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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1903.

THE PAVING OF SUMMIT.

There is much to be said in favor of making a driveway of Summit avenue from Dale street to the river. If the distance were made into a driveway like the roads in Como park the work could be done for a good deal less expense than if it were paved with asphalt, and the asphalt company would lose that much of a contract at some time in the future.

The desire of the residents of Summit avenue is for a driveway of gravel which will extend a distance of three miles, and connect with the park roads already constructed or projected. The residents on the avenue between Dale and Lexington have agreed to stand part of the expense of graveling the road further out, thus making the burden light on the owners of property along the extension.

It is insisted by the advocates of gravel that to pave the long expanse with asphalt would mean the confiscation of much of the property and that unless the proposition to use gravel is adopted it will be a long time before the paving is done at all.

The property owners along the avenue want the gravel road not as a matter of economy, but for the purpose of establishing a public driveway, where everyone owning a horse or automobile can enjoy himself whenever he has the time.

This much is certain: If the residents along the route to be graveled do not object, no one else should, for the establishment of a fine driveway in the city limits is second in importance only to a park, and St. Paul is not too well provided with facilities of that sort.

When the statistics of the failures of April are collected it should not be forgotten that the Republicans failed to carry several large cities at the municipal elections.

POSTOFFICE SCANDALS.

The value of publicity as a remedial and preventive agency has been demonstrated once more. This time it is the postoffice department which will be overhauled by reason of the disclosures made in the newspapers as a result of the operations of the you-can't-lose racing syndicates. They were such palpable frauds that the wonder is they could have operated as long as they did without attracting attention in higher sources. It has been developed that they had powerful friends in the service, who lulled the suspicions that might have arisen in the minds of cabinet officers and others.

When this fact became generally known there was an immediate search for the responsible ones, and now an investigation is under way, with the promise that no guilty man shall escape if the authorities can prevent it. However, it should not be forgotten that the implicated officials have powerful political friends who either shared in the proceeds or are under obligations to protect their proteges one way or another. The case of Rathbone, who looted the Cuban postal revenues and is kept out of prison by the influence of Senator Mark Hanna, is a conspicuous instance of the efficacy of a pull in politics.

There has been no great scandal in the postoffice department—except the Cuban looting—since the famous star route exposures of Grant's time. A feeling of confidence has grown up as a result of the immunity from exposure and investigation. That there have been peculations and favoritism for crooks is indicated by the exposures in the racing syndicate cases. For the good name of the country it is hoped the proposed investigation will not reveal a condition rivaling the star route affair, but for the sake of the good name of the country it is imperative that the investigation be thorough, impartial and relentless. The people should know it if there is one great department of the public service as rotten as municipal affairs in Minneapolis, St. Louis and Philadelphia.

Since the Pennell defalcation was exposed Yale men have decided to refrain from issuing certificates of character until the returns are all in.

LICENSING PEDDLERS.

In every legislative body are found many members who conceive it to be their duty to secure the regulation by law of all business affairs. They are unhappy unless they are framing, proposing and urging measures which are designed to regulate trade and commerce, in a small or large degree. These men are oblivious of the fact that public happiness and welfare are usually best promoted by allowing the traffic and industry which grow up in human society to take their natural course, that no man has an infallible judgment by which he is entitled to act as censor over marts and merchants.

Among the trivialities of attempted commercial regulation which sometimes develop into legislative iniquities are the "peddlers' license bills" of biennial recurrence.

These measures are dictated by the desire of merchants to exclude peddlers from their respective neighborhoods. They magnify the dangers to which they are, or suppose themselves to be, exposed by the competition of peddlers. Then an appeal is made to their representatives in the state legislature; and, lo, a peddlers' license bill is brought to light!

At the present session, one or more of such bills are pending. They are prohibitory. Their intent is to extinguish the peddling business. Regardless of the fact that many important industries—the sewing machine companies, for instance—are largely engaged in peddling, regardless of the fact that many thousands of persons gain a livelihood by that ocupation, these bills threaten it with annihilation.

