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MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1903.

THE DISINTEGRATION OF CHINA.

The federal government has been rudely awakened from its sleeping security in the permanence of the implied arrangement for the preservation of the integrity of China. The advance of Russia into Manchuria and the practical seizure of all that country within the Muscovite sphere of influence has been anticipated, and in some measure discounted, by all the diplomats of Europe. The supine indifference of our state department to the progress of affairs in this empire of the East in which we now becomes a source of real exasperation.

with whom we were allied for the purpose of preserving their rights, rather than ours, it appears, have been busy extending their spheres of influence. Now it is considered safe for the bear to show his power and it is probable that it will be found that the other nations of Europe are about ready to extend their spheres of influence, to permitted it will be chargeable only to the stupidity of on the young. those persons who have in charge our interests in China.

Conditions have so changed within the past few years that we were, nay, may even now be, in a commanding strategic position, at least so far as the control of the trade of many of the ports of China is concerned. The mandarins have been impressed with the advantages we could offer them in the way of benefits from trade. The more progressive merchants have been made to feel that much money was to be had through the establishment of closer commercial relations with this country. We are now on the eve of a great development of the Chinese trade and if we should wake up some morning and find our ships compelled to pay tribute to protective powers holding the ports that have been declared open, somebody should be made to pay the reckoning.

The allies have been keenly awake to the advanence of the mandarins to the end that their baseless claims might be recognized. They accepted as a fact, and in spite of their pretense of deprecating it, the immense advantage the United States had naturally in bidding for the trade of China and if now there is an attempt, whether it be concerted or not, to bring about the partition of China, the primal object of the foreigners will be to secure governmental control of the ports and their trade, quite as much as to seize the rich country in the interior.

be necessary to go to war at all. If there is fighting to Welsh? be done it must be between Russia on the one hand and England and Japan on the other. Out of this trouble we may save some valuable assets if we tage of the situation. The contending nations will not easily be made to let go of that which they seize with the strong hand, but much may be done by a strong outside power, jealously watching its rights. What the United States wants, and must have if the trade of China is to be developed as it promises to be, is the guarantee

The time has arrived for the United States to take a hand in the settlement of the Chinese question among the powers. If the partition of the empire is decided upon we want, and should have, the assurance of the preservation of our treaty and trade rights.

Those young persons who are prone to bid for public consideration by the wearing of red waistcoats should bear it in mind that John D. Rockefeller wears no vest at all when he is playing golf.

ASSESSING THE TAXES.

County Assessor Conley will be his own deputy for the purpose of making the assessment in the town of Rose, Ramsey county. The people of that town are to be congratulated upon the assurance that their assessment will be wisely and fairly made, and upon their deliverance from the factious political malcontents who sought to control the levying of the assessment.

There has been, in years past, altogether too much jockeying for the privilege of making the assessment in the several districts and too much of political manipulation for the control of the right to fix the values. That Assessor Conley has had the courage of his convictions in the matter of the Rosetown assessment, as well as in other matters affecting the administration of his important office cannot fail to be gratifying.

The burden of taxation is felt by those who pay because of the number of those who, by favoritism or through personal dishonesty, escape paying taxes altogether. A favorite way for the tax dodger to operate in years past has been by exerting influences to bring about the selection of a friendly district assessor. In the course of his administration of his office Assessor Conley has found it necessary to release members of his force who sought to favor their friends. The county assessor feels that the burden of taxation is felt by those who pay and he is after the tax-dodger. One of the best methods of getting the tax-dodging individual on the rolls is to see to it that he has no friends at court. And this method is being religiously followed now. If the dogs have. practice is persevered in it is within the range of human hope that the tax-dodger may become rare-at least much more rare than he is now.

In taking over the work of assessing Rosetown Assessor Conley gives the people of that town assurance that they will be justly assessed. He has no fish to fry and no debt to pay. If there be tax-dodgers in Rosetown-and where are they not?-they are in a bad way, for they will be made to settle.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE SOUTH.

