The St. Paul Globe

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS.

OFFICIAL PAPER — CITY OF ST. PAUL.

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

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Northwestern—
Business—1065 Main. Editorial—78 Main.
Composing Room—1034 Main.
Mississippi Valley—
Business—1065. Editorial—78.

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

BRANCH OFFICES.

New York, 10 Spruce St., Chas. H. Eddy in Charge.
Chicago, No. 87 Washington St., The F. S. Webb Company in Charge.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

Minnesota—Showers Friday, cooler in west portion; Saturday, fair in west, showers and cooler in east portion; brisk southwest winds, shifting to west and north.

Upper Michigan—Partly cloudy Friday; probably showers at night and Saturday; brisk east winds.

Wisconsin—Showers Friday; warmer in west portion; Saturday, showers and cooler; brisk southeast winds Friday.

Iowa—Generally fair and warmer Friday; probably showers and cooler at night or Saturday.

North and South Dakota—Partly cloudy; cooler Friday; probably showers; Saturday fair; warmer in western portion.

Montana—Fair weather in west portion; Saturday fair; warmer in east and south portions.

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, 61; lowest temperature, 46; average temperature, 54; daily range, 15; barometer, 29.87; humidity, 80; precipitation, trace; 7 p. m., temperature, 58; 7 p. m., wind, southeast; weather, cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	54	54	Marquette	56	62
Battleford	44	48	Memphis	76	80
Bismarck	68	92	Medicine Hat	..44	76
Buffalo	60	66	Milwaukee	54	56
Boston	56	56	Minnedosa	68	76
Calgary	44	46	Montgomery	..74	84
Cheyenne	66	76	Montreal	50	56
Chicago	56	58	Nashville	72	80
Cincinnati	70	78	New Orleans	..80	86
Cleveland	64	70	New York	56	58
Denver	74	84	Omaha	60	64
Des Moines	..58	62	Philadelphia	..60	62
Detroit	64	66	Pittsburg	64	68
Duluth	50	50	Qu'Appelle	50	70
Edmonton	46	..	'Frisco	70	70
Galveston	82	84	St. Louis	66	66
Green Bay	...58	60	Salt Lake	52	62
Helena	46	50	S. Ste. Marie	..52	60
Huron	66	74	Washington	...68	68
Jacksonville	..70	88	Winnipeg	58	68
Kansas City	..64	66			

River Bulletin—

Stations.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	2.1	—0.1
La Crosse	10	1.7	0.0
Davenport	15	3.4	*1.0
St. Louis	30	8.2	*0.7

*Rise. —Fall.

Note—Navigation to St. Paul closed for the season; consequently river forecasts are discontinued.

*Washington time (7 p. m. 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, SEPT. 26, 1902.

The president selects a perfectly acceptable time in which to continue his Northwestern trip. The congressional elections will be long over by that time. Another installment of the tariff-trust discussion by him will probably be in order in the interval.

TESTING OUR FRIENDSHIP.

It has been repeatedly urged against the mass of the American people who gave such free expression of their sympathy with the Boers in the recent war that that sympathy was more the product of their dislike for England than of their love for liberty. This imputation, The Globe has always believed, is unfounded. The politicians of England had identified themselves with a warfare upon the political liberties of the Africander race, but they had not counted on the fearful cost at which alone their task could be accomplished. No nation, however powerful or however high in the scale of nationhood, could engage in such an undertaking without having incurred the enmity of all lovers of human liberty.

The issuance of their manifesto by the Boer leaders, from Amsterdam within the past day or two, will result in applying a test far more conclusive than any opinion can be to the question whether those who championed the Boer cause, when they had a cause, were friends of Boer liberty rather than enemies of British ascendancy. The appeal of the Boer leaders for relief is to all intents addressed to the American people. It is an appeal to their generosity. It is a test applied to them whether their friendship was, after all, any more than lip friendship.

Thirty thousand Boer families have been rendered homeless as the result of the war of the two Boer nations for their liberties. Neither in modern or ancient times has the world witnessed such heroism as that displayed by the Boer nations in that war. If a great cause, fought with sublime valor, ever appealed successfully for human admiration the Boer cause did. The victims of such a struggle ought not to find a second word necessary when addressed to their friends.