Race prejudice, too, plays a part in the game. The majority of the country peddlers are Jews; our own Sixth ward furnishing many of the peripatetic merchants at whom this legislation is directed. It seems hard for Gentile communities to give the Jew a fair chance. In spite of derision and contempt, hard knocks and poor fare, he usually maintains his family and gains a competence by diligent pursuit of some humble calling, of which the peddlers' vocation is one of the most common. Faults he may have, but let us give the Jew credit for his social and domestic virtues. His race rarely contributes to the population of alms-house, jail or penitentiary; it preserves its mentality and does not burden the state with the care of insane persons; it fails to be represented among the tramps. A race which is, in a marked degree, sober and industrious, which imposes so few burdens upon organized society, deserves praise rather than blame, encouragement rather than hampering legislation. The world will wag on very well even though the peddler should plod along the rural highway until the end of time.

Croker has announced his determination not to visit us this year and Patti has let it be known she will. We lose money no matter which one comes.

THE JEFFERSON ANNIVERSARY.

That was a remarkable gathering in Philadelphia Monday evening when a number of men, representing all shades of political opinion, met to do honor to the memory of the author of the Declaration of Independence.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts; the Democratic governor of Virginia, former Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith and William J. Bryan made a quartette representing as widely diversified ideas in politics as in social economy and they were all present to testify their esteem for the memory of a man who was in himself the expressed idea of the highest development of Americanism. The gathering and the sentiments uttered by the speakers argue an improvement in our ideals. There should be less of partisanship in our hero worship.

There has grown out of the political contentions of the past few years a disposition to align the great ones of American history according to their personal politics. Jefferson has been as well abused by the moderns who happened to disagree with some of the principles ascribed to him as though he were the living candidate of the opposition for office.

The effect of this on the youth of the country must be pernicious. That man who served his country well, without regard to the political principles to which he held, should deserve well of his country. The author of the Declaration merits nothing else than the highest honor at the hands and in the hearts of those who profit by the fruition of his hopes and the attainment of his ideals. He was one of the great figures of the United States and deserves to be venerated without regard to politics.

The tendency to divide on political lines in setting up historical heroes is essentially American. Other peoples split in their regard for national characters because of religious differences, or on questions regarding national institutions, but party politics has no part in their varied views.

The Philadelphia gathering is at once a lesson to the moderns and a tribute to a truly great man.

We may lose sight of Theodore for a day or two, but Alice is going to visit the Vanderbilts and Archie has the measles.

THE REVOLT AGAINST HASH.

That the college girl has her uses has been demonstrated in such fashion as to confound her enemies. The co-eds of Northwestern university have risen in their might and driven hash forth from the classic shades of the Evanston institution. Even if she was not learned and more or less lovely this would justify the co-ed's existence.

Hash has been favored of women ever. Those members of the sex who were led by inclination or circumstances to preside in the boarding house kitchen have always held to it that hash was at once nourishing and toothsome. It is true that they knew nothing of bugs and their uses and could not be expected to know anything more of the composition of hash and the bacteria that inhabit it than that it was made of those things which were shapeless and tasteless and could not be again handed to the boarder in the form of joint, cold, stew or meat pie.

Not so the college girl. The constant use of hash on the table at the Northwestern must first have turned her native regard for the hash into disdain for a something with which she was unacquainted and the virtues of which could not be by her reduced to a chemical formula. Then there came to her a desire to become better acquainted with hash. That familiarity which comes from contact had bred in her contempt for the dish. Research carried on in the chemical laboratory with certain samples of hash that had been treated with formaldehyde and thereby rendered safe for handling, demonstrated that one of the samples contained eight different kind of bugs, the least pernicious of which was the bacillus giganticus. That settled it, and when the hash again appeared on the table the girls got up and announced that if the hash were not cut out of the bill of fare they would give up the sciences and take on kitchen work.

The hash was banished.