They do some things so badly at the South that there is really at times some excuse for the attitude of censure maintained by our brethren of the Republican press. It may be expected that there will be a howl of protest from the section of the newspaper press referred to over the resuscitation of a negro who was legally hanged the other day in Alabama.

It appears that the man was condemned to death kinds of meat.

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE legally, and the sentence was carried out with such material as the sheriff had at hand. The gallows was an extremely primitive affair and the work was cheaply and, therefore, badly done. Some difference of opinion arose as to the length of time the man should be allowed to hang. Hitherto in that section it had been the custom to hoist the victim to a telegraph pole and let him remain there. This unfortunate, being the first to suffer death legally in those parts, was a subject for experimentation. He was cut down when he quit protesting. His friends took him away, and he came to just as they were getting ready to bury him.

Thus did nature set at naught the aims of those good people who have insisted that legal means should be used in executing criminals in the Southland. The man is legally dead. Having been duly executed on the day set he cannot be taken and hanged again. The sheriff has made return on the carrying out of the sentence of the sentence of the carrying out to the carrying out t

the court, and that is all there is to it.

It would seem that the work of those good people who have been engaged in bringing about the reform of the South in the matter of punishing its criminals has but just begun. They were duly, and very properly proud of the fact that they had brought about such a change of the Ryan hotel.

The character of Mary Logan, the wronged girl, was well cared for by Ada West, who formerly was a St. Paul girl. She is the daughter of Christian Fry, of the school board, and manager of the Ryan hotel.

The company as a whole is capable, and the play presented by it took well with the patrons of the house. of sentiment in the interior of Alabama that a black man was to be legally executed. Now it is shown them that it is not enough to put the gallows of reform into Rose Hill English Folly Company at the hands of these uncouth people. They must now take steps to give the sheriffs of Alabama lessons in the best means of hanging criminals. Else will a prejudiced Southern press rejoice over the defeat of the innovation and scoff at the reformers.

that the bicycle no longer occupies the large place it once did in our affections and plans.

THE JUVENILE COURT.

Juveniles with a criminal tendency have less chance have so large a commercial stake has been vexing and for reform after their peccadillos have been made the subjects of public and open reprobation. The disgrace Since the settlement of the Boxer troubles and the establishment of apparent peace in China the powers and a public trial has hardened more boys and made trio does excellent work.

Etta Wheeler, Cora White, Nellie and a public trial has hardened more boys and made Hill, Kitty Palmer, Ada Burnett, Flosmore criminals than anything else in the criminal-making machinery of these days. The establishment of a juvenile court and the assurances from the judges of the municipal court of this city that the Nolan law, which provides a private trial for juvenile offenders, will be carried out to the letter, is a hopeful sign of the times the practical exclusion of the United States. If this is and will do much to reduce evil effects of a public trial

In Chicago the juvenile court has become an institution of recognized value. It has been demonstrated that it | Wednesday matinee. has a tendency to soften the boy to an appreciation of the fact that the law does not hold him an outcast, but that the court and the officers of the law are interested in his reformation rather than his punishment.

Few children under the age of sixteen are so hardened as not to be amenable to the better influences of gentle treatment. It is also certain that there are few who do not regard themselves as ill-treated when they are held up to the scorn of their fellows and made to feel the degredation of being placed in the prisoner's dock. The juvenile court, which is to be conducted with such privacy as is possible in the administration of jusice, minimizes the sense of public disgrace that is so disastrous to the young. If the offender be incorrigible tages to be had from trade with the Chinese. All of the juvenile court has all the powers of the other court their diplomacy has been directed to securing the influ- to innect punishment, but if there be a chance to turn the culprit to a better idea of life that chance is to be made the most of. Consideration for the juvenile offender may, in some cases, result in reformation. Therefore the juvenile court must be a good thing even if viewed and they will be numbered and filled in the order of which they are received. narrowly on the ground of economy, for the reformation of a boy is much less expensive than the watching and maintaining of an adult criminal.

Herbert Welsh insists that Secretary Root ought to It is time for the United States to move. It will not grant Gen. Funston a hearing. What did we ever do to

THE DOWN-TOWN BALL PARK.