Now is the time for every Boer committee in every city, town and village in the United States to prove the worth of its friendship. The case is one which appeals to our humanity not to our love of liberty alone, nor to our hatred of England, nor to our admiration of the Boer race. We must as a people "make good."

Whatever the English nation has done or has refused to do in restoring the former Boer belligerents to their homes and enabling them to begin again the battle of life, it is not for this people to inquire. The Boers need our aid, and it should be forthcoming as generously as it was ever poured out in any cause whatever. We cannot afford any response which is not a generous one. Those thirty thousand families can be reinstated in their homes, and can be furnished with all that is necessary to set them on the pathway to future prosperity by the contributions of the American people alone without entailing a moment's hardship upon any man, woman or child who contributes to the noble object.

Now that Spain has voluntarily chosen to meet a national obligation to some of our people that was wiped out by the late war, it is permissible to say a good word for the Don. Pity there is little likelihood of any correspondingly good thing in the same direction being said in our own favor.

VAN SANT'S POSITION.

Not one word has found its way into print in any Republican paper in this state since the opening of the state campaign in support of the claim of Gov. Van Sant to re-election. Not even one reason has been assigned why the people should continue this gentleman in office. The sum of all the approaches to reasoning that have been indulged in on his behalf is that he has been elected to his present office by Republican votes, and by Republican votes he will be re-elected. There is no pretense of stating an affirmative reason why his administration should be continued. There is no such reason to be stated.

When Samuel R. Van Sant found his political fortunes waning, and became assured that he could not be renominated without trying some exceptional remedy, he decided, among other things, to call a special session of the state legislature. That legislature cost the state many thousands of dollars. It was called ostensibly for the purpose of securing action on the report of a tax commission created by the last legislature.

There was no public reason whatever why that report should have been considered before the approaching regular session of the legislature. It was sprung on the people suddenly as in the case of a great emergency. Nobody knew what that report was when the call for the extra session was issued. There was no opportunity offered, even to those familiar with the details of the great subject to be dealt with, to learn what the commission had reported. The report itself was a voluminous document, to an intelligent understanding of the contents of which days of close study was an absolute necessity. The people were not allowed to study it. The papers had not even published its contents, so that the people could become familiar with those contents. The document in its entirety would occupy too much of their space. But the legislature was convened, and the Republican members of that body started a wrangle over the report which developed into a public scandal, and which was followed by no result whatever, except the one of strengthening, in his own opinion, the political fences of him who convened it.

This is one and a chief feature of the record on which Samuel R. Van Sant goes before the people of this state. There are other features equally well entitled to the public consideration. They may be hidden from view by the progress of time. But they will be made plain. They will help to make plain, too, the demonstrable fact, that the interests of the state have suffered the gravest injury in every direction in which Van Sant has pursued a given public course. As in his legislative exploits, so in his administrative, the state has been subjected to shame and wrong, as the scandals of the state board of control will help to illustrate.

Another American lover of titles is in trouble. The Baroness Von Schaezler, formerly of the state of Iowa, has not even the small consolation left to her that she still retains her fortune, nor the Baron that he "blew" it in the usual fashion. No wonder, indeed, that a divorce became inevitable.

BOIES IS ALL RIGHT.

Ex-Gov. Boies has sounded the Democratic keynote in this election. The only remedy for the trusts under existing circumstances that is worthy of present discussion is the one of the removal of the tariff walls which protect them from foreign competition, and which are the strongest factor in enabling them to fix prices in the domestic market.

As The Globe has already declared, it is worse than useless to talk about control of these combines through a constitutional amendment or through any other proposal which the Republican party may advance. Before any such proposed remedy could be brought into practical operation they would have entrenched themselves beyond public or private interference in their position of monopolizing the markets in the necessaries of life.

During the past five years Republican politicians in control of state legislatures have been busy enacting anti-trust laws and proclaiming such performances as proof of their hostility toward the trusts. There never has been a serious attempt made in any Republican state to enforce such laws. The only effective work done against the trusts thus far through the law-making or the prosecuting officials of any state has been done in the Democratic states of the South. There, and there only, has anti-trust legislation amounted to anything whatever.