Since first she bounced onto the stage of publicity the co-ed has been well regarded of the other sex in college life, but the wayfaring man has been inclined to regard her with some degree of scorn, as one who desired to upset the present ordering of economy. On the head of the latter she now heaps coals of fire, for out of the organized revolt at Evanston there will perhaps arise a movement world wide in its ramifications and which may ultimately deliver this nation from the thralldom of hash and reform the impending calamity of the wiping out of the United States by indigestion.

Mascagni says first-class composers are doomed to failure in the United States. Well, none of them have failed so far.

Out in Montana they are clamoring for an extra session of the legislature. Nothin' doin' during the regular session.

Paris is still in the dark as to the way in which the American light brigade got control of the illuminating franchise.

There is encouragement in the fact that for two days not a gun has exploded on one of our warships.

If we pass May 1 safely all fear of a money panic this year will be gone—the Easter hat will be paid for.

Rockefeller's $1,000,000 need of a new stomach may be due to his propensity for eating up competitors.

Spring in a fur overcoat is too much like winter to be recognized at first glance.

Perhaps winter intends to make a dead heat with the Minnesota legislature.

The somberness of Lent is gone, but not that of the man who loaned.

Must Restrain Trade Excesses.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

We are upon the ascending, not the descending, scale of national development. We are a gigantic world power, irradiated by the commercial spirit and maintained by vast resources. We may modify this commercial spirit. We may restrain its excesses. We may punish its misdeeds. But we cannot kill it. Hence is it that those Democrats who think as we think behold in Republicanism merely clever opportunism, lowering in its moral tendencies; rank partyism, menacing in its selfish exactions; centralized power, more and more regardless of constitutional limitations and political restrictions, reaching out toward despotism; and, conceiving these things, they would address themselves not to the attempt to cure every ill, social and individual, that the self-styled idealist, the visionary reformer, may be able to see or may think he sees, but to relief from those impositions and the redress of those grievances which are plainly visible to the naked eye of the average man.

AT ST. PAUL THEATRES

A muscular young Russian played the piano last night at the Park Congregational church in such a fashion that his large, intelligent and vastly appreciative audience was charmed into remaining after the programme to coax for another encore. When a Russian has the interpretative gift he has it in a marked degree and the world is not slow to call it genius. This gift Ossip Gabrilowitsch possesses.

His programme was not in itself unusual last night, but he made it unusual. Yet one wonders whether Gabrilowitsch is intensely interesting because he is a gifted pianist or because he is a gifted Russian. Russia is passing through a phase that the rest of the world long ago experienced. It is questioning what long ago the rest of the world concluded to accept with indifference. And it is this unique phase of a nation's life that is being so piquantly relieved in the works of her great men. Tolstoi is revealing it in his peasant workshop; Turgenev revealed it in a book, Bashkirtseff in a journal, Repin in a picture, Paderewski in an opera. And something of it was revealed in Ossip Gabrilowitch's playing last night—the seriousness which that part of the world not Slavonic long ago discarded.

The pianist is a great tone painter. His "L'Aloutte" was not the song of any lark, it was the song of Shelley's lark; his "Begarrure" was not a medley, it was a string of opals; his Chopin nocturne, a night song that seemed to hold "all the sweetness and all the light of the high, fastidious night." But in the two sonatas he was more than a tone painter. The Schumann number was more real than a picture. It was human in its intensity, human in its dramatic appeal. The "introduzione" was dignified and impressive; the allegro full of glad life; the aria a burst of song; the scherzo filled with dancing gladness and the "finale" not a soulless crash, but a human finality.

With but three exceptions Gabrilowitsch's programme last night was made up of works by his own countrymen. These exceptions were the Schubert sonato (A major), the Schumann sonato (F sharp minor, op. II.), and Liszt's "Venezia e Napoli," tarantelle. He played those compositions of his countrymen as if he knew and understood perfectly the message they intended. They were none of them great things; those compositions of the Russian school, a caprice, "After Scarlatti," by Paderewski; a cradle song by Liapounow; a medley by Arensky, and a "lark song" by Glinka, arranged by Balakirew; but they were played with a Russian appreciation of a Russian's work.