The baseball fan is worthy of consideration, not alone because of the noise he makes in the community, but by reason of the fact that his is a numerous family, each member holding to the sport as the one absolutely American institution that remains to us, and declaring that he will, if need be, die in defense of the game-or of free ports, and that in spite of the rapacity of the na- have the umpire killed. It is, therefore, obvious that the baseball enthusiast is a person entitled to much consideration and that his comfort is to be desired.

These things should enter into the question that is to be answered by the board of aldermen in determining whether or not the down-town hall park is to be per when the down-town hall park is to be per thea, Minn.; F. G. Seinke, Denver, Col.; A. J. McCarth, Madella; William H. Mueller, St. Peter, Minn.; R. N. Wilkinson, Fargo; W. A. Griffin, Red Wing, Minn.; H. C. Wood, M. D., whether or not the down-town ball park is to be permitted.

There are other, and more substantial matters to be considered, especially the rights and wishes of the people living and owning property in the neighborhood of the proposed park. It is obvious from the discussion that has already been had that there is a wide divergence of opinion as to the advisability of establishing a park down town. The property interests are divided by the property in the neighborhood of the derson, Brainerd; John H. Kaiser, Muscatine, Iowa; J. N. Baker, Duluth; G. Sutter, Chicago; W. H. Gilbert, Ashland, Wis.; E. B. Bradford, Mankato, Minn.; M. S. Baird, Menasha, Wis. proposed park. It is obvious from the discussion that down town. The property interests are divided; the churches are by no means at one and these differences

must be carefully weighed. But the aldermen might keep before them the fact that in baseball hundreds of busy men find the only relaxation they have during the summer months. Time is of the essence of their contract to make a living. If they are compelled to ride a long distance to see a ball game they are very likely to be deprived of their chance for ndulging in the pleasurable sensation of lifting up their voices and stimulating the circulation by giving voice to the sentiments regarding what is going on in the diamond. These men form a considerable and respectable element of the community, and they are, of

ourse, a unit for the down-town park. If the rights of the property owners can be conserved and the ordinances observed there can be no other possible objection to the down-town park. And its establishment would undoubtedly meet with the approval of that numerous class that would support the national game if it did not make too great demands on the time of the individual.

The analysis of the approval day; Tuesday showers and cooler; winds becoming east and brisk. Wisconsin—Fair Monday, warmer in west and central portions; Tuesday showers and cooler; brisk southeast winds, becoming northwest Threader.

Now comes the most dreary part of the president's trip. We will not see a cowboy or be able to eat out of "chuck" wagon for two weeks.

A St. Louis yellow dog had the temerity to bite Gen, Corbin. Wretched bad taste some of those St. Louis

The straw hat season comes an apace and fur overcoats are still seen daily.

At least winter should not have the audacity to linger in the lap of summer.

It is believed the Vanderbilt family holds the per capita marriage record.

The voice of the legislator is heard in the land explaining why he did it.

vacating the premises.

Armour is holding up wheat and also the price of all

Moving day is near and winter shows no signs of

At St. Paul ..Theaters

"Not Guilty," which was presented at the Grand last night, is one of those plays which win favor with the au-dience in the very first act. It has the

hero, the heroine, the comedian and the traditional villain, and all acquit themselves creditably.

The plot is carried out by competent actors, among whom Will D. Ingram, who plays the role of George Dalton, the villain contributes more than his the villain, contributes more than his share towards the success of the play. A. H. West, as the ex-detective, taking

with the patrons of the house.

"Not Guilty" will be at the Grand
the rest of the week.

the Star.

Rice & Barton's "Rose Hill English Folly Company" met with approval at both performances yesterday at the Star, where they opened a week's engagement. The company is large and capable. The parts are well distributed, and the humor interspersed in the burlesque and the specialties of the olio renders the show bright and entertaining. Performances which would otherwise lack interest were made enjoyable by judicious introduction of the company is agreement. The company is large and trendent to will the pomp and pageantry of monarchy have been so overshadowed as at the dedication of the international exposition to commemorate that event. One of the most impressive military spectacles of peaceful times will sweep through the metropolism. Kings, emperors and potentates send their ambassadors to swell the home-Rice & Barton's "Rose Hill English and Hughes, musicians.