The spirit in which Gov. Boies approaches the subject is the true one. It is indispensable to success, not only for the party, in the coming elections, but in carrying on the practical movement of bringing the trusts under control. The anthracite coal combine, which he instances, is no better and no worse in its purposes than any other of the vast combinations which are now sheltered by a prohibitive tariff. Through the importation of hordes of ignorant foreigners in the past, in violation of every sound national policy, that particular combine has been able to enforce its dictates upon its employes. Ever since the early '70s the alternative of starving or working at whatever wages pleased the combine has confronted its workmen. It is no different today than it ever has been. In the existing condition of the law, and, under Republican control in state and nation alike, no force, social, political or economic, has been found adequate to deal with such remorseless combinations unless we except the force of organized labor.

The issues in this congressional campaign are already clearly made and defined. President Roosevelt has done much toward this end. He has stated the position of his party and his administration. That position is, in brief, that the tariff shall not be revised, and that the trusts shall be allowed to continue in their present policies and in possession of their present privileges until such time as an amendment of the federal constitution can be made effective.

As Mr. Bryan has declared, a great opportunity confronts the Democratic party of the nation. Under the inspiration and leadership of men like Gov. Boies, who has been prompt to show a true appreciation of the situation, a Democratic majority in the next house will be but the precursor of Democratic control in the executive and legislative branches of the general government after March, 1905.

Judging from the advice which the Republican leaders in the senate carried with them recently to Oyster Bay, those Cuban treaties will have about as easy a time as did Cuban tariff reduction in the house.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FIXED.

Over a week has elapsed since the state department issued its protest against the treatment of the Roumanian Jews. No European government has made an authoritative response to that protest, and none is likely to be made. All that has appeared thus far purporting to define the attitude of any European nation on the subject has been mere speculation. It is unlikely that any nation, Roumania alone excepted, will indicate its conviction that the United States is interfering with what does not concern it. It is equally unlikely that any such nation will offer its express ratification of the position taken by this country.

It is of moment chiefly to the unfortunate men who have been the objects of Roumanian persecution whether the parties to the Berlin treaty, or any of them, will interfere to put an end to the shameless perversion of the terms of that treaty which are involved in the treatment of the Jews by the Roumanian government. The United States as a nation has done its full duty to humanity through the issuance of its protest. It can go no further in that direction without giving warrant to the expressed conviction of European publicists and journalists that this country seeks to interfere actively in the concerns of the Old World.

It may become necessary, in pursuance of the policy of national self-protection, that this government shall take steps to preclude Roumanian Jews immigrating under the conditions objected to from finding asylums on these shores. It will be a grievous hardship upon those people if such a course is pursued. But if it should be made necessary by the inaction of the signatories to the Berlin treaty, it will necessarily follow that the subject in all its phases will then have reverted for action to those powers, and that the responsibility will have been securely placed upon them for toleration of the brutal conditions which are shown to attend the lives of the Roumanian Jews.

The scientists are now in disagreement. Svedrup, the Norwegian explorer who has just returned, is declared by one set to have done the best ever done; while by the other set he is declared to have done nothing at all. Until some ordinary mortal can be convinced that anything has been done by Svedrup or anybody else in this direction the scientists may be left to settle their differences.

The question which is troubling the official organ of the protectionists, stated in its own language, is: "Whether the Iowa idea shall be palliated and excused as an expression which really means nothing hostile to true Republicanism, or whether it shall be denounced and repudiated as the false and treacherous thing it really is." This conundrum is respectfully referred to Speaker Henderson for answer.

It has been understood all along that the Republican candidates for congress in this state are having a hard time—with a still harder to come; but until yesterday their truly lamentable plight was not known. Our 'steemed Republican morning contemporary announces, in a display headline extending clear across the top of the page: "Republican Nominees for Congress From Minnesota Worn Out, Dragged Out."

The new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has just entered Dublin on horseback. This mode of entry is slightly suggestive of the old saying about those who make a steed of the people, and ride them, booted and spurred.

The example of that man in New York who cannot be made to talk in any known language ought not to be lost on anybody. He at least is certain never to get into trouble through his tongue.

The practical opening of the trans-Pacific cable will deprive this people of at least one joy dear to the hearts of many among us—the one of paying the biggest possible price for something that we think we need.