However, it was the Chopin numbers that delighted the audience most last night, the dashing little "study" with its undercurrent of melancholy, and the exquisite nocturne. A wonderful purity of tone, beautiful shading, an absolute grasp of the composer's conception, were all revealed by a technique so adequate as to completely subordinate all mechanical effort.

Gabrilowitsch was good enough to respond to two encores last night, although the audience would have been glad to bring him back to the piano oftener than that. Many stayed to shake hands with the pianist at the conclusion of the concert. The recital was given under the auspices of the Schubert club.

"The Chaperons" is giving excellent satisfaction at the Metropolitan opera house. The company will give the last two performances at the Metropolitan today, including the usual matinee.

Fred E. Wright's company in "York State Folks," now playing at the Metropolitan, in Minneapolis, to large business, will be the attraction for the last half of the week at the Metropolitan here. The advance sale is already large and indicates good business.

James O'Neill, with a strong supporting company, will present for the first time in this city, next Sunday night, his production of "The Manxman." The cast is a large one and includes many well known stage people, including Miss May Buckley, who is Mr. O'Neill's leading woman. Miss Buckley will be remembered as having played the entire summer here two year ago. "The Manxman" is by Hall Caine, the author of "The Christian" and "The Eternal City." The sale of seats for the engagement opens tomorrow.

Miss Mary Shaw, who has not been in this city for a number of years, will play a brief engagement at the Metropolitan next week, presenting for the first time in the Northwest Ibsen's "Ghosts."

There will be a souvenir matinee at the Grand opera house this afternoon at 2:30. Every woman attending the matinee today will be presented with one of Mr. Wilson's songs. The play is "A Prince of Tatters," a new romantic drama, in which Mr. Wilson is starring and affords him many opportunities to display his acting and singing ability.

A play new to the city, but which has met with considerable success in the East, will be attraction at the Grand next week. It is entitled "The Little Church Around the Corner," and comes recommended as one of the best melodramas of the season. A feature of this play will be the elaborate scenery.

At the Star theater Robie's Knickerbockers are giving an unusually good bill. The olio is excellent in its features and the burlesque is all that could be asked by even the rather exacting patrons of this popular house. The company gives a matinee every day.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

Minnesota—Fair Wednesday; Thursday fair, with warmer in east portion; fresh east winds.

Upper Michigan—Rain or snow in east; fair in west portions Wednesday; fresh northeast winds; Thursday fair in west portion.

Wisconsin—Fair in west; rain or snow in east portion Wednesday; Thursday fair, warmer, diminishing north winds.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Wednesday; Thursday fair with warmer in east portion.

Montana—Fair Wednesday; Thursday fair in east, probably showers in west portion.

North Dakota—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

South Dakota—Fair Wednesday; warmer in extreme west portion; Thursday fair.

St. Paul—Yesterday's temperatures, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, W. E. Oliver, observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. Highest temperature, 50; lowest temperature, 34; average temperature, 42; daily range, 16; barometer, 29.98; humidity, 47; precipitation, .0; 7 p. m. temperature, 50; 7 p. m. wind, northeast; weather, partly cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	44	44	Kansas City	54	58
Battleford	48	52	Marquette	34	34
Bismarck	54	58	Milwaukee	38	40
Buffalo	44	46	Minnedosa	44	52
Boston	42	44	Montgomery	52	54
Calgary	52	54	Montreal	50	60
Cheyenne	46	50	Nashville	44	46
Chicago	38	38	New Orleans	64	68
Cincinnati	44	48	New York	44	46
Cleveland	46	48	Norfolk	52	64
Davenport	38	40	North Platte	56	58
Des Moines	46	52	Omaha	54	56
Detroit	44	44	Philadelphia	44	46
Duluth	36	42	Pittsburg	50	52
Edmonton	42	44	Qu'Appelle	54	58
Galveston	68	68	Frisco	54	54
Grand Haven	42	44	St. Louis	42	42
Green Bay	34	38	Salt Lake	62	64
Helena	58	60	Ste. Marie	44	50
Huron	52	56	Washington	48	52
Jacksonville	66	74	Winnipeg	34	48

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

River Bulletin—

	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 hrs.
St. Paul	14	8.1	*0.3
La Crosse	10	7.9	*0.1
Davenport	15	9.6	*0.4
St. Louis	30	23.8	*0.3

*Rise.