Miss Kitty Palmer is a fascinating dancer, and her efforts met with ap-

plause. Dan Gracey and Ada B. Bur-nett, and Tom Nolan and Cora White, enacted amusing sketches. The Wilson sie Clair and Nellie Clemens form a galaxy of pretty and popular enter-tainers. Tom Nolan, George W. Rice, tainers. Tom Nolan, George W. Rice, T. F. Thomas, Dan Gracey and G. W. Watson, favorites with Star patrons, were well received.

Miss Mary Shaw and her excellent company played to another attentive audience at the Metropolitan opera house last night in Ibsen's "Ghosts." "Ghosts" will be the bill for the first half of the week, including the usual Wednesday matthee

Next Thursday night Tim Murphy will begin an engagement of three nights and a Saturday matinee at the Metropolitan opera house, presenting
"The Carpetbagger." The sale of seats
for Mr. Murphy's engagement will open
at the box office this morning.

Next Sunday night Miss Effie Ellsler Next Sunday hight Miss Effic Edisler will begin an engagement of four nights and Wednesday matinee at the Metropolitan, presenting for the first time in this city, "When Knighthood Was in Flower."

Richard Mansfield will play his anmual engagement at the Metropolitan May 7, 8 and 9 in a superb production "Julius Caesar." Mr. Mansfield has revived great interest in this play by giving it a magnificent production and an excellent cast. Mail orders accom-

At the Hotels

"Here's something for you to look at," said Clerk Ingalls at the Ryan last night, as he tossed over a telegram. Opening it, this is what was read: "Advise commercial travelers and tourists to avoid St. Louis latter, part of April and fore part of May on account of the dedications." of the dedication services here, which will tax the St. Louis hotel accommo-dations over much." It was signed by the Planters, Southern and other prom-inent St. Louis hotels.

Those at the Windsor from North-

western states last night were: H. Bostwick, Duluth; F. T. Larsen, Chicago; E. G. Holmes, Detroit, Minn.; J. E. Myrand and wife, Seattle; O. J. Schoculiber, Milwaukee; H. H. Dunn, Albert Lea, Minn.; F. G. Seinke, Den-Fayette, Iowa.
At the Ryan: Reid M. Koss, Mil-

waukee; G. P. Handy, Tacoma; Mrs. E. H. McHenry, Montreal, P. G.; Art McDonald, Toronto, Ont.; A. W. An-

Canadian Tolls Abolished.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 26 .- The minster of marine and fisheries has ordered the abolition of steamboat inspection fees. This will relieve the ship ping industry of about \$30,000 annually. In the budget it was announced that the canal tolls were to be abol-

TODAY'S WEATHER.

Minnesota—Fair Monday; warmer in east portion; showers and cooler at night or Tuesday, brisk southeast winds, shiftor Tuesday, brisk southeast winds, shift-ing to northwest.

Montana and North Dakota—Showers and cooler Monday; Tuesday probably fair. South Dakota—Showers and cooler Monday; Tuesday fair, cooler in central and east portions.

Upper Michigan—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday showers and cooler with oming northwest Tuesday. Iowa—Fair, warmer; Tuesday showers Iowa—Fair, warmer; Tuesday showers and cooler.
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—Baronder corrected for temperature and elevation. Highest temperature, 63; lowest temperature, 40; average temperature, 52; daily range, 23; barometer, 30.04; humidity, 55; precipitation, 0; 7 p. m. temperature, 61; 7 p. m. wind, southeast; weather, clear.
Yesterday's Temperatures—

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul). River Bulletin— Danger Gauge Change in
Line. Reading. 24 Hrs.
...14 7.3 -0.2
...10 8.0 -0.2 La Crosse Davenport St. Louis

—Fall.

The Mississippi will fall in the vicinity of St. Paul during the next twenty-four hours.

