAY.

For Minnesota and Iowa-Showers and ot so warm Monday. Tuesday fair; fresh outhwest winds.

For Wisconsin and Upper Michigan—

lowers at not so warm Monday and 
losday. It is not so warm Monday and 
losday. It is not so warm Monday and 
losday. For North and South Dakota and Mon
ha— Fair and warmer Monday and 
lossday.

Tuesday.

St. Paul — Yesterday's temperatures, 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, 22; lowest temperature, 63; average temperature, 72; daily range, 19; barometer, 29,72; humidity, 78; precipitation, 2.05; 7 p. m., temperature, 78; 7 p. m., wind, southwest; weather partly cloudy. Yesterday's Temperatures—

\*SpmHigh
Alpena ... 84 92 Kansas City. 86 83
Battleford ... 84 92 Kansas City. 86 88
Bismarck ... 74 74 Milwaukee ... 84 88
Bismarck ... 74 76 Minnedosa ... 70 76
Boston ... 60 68 Montgomery ... 94 98
Calgary ... 56 Montgomery ... 94 98

88 North Platte..80 90 Philadelphia . 80 Pittsburg etroit d. Haver

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

#### TO OUR FRIENDS.

Anyone unable to seenre a conv 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 bus. iness office. Telephone, Main 1065.

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

# MONDAY, JULY 7, 1902.

Strange that the city railway people should have shown such rare lack of discrimination by having one of their own men knocked down by a street If things go on at this rate the concern may be expected before long to pay its just share of taxes and to begin a propaganda against corrup-

# COLD WATER.

There are three blessings which nature furnishes to men, women and children with equal impartiality, and at the minimum of cost, and which, of course, men, women and children, receiving them as gifts, have usually little appreciation of the value of, at least until they are in dire need of some one or other of them. They are

Cold water has won for itself a bad even there, the advice which is usually based on its use and misuse is pretty well founded, and does possess some value, no matter how unacceptable it may be. Fresh air is presenting itself, of course, to humane ladies and supply to ailing children, especially in Minneapolis and clsewhere. through the agency of fresh air excursions. Shakespeare has sung delightfully about sleep, which "knits the raveled sleeve of care" and does other good for humanity, of which, with its usual perverseness, humanity shows mighty little appreciation. But not all that has ever been said, sung or writever stated a tithe of their value as blessings to humanity.

But a thoughtful doctor down in New York has taken up the subject of cold water recently in such a manner as leaves no doubt that he himself, at least, either through his own or others' experiences, is powerfully qualified state the virtues of the fluid conpoint of health, and fittingly enough, he so treats it in the pages of a publication entitled "Good Housekeeping."

this particular advocate of cold water -lays it down as a physiological truth that the human body contains a complete sewerage system, in which poisonous and disease-producing refuse is constantly gathering, and jeopardizing the health. Just as in the case of city sanitation, so in the human sanitation, the danger of disease may be forestalled by flushing out this sewerage system with an excess of water. The poisons gathered in the human excretory organs, endanger the lives of the millions of inhabitants of the body

metabolism produces Dr. Palmer mentions uric acid, which lies at the basis kinds are caused by just such accumulations of disease-breeding matter in highly proper reason, and as an immediate result some of these books will be forced into second and third editions. So it is that Evanston, al-

the human system. Water, its general leging a desire to be exceedingly propuse, involves the cure and avoidance er, has become, like Tennyson's girl, according to Dr. Jordan, the beginnings of kidney disease are to be found, especially in the case of women, as the outcome of the avoidance of water. at proper intervals, will save the user of it from that and a number of kindred diseases.

There is nothing better for the generless it be plenty of fresh air and plen- not to read. ty of sleep. With these three requisites realized there is no reason why the average person should not live in health beyond the biblical three score and ten. But the cold water habit is not to assert itself at the times when should be indulged in but sparingly form. A glass of water sipped in the morning after rising, and another before retiring, with a liberal allowance throughout the day, between meals, will, on the testimony of this particular member of the profession, do more to prevent diseases than all the doc-

tors can do to cure them. What is most easily obtained we least value. If the American race could acquire the habit of using water internally as freely as it does externally, it is safe to say that it would soon be both a healthier and better looking

It was a measly shame to have de-Cleveland with those jail bonds. Somebody ought to have offered an amendment sending Lott to Cleveland with Johnson, and it would have probably been all right.