The Booth family, of London, England, would save the feelings of the American people if their displays of soiled linen are confined to the family premises.

That Duluth suicide is only an example of one man influenced by the reading of Zola's dirty novels who sought the simplest way out.

The divorce case brought by the wife of Elliot F. Shepard does not weaken the case made against the 400 by Brother Watterson.

AT ST. PAUL Theatres

"The Wizard of Oz" continues his triumphant career at the Metropolitan opera house, and from present indications it is evident that this popular extravaganza will play to the capacity of the house at each of the remaining performances. The engagement will close with the matinee and evening performances tomorrow.

The coming of "Florodora," that most successful of all musical comedies, to the Metropolitan on Sunday evening, when it begins an engagement of one full week, should be a matter of particular interest to all lovers of this class of stage entertainment. The world-famed play was seen in this city last season. Among the stars will be Corinne, Eleanor Falk, Charles Dox, Alf. C. Wheelen, Willard Curtiss, Charles H. Bowers, Alfred Cahill, Grace Hazard and Frances Tyson.

Nothing elicited more surprise and enthusiastic praise in the playing of Sousa's band in England than the marvelously delicate accompaniment that this famous organization gave to the vocal and violin solos that diversified Mr. Sousa's concert programmes. An opportunity will be offered to judge of this praise of the Sousa band's work when the "March King" brings his famous organization here for two concerts at Auditorium, Wednesday, Oct. 1. The sale of seats will begin at the Auditorium box office Monday morning.

That "one touch of nature that makes the whole world kin," the highest development of the playwright's art, is fully exemplified in "The Night Before Christmas," the Grand's offering the current week. The play is peopled with quaint, lovable characters, peculiar to the rural districts of the Middle West, drawn true to nature and surrounded with the familiar home scenes that irresistibly carry the thoughts of the auditors back to the happy days of childhood. It has been said of this pretty production that no one can see it without being made better for it. The presenting company this season is a capable one in every respect and the many picturesque characters in the play receive adequate impersonations at their hands. The scenic effects are more elaborate than is usually marked of a production of this character and every detail of the production is most complete.

That musical comedy is the present fad in the amusement world is amply demonstrated by the many successful productions of the past and current season, not only in New York, but in all other principal cities, and that indefinite territory known in theatrical parlance as "on the road." One of the greatest artistic and financial successes of last season in this line was "Rudolph and Adolph," which will open a week's engagement at the Grand opera house Sunday night. Dan and Charles A. Mason made their initial appearance as joint stars in "Rudolph and Adolph" under the management of Broadhurst & Currie, and in one season have made a reputation which places them in the very front rank of German dialectians. The management has surrounded them this season with a splendid acting company and the prettiest and best singing chorus that could be secured. The sale of seats is now open for the entire engagement.

Masett and Mazuz again made the audience at the Star theater scream with laughter yesterday afternoon and evening in "The Brakeman and the Tramp." The attraction at this playhouse next week will be Fred Irwin's Majectics.

MANEUVERS BEGIN AT FORT RILEY IN EARNEST

Outpost Forts Formed and Are Attacked and Defended.

FORT RILEY, Kan., Sept. 25.—The preliminary drill of the regular troops in the maneuver division has been completed and the real maneuvers began today by the formation of outpost forts and army corps and the attack and defense of the same.

In this problem the forces of the maneuver division are divided. Lieut. Col. Steadman is in command of one of the armies and Col. Miner commands the other. Umpires accompanied each organization to see that the maneuver was carried out in strict accordance with the conditions under which the attacks and defenses were to be made.

CLEVELAND MAN AND WIFE SHOT WITH FATAL EFFECT

Murderer Thought to Be Man With Whom Victim Had Quarreled.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 25.—Mrs. Charles Heffner was shot to death late today and her husband was probably fatally wounded, both crimes being committed, it is alleged, by Ludwig Sedlazyk, a frequent visitor at the Heffner house.

The motive for the crimes is believed to be a quarrel over a money transaction between Heffner and Sedlazyk. Sedlazyk was seen leaving the Heffner house with a revolver in his hand and was arrested.