HOW THE ST. LOUIS **EXPOSITION WILL** BE DEDICATED

Full Programme of the Three Days' Exercises, April 30 and May 1 and 2 -Over 250,000 Visitors Expected - Military and Civic Ceremonies.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 26.-A salute of one hundred guns will announce to the world at noon April 30 the close of the first century of an inland empire that Napoleon sold for a song. Seldom in the official life of a great democratic nation will the pomp and pageantry

their ambassadors to swell the homejoyable by judicious introduction of comedy. This is especially true of Rice and Elmer, acrobats, and Perry by bloodless conquest, gave to the country a territory one-third the size of all Europe.

For the first time in the history of the government the entire diplomatic corps leaves the capital on a special train to travel into the heart of the nation. The presence of the president of the United States, his cabinet, congress and the supreme court, at the head of the armed column is intended to symbolize a government by the people and its achievements.

Orders have been issued by the war epartment to mobilize in the vast buildings of the exposition 4,000 regulars. The powerful monitor Arkansas is ascending the historic river, once claimed by De Soto in the name of his Spanish sovereign.

Governors of states are picking their crack militia regiments for a brave show. Ten thousand stalwart types of the volunteer of the future are burnishing their weapons for this day of

Expected Number of Visitors.

That the national government might be interpreted as stamping its approval on an enterprise that has cost it more than six millions of dollars, Maj. Gen. Henry C. Corbin will marshal the parade from its starting point in St. Louis to the palaces of the Ivory City. Estimates by the passenger departments of the twenty-nine railways converging at St. Louis indicate the attendance at the dedication of 250,000 o 300,00 visitors, mainly from points in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Three days will be crowded with incident. National day falls on April 30. The president dedicates the World's International day follows on May Addresses by the French and Spanish ambassadors and a reception to the diplomatic corps are the features.

State day, May 2, concludes the celebration. Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, of New York, and Gov. A. M. Dockery, of Missouri make addresses; a great civic procession moves over the route of the military parade and the corner

stones of state buildings are laid.

Dedication night and the evening of May 1 the Pains will monopolize the heavens. Their display of pyrotechnics, under their contract with the exposition, calls for the explosion of \$55,000 in burning powder. Leo Stevens the Stanleys, of London, the Baldwin brothers will manipulate seven mam moth gas balloons at a great altitude. where the most startling fireworks exhibition is to be given.

Several days before the dedication United States troops and state militia will begin arriving from various posts and cities to take up their quarters in the exposition buildings. Provisions for housing 20,000 have been made. The exposition pays the transportation and

President Roosevelt arrives the night preceding dedication. He has promised to speak at the choral entertainment for raising funds to build a mon ument to Gen. Franz Seigel. The president will be entertained while in the city by President Francis, of the ex-

Dedication Day.

At 10 o'clock the morning of dedication day the freedom of the city will be tendered to President Roosevelt by Mayor Rolla Wells. The military parade will be assembled under the di-rection of Grand Marshal Corbin at Grand and Lindell boulevards and be gin to march at 10:30, preceded by the president and the distinguished guests

in carriages.

The route is two miles through the finest residence sections and Forest Park to the triumphal causeway, leading from the entrance of the exposition grounds to the Liberal Arts building. A broad asphaltum way will carry the column between the finished fronts of five exposition buildings, decorated with the flags of all nations. The president will review the parade from t grand stand in the Court of Mon ments, the principal vista of the fair. Luncheon served by the exposition directorate at the administration build-

ing will regale the president and guests until 1:30 p. m., when a band concer by thirty bands announces the prelude to the dedicatory ceremonies. The doors of the Liberal Arts building admit 35,000 persons, to be seated un-der the direction of guards and ushers. A grand stand at the north side will seat 45,000 guests. A chorus of 3,000 voices, selected from the leading singing societies of St. Louis, and an aug-mented band of 200 pieces will render

the masters. Promptly at 2 o'clock the vast as-sembly will be called to order by Da-vid R. Francis, president of the exposition. Cardinal Gibbons will deliver the

Thomas H. Carter, president of the World's fair national commission, will be announced as the president of the day. A choral and band rendition of "The Heavens Proclaiming" will precede the presentation of the buildings by President Francis to the president of the United States. President Roosevelt will then make the dedication address.