The Mississippi will rise slowly in the vicinity of St. Paul during the next 24 hours.

WHAT THE EDITORS SAY

The logical candidate of the Democracy is the man who can get the support of Grover Cleveland, Henri Watterson and W. J. Bryan. The man who can produce such a man can have anything he wants without further questions.—St. Paul Herald.

If J. P. Morgan gets the contract for the Panama canal, it is safe to say the old man will water his stock.—St. Peter Herald.

I suppose the slang, "cut it out," must have originated with a doctor, who wants to cut out about everything he sees.—Adrian Democrat.

The greatest nuisance in America is the public man who continually talks of "fighting," "readiness for war" and such like brutal stuff. A man full of such thoughts and teachings had better soak his head.—Albert Lea Standard.

The most remarkable feature of the postoffice department scandal appears to be the fact that the alleged corruption is largely the result of the influence of individual members of congress.—Little Falls Democrat.

What a saving of wrath and misplaced religion could Easter only be postponed on account of rain.—Winona Independent.

Lost: One president. Anyone finding the same and delivering him into the hands of the public press will be cannonized as the patron saint of newspaper correspondents.—Crookston Times.

The war may be over in the Philippines, but there is no cessation of the killing.—Duluth Herald.

Anyone who doubts that Senator Hanna is a great leader should observe how obediently and almost strenuously the president is shouting "Stand pat."—St. Cloud Times.

William Waldorf Astor, the English Astor, you know, has purchased a castle to which he can retire when social life in London becomes too irksome on account of differences with the royal family.—Fargo Forum and Republican.

A process of manufacturing cheap gas has been discovered. This is welcome news for the public. The salary of the legislators can now be cut down.—Winona Independent.

At any rate, Cuba has not had a revolution since her severance from Spain. Mazeppa Tribune.

It is reported that it costs $60,000 a year, or $1,500 a week, to do the White house cleaning. If cleanliness is akin to godliness the president's family ought to have wings sprouted now.—Perham Enterprise.

"It is a great deal easier to follow and mold public opinion than to create it."—Opinion of a Veteran Editor.—Jordan Independent.

Admiral Winfield Scott Schley was given a right royal reception by the people of St. Paul. And it was a welcome befitting the hero of Santiago.—Mankato Free Press.

When was the first steel pen made?—Prison Mirror.

FOR SAVING THE LIVES OF FIVE SPANISH SAILORS

Navy Department Recognizes the Merit of Brave Men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The attention of the navy department having been called by Lieutenant Commander Saunders, of the Dolphin, to the conduct of his crew and the especially gallant conduct of the chief boatswain's mate, H. A. Busch, and Seaman Dennis Carlin, in rescuing five Spanish sailors from drowning in Havana harbor in a storm on April 1, the following recommendation has been made by the bureau of navigation:

"That Chief Boatswain Mate H. A. Busch be permitted to appear for examination for acting boatswain in the United States navy, waiving the fact that he is over the age limit by eleven years. That Seaman Dennis Carlin be given permanent appointment as boatswain of the third class, he being a graduate of the petty officers' school; that all members of the steam launch and gig's crews, Chief Boatswain Mate Busch and Seaman Carlin receive commendatory letters from the department."

Employers' Responsibilities.

DENVER, Colo., April 14.—Employers who fail to explain to men who take the place of others who may be out on strike, the annoyance or violence to which they are subject, are liable for damages in case injury is done. This is the opinion of the court of appeals just handed down in the case of William Holtshaused, who, while in the employ of the Denver Gas & Electric company, was shot by striking employes of the company. He declared that he was hired without being told that there was a strike at the plant.