NEW YORK FIRE CHIEF HAS TO MEET CHARGES

Incompetency and Conversion of Public Property to Private Use.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25. — Charges against the chief of the New York fire department, Edward F. Croker, were served upon that official today. They allege, among other things, incompetency in the management of great fires; conversion of public property to private use, and conduct unbecoming an officer and prejudicial to discipline. He is directed to appear for trial next Monday.

LEGISLATIVE PROTECTION OF WORKINGMEN SOUGHT

International Congress Will Gallantly Assist the Women First.

COLOGNE, Rhenish Brussia, Sept. 25.—The international congress for legislative protection of workmen, in session here, decided today to establish an international labor bureau, to be conducted on non-political lines. The bureau will first endeavor to secure amelioration of the conditions of women workers and restriction of the use of white lead and white phosphorus in certain trades.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME COMMITTEE IN SESSION

International Code of Law the Principal Object Sought.

HAMBURG, Sept. 25.—The fifth conference of the international maritime committee opened here today. The burgomaster, Herr Moenckeberg, welcomed the delegates in behalf of the Hamburg senate, saying that the conference assembled united in the desire to obtain uniform legislation on maritime matters. He hoped that an international code of law applying to ships and shipping would be agreed upon before long.

The conference adopted a salvage treaty, the contracting parties agreeing to take steps to modify the laws of their respective countries relative to collisions in accordance therewith.

TACKLING WILD CAT INSURANCE CONCERNS

State Commissioners Seeking to Roll a Few Boulders in Their Path.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 25.—At the state insurance commissioners' convention the report of the committee on laws and legislation was presented by Hon. H. D. Appleton, of New York. The report as adopted embodied the resolution recommending legislation to the effect that all general deposits of insurance corporations held by fiscal officers of any state should be for the protection of all policy holders, excepting those held on account of foreign corporations of other countries, when they should be held for the protection of policy holders in the United States only.

The report of the committee on unauthorized insurance companies was read by J. V. Barry, of Michigan. He submitted a list of ninety-nine names of "wild cat" companies collected by the committee from the insurance department records of the various states. It was decided to call the roll of states in order that the commissioners might have the opportunity to explain the presence and operations of the questionable concerns in their respective jurisdictions. The whole mater was laid over for the day. A letter directed to the postmaster general was adopted and ordered forwarded to Washington. It requested that the postal department exclude from the mails the fraudulent matter sent by these companies as advertising or solicitation. John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance company, delivered an address.

A resolution was adopted declaring it to be the sense of the convention that the laws of the various states be amended so that all general deposits of insurance companies held by fiscal officers of any state should be held for the protection of all policy holders, excepting those held on account of the foreign corporations of other countries, when they should be held for the protection of policy holders in the United Staes alone.

DEADLOCK ON THE GERMAN TARIFF

Government and Majority of the Reichstag Not Getting Along at All.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The government and the reichstag majority have reached a deadlock on the tariff. The imperial secretary of state for the interior, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, enunciated to the reichstag tariff committee more sharply than ever before the government's determination not to accept the bill as amended at the first reading, and the committee immediately voted the meat and animal duties to the same rate as at the first reading, to which Count von Posadawski-Wehner had particularly objected.

Herr Herold, the Centrist leader, affirmed that without these duties the Centrists would not support the bill, when one by one the Agrarians of the Conservative faction and portions of the National Liberals sustained Herr Herold's position.

Count von Posadawski-Wehner made a confidential statement to the committee respecting the government's reason for rejecting the section for duties on meats and animals. These were stated to be in conflict with new commercial treaties.

Upon a deputy inquiring how much of the count's remarks were confidential the secretary replied that the government wanted to know openly that that all the federated states were opposed to the animal schedule as amended. He also dwelt upon the importance of continuing the commercial treaty policy.

REPORTER LOSES HIS LIFE IN DEFENSE OF A WOMAN

Shot by a St. Louis Man Who Was Cruel to His Wife.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 25.—Because he sought to protect Mrs. E. G. Summers, who conducts a boarding house, from the alleged cruelty of her husband, Oscar Fulgar, a reporter, was shot by the enraged husband and died while being conveyed to the city hospital. Mrs. Summers says that Fulgar interfered in her behalf. Summers is under arrest.

WOMAN SHOOTS A MAN AS BOOTH SHOT LINCOLN

Fires Through a Door of Her House and Does Not Miss.

