The St. Paul Globe

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota and Iowa—Local rains Saturday and Sunday; cooler Sunday; fresh east winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday showers; fresh east winds.

Wisconsin—Fair Saturday; Sunday showers; fresh east winds.

The Dakotas—Local rains Saturday; Sunday fair.

Montana—Showers in east, fair and cooler in west portion Saturday; Sunday fair.

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, 76; lowest temperature, 56, average temperature, 66; daily range, 20; barometer, 29.92; humidity, 68; precipitation, 0; 7 p. m. temperature, 72; 7 p. m. wind, southeast; weather, partly cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

		*8pm	High			*8pm	High
Alpena	.56		66	Memphis	..82		86
Battleford	.68		72	Milwaukee	..64		70
Bismarck	..76		86	Minnedosa	..74		82
Buffalo	68		68	Montgomery	88		92
Boston	70		80	Montreal	...62		68
Cheyenne	..78		84	Nashville	...86		92
Chicago	64		68	New Orleans	84		90
Cincinnati	.82		86	New York	.76		80
Cleveland	..70		73	Norfolk	84		92
Davenport	.74		82	North Platte	70		86
Des Moines	76		82	Omaha	80		84
Detroit	70		76	Philadelphia	78		84
Duluth	68		70	Pittsburg	..74		80
Edmonton	.54		62	Qu'Appelle	.66		78
Galveston	..82		84	San Fr'cisco	60		62
Green Bay	66		72	St. Louis	..74		86
Helena	82		84	Salt Lake	..88		88
Huron	66		80	Ste. Marie	..56		58
Jacks'nville	80		88	Washington	76		80
K'nsas City	76		82	Winnipeg	..64		80
Marquette	.56		58				

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

River Bulletin—

Stations.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	2.4	*0.1
La Crosse	10	2.9	—0.2
Davenport	15	4.0	—0.2
St. Louis	30	19.0	—0.2

—Fall.

River Forecast Till 8 p. m. Saturday—The Mississippi will change but little 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.

SATURDAY, AUG. 9, 1902.

Considering the devotion which the coal barons showed to those foreigners brought over here twenty years or so ago without a dollar of expense to them, what gross ingratitude they show to their benefactors.

"PROTECTION" TO A TRUST.

It is generally known that since immediately before the institution of proceedings by the attorney general against the meat trust the railroads have treated the packers in the shipment of their product on the same basis as they treat all other shippers. Before that time, according to the revelations made before the interstate commerce commission, the railroads gave the packers the benefit of unjust discrimination in their favor to an extent varying according to the demands of the packers and according to the concession which competing roads were willing to give. It was a clear case of perpetrating the worst evils from which the people have suffered in the past owing to dishonest administration of the railroads.

The railroads pleaded that there was no recourse for them but to yield to the demands of the packers, on account of the operation of the competitive system among themselves. A circular issued by President Stickney, of the Great Western railway, has found its way into print which bears upon this situation. It is addressed to the stockholders of the Great Western road and tells an almost incredible story of the compulsion which the meat trust was able to exercise on the carriers to violate the provisions of the law in their favor. According to that circular the practice was for the railway companies to bill packing house products at the published rates and collect the full amount of such rates, afterwards making settlement by paying back to the packers from 25 to 50 per cent of the money collected. Such conduct, of course, involves a criminal violation of the interstate commerce law and is made punishable by fine and imprisonment. The influence which operated with the railroads to put an end to the evil is set forth in President Stickney's circular in the following language:

"The misery of making rates by paying and receiving unlawful rebates, causing the agents of both the paying and receiving companies to live continually in the shadow of the penitentiary, as well as the inequality and uncertainty pertaining to such rates, has produced the disposition in both parties to adopt lawful methods in making rates, and the injunction of the United States court issued in March, 1902, against the further payment of rebates has furnished the opportunity."