Immediately at the close of the president's words the grand chorus will thunder "Unfold, Ye Portals." Former President Grover Cleveland, the orator of the occasion, will deliver a panegyrie. Bishop E. R. Hendricks, of the Methodist church, will pray. Bishop Potter, of New York, will speak the benediction. A centennial salute of 100 guns closes the programme.

At 8 o'clock the pyrotechnic display begins in front of the grand stand, near administration building. length of this production is suggested by the fifty-two numbers which it in-

Only the best types of troops will appear in the parade. United States engineers, artillery, cavalry and infantry will represent all arms of the service. The battalions will parade in every

department. Catching the spirit of this educational mobilization, the state authorities have picked only the best drilled and equipped troops for the

Iowa will send her Thirty-fourth reg-iment. Minnesota will appear with the First infantry. What the other states will decide to do before the dedication is only indicated by a general desire to share the honors in this monster demonstration to show that the nation

is on guard.
Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, of Nev York, has consented to act as marshal of the state militia on parade. Other governors will ride at the head of their troops. The United States naval con-tingent from the monitor Arkansas will be given a conspicuous place in the

Day for Diplomats.

The second day of the celebration brings into sharp notice the members of the diplomatic corps. Every government represented at Washington will have transferred its headquarters for the company the restand to part the control to th three days from the national capital to At 10:30 a. m. the second day of the

celebration the members of the matic corps, the representatives of for-eign governments to the exposition and other official guests will assemble at the St. Louis club and be conducted from that point under military escort to the Liberal Arts building. A luncheon will be served in the Administra-tion building. At noon the assembly will be called to order by Corwin H. Spençer, first vice president of the ex-position and the chairman of the com-mittee on ceremonies.

mittee on ceremonies.

Rev. Carl Swenson will pronounce the invocation. Former United States Senator John H. Thurston, member of the world's fair national commission. the world's fair national commission, will be introduced as the president of the day. David S. Francis, president of the exposition, will extend greetings to the representatives of foreign gov-ernments to the universal exposition of 1904. The French ambassador will make an address. After the "Hallelujah Chorus" from "The Messiah," the Spanish minister wil speak. Samuel J. Nicolls, of St. Louis, will deliver the benedition. A centennial salute of 100 guns concludes the programme.

The Pains have prepared the great.

The Pains have prepared the greatest exhibition of day fireworks ever shown for the afternoon of this day, following the exercises in the liberal arts. Features of the display include the productions in the state of the display include the control of the state of the display include the control of the state of the display include the control of the state reproductions in fire of the Cabildo, the building at New Orleans in which the actual transfer of the Louisiana territory was made by the agents of France to the agents of the United States; a reproduction of the first government house in St. Louis. Thou of bombs and rockets will be discharged on these nights. Portraits of the president of the United States, some of the distinguished guests and the exposition officials will be shown on the same night.

State Day the Last.

State day is the last of the trinity of exciting days of the dedication period. A great civic parade of nearly 100,000 persons will traverse the course of the military pageant. It is under the grand marshalship of E. J. Spencer and will be replete with historic interest. Expensive floats denicting the terest. Expensive floats depicting the earlier days of the Louisiana domain, Indians and trappers and other pic-tures of the life of the period are be-ing secretly prepared by the promoters. All of the commercial bodies of the city will participate. Many extravagantly decorated vehicles will be piloted in

the procession.

After this parade has been reviewed by the visiting governors of states on the exposition grandstand, the audience will be invited to assemble in the liberal arts building, where they will be called to order by William H. Thompson, treasurer of the exposition, and chairman of the grounds and building committee. Dr. William R. Harper, president of the University of Chicago, will deliver the invocation. Former United States Senator William Lindsay, of the World's Fair National Lindsay, of the World's Fair National commission, is the president of the

Gov. Dockery, of Missouri, will make an address, and Gov. Odell, of New York, is to respond. Rabbi Leon Harrison, of St. Louis, will pronounce the benediction and salute of 100 guns concludes the programme. The Pains will continue their daylight fireworks for the remainder of the day. Immediateafter the exercises in the build ing the governors of states will proceed to the sites of their state buildings on the wooded plateau. the corner stones of several of these structures will be laid.