JOPLIN, Mo., Sept. 25.—Stella Lister today shot and killed Joseph Knotter, son of a brewer of Galesburg, Ill. Knotter tried to break into the Lister house against the woman's will. She located him outside the door and shot through the panel, the shot taking effect in the young man's head, killing him instantly.

WEDDING FESTIVITY IS CHANGED TO MOURNING

Over a Hundred People Are Burned to Death in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 25.—While 400 peasants were attending a wedding celebration in a barn at Werba, near Moscow, a fire was started from a cigarette and a panic ensued. Women and children were trodden under foot. The fire spread with rapidity, and within a quarter of an hour over 100 of the wedding guests had been suffocated or burned to death and many had been seriously injured.

BOYS, MORE ESPECIALLY COLLEGE BOYS, WILL BE BOYS

California University Students Have Some Fun Which Is Costly.

BERKELEY, Cal., Sept. 25.—As a result of a riotous diversion of the students of the University of California, one of their number, Winfield Reed, of Santa Barbara, Cal., is in jail with a charge of felony confronting him and others are likely to be incarcerated for equally serious and minor offenses.

The trouble grew out of a big rally for the football team. About 500 students took possession of a local train, put out the lights, turned on the hand brakes and demolished the entire furnishings. Winfield Reed was detected in the act of putting on the air brake and was arrested. The students rushed to his rescue and a desperate fight ensued, but Reed was finally placed in jail. The boys tried to storm the place, but were repulsed. The law makes Reed's offense a felony.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN END THEIR PROTRACTED SESSION

Salaries Increased and Grand Trustees Re-elected.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 25.—The eighth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen concluded tonight.

The next biennial convention will be held in Buffalo, N. Y. George Goding, W. L. French and A. H. Hawley were declared re-elected members of the board of grand trustees. The committee on salaries reported in favor of retaining the same salaries except in the case of the grand secretary and treasurer, whose salary was materially increased, and the office employes of the grand lodge were also given an advance. The bond of the grand secretary was increased.

BARBERS MEET AT STILLWATER

State Association Elects Officers and Prepares to Ask for Legislation.

The Minnesota Barbers' association met here yesterday in annual convention. Eleven counties were represented. The afternoon was devoted to a discussion of matters pertaining to the trade. The following officers were elected: President, George Rogentin, Stillwater; vice presidents, F. W. Myer, Faribault, and D. J. Triske, Owatonna; secretary, H. V. Rice, Stillwater; treasurer, Charles Ellers, Minneapolis. A committee was appointed to secure legislation at the coming session.

A number of prominent St. Paul physicians were here on Wednesday night, and assisted in the formation of the Washington County Medical association, to which nearly all of the physicians of this county belong. The officers selected were: Dr. W. H. Pratt, president; Dr. E. O'B. Freligh, first vice president; Dr. B. J. Merrill, second vice president; Dr. J. H. Haines, secretary and treasurer.

The death of Joseph Marcotte, who had almost reached the age of 105 years, occurred Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charboreaux, near White Bear. Marcotte, who until recently was able to walk about, was born in Canada, Sept. 12, 1797, and is survived by sixteen children, many grand-children and several great grand-children. The funeral will be held from St. Mary's church at White Bear this morning, the Rev. Cunningham officiating.

The books of the secretary and treasurer of the Stillwater Fair and Carnival association will show an excellent state of affairs as soon as statements of the last fair are prepared. All bills have been audited and a small sum will remain above all claims.

Thomas W. Alexander left Wednesday night for Athol, Mass., a telegram having been received from there announcing the sudden death of his aged father.

H. L. Batchelder, of the town of Baytown, and Miss Jennie McPheters, of Houlton, Wis., were married Wednesday by Rev. W. W. Brown at the home of the bride's mother.

The Democratic candidates for office and the county committee will meet this evening to discuss the coming campaign. Washington county Democrats are preparing for an aggressive campaign, and the ticket will probably be filled out from top to bottom.

A. T. Lindholm, Democratic candidate for county auditor, who has been ill for several days, is slightly improved, but is still very weak.