From the outset of the prevailing police prosecutions in Minneapolis The Globe has appealed to the mayor of that city to resign. It did so, not because it believed him guilty of the charges laid at his door, but in order to save the community the

shame of having its chief executive have urged it. Mayor Ames, no doubt as the result of the early exposure affecting his administration, had decided to resume private life, and his resignation, in addition to saving the people a continued affront, would have aided in putting the city on some real basis of responsible government.

Mayor Ames has held onto his office and remains under indictment. His trial will not take place until September, and his term of office will end a few months afterwards. With all his probably will not, even if he escape the penitentiary, be a candidate for re-

pass, whether through lack of ordinary sensibility or in a spirit of bravado, The Globe does not care to in-

It does not now matter what Ames the incubus of his administration. But rid of him. The cost in money has not been great to the people; and the lesson they have received through the spurious reformers of the Republican name in the region of economics; yet | party accepting as their leader and representative a politician who had been driven from the Democratic ranks will probably compensate them for the disgrace they have endured.

Meanwhile the success of the prevailing prosecutions is indispensable to their pastors as a very good thing to the cause of public and private decency

That bungling, double-barreled declaration of the state convention on the subject of Cuban reciprocity is bringing Minnesota Republicans into just criticism all over the country. The Republicans who side with Roosevelt, of course, are incensed, and those who disagree with him are no ten about these three possessions has better pleased. A political "dodge" is never artful.

#### EVANSTON'S EGREGIOUS BLUN-DER.

Evanston, that municipal prude located at the northern limits of wicked Chicago, has opened its mouth again and put something into it that looks to worldly people very much like a foot. vincingly. He treats it from the stand- Evanston has been sitting up nights trying to find and herald to the world books that are "highly improper." Evanston has succeeded, for, by per-Dr. Palmer-for that is the name of sistent, industrious search, most anybody can find most anything he is looking for.

Five books have been named by Evanston as "highly improper." They are "The Aristocrats," "A. Lady of Quality," "Jude the Obscure," "Sir Richard Calmady" and "Orloff and His Wife." These bad, bad tomes have been placed on a particular shelf and the result is that the police have been called out to prevent a crush of Evanston people in the neighborhood of this body by the bodily metabolism, in the bad, bad shelf. Not that Evanston bad, bad shelf. Not that Evanston people would read "highly improper" books as a rule. Perish the thought! They see the handwriting But they are entitled as critics to on the wall. Among the poisons which the bodily know how "highly improper" these particular books on a particular shelf are. And the rest of the novel-readof rheumatism, gout, constant head- ing public will turn critic for the same ache, dizziness and other troubles. So, highly proper reason, and as an im-

of many of these diseases. Indeed, who, when she was good she was very, very good, but when she was bad she

was horrid. Evanston should learn the old lesson of addition, division and silence. If Plenty of fresh, healthful water, drunk the grandmotherly old dame had quietly made the discovery and then kept it to herself, the people, always overflowing with curiosity, would not now be falling over each other to get copies al health than plenty of cold water, un- of books which no doubt they ought

#### LEARNING TO SAY NOTHING.

Small consolation will the insurgents who have taken that useful root, the beet, to typify the cause of their insurrection, derive from the adit usually does with most people. It dress delivered by the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, in Pittsburg, on the glorat meal times, and never then in iced lous Fourth. That speech fairly bristles with the determination of our rough-riding president to cast his official lariat around the bodies of these political steers and bring them at once to earth and captivity. Whatever latent hope may have existed in the minds of these incipient tariff reformers that they could persist in their recalcitrant courses and maintain their standing with the administration of their party is forever smothered by the threatening tone of that speech in its references to the Cuban subject.

But it is not alone in this regard that the address of our militant president is remarkable. As an orator nied Billy Johnson that little outing to the occupant of the White house can roar as gently as a sucking dove when he lists. He went to Pittsburg evidently to make an anti-trust speech. He brought his attorney general along to help him; but he evidently thought better of the matter THE MINNEAPOLIS SCANDALS. when he got to his destination, and decided to say nothing whatever on any subject under the sun save on the subject of the political relations of the succulent sugar beet.

That speech may be read as an able study on what a politician in search of office ought not to say. It contains officer under indictment and possibly nothing that is worth either hearing convicted of crime. Were there any or reading, and even dispenses with great pecuniary sacrifice attending the the stereotyped apologies of the resignation, The Globe would not course of militarism in the Philippines.