The packers and the railroads thus stand convicted of criminal conduct, but the railroad officials can urge in mitigation of their offense that the violation of the law was forced upon them by the exactions of the packers, to whom it is incredible that they would grant special rates unless compelled to do so.

In addition to the illegal advantages thus exacted by the meat trust our tariff system further "protects" that institution. The resolutions adopted by the National Retail Butchers' association recently, urging combination against the exactions of the trust, directed attention to the fact not generally recognized by the public that the Dingley law gives the trust "protection" on its products to an extent approximating on an average between 25 and 30 per cent ad valorem.

While the officials of the national administration published avowals of their readiness to apply the penalties of the law to that combination its members continue their exactions undisturbed, and go so far as to render their monopoly of the meat supply of the country still more extensive and effective.

In any other relation than that of politics the claim of the party in power, which is responsible for the existence and maintenance of those monopolies, that it intends to destroy them would be received with open contempt by all enlightened citizens.

A quiet talk is what Dr. Ohage says is forthcoming between himself and the brethren of the West Side Improvement association. Let us have it, by all means, for the novelty of it, if for nothing else.

PAYING THE COST

The folly of the attitude which this country is now being made to occupy towards Cuba, through the failure of congress to adopt a measure of reciprocity in its dealings with the new republic, is being brought home to the American people with added force practically each succeeding day.

On the one hand we have the declaration of the Cuban authorities of their purpose to negotiate a loan of some $40,000,000 with which to pay the pensions of the Cuban soldiers and for the relief of the Cuban planters. On the other hand, we have the announcement made through the press dispatches from Washington that the Cuban senate has authorized an increase on existing duties affecting nearly every article for which the United States could naturally look for a new market in Cuba. That increase, as told in the dispatches, affects such commodities as boots and shoes, coal, pine lumber, canned, salt and fresh meats, lard, condensed milk, wheat flour, soap and corn to an extent of increased duties varying from 10 to 333 per cent.

The provisions of the Platt amendment authorizes us to veto loans made by the new Cuban republic for which the current revenues do not provide sufficient surplus to pay interest and to establish a sinking fund. The object of this and corresponding restrictions is, of course, to prevent Cuba from becoming so deeply indebted to European nations as to call into existence the conditions seen in so many other Latin-American republics—the industries of the country being mortgaged for an indefinite period to the full limit of their revenues.

It will thus be seen that the necessity may be imposed upon us at any time of vetoing the movement of the Cuban republic to obtain a loan, the need of which we ourselves have created. It will be further seen that we have gone as far as we could well go to close the doors of Cuban trade against ourselves, thus falsifying all our national professions and acting in palpable violation of our own interests in the Antilles.

It is, of course, not improbable that with reference to the contemplated loan we will find ourselves as helpless as we are with reference to the contemplated increase in Cuban tariff rates; but, in any event, the natural and inevitable economic consequences of our bad faith toward Cuba are already making themselves felt in directions which, if a remedy is not soon applied, must inure to the lasting injury of both the nations involved.

Attorney General Knox may be little, but when it comes to impugning his sincerity on the trust question, it is evident that the beholder may look out for fireworks and have his expectations fully realized.

ONE WAY OF ESCAPE.

The people are fast in the grip of the trusts, whose clutches are strangling the life out of the body politic.

There is but one way of escape from death by strangulation. That is through the success of the Democratic candidates at the election this fall—success not only of the candidates for congress, but for every office in the gift of the people.

Such a result would effect a two-fold safeguard for the people—the Republican party, warned by the signs of popular wrath, might afford at least a measure of relief during the next session of congress, or, failing to do so, there would be a complete Democratic victory at the presidential election in 1904.

From a Democratic party standpoint a victory this fall is most important, in that it would give the Democrats high hopes of a greater victory in 1904.

Therefore, there is urgent reason why every Democrat in Minnesota should forget the differences of the past and unite for the entire state, legislative, county and congressional nominees this fall. Gains all along the line in November mean still greater gains all along the line of 1904.