Pythian Knights at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 14.—A dozen supreme officers of the Knights of Pythias, among them Supreme Chancellor Tracy R. Bangs, of Grand Forks, N. D., arrived in this city today. They made the annual examination of the records of the supreme keeper of records and seals. The visitors were met by local committees and escorted to the battlefields. A banquet was given them tonight, followed by a public reception.

Neither Gains a Fall.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 14.—Harvey Parker, of Brockton, Mass., the champion welterweight wrestler of the world, and Gus Schoenlein ("Americus"), of this city, were on the mat two hours and forty-five minutes tonight, neither man gaining a fall. The match was for the championship of the world in the class, two falls in three. Throughout the battle "Americus" was on the defensive, while Parker worked hard to pin his opponent to the floor. Both men seemed strong when the referee, at 12:45, called the bout a draw.

St. Paul Exhibit There.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 14.—The tenth annual convention of the Western Drawing Teachers' association opened here tonight. There is a fine exhibition of the hand work of art by pupils of the public schools of St. Paul, and many cities of the Central and Northwest states.

Benefit to Clara Morris.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The testimonial performance for Miss Clara Morris, given by the friends and admirers of the afflicted actress at the Broadway theater today netted about $6,000. Sarah Bernhardt cabled a tribute to Miss Morris, which was read by Miss Amelia Bingham, who had charge of the testimonial.

Schaefer May Succeed Rooker.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 14.—Since the appointment of Mgr. F. Z. Rooker, secretary of the apostolic legation in Washington, D. C., to the bishopric of Nueva Caceres, in the Philippine islands, it is confidently expected in local Catholic circles that Rev. Francis S. Schaefer, a Cincinnati priest and former secretary to the papal delegate, Mgr. Falconio, will succeed to the secretaryship of the United States legation.

Men, Women and Things

The German emperor has given another incontestable evidence of his progressiveness and modern spirit in attempting to give the German verb the center of the stage and rescue it from an obscurity in which it is frequently lost altogether. It may be that Mark Twain's remarks upon the backward position of the verb have just been seen by William, and the pathos of them struck his heart, or this may be an intended reform with which his imperial mind has been busy during those days on which he was moody and abstracted. At all events he has issued a proclamation which drags the German verb back from the brink of ruin upon which it has so long stood, and put it in the position to which it is entitled, that is to say the leading part instead of forming one of the chorus. The emperor is mighty and has placed the verb where it belongs, not the mighty emperor, the verb, where it belongs has placed. This is the last cry of progress, and we cannot hope to see anything greater than this done during this century.

The Way of Woman.

A very astonished man rode up the other day in the Selby avenue car; that is, he was astonished after a request made by a woman passenger. She was a little old lady and seemed nervous, and every little while would start for the door and then return. Finally she turned to the man sitting next to her and asked him if he would go out and help her off the car. She went on to explain that the reason that she asked him was because whenever she had attempted to get off—and she had done so several times—she had backed down the steps and the conductor, supposing she was getting on, had rung the bell and had gone ahead. So she said that unless someone assisted her and held the car until she was fairly on the ground she feared she would never get off. The man listened with some amusement and at the corner helped the old lady out and then got back into the car and meditated upon the ways of women until he reached his corner. When he told his wife she didn't believe it had ever happened.

Why Pietro Fell Down.

One Pietro Mascagni has reached his native land and is having himself interviewed in regard to his impressions of this country. What a pity that Pietro has nothing to say of us that is pleasant, because he is somewhat prominent and we do not like to get the great down upon us. But he bored us and we showed it. He was treated just like anyone else when he got into difficulties just as if he wasn't anybody in particular. The trouble with us is that we are getting used to great people and used to geniuses, and can't be expected to put ourselves out unduly for Pietro, who, except for the way he wore his hair, wasn't especially interesting. He came over to play, not only his orchestra, but the American people, and things did not turn out quite as he hoped they would. San Francisco is the only place that appreciated him and to San Francisco he intends to return before many moons. Mrs. Mascagni says she did not like this country because the people blow their noses in their fingers. Where in the world could Mrs. M. have gone when she was over here?