HOTEL DYNAMITED IN WASHINGTON

Building Completely Wrecked and the Author of the Ruin Commits Suicide.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—The Golden Eagle hotel, at New Jersey avenue and D. street, was dynamited this morning at 4:30 o'clock by Frank McKie, one of the guests, who subsequently committed suicide. Between twenty and thirty guests were thrown from their beds by the explosion, but only the proprietor, Louis Brandt and his wife, were injured, the latter seriously. The roof of the building was blown off and the falling of wreckage crashed through to the basement, leaving the structure as if wrecked by a tornado. Every pane of glass in the building and the adjoining structures was broken.

The affair is involved in mystery. The proprietor gave a banquet last night in honor of his wife, who had just returned from Germany, and McKie was a guest. McKie had boarded at the hotel four years, and had been treated as a member of the Brandt family, which includes a daughter, Sophie, with whom McKie is said to have been in love. Brandt denies that there was any misunderstanding between the two. McKie remarked last night that he was going to wait until Sophie returned from Germany with her mother, and then was going to his old home in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Brandt and her daughter returned about 8 o'clock last night. The attempt at wholesale murder followed this morning. McKie, with a pistol in his hand, was seen by an employe of a lunch room opposite the hotel before the shots were fired. Brandt and his wife were rescued before many of the thirty guests of the establishment had reached the part of the building in which McKie's room was located. McKie, with revolver clutched in his hand, was found lying on the floor with his head in a pool of blood. A bullet hole near the right ear had caused instant death.

When the wrecked building was searched today enough dynamite was found in McKie's trunk to blow up a block of buildings. McKie was about twenty-eight years old. He was formerly of Philadelphia. He was a machinist in the navy yard here, but resigned on inheriting upwards of $20,000 four years ago. This amount he is said to have lost on the races, and his act is accredited by some to this loss.

WHAT THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS WILL DO

Addresses by Experts, Senators, Congressmen and Governors.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 25.—Preliminary arrangements for the programme of the four-day session of the national irrigation congress have just been completed.

The congress convenes Monday, Oct. 6, at 2 p. m. There will be addresses by senators, congressmen and governors. Tuesday will be devoted to a general programme and to a discussion on forestry and colonization. Tuesday evening there will be illustrated lectures on ancient irrigation and Rocky mountain scenery. Wednesday there will be a discussion of the national irrigation by leading experts and lawyers. Thursday the congress will act upon the resolution and closing exercises will be held.

CABOOSE TELESCOPED AND FOUR MEN KILLED

Passenger Runs Into a Stock Train on the Burlington Road.

PRINCETON, Ill., Sept. 25.—Four stockmen were killed and two seriously injured in a rear-end collision on the Burlington road near Malden early today. A passenger train crashed into a stock train, telescoping the caboose. The dead:

George Stewart, Winchester, Ill.; A. H. Canthers, Table Grove, Ill.; A. H. Wagner, Prairie City, Ill.; W. L. Collins, Bardolph, Ill. Seriously injured: L. B. Wisey, Maxville, Ill.; N. B. Johnson, Avon, Ill.

Cable to Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 25.—Within eighty days, it is promised, messages will pass over the Pacific cable between San Francisco and Honolulu.

Helping St. Louis Show.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25. — Secretary Hay has sent urgent instructions to all of the United States diplomatic officers abroad to do everything within their power to insure displays at the world's exposition at St. Louis from the countries to which they are accredited.

BUSY LITTLE WORMS

MEN CAREFULLY PLAN TO GET BETTER RESULTS FROM THEM

Mulberry Trees Will Flourish in Any Part of the State—The Product Always in Demand—The Profits Are Good and the Scheme Promises to Be a Success.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 25.—The Journal says that an application for a charter for the Seri-Culture and Manufacturing company, with a capital stock of $250,000 and the prospects of an increase to $1,000,000 dollars in the near future, was filed in the office of the clerk of the superior court. The company proposes to introduce and foster the cultivation of raw silk in this country and to manufacture the raw material into the finished products. The home office of the concern is to be in Atlanta and branch plants and colonies are to be established in any county in the state and later in other states throughout the South. The first, located at Tallulah, Falls, is now under way, 50,000 mulberry trees having already been planted.