There is no Democratic disaffection this year. The party is, to a man, for Hon. L. A. Rosing for governor, and for his associates on the ticket for the offices for which they have been named. In the several congressional districts the most popular and must trustworthy Democrats are being mentioned in connection with the nomination for congress. The congressional ticket will command admiration and enthusiastic support. For the legislature the same thing is true. All over the state the Democrats are urging recognized leaders of ability and character to make the race for the senate and the house. In loyal, patriotic manner these leaders are responding to the solicitations of the membership of the party. The legislative ticket will be one to which every Democrat can point with pride.

Candidates for county offices are numerous and from the many the party can select strong men who will bear its colors to victory and redeem its pledges of good and faithful service.

Victory all along the line can be achieved by a united, enthusiastic effort, and victory this fall means the overthrow of the trusts in 1904.

The old fighting Breton blood has not become diluted by the advance of luxury, as the modern soldier of France learns as clearly as did his father before him.

TWO ELECTIONS.

It will be remembered that there was a state election in Oregon a few weeks since; and it will be remembered that this Republican state elected a Democrat to be governor.

There was an election in Tennessee Thursday. And the Democrats carried everything.

These two elections are straws which show the direction of the political wind. One thing shown is that the Democrats may reasonably expect heavy gains in Republican states of the North, for the conditions making the Oregon result possible exist in every other Northern state. Another thing shown is that the Democrats can once more count upon a solid South. Tennessee is a representative Southern state, and if it is loyal to the Democratic party—as the result shows it to be—there is no reason why Kentucky, Maryland and the Virginias should not be found in the Democratic column.

A careful analysis of the situation has convinced the Democratic campaign managers that there will be a Democratic majority in the next congress. Throughout the United States there are a large number of close districts now represented by Republican congressmen. With a united and aggressive party fighting for every seat in congress this fall there is no doubt many seats will be wrested from the Republicans and the control of the lower house pass into the hands of the party of the people.

The results in Oregon and Tennessee encourage the Democrats to believe congress can be won this fall—and the presidency in the fall of 1904.

The statement of Secretary Wyndham that if the Irish landlords were guilty of boycotting and intimidation they would be punished, is really refreshing. The lightest of the offenses against the mass of the Irish people which this gentry is guilty of is perhaps those for which the Irish secretary says they would be surely punished.

A London dispatch says that the Americans registered at London hotels with a view to witnessing the coronation represent the largest foreign element at present in the British metropolis for that purpose. Foreigners, eh? Well, now, who would have thought it?

There is at last competition to be looked for by the American steel trust. Alas, that it should have its origin in Canada, since it will so clearly establish the need of more "protection."

Last Day of "In Mizzoura."

A matinee today at 2:30 and an evening performance at 8:15 will end the first week's engagement of the George Fawcett company at the Grand opera house. In spite of the fact that this company was only organized for a three weeks' engagement, and that the regular season is drawing near, the week has been most satisfactory in view of receipts. "In Mizzoura" is the bill for today.

The play chosen for next week is "East Lynne." This play has always been a favorite with theatergoers (especially the ladies), and a large attendance is anticipated.

HAITIAN CABLE IN DANGER OF BEING CUT

Commander McRea, of the Machias, Directed to Protect It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—The United States and Haitian Telegraph and Cable company has appealed to the state and navy departments here to prevent the cutting of its cable at Cape Hatien.

According to information received by the cable company in New York, the Haitian gunboat Crete-a-Perriot, which is under the command af Admiral Killick, who has allied himself with the revolutionary government under Gen. Firmin and who was appointed secretary of war and navy under the revolutionary government, intends to sever the company's cable betweeen Cape Haitien and New York. The company appealed to the authorities here to instruct Commander McCrea, of the gunboat Machias, to protect the cable from violence.

Acting Secretary of State Adee and Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling decided that it was proper for this government, in the protection of the international interests involved, to issue instructions, and accordingly a cablegram was sent to Commander McCrea directing him to prevent cutting of the cable.