The board and its guests will be conducted each day with military es-cort to the exposition grounds. They will not ride in the parade. The board will also give a reception some after-noon of the dedication period to the visiting ladies.

CLUB IS TRUMP OVER A SPADE

A. E. Higley Breaks Neighbor O'Malley's Nose and Gives Himself Up.

After striking Patrick J. O'Malley, and breaking his nose, in self-defense, as he says, A. E. Higley picked up O'Malley, took him into the latter's house, summoned a physician and then walked to the central police station

and surrendered himself.
Higley and O'Malley are next-door
neighbors, occupying a double house at
232 and 228 Nash street. Yesterday afternoon, towards evening, while Hig-ley was in the back yard, O'Malley came out and commenced to talk to Higley. Higley says that O'Malley bore an ill feeling against him since a bore an ill feeling against him since a year ago, when they had a family squabble. O'Malley then attacked Higley and was obliged to sign a bond.

to keep the peace.

Ever since, Higley says, on all occasions, O'Malley has shown his ill feeling

"Yesterday afternoon I was working in the back yard, picking some planks over," said Higley, "when O'Malley came out of the house and started to use abusive language to me, calling me names. I paid no attention to him, and he grew more violent. He had in his hand a spade and kept walking up and down his side of the fence. Finally he ran out the back gate and into my yard rushing towards me with the my yard, rushing towards me with the shovel uplifted. When he approached me I seized a club, and as he was about to strike with the shovel, I hit him on the nose with the club."

O'Malley was felled by the blow.

Higley says he was alarmed, as he had not intended to strike so hard. Higley then called some boys, and with their assistance serviced. O'Malley into his assistance carried O'Malley into his house. Higley then called Dr. Simin, who administered relief. Then Higley notified the policeman on the beat and

told the officer to investigate. The policeman went to the house. Later Higley took the shovel and walked down to the central police sta-tion, where he told his story and was placed under arrest. He was obliged to stay at the station over night, the bail being placed at \$100. Late in the evening it was found

that the injury to O'Malley's nose was so grave as to require an operation, and he was then removed to the city hospital, where it was discovered that he had sustained a compond fracture of the nose. The bridge is broken and the bones were exposed to view. It is thought that it will be necessary to construct an artificial bridge, and that

O'Mailey's face will be permanently lisfigured.

O'Malley is employed in the Burling-The battalions will parade in every ton coach yards and Higley is a team kind of uniform adopted by the war owner. Both have families.

REMINISCENCES OF ST. PAUL TOLD BY COV. RAMSEY

Late Governor, Upon Occasion of Fiftieth Anniversary of His Arrival in Minnesota, Relates Some Interesting Episodes of the City's Early History.

Gov. Alexander Ramsey completed fifty years' continuous residence in Minnesota May 27, 1899. When he came to Minnesota in 1849 there were 25,000 Indians in the territory under his government and the country swarmed with adventurers, fortune hunters, and that lawless elem seeks a new country and requires a firm hand to control it.

firm hand to control it.

Gov. Ramsey, in an interview published in The Globe of May 28, 1899, reviewed the development of the state that had taken place in the fifty years he had lived in Minnesota. The account published at that time follows:

"If today is May 27," he said to a reporter for The Globe, "I have been a resident of this state fifty years, first coming here May 27, 1849."

Being pressed for an interview, Gov.

Being pressed for an interview, Gov Ramsey deprecated the attack and said that there was nothing in the way of news that he could impart, and nothing which he could say that had not been said hundreds of times had not been said hundreds of times be-

"But the early territorial days of Minnesota are always subjects of interest," was urged, "particularly to those who have recently adopted this state for their home."