It is quite evident that neither the president nor his attorney general thought that the people of Pittsburg would stand for "Phil" Knox as an apostle of war on the trusts. So. doubtless, they decided to dispense wholly with the false play that they are both engaged in of being seriously "up against" the trusts and monopolies. What, for instance, could be more harmless, indeed, more adroit, recognized assurance and egotism he than the following sentiments culled from the address of this force enemy

of illegal combinations of all kinds: election.

The evidence is the trial of the mayor's prother, the chief of police, leaves little doubt that the chief magistrate of our sister city will be called on to defend himself not only against the charge of offering a bribe, but of receiving one. He had the opportunity to save himself and the people who have been so good to him lasting infamy. He chose to let the opportunity pass, whether through lack of ordinary pass, whether through lack of ordinary pass, whether through lack of ordinary process of all kinds:

Gentlemen, we have great problems. We can only solve them by degrees; we can only solv dencies. To deal with them in a spirit of presumptions and rash folly, and above all to deal with them in a spirit of envy and hatred and malice, would be to invite disaster, a disaster that would be so widespread that this country would rock to its foundations.

There are still a few things for the may do. He is forever disgraced, no present occupant of the White house matter what the result of pending to learn, although it would not approsecutions may be. He is revealed in pear to be the case, judging by the office as the official associate and spon- delightful self-possession and cocksor of thieves and blacklegs. He is sureness with which he approaches shown to have chosen his subordinates all sorts of questions, great and small, with a view not to their fitness but political and otherwise. One of these apparently on account of their per- things is that the American people sonal debasement. He will doubtless know a good deal more of what is serve his term out, and there may be best for them in the conduct of their no known way of ridding the city of own concerns than they can be taught even by a man of the surpassing wis-Minneapolis is none the less surely dom of the vociferous and strenuous gentleman who now occupies the White house

> The Populists may or may not be thankful to their Republican brethren; but, whether or no, the brethren are bound to give them all the publicity in the world just about this time. Another evidence of disinterestedness and reform tendency among the brethren.

> Several sociological experts are planning to attend the meeting of the National Educational association at Minneapolis for the purpose of studying at close range the finest specim of municipal degeneracy that mortal

> The retirement of Mr. Crawford Livingstone from the water board is a serious loss to the municipal service, which, however, will be fully made up for by the acceptance of the position by Mr. Michael Doran.

Prophet Elijah Dowie having joined in with the imperialist Republicans and denounced the Declaration of Independence, there is nothing further to be said in defense of it.

concern just handed down by the su-preme court shows that out of office McCardy is no longer the possessor of a name to conjure with. If Judge Finehout would follow up his denunciation of wife-beaters by helping to get legislation making the

The decision in favor of the asphalt

affair a felony he would be rendering a great public service. Whatever Mr. Ambrose Tighe's pres ent politics may hap en to be. The Globe bears living witness that once upon a time he at least appeared to be

a good Democrat. The latest bridge-jumper is another illustration of the truth of the old saw that there is a special Providence that presides over the physical safety of drunken men.

More ships were built in England last year than in any former corresponding length of time. Free trade in shipbuilding materials is the ex-

GIRL GORED TO D\_ATH BY BULL Horns of Maddened Brute Pass Through Her Body.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL YACHT, THE MAYFLOWER, FINISHED

New York Weather Weather Bureau Becomes National Station - New Syndicate of Capitalists Obtains Control of the Shoe and Leather Bank.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Trim as a summer girl in her daintiest bathing sult, the Mayflower lies in the Brooklyn navy yard, the official yacht of the United States and ocean home of President Roosevelt. In her new function, after undergoing alterations that cost \$50,000, she is ready for sea as one of the most luxuriously appointed vessels afloat. She was com missioned last week, but the date of her sailing from the navy yard has ot yet been settled.

In designing such a palace for use y the president the United States leparts somewhat from the old lines of Jeffersonian simplicity, and takes her place with the other world powers e matter of naval luxury. Neither the Hohenzollern nor any of the other royal yachts has staterooms and sa-loons more beautiful or costly than those of the president's yacht.