The Haitian Cable company is understood to be a French concern, but the company has American affiliations and a large amount of American business, including that of the government passes over its lines.

MORE PLACES IN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FILLED

Long List of Appointments Approved by King Edward.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The king has approved the appointments announced in earlier dispatches today, as well as the following:

President of the board of education, the Marquis of Londonderry; first commissioner of works, Lord Windsor, in succession to Aretas Akers Douglas; financial secretary of the treasury, William Hayes Fisher, in succession of Austen Chamberlain; parliamentary secretary of the treasury, Sir Alexander Fuller Acland Hood, vice Sir William Hood Walrond; lord commissioner of the treasury, Henry William Forster, M. P; under secretary for india, Earl Percy; under secretary to the home office, Thomas Horatio Arthur Ernest Cochrane, M. P.; under secretary to the war office, the Earl of Hardwicke, who was under secretary for India; parliamentary secretary of education, Sir William Reynell Anson, M. P.; parliamentary secretary to the board of trade, Andrew Bonar Law, M. P.

GEN. CORBIN SPEAKS A FEW WORDS ON FORT SNELLING

Says More Troops Can Be Stationed Here if Necessary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—Maj. Gen. Corbin and Mrs. Corbin returned today from a tour of the Northwest. Gen. Corbin says that additional troops can be stationed at Fort Snelling if necessary.

By Wireless Telegraphy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—Communication between Washington and Annapolis was established today by wireless telegraphy under the auspices of the navy department.

WINNIPEG IS WINNER

CAPTURES SENIOR FOURS IN THE AMATEUR OARSMEN'S REGATTA

First Day's Racing Marked by Conditions Nothing Short of Perfection—Six Finals Disposed of, the Winning Crews Being Widely Distributed.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 8.—Under the most perfect conditions the first day's racing in the thirtieth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was held at Lake Quinsignamond. Never before has such a crowd witnessed the championships. Each of the races decided was at a mile and a half with a turn, except the single shell, which was rowed straightaway, one and one-half miles, less sixty yards.

Six finals were disposed of in the entire list of twelve events. Heats in the intermediate singles provided four triers for final honors tomorrow, those qualified being Ernest George, Boston A. A. A., Harvard boy; H. H. Crowley, Wachusett Boat club; W. B. West, West Philadelphia B. C., and E. F. Rivenus, Philadelphia Barge club.

New York and Philadelphia were tied so far in the matter of firsts, with two each. New York scored in the intermediate pairs with the Harlems, and senior doubles with the first Bohemians.

Quakers Do Some Winning.

The Quakers uncovered winning crews in the senior pairs with the vespers, and in the intermediate eights, with the Pennsylvania Barge club. The other first places were annexed by the Ariels of Baltimore in the intermediate four event and the senior fours by the Winnipegs.

Probably the prettiest race of the day ensued when the intermediate eight shell race was under way. Six crews started in the single heat and furnished a most picturesque contest. So closely aligned were the half dozen boats at the half way mark that it was nearly impossible to pick the leader.

The pace at this stage caused half the sextette to slow up and enabled the Pennsylvania barge, Fairmount and Wachusett boys to have the finish to themselves. The barge crew put every pound into their oars during the final quarter and pulled in grand style crossed the line a length to the good. For the second place there was a battle royal between the Fairmounts and Wachusetts, the latter being beaten on the line by a margin of six inches. The time was remarkably fast.

Winnipegs Are Triumphant.

The Winnipegs gave their opponents a taste of their caliber in the senior fours. Opposed by the famous Vespers and the Clifton Boat club crew of Staten Island, trained by Fred Plaisted, they lost little time in making for the lead, which they assumed directly after they had rowed 300 yards. At the turn they were nearly two lengths in front, and when straightened out for home some three lengths of open water separated their boat from the Vespers, who were second.