Only a Dozen Houses in St. Paul. "Possibly that is true," replied Gov. amsey. "The Globe has always treated me well, and although to a few personal reminiscences may be like the threshing over of old straw, if I know a thing you would like to use you are welcome to it. There were comparatively fe whouses in this place when I first came here an appointee of President Taylor as territorial governor, possibly twelve or fourteen. In point of number the Sioux Indians largely predominated. Chippewas from across the river in Wisconsin seldom came over here and when they did it. came over here, and when they did it was after Sioux scalps. The few white men were in the main old French vov agers. They were a distinct class by themselves and followed the river for a living. When the river business de-clined they went into farming in a small way. They never pursued it on an extensive scale. They were more like Indians. An Indian seldom culti-

vates more land than would make an

ordinary garden spot.
"In 1853 a band of Chippewas came
over and hid themselves near the spot
where the Merchants hotel now stands, It was then customary for the Sioux to rendezvous at this place for the pur-pose of trading and the Chippwas knew it. So they laid in ambush and when the Sioux came upon the scene the Shippewas opened fire upon them from the bluff. They certainly killed one Sioux and wounded a number of others. ers. Then the whites took a hand in the game. I made a requisition on the commander at Fort Snelling for a company of dragoons, and they fol-lowed the Chippewas across the river and punished them for their lawless invasion of Minnesota territory. They captured a number of them and had a Chippewa scalp or two when they re-turned. The dragoons followed them on a line running north of Stillwater, or rather where Stillwater now is, and overtook the Indians at the present site of Taylors Falls. This was in

"In those days caravans of ox carts used to come down from the Red river country in bands of from 200 to 400, for the purpose of trading. They brought down pelts and hides, and were sometimes three or four weeks in making the trip. They would trade their goods for groceries and such things as they wanted, and load back

Notable Foreign Visitors.

"In the early territorial days we were visited by quite a number of dis-tinguished and less prominent foreigners. They came from England, Ger-nany and France. Some of them were nunters, but many were geographical adventurers, viewing the country for geographical purposes. One of these, I remember well, was Dr. Ray, of London, the first discoverer of the remains of Sir John Franklin, the Arctic ex-

"The reason the Old Settlers take "The reason the Old Settlers take their annual dinner at the Merchants' hotel is probably this: When I first came to St. Paul I stopped at a little hotel on the spot where the Merchants' now stands. I had prepared a proclamation and read it in this house, June

"But all this," continued Gov. Ramsey, "is a portion of the history of the state, and books are full of it. But I desire to say that this is a great, grand state and the most healthful of any in the Union. I have seen some medical statistics that prove this. day I was conversing with Judge Flan-dreau and Col. Allen, and Judge Flandreau said that his son Charles had met a physician in the Hermit empire, north of Japan, who was a well in-formed gentleman and had traveled through America. Mr. Flandreau had

ORIGIN OF BLAZE PROVES A MYSTERY

Fire Starts in a Trunk Containing Costly Garments and Money.

A mysterious fire broke out last night n a trunk in the attic of a house at 474 Edmund street, occupied by P. B. McGrath. The family assembled in the rooms of the lower floor and was en-tirely unaware of a fire raging in the attic until the smell of smoke was no-

is supposed that the fire originated in the trunk, but how it could have been ignited is a mystery. The trunk was entirely burned and the attic and roof of the house were damaged. Several valuable garments were stored in the trunk, and these, with a sum of money, were destroyed.

Unusual Provocation.

"You ought to know better," said the oculist, "than to rub your eyes after handling paper money. Unless it is perfectly new it's full of germs."
"But this was a thousand dollar bill a fellow handed me to look at. I rubbed my eyes to see if I was awake," responded the patient.

The Roman Aqueducts.

The Roman aqueducts were marvels of architecture. The Ahio was forty-three miles long; the Martio forty-one, of which thirty-eight were on 7,000 arcades seventy feet high; the Claudia was forty-seven miles long; the arches 100 feet high. The Roman aqueducts brought 40,000.000 cubic feet of water daily into the city, and the various sections of the metropolis were supplied with water by 13,504 pipes.