When Gov. Allen was sent to Porto Rico he was given the Mayflower, after she had been outfitted at consider able expense, as his official yacht. The Mayflower, which now replaces the Dolphin, is under command of Lieu-tenant Commander Albert Gleaves. The food and naval supplies for her summer sailing are now being stored, and she will be ready in a few days to go wherever the president shall de-

This National Weather Station. An order of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson raised the New York bureau to the rank of a national forecast station. It also promotes Local Forecast Official Eben H. Emery to the new rank and increases his salary. The local weather bureau has hitherto been only a local forecast station This action was taken because the un cer of people served by the local fo casts from this city is as large as the population in some of the present

areas. His promotion and the elevation of his weather station was altogether a surprise to Mr. Emery. He said that he had no information on the subject, and was cognizant of neither the new duties nor the salary attached to

forecast districts embracing large

There have formerly been only six national forecast stations, Chicago, Denver, New Orleans, Boston, Port-land, Or., and San Francisco," said Forecaster Emery.
"This does not necessarily mean

that the country is divided into districts, but that each city named is in the center of a district. The Washington bureau forecasts for the mainder of the country not covered by the national forecast stations.

Changes in New York Banks. Control has been obtained of the National Shoe and Leather bank by a new syndicate of capitalists. Changes were made in the executive force of the bank by the election of W. L. Moyer as president and John M.Crane, the retiring president, as vice president. John A. Hiltner was re-elected second vice president. Mr. Moyer has for several years past been the vice president of the Western National. Over the entrance to the erstwhile Hide and Leather National bank, at No. 100 William street, painters are at work upon the new title of "The National Bank of the United States in New York." Permission to change the name was granted by the national banking officials last week. This is the institution which recently was acquired by interests identified with the Morton Trust company and the the Morton Trust company and the Mutual Life Insurance company. It is understood that somewhat later announcement will be made of an in-crease in the capital of the bank, as the men who are now in control in-tend to greatly increase the working capital and sphere of influence of the

# ECHOES OF WORKSHOP. MILL AND MINE

Review of the Week's Work in Every Nation on the Globe Where Artisans Hold Sway.

Oswego, N. Y., boilermakers demand A general strike in the province of Cadiz, Spain, is probable. Nearly 350,000 are employed in the iron and steel industry in Germany. Kansas farmers offer as high as \$2.50 a day and board for harvesters. Ohio stationary engineers' convention

ened strike of the smeltermen at the Carpenter smelter, at Golden, Cal., has been effected. The Burlington (Iowa) city council passed a resolution granting the employes of the fire department an increase of 10 per cent.

Yakima, Wash., teachers are on a strike as a consequence of failure to raise their salaries. They are looking for new po-

A contractor and nine assistants engaged in building an elevator at Gallatin, Tex., were arrested recently for working on Sunday. According to the present plans of the American Labor union, it is the intention to put at least six new organizers into the field at once.

Eight charters have been issued to unions in Massachusetts by the American Labor union since the recent convention in Denver, Col.

Everett, Wash., trades council and la-bor unions are against allowing Japanese to be brought into the city in competition with white labor. San Francisco has a new labor organization, the newsboys' union, with a membership of 350, applying for admission into the labor council.

The Brotherhood of Commercial Telegraphers is working to affiliate with the Order of aRilway Telegraphers and the American Federation of Labor.

The Birmingham (Ala) journeymen plumbers' strike has been settled, a com-promise being reached. The plumbers will receive \$4 for a day of eight hours. The Toronto (Canada) trades and labo council is entertaining a proposal to amal gamate the six labor organizations representing the various trades. Machinists on the entire system of t North-Western railway have asked for material advance in wages, the rai ranging from 6 to 7½ cents per hour.

Printers at Pontiac, Mich., have made application to the district deputy organizer of the International Typographical union for a charter for a union. Welsh tinplate labor discussions are progressing both in the Swansea and the Llanelly district. Hopes are held in both that a peaceful arrangement will be brought about.

Socialist Deputy Bernstein advocates general strike of all the Prussian industries as the only means of extorting a system of direct election to the Prussystem of sian diet.

The new scale of the Indianapolis (Ind.)

coremakers' union, providing for an in-crease of 2½ cents an hour, is being paid by every foundry with the exception of

By a pact signed at Milwaukee, Wis., all prospects of trouble between the association of brewers and their employes are obviated for three years. A wage increase was given the men.

#### AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

He who worships at the shrine of the immortal Shakespeare is dull indeed who will not find the acme of his de-sires in the superb interpretation which Miss Percy Haswell and her company give of that masterpiece, "Romeo and Juliet," at the Grand this week. To say masterpiece is perhaps to invite criticism from the many whose views in this respect are as va ried and as diverse as the number who do homage to the immortal play-wright's name, but it cannot be disputed that the appellation is worthy of

Shakespeare devotees are not a numerous quantity in St. Paul, but it was an audience of fair proportions that greeted Miss Haswell last night in "Romeo and Juliet." It was the open-ing performance of the last week of the company's appearance in St. Paul, and was so replete with work of a praiseworthy nature that the approaching hour of its departure must be viewed with regret.

Miss Haswell is an ideal Juliet. She

both lives and looks the part. It is a creation in which all the warmth of her soul and being is used in giving it life. Love and despair each are treated by her as becomes their part in this tragedy of two lives. The story is replete in each and Miss Haswell's talents found adequate realization. Equally as satisfying is the Romeo of Frank Gilmore. It is a heavy role for that gentleman, yet he was not wanting in giving the character the intensity and the dramatic fervor it de-mands. The balcony scene, the duel,

and the dramatic finale in the tomb of Juliet are realistically portr Failure to mention the work of Frederick Lewis as Mercutio would be do ing an injustice. His interpretation of that character last night was among the things that were thoroughly appreciated by the audience which was by no means niggardly in dealing out its favors. He lent to the character a realism that was thoroughly artistic. The remainder of the cast, which includes Alfred Hudson as Capulet, Frank Caven as Benvolio, and Miss Alice Butler as the nurse to Juliet,

were all that could be desired.

The superb mounting of the attraction is certainly worthy of commendation. The scenes are many and each is attended with an elaboration that calls forth surprise.

VATICAN IS MUCH WORRIED Striving to Find a Compromise Settlement of Friars' Lands.

ROME, July 6.—The Vatican is striving to find a compromise between satisfying the desires of Washington, as set forth and foresight of Mr. Teller in drafting

# SENATORS SIZED UP

Spooner Pushes Himself Forward as a Leader of the Party in Power

NEW MEMBERS MODEST

Twenty-Nine of Them Pass Through Their First Session and Nothing Notable Has Been Shown Regarding Ability.

From the Globe Washington Bureau Post Building. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6 .- In the United States senate leadership is more closely identified with ability than in the house, where seniority almost completely dominates the situation. The great men of the senate are able men, and while most of them have seen long service that fact alone does not suffice to give them control of affairs, even though it may make them chairmen of important committees. Mr. Spooner is one of the influential leaders in the senate today, although he is only nearing the close of a second term, and between the two there was an intermission of six years. When he came back to the senate he at once fell into a position of prominence just as he had worked up to one during his earlier service. If he were to remain in the senate for the rest of his life he might make a reputation which would rival that of Henry Clay as a successful deviser of compromise

measures. Spooner's canal amendment was one of the most shrewdly drafted proposals ever submitted to the senate. It left each side thinking it would be ultimately victorious. He took up Mr. Morgan's own arguments, and, as if recognizing their validity, made them the basis of legislation. Morgan had said that the Panama Canal company could not give a clear title and that the Colombian government would not make any reasonable concessions to us. "Very well," said Mr. Spooner, in effect, "if that is so we will build the canal across Nicaragua, but in case you were wrong you would certainly not object to our' taking the short cut between the oceans." The Panama people all believe that they have won and that the difficulties which Mr. Morgan has pictured are largely imag-

#### Spooner Smooths Rough Paths.

At the stage of the session when this was done a victory for one side which should not be galling to the other was of prime importance. was no uncommon prediction six weeks ago that there would be no canal legislation, that the rivalry between the friends of the two routes was so great that the houses would become deadlocked and adjournment overtake them. Instead of that the canal bill has gone through victoriously, encountering but six opposition votes in the senate and but seven in the house. Next to Mr. Hanna, whose aggressive espousal of the Panama cause gave it the standing necessary for success, Mr. Spooner deserves credit for putting the legislative proposal into a form which could not very successfully be resisted.