The crews finished in this order, with the Cliftons twenty lengths further back. New York scullers had a race to themselves in the intermediate pair shells; the Harlems, Nonpareils and Lone Stars turned out and finished in that order, although judges at the turn say the "Nons" were beaten because of a poor turn around the stake. The Lone Stars were beaten off.

In the second heat of the intermediate singles Rivenus, of Philadelphia, rowed a grand race. He was hung at his stake and fully twenty-five lengths behind the leader when he finally got away for the home dash.

Clark, of Boston, was twenty lengths ahead of him at the time, but so gamely did Rivenus struggle that he just nosed Clark out at the line, being beaten two lengths by Crowley.

Results in Brief.

First heat of intermediate singles—Ernest George, of Boston Athletic club, Boston, first; W. B. West, of West Philadelphia Boat club, Philadelphia, second. Both qualified. Time, 11:05.

Intermediate four-oared shells, Ariel Rowing club, of Baltimore, first; Pennsylvania Barge club, Philadelphia, second; Atlanta Boat club, New York, third. Time, 9:20.

Senior paired shells—Vesper Boat club, of Philadelphia, first. Time, 11:02.

Intermediate single sculls, second heat—H. N. Crowley, Wachusetts Boat club, first; E. F. Rivinus, Philadelphia, second. Time, 1:45¼.

Intermediate pair oared shells—Harlem Rowing club, of New York, first; Nonpareils, of New York, second; Lone Star Boat club, of New York, third. Time, 11:31.

Senior four-oared sculls—Winnipeg Rowing club, of Winnipeg, Man., first; Vesper Boat club, of Philadelphia, second. Time, 8:55¼.

Senior doubles—Bohemian club, of New York, first; New York Athletic club, second. Time, 9:34.

First heat of intermediate eight-oared race—Pennsylvania Barge club, Philadelphia, first; Fairmount Rowing association, of Philadelphia, second; Wachusett Rowing club, of Worcester, third. Time, 7:37.

TODAY'S CORONATION

Continued From First Page.

est pretext during war times could not fail to notice the different temperament shown tonight. With a few exceptions, it might well have been said of the metropolis of the empire that it was living up to the national reputation of taking its pleasures somewhat sadly.

Disagreeable Features Absent.

The absence of blatant horns and other annoying features was pleasantly atoned for by the lighting up of many buildings. The brilliancy of the illumination held the country visitors to the city so spellbound that vehicular traffic became more and more difficult as the night wore on. Until a very late hour the stand speculators did a thriving business and around those stands, occupying good locations, there were lines of people anxious to get seats at the last moment. Many of the thousands who walked through the streets exhibited unmistakable signs of an intention to sit up all night in the hope of securing a free coign of vantage from which to view tomorrow's procession.

Workmen were still busy putting the finishing touches to the abbey and its approaches, and every detail of this work was watched eagerly by the spectators. In an undramatic sort of way London has been transformed by the multitudes wishing to see any part of the ceremonies into a city of great unrest. The idea of sleep or an adequate allowance of time for rest has been quite given up by the people in the streets, and underlying this intensity of expectation there is curious nervousness among the majority lest they should awake from their shortened slumbers to find the great event once more postponed.

An Orderly Celebration.

All signs point to an orderly celebration, under doubtful weather conditions, and with public enthusiasm tempered by heartfelt relief over the passing of the shadow which so recently overcast the empire.

King Edward passed a busy day at Buckingham palace, and did not appear to the public at all. Late tonight he was reported as feeling quite strong and as looking forward to tomorrow's ceremonies without the slightest misgiving.

One of the most curious incidents of the coronation will be the appearance of the uniform of the Salvation Army in Westminster abbey. King Edward directed that a representative of the Salvation Army should be invited to the coronation, and Bramwell Booth has been appointed to attend the ceremony. A difficulty arose about the uniform he should wear, and the earl marshal, the duke of Norfolk, intimated he was not authorized to recognize the uniform of the Salvation Army. Mr. Booth thereupon wrote to King Edward requesting permission to wear the uniform of the army. This his majesty readily gave. Mr. Booth will appear in the uniform of his rank in the Salvation Army.