The Two Busters.

It is strange that no one has yet remarked upon the likeness between Buster Brown and President Roosevelt. Buster Brown is a small boy who lives in the comic supplement of the Sunday New York Herald and does stunts for the benefit of the public. He is active, shows his teeth, gets everyone into awful scrapes, comes out on top himself and you never know what he is going to do next. When he has made everyone in the vicinity perfectly miserable he issues a manifesto showing how absolutely right he was from his own point of view, and the public ends by adoring him. He is so young, so boyish, so impulsive, so honest, and if he is only given time to grow up, will prove such a comfort to his parents. Those who are readers of the Herald merely live from Sunday to Sunday to see what Buster is going to do next, and exist all the week in wonder as to what remarkable feat will be accomplished by this infant prodigy. In all these things does Buster resemble the present incumbent of Yellowstone park.

The Arrival of Mr. Hyde.

Mr. James H. Hyde, of New York, is a man of many millions who proposes to enjoy himself. Having made much money he looked about him and saw that the doors of society were not closed against the worthy rich, therefore he made up his mind that there was no reason why he should not be given a front seat. But the truth is that the millionaires are becoming so common now that the line has to be drawn somewhere, and the powers that be are beginning to draw it at suddenly acquired riches. Mr. Hyde thought long and concluded that he must do something never done before if he would attract any attention from a people already slightly bored, so he bethought himself of running a coach between New York city and Lakewood in which only those could ride who could show impeachable claims to social recognition. Mr. Hyde was at once hailed as a discoverer or inventor, one is not quite sure which. At all events those desiring to obtain seats in the Hyde coach must file a paper containing an account of the family history, and just how much they have and how acquired. This, of course, makes a ride in a Hyde coach nothing short of an event; indeed, to be seen on the coach is better than a certificate of character or membership in a good club. The scramble that is now going on to ride in the aforesaid coach is greater than that seen when Buffalo Bill comes to town. Mr. Hyde has therefore arrived.

Mere Man Neglected.

The question has recently been asked why do not the Sunday supplements tell men how to be beautiful; why not, indeed? Why is it considered necessary to furnish so much advice to women upon how to become more comely, and nothing for men to become less homely? For there is no doubt that men are greatly in need of some rules for beautifying their complexions as it is the expert opinion of some one who knows that handsome men are rapidly becoming a thing of the past. Indeed, it can be truly said that homely men are the fashion, and thus vogue is given to many who would otherwise be unnoticed.

Dr. Ames, of Minneapolis, says it is extremely unlikely that he will ever run for mayor again. Something must have discouraged him. —Mab.

St. Paul, April 14, 1903.

CITY MARKET BOOTHS BRING GOOD RENTALS

Indications Point to an Increase in Revenue This Year.

In the sale of six of the closed booths at the new Jackson street market yesterday, the city realized fully one-third more than it did a year ago. For two of the booths an annual rental of $51.50 was bid and for four others $20, $15, $50 and $10 respectively.

All propositions were received in the shape of sealed bids and the competition in consequence was lively. Last year the city realized nearly $6,000 from his market on Jackson street, and this year every indication points to a marked increase.

STRIKES BLOW THAT MAY KILL GEORGE FOUNTAIN

Young Man Is the Victim of An Assault on the Street—His Companions Carry Him Home Unconscious in a Street Car—Injuries May Prove Fatal.

George Fountain is lying at his home, 174 La Fond street, in a critical condition as a result of an assault upon him yesterday at about 6 o'clock on Robert street, near Ninth. Fountain was struck a terrific blow on the back of his head and fell to the sidewalk, striking on his forehead with great force, causing concussion of the brain. The physicians summoned to attend him expressed doubts as to whether he could recover.

Fountain was rendered unconscious and did not regain his senses last night. He raved in a delirium all the evening. His face is bruised and he suffered a violent hemorrhage.