did not come out so well. It is notable that the best conjectures as to what his compromise proposal would prove to be, before the seal of secrecy was lifted from it, were derived from consideration of how Mr. Spooner's mind might be expected to work, with a given set of facts. He is methodical in his compromises. Unfortunately for the country, he does not seem very desirous of coming back to the senate and there is a factional fight in his state which may prevent it, were he willing. At the same time the matter is by no means settled. Wisconsin people realize, as a rule, that they should keep Spooner in the senate, just as Colorado should keep Teller, regardless of parties and of factions, in each case, because of the large part which these men play in the development of national affairs. "Independent Cuba" is

came up, for example, he realized that Connecticut raised some tobacco, and her representatives were at that time inclined to fight shy of reciprocity, but the senior senator early came out with the senior senator early came out with the simple remark that one did not need to adopt a child, but if one were volutarily to do so, the obligation to look out for that ward should not therebe disregarded. Acting on this ciple, he has been, without excepthe most vigorous champion in the tion, the most vigorous champion in senate of the policy of good will to-

#### The New Senators.

The senators of the class of 1907 have now served through one session and so have had a hance to show their adaptability for senatorial life. Of the twenty-nine members of this class, Delaware not being represented, four-Delaware not being represented, four-teen date their present service in the senate from the 4th of March, 1901. Of these, however, Blackburn, of Ken-tucky; Clark, of Montana; Dubois, of Idaho, and Mitchell, or Oregon, had seen senatorial service before, for pe-riods of greater or less length; Mitch-ell was first elected to the ell was first elected to the senate in 1872, remaining one term, and was afterwards elected in 1885, when he served two terms; he is now serving on his fourth. Clark, of Montana, appeared in the last congress from the time of his indiction into office to his celebrated resignation, accompanied by a teared resignation, accompanied by a tearful speech, a performance which was afterwards discovered to be part of a plot to get back into the senate by means of an appointment from the lieutenant governor, who was in temporary charge during the absence from the state of the governor. The bribery revelation in the Clark case was of so shocking a character that his Demoshocking a character that his Democratic associates made no attempt to defend him; he went back to Montana, however, and was triumphantle reelected and no effort was made here to prevent his taking his seat. Doubtless any such effort would have proved

fruitless. The strictly "new senators" of the fourteen of this freshmen class have, then, been Burnham, of New Hampshire; Burton, of Kansas; Gamble, of South Dakota; Millard, of Nebraska, shire; Burton, of Kansas; Gamble, of South Dakota; Millard, of Nebraska, Republicans, and Bailey, of Texas; Carmack, of Tennessee; Foster, of Louisiana; Patterson, of Colorado, and Simmons, of North Carolina, Demo-crats. In addition to these there have een several men in the other two classes, elected to fill vacancies, who classes, elected to fill vacancies, who are essentially new men. The service of Mr. William P. Dillingham, of Ver-mont, dates back to Oct. 19, 1900, after the death of Senator Morrill; Mr. clapp, of Minnesota, who succeeded Cushman K. Davis, was in the senate but five weeks last winter; Mr. Diet-rich, of Nebraska; Mr. Gibson, of Montana; Mr. Kearns, of Utah, and Mr. Kittredge, of South Dakota, also began their senatorial service with this con-

#### Notable Speeches Are Few.

Of the new men few have had a chance to make notable speeches. Perhaps Mr. Dillingham, of Vermont, has made the most distinct reputation as a forceful and attractive speaker, and his committee assignments have been his committee assignments have hap-pened to bring him into relation with much of the important work of the session. He bids fair to fully sustain the high tradition which Vermont has long maintained in the senate. Burton, of Kansas, has perhaps been the most conspicuous failure of any of the new senators, although he does not lack gifts of speech. He has impressed himself upon Washington as a tireless spoil hunter, and in alliance with the

poorer phases of politics.

Bailey, of Texas, greatly suffered in reputation by his unprovoked attack on Senator Beveridge after the close on Senator Beveriage after the close of the session on the day before adjournment. This was pittable. Bailey is a man of such conspicuous ability that were he to be self-contained and reasonable, he could easily rise to Democratic leadership. To be sure, he made a failure of leadership of his party in the house, but this was largely be cause of his lack of tact. It shoul be recalled that leadership means very different thing at the two ends of the capitol. In the house the minority candidate for speaker is an op status. In the senate, leader more of a psychological matter, in which the sort of ability which Mr. Bailey possesses would readily come

#### into play. Patterson is a Hard Worker.

Patterson, of Colorado, is one of the most diligent of the new Democratic senators; the number of bills and res-olutions which he has introduced, and remarks which he has offered, as tab-ulated in the Congressional Record index, has furnished the opposition newspapers with an opportunity to make a little sport. Certainly, for a new man, he has talked pretty freely, but even those who criticise him on this account acknowledge his shrewdness and resources, and recognize him as a distinct addition to the minority