Personnel of the Procession.

The first section of the coronation procession to the abbey will start from Buckingham palace at 10:30 o'clock and will consist of dress carriages and pairs, containing members of the royal family, headed by trumpeters, the Royal Horse Guards band, the First Life guards and the Royal Horse guards. Then come the carriages, occupied as follows:

First, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Frederick; second, Princes Andrew and George of Greece and Princesses Victoria and Louise of Battenberg; third, Princes Maurice, Leopold and Alexander of Battenberg, Princess Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg); fourth, the Duchess of Albany, the Duchess of Argyll and the crown prince and crown princess of Roumania; fifth, Princesses Louise and Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; sixth, the Princesses Victoria Patricia and Margaret of Connaught, the Duchess of Connaught and the Grand Duke of Hesse; seventh, the Duke and Duchess of Sparta and Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia; eighth, drawn by six black horses, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess Charles of Denmark, Princess Victoria and the Duchess of Fife.

Start of the Procession.

After the foregoing will come the Prince of Wales procession, which will start from York house at 10:45. The advance guard will consist of a detachment of the Royal horse guards, followed by two carriages containing official members of the Prince and Princess of Wales household, the first troop of the Royal horse guards, the carriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the second troop of the Royal horse guards.

The king's procession will leave Buckingham palace at 11 o'clock, escorted by the Royal horse guards, the king's bargemaster and twelve watermen. The carriages will then follow:

First, Sir Acland Hood, Sidney Robert Greville and the Hon. Mary Dyke and the Hon. Sylvia Edward and maids of honor to the queen; second, Lord Knollys, the king's private secretary; Sir D. M. Probyn, keeper of the king's privy purse, and the Hon. Victor Christian Cavendish, treasurer of his majesty's household; third, Lord Colville of Culross, lord chamberlain to the queen; Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, Vice Admiral Culme-Seymour and the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, lady of the bed chamber to her majesty; fourth, Viscount Churchill, a lord-in-waiting; the Earl of Pembroke, lord steward of his majesty's household; the Dowager Countess of Lytton, lady of the bed chamber to the queen, and Duchess of Buccleuch, the mistress of the robes.

Peers as Aids.

These carriages are followed by the personal staff to the commander-in-chief, Lord Roberts, mounted; aides-de-camp to the king, consisting of ten colonels of volunteer regiments, seven colonels of yeomanry regiments and nine colonels of militia regiments. Nearly all the above aides are members of the peerage. Following them come the honorary Indian aides, including Pertab Singah and the Maharajah of Gwalior, then seventeen colonels of regiments, ten naval marine aides, Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee, Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, Gen. Lord Kitchener, the headquarters staff of the army, Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief; twenty-five of the yeoman guard, six extra equerries to the king, seven equerries-in-ordinary, an escort of colonial cavalry, an escort of Indian cavalry and an escort of the Royal Horse guards.

Then comes the state coach conveying their majesties, attended by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur of Connaught, followed by the royal standard and an escort. After these come the Duke of Buccleuch, captain general of the royal company of archers; Earl Waldegrave, captain of the yeoman of the guard, and the Duke of Portland, master of the horse, followed by the equerries-in-waiting and the royal grooms. The rear division consists of an escort of the royal horse guards and the reserve squadron of the Second life guards.

The Programme Changed.

A number of important changes in the coronation programme were announced today. The Recognition, in which the king is presented to the people by Archbishop of Canterbury as the "Undoubted King of the Realm," will be performed but once instead of four times, as given in the official programme. The Litany which, was to have followed the Recognition, will not be said; the sermon will be omitted, and the Te Deum, which was placed in the order of the service after the presenting of the Bible, will not be given at that time, but will be sung during the recess, at the close of the coronation offices, when the king visits Saint Edward's chapel.