No satisfactory account of the trouble leading to the assault could be obtained last night. It is said, however, that Fountain and two companions were passing along the street when they encountered a man who had taken Fountain's place a week ago. What led up to the blow could not be learned, but it is stated that Fountain's successor was the assailant.

Fountain had been employed as a driver for a barrel factory. Remarks of the companions with Fountain led to the dispute which culminated in the assault. No arrest was made.

Two friends of Fountain took him home in a street car while he was unconscious. They carried him to the car, carried him to a seat and carried him out of the car, while he was utterly oblivious.

Dr. Fitzsimmons was summoned shortly after the boy was brought home, and after examination said that he was suffering from concussion of the brain. Dr. Roy, who was summoned later, said that he could not say for some time yet whether the boy could recover.

Fountain is seventeen years old and lives with his stepmother, Mrs. Peault.

CAN CATCH TROUT IN WISCONSIN

Speckled Beauty Season Opens In That State Today.

The trout fishing season opens in Wisconsin today and hundreds of anglers will leave St. Paul and Minneapolis tonight for the streams in Northern Wisconsin. Several of the north-bound trains last night carried parties of fishermen.

From reports gathered in the trout stream districts early fishing does not look promising this season. Many of the brooks and rivers are still frozen, and besides trout is scarce in the streams that are open.

Distribution of trout fry among the small streams of Minnesota is now actively in progress under the direction of the officers of the state game and fish commission, and just at the present time the rate of shipment is between 50,000 and 60,000 of the trout fry per day. The streams in Winona and Houston counties have already been stocked and the young fish are now being sent into Fillmore county. The fish hatchery has more trout fry this year than ever before and the total will exceed 4,800,000. The hatchery now has 200,000 eggs of the steel head trout in process of incubation, but the fry will not be ready for distribution until the latter part of June.

Employes of the commission will be sent to Tower in a few days for the purpose of collecting spawn of the pike. It is hoped to secure this year 100,000,000 pike eggs, which is the capacity of the hatchery.

BOY MISSES MOTHER AT DEPOT AND IS LOST

Isaac Greenberg, Who Arrived From Brainerd, Strays Away.

Isaac Greenberg, a boy fifteen years old, who arrived on a train yesterday at 5:30 from Brainerd, was lost in the city and no traces of him could be found, though he was searched for all night.

The boy had come to join his mother, Mrs. Greenberg, who keeps a millinery store at 80 South Robert street. He had never been in St. Paul before and Mrs. Greenberg was at the depot to meet him, but in the large crowd that filled the depot yesterday was unable to find him. Hoping the boy would be able to inquire his way to her place of business she left the depot, but there was no sign of the boy.

Alarmed for his safety she went back to the depot and inquired after him. He had brought with him two bicycles and she hoped to identify him by means of those. The depot employes had seen the boy, as had the policeman, and also the man at the fruit stand at Sibley and Third streets, but where he went after he reached Fourth street no one could tell.

ARMY NEWS.

The war department has taken official cognizance of the reported statements of Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, commander of the Department of the Colorado, in disparagement of the Filipinos and negroes as soldiers, and Secretary Root has directed that a formal inquiry be addressed to Gen. Baldwin asking whether or not he had been correctly quoted. Gen. Baldwin is fresh from the Philippines and has just assumed command of the Department of the Colorado. The remarks which he is reported to have made were that one of his reasons for liking the Filipino as a soldier was the same that gave him a preference for the negro in the same capacity—that in a fight he was not worried about his safety, as it did not make any difference whether he got killed or not.

Secretary Root delivered diplomas to thirty-four graduates of the army medical school in Washington yesterday, and after an address by Dr. R. A. Billings, U. S. A., retired, Brig. Gen. William H. Carter presented the Hoff memorial medal. The four honor graduates were First Lieutenant Harry Gilchrist, Samuel M. De Loffre, John W. Hanner and Edward M. Talbott.

Tired of Sickness, He Ends Life.

HOLSTEIN, Iowa, April 14.—Henry Schware committed suicide by hanging himself to a bedpost in his room. He had been suffering severely from asthma.