Mr. Burnham, of New Hampshire, has become very popular in the sen-ate because of his genial ways and much respected there on account of the solid sense which he has brought to his committee service. He was one of the subcommittee of three to which fell the investigation of the inquiry regarding the sugar trust, which Mr. Teller in-

The two new Nebraska senators have shown considerable activity, but they have apparently allowed themselves to get out of touch with the sentiment of their state in joining the insurgent movement in behalf of beet sugar. Kittredge, of South Dakota, has done very effective work on the canal committee, and helped draft the report in favor of Panama

Early Adjournment in Favor.

The habit to which congress has come of adjourning rather early in the long session years finds much fa-vor. This is the fourth congress in succession to be moderate in its stay. The practice began with the Reed congress of the latter half of the second Cleveland administration. There was then little reason for staying long as the house of representatives were out of touch politically with the White house and the senate, so, out of touch with both, there was little that congress could do by remaining here. A presidential contest of rare moment was in prospect, for which everybody desired to get into readiness, and so congress adjourned in early June. The practice then established has been so nearly followed ever since that the long sessions which formerly prevailed would now seem sensational. Twelve years ago congress was in session from December 2, 1899, until October 1, 1890, just a month before election. It remained in session until October 20 in 1888. It is somewhat notable that with the insular problems and world-wide questions now pressing upon congress, it takes less time to get through a session's business than when only the interests of the continental republic had to be considered.

#### MINERS IN BIG RACE RIOT. Christening at Slav Boarding House Starts Fight.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., July 8.-A terrific race riot between Slavs and Polish miners and coke workers occurred last night at the Paul mines of the Rainey mpany, near Vanderbilt, three miles

from here.
The dead: Mike Zovetchin, killed by three revolver wounds. Seriously injured: Victor Hennel, a Slav, shot through the body; will die. Thirty Slavs, men and women, were more or less injured in the terrific hand-to-hand fight that too place. The participants were that too place. The participants were covered with blood after the fracas, but their injuries, while serious, will not prove fatal. Thirty arrests were made.

Jacob Welk and Peter Panik, two Poles, are charged with the murder of Zovetchin and the fatai wounding of Hennel. They were taken to jail tonight. The others were heavily fined at a hearing before 'Squire W. H. Wright.

Last night a big christening was held at the home of Frank Letkey, a Slav boarding house. Beer and other drinks flowed freely, and at 11 o'clock the trouble started with the result stated above.

# MINNE SOTA CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

TEDDY AND VAN ARE "UP IN THE AIR" ON THE CUBAN TARIFF PLANK RECENTLY INSERTED IN THE MINNESOTA REPUBLICAN PLATFFORM.

by Judge William H. Taft, governor of the Philippines, and relieving the holy see from direct responsibility for the withrefused to go on record as opposed to the Miners at one of the Powell Duffryn (Wales) collieries went on strike redrawal of the friars from the Philip archipelago. Several plans to this end have been

All the woodworking plants at Metropolis, Ill., are running with light crews of non-union men.

Paral, Mexico, co-operative workingmen's society is preparing to observe the anniversary of its organization.

The traction company at Los Angeles, Cal., has increased the pay of employes to 22, 22½ and 25½ cents an hour.

President McDonald thinks that the American Labor union will more than double its membership during the present year.

Cleveland, Ohio, street car employes have organized a branch of the American Association of Street Railway Employes.

An amicable settlement of the threat-Paral, Mexico, co-operative working-men's society is preparing to observe the anniversary of its organization. The traction company at Los Angeles, Cal., has increased the pay of employes to 22, 22½ and 25½ cents an hour.

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could not refuse to support. What-ever may be the ultimate destiny of Cuba, and few doubt that it will son time be a part of the United States. all Americans must rejoice that it has an opportunity to taste the long deferred joys of self-government. Platt Would Be Missed.

a simple resolution which the majority

Another man whose term of office expires with this congress that could not well be spared is Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut. His name figures in a great deal of legislation. There is a Platt amendment which saves the day for conservatism and common sense almost as often as a Spooner amend-ment. Mr. Platt's impulses are gener-ally in the direction of strong and honest policies. When the Cuban matter

cently.