Owing to the age of the Very Rev. George Granville Bradley, the dean of Westminster, who is eighty-one years old, the king has relieved him of the duty of placing the regalia upon the altar, and this service will be performed by Canon Duckworth, but the dean will present the crown to the archbishop for the act of coronation and will present the communion cup to the king. Canon Duckworth will lay the ampulla and spoon on the altar, place upon his majesty the colobium sindonis and the supertunica, or the close pall of cloth of gold; deliver the spurs to the great lord chamberlain, take the king's sword from the altar and hand it to his majesty, put upon the king the armilla and imperial mantle, take the orb with the cross from the altar and deliver it to the archbishop for presentation to the king and receive the orb from the king, to be laid by him upon the altar.

King Edward held an investiture at Buckingham palace this afternoon and presented orders to a number of those included in the coronation honors, among them the Order of the Garter to the Duke of Marlborough. His majesty also received Ras Nakonneh, the Abyssinian envoy, and made him a knight commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Various Illuminations.

The main thoroughfares, miles of which were gay with flags and bunting in June, are now stripped except for the illumination fixtures, which were allowed to remain in place. Cheapside, Fleet street and the Strand, all told, contain scarcely six decorated buildings. The weather outlook for tomorrow is uncertain and the weather bureau is trying hard to find an excuse for a hopeful forecast.

Westminster is the center of what little activity London displays. The chief stands in the vicinity of St. Margaret's have been redecorated and Piccadilly refurnished with crimson Venetian masts, supporting trophies and flags joined by streamers of gay bunting. The same general scheme prevails in Pall Mall. Many clubs' stands have disappeared. The private stands, recovered in crimson, are doing a fair business, prices for seats running from $10 to $50, with the cheaper classes sold out.

One of the most striking schemes of decoration is on the big building of the Automobile club in Piccadilly, the front of which is studded with 200 big acetylene motor lamps, promising a brilliant display at night.

The incandescent illumination produces the best effects of all the decorations. A remarkable feature to American eyes is the general use of gas in preference to electricity. The Bank of England, the Mansion house and many private buildings are covered with an unsightly maze of pipes with hundreds of small burners, globes and crystal devices containing the crown and the royal cipher. Westminster abbey today received the precious regalia, which was taken under a strong guard from the tower, and also a wealth of gold and silver plate from Buckingham palace, all of which was guarded tonight by a strong detachment of life guards and yeoman guards.

Arrival of the Regalia.

The arrival of the regalia from the tower at Westminster abbey made a stirring scene. A gorgeous state coach, with royal footmen in state livery, and closely hedged about with prancing troopers of the household cavalry, swung up to the abbey, and cavalcade quickly disappeared under the cloister archway. A cordon of police stretched itself suddenly across the street, shutting out the public, while the horses came to a standstill and the cavalry formed a screen. The ceremony of the transference of the regalia was superintended by Maj. Gen. Ellis, controller of the king's household, while the king's bargemaster was in attendance, as is his duty whenever the king's crown is removed from one place to another. As soon as the jewels were deposited in the Jerusalem chamber a force of yeoman mounted guard over them, while extra forces of policemen were on duty outside the abbey throughout the night.

The Gazette tonight announced that King Edward had established a new imperial service order "for the recognition of merit in the house and colonial civil services after a service of the twenty-five years or sixteen years in an unhealthful colony."

A FEW WORDS PUT FORTH ON BEHALF OF CUBA

Cuban-American League Discusses the $35,000,000 Loan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Cuban-American league has issued a statement concerning the Cuban loan, which states if the planters are to be aided, the Cuban soldiers paid and the Cuban bonds honored the help must come immediately, in order that Cuba may command future credit. The loan required, $33,000,000, it said, was not too large. Before the war Spain sold bonds based on her Cuban revenues for $600,000,000, from which liability the United States relieved Cuba.