The incorporators named in the charter are: Louis B. Magid, of Habersham county, Georgia, and W. R. Sweet, of Rabun county. Brown & Randolph, the attorneys filing the application for the charter, are also interested in the company. Other Atlantians are to take an interest in it in the near future, though the bulk of the capital of the company has been put up by Eastern capitalists.

Louis B. Magid, who now makes his home at Tallulah Falls, is to be the president of the company, and is the guiding spirit in its organization. Mr. Magid is a German by birth. He has studied the silk industry abroad for years and is a recognized authority. The company proposes an industrial revolution in the United States, especially in the South, which is well adapted for the silk culture.

The Starting Point.

At Tallulah Falls the company already owns 2,500 acres of land. On this 50,000 mulberry trees have already been planted. In a year or two, the trees will be ready to support the silk worms. More land is to be bought in the near future and it is all to be divided into twenty-five-acre farms. On each of these five acres are to be planted trees at once. Soon foreigners, French and Italians, masters of the industry, are to be brought over and put on the farms. Every inducement is to be offered to the farmers in the vicinity to set out trees also.

Two water powers on the place are to be developed for the generation of electricity to be used in the plant that is to be erected for the unwinding of the cocoons. A book is now being published by Mr. Magid for distribution among the farmers of the South, treating of silk culture and the possibilities for it here. Everything possible is to be done to urge the cultivation of the silk worm.

The right for every possible business in connection with the silk industry is sought in the charter filed. The company starts with its land near Tallulah Falls, on the Tallulah Falls railroad. An office will be later opened in Atlanta and when several colonies have been successfully established a central manufacturing plant is to be erected here in Atlanta.

The raising of the silk worm in the United States is an entirely new industry now, though years ago it was quite an occupation in the South. To foreign countries $75,000,000 is every year sent from the United States for the raw silk to be manufactured into the finished product here. It is the purpose of the company to awaken the country to the fact that this can be raised here.

Federal Aid Asked.

Mr. Magid is very much in earnest about the matter and has already appealed to the federal authorities. Last year, the government appropriated $10,000 for the purchase of mulberry trees in foreign countries to be brought here for distribution. This was owing to Mr. Magid's efforts. But, as he put it, the government can never establish the silk industry. The silk industry will have to be established by private people and then these people may establish a silk department of the government.

Magid gave the following instance of the possibilities of silk culture in Georgia:

"There are more than 224,000 farms in the state of Georgia, and if only one-half of the farmers would take up silk culture based on scientific methods, they could easily produce more than they today get from their cotton crops. For example, suppose that each family in the smaller half of Georgia's farmers would enter into silk culture, and only produce $50 worth, it would be a play or avocation for children, as the work is pleasant and it is interesting to watch the little worms eat the mulberry and later imprison themselves in their own builded cocoons; and in that way if only 10,000 farmers would produce the silk, it would add to the state's yearly income $5,000,000 and if the cocoons should be unreeled in the state it would nearly double the value."

The United States is said to be using more than one-half of the world's production. The company expects in time to revolutionize the silk business of the world. It will at once build up a wonderful industry in Georgia and the South.

PAYMASTER'S CLERK W. H. WARNER FOUND GUILTY

Tried on the Charge of Embezzling Funds of the Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—The secretary of the navy has received the record of the court-martial in the case of Paymaster's Clerk Walter H. Warner, who was tried on the battleship Wisconsin at Bremerton, Wash., on the charge of embezzling funds of the government in connection with the purchase of commissary supplies for the ship's company. He was found guilty and sentenced to dismissal and to imprisonment at hard labor for one year. The findings and sentence were approved by Rear Admiral Casey, commanding the Pacific station.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF SWEDISH AND FINNISH IMMIGRANTS

Swedish Baptists Decide to Establish Mission Institutes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Mission institutes for the benefit of Swedish and Finnish will soon be established in New York and Chicago, according to the plans of the Swedish Baptists of America, who are meeting here. The missions will be for the protection of friendless foreigners who come to this country.

Officers were elected as follows: President O. Bodien, Minneapolis; vice president, A. Tjernlund, St. Paul; secretaries, Rev. E. S. Lindbad, Minneapolis; M. A. Rosenlund, Chicago; Rev. P. Hallin, Des Moines; Rev J. O. Backlund, Morris, Ill.