The league suggests that Cuba authorize her banks to circulate a national currency based on their holdings of Cuban national bonds, which bonds the United States should guarantee. These bonds should be issued so that if Cuba ever became part of this country they would become solely a United States debt.

Neeley Wants His Money Back.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—C. F. Neely, who was convicted of Cuban postal frauds and afterwards granted amnesty by the Cuban congress, has applied to the attorney general to be reimbursed for the money found in his possession at the time of his arrest, amounting to $6,234.

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point of view. In the language of Mr. McKinley, 'It is criminal aggression.' In the language of Senator Spooner it will 'entail a vast burden' upon the people of the United States. In the language of Admiral Sampson it will 'greatly increase the danger of a foreign war.'

"It involves militarism, foreign entanglements, the squandering of vast sums of money on worthless possessions, to say nothing of the sacrifice of the fundamental principles of our constitution. It means nothing in the way of trade, but everything in the way of cost and danger and corruption. The Democratic party certainly contemplates no backward step, a la the Republicans on trusts."

ST. CROIX BOOM MAY BE STARTED SOON

Stillwater Loggers and Mill Men Seek to Make Arrangements to This End.

If the arrangements the loggers and mill men on the St. Croix are trying to carry out can be made successfully there is hope that the St. Croix boom may be started again within a short time. Members of the boom corporation have thus far refused to budge from their original statement that the boom must run eleven hours a day or not at all, and loggers and mill men who have logs in Nevers' dam they are anxious to get, are not very well satisfied with the arrangement. Some of them have evolved the plan of operating the boom themselves if the sanction of the boom corporation can be secured. One or two of the boom company officers are not in the city and nothing definite will be determined until their return.

B. P. Taber & Co., the Keokuk lumbermen, are now receiving a large supply of logs by rail at this point. Train loads arrived Thursday and yesterday, both trains aggregating eighty-one cars. The logs are shipped here from Virginia City, Minn., and are rafted here for shipment to Keokuk.

H. O. Sproat, of St. Paul Park, has been appointed by the Stillwater Fair association to have charge of an excursion to be given from St. Paul Park to Stillwater during the coming street fair.

WASHINGTON'S MEMORY IS REVERED IN LONDON

Ambassador Choate Unveils a Portrait of Father of His Country.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Joseph H. Choate, the American ambassador, this afternoon unveiled a portrait of Washington in Masonic regalia, in the presence of many Masons, in Free Masons' hall. The Earl of Warwick, the deputy grand master of the Free Masons of England, who presided, paid a tribute to Washington, in which he referred to the great veneration in which the first American president was held in England, and his consistent remembrance of fellow Masons during the war for American independence.

Mr. Choate read a eulogy of Washington, in which he referred to the fact that his best portrait extant is now in London in Lord Rosebery's house, the former premier thinking so much of the great American that he would not be satisfied with anything but the best picture. The speaker hoped that the memory of Washington might be cherished in England as in America to the end of time.

SENATOR CLARK BUYS THE HELENA INDEPENDENT

The Oldest Morning Paper in Montana Changes Hands.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 8.—The Helena Independent, the oldest morning paper in Montana, has been sold to United States Senator W. A. Clark. The formal transfer will take place next Tuesday.

It is understood that the purchase price was $150,000, although the report cannot be confirmed. John S. M. Neill, who sold the paper today to ex-Gov. Samuel T. Hauser, representing Senator Clark, gave a supper tonight to his old employes.

GEN. FUNSTON IS AGAIN ATTACKED BY ILLNESS

DENVER, Col., Aug. 8.—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, commander of the department of Colorado, is confined to his home by illness, having undergone an operation for fistula. His condition is not alarming and his friends expect that he will recover quickly.

It is stated that the general's present illness does not result from the attack of appendicitis, for which an operation was successfully performed.

When the Dinner Pails Belonging to the Miners, Recently Entombed at Johnstown, Were Opened, They Were Found to Contain a Piece of Dry Bread and Bologna Sausage.