

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

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THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1903.

THE AVAILABILITY OF FORT SNELLING.

To the Editor of The Globe: Fort Snelling and its surroundings make for the visitor to St. Paul a most attractive feature. Why is it that the city of St. Paul does not permit this historic fort and its lovely surroundings to be available to visitors?

Last Sunday afternoon myself and wife attempted to reach Fort Snelling by way of the street car. I know nothing of distances, but I should imagine that within two miles of the point of our embarkation on the car we were compelled to leave and abandon the trip by reason of the villainous conduct of both sexes occupying the car.

Monday afternoon, through the courtesy of a friend, we visited the fort and viewed its surroundings, and I will say to you, sir, that there is no place in America that affords so much gratification to the eye and inspiration to the American spirit as this same Fort Snelling, commanding as it does, the magnificent valley of the upper Mississippi.

Why is it not made possible for decent people to travel to the fort through the ordinary means of street car transportation? I do not expect a reply to this question, as I have no personal interest, but it appears to me that it would make for the interest of the city to maintain an open and decent road of approach to Fort Snelling.

The foregoing communication epitomizes public sentiment in St. Paul. There is no reason why a decent and orderly manner of conveyance should not be provided to the people of this city and strangers within our gates to Fort Snelling. It is true that the street railway company provides an acceptable method of conveyance for respectable people during the working days of the week. But it is also true that on Sunday—that particular day upon which the majority of people find leisure to look at the beauties of the upper Mississippi—it is impossible to use the ordinary method of transportation because of the indecent conduct of the rowdies who use the cars.

It might be supposed that the street railway company would afford protection to the respectable element among its patrons. If the company cannot afford this protection it is quite within the province of the city to compel the proper policing of the street cars at the expense of the company.

As a proposition at law the contentions might be maintained that the individual who pays his fare on the street car is entitled to protection from assault, even when that assault takes only the form of indecency in language and conduct.

The mere fact that the Hon. Page Morris, by courtesy of President Roosevelt federal judge, has endorsed President Roosevelt for renomination, need not under the circumstances be accepted as settling the question of the Republican presidential nomination.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF AN AUTHOR'S TRUST. The board of managers of the American Society of Authors has pledged the legal assistance of the society to all members of the London Society of Authors in return for reciprocal treatment. Under this writers reciprocity act the American author may seek the advice of an English counsel in reference to the English market and the English author may do the same in regard to the American market.

For instance, Hall Caine may cable over to this country: "Do you think your reading public is in any condition to receive another of my masterpieces?" If the counsel consulted is honest, the return cable will be a strong negative, and the reading public will breathe a sigh of relief. Or perhaps Conan Doyle will cable: "Would you advise me to restore S. Holmes to the tomb or shall I keep him busy?" And of course the counsel would not have to puzzle over the answer to that.

We do not know just what are the pet aversions of the English reading public in regard to our own literary output, but judging from the character of the historical novels that our writers have written around men and women famous in English history, we predict that the English counsel will take a firm stand against the historical novel. The longer one contemplates the benefits that must result from such a reciprocity act, the more one is astonished that the two societies did not go a step further. Why should they not form a trust that would limit the literary output to eight or ten books a year?

It is true that one author might succeed in bossing the trust and furnishing all the books himself, but the reading public, if it objected to these, would have the privilege of striking. And while the strike lasted they would have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the really good books on the library shelves, Homer, Virgil, Shakespeare, Racine, Moliere, Milton, Lamb, Dickens and the rest. There is only this danger, that in its delight over the renewal of social relations with old friends, the reading public might ignore altogether even those few new books, and the long looked for great American novel might be published without being recognized.

"Roosevelt is the idol of the Gopher state," says Page Morris. In this setting up of the golden calf, is there any implication that an heroic young president is still in the veil state?

Revolution, provides this exception. This chapter has set on foot a movement to raise sufficient funds to erect some suitable memorial to the memory of Gen. Sibley, whose name is illustrious in Minnesota's history. It is not probable that the chapter will be able to erect a statue to Gen. Sibley's memory. The memorial may take the form of a bust; it may be only a tablet. But at any rate it will be a memorial erected to the memory of a Minnesota man deserving of honor. If the example set by the women of this chapter inspires others to undertake similar work St. Paul will no longer be known as "The City Without a Statue" and in time she will live down the reproach the title has engendered.

Does the fact that the jejune Alfonso of Spain has fallen heir to \$7,500,000 take him altogether out of the matrimonial market so far as our billionaire debutantes are concerned?

SERVIA IN THE LIMELIGHT. Exit Louise of Saxony, enter Draga of Serbia. For the daughter of a drover has demonstrated by recent actions that she's entitled to hold for awhile, at least, the center of the European stage. It will be remembered that Draga once played the part of the beggar maid to the mad Alexander's King Cophetua.

But though elevated to a throne, Draga did not feel it incumbent on her to make any effort to elevate that throne. Perhaps it would have been an impossible task with King Alexander on it. Moreover, the queen, from the very beginning, had troubles enough of her own. Her court sneered at her. One maid of honor flatly refused to salute the royal digits. Other scions of European royalty laughed most impolitely in her face. The empress of all the Russias declined to allow her to enter the country home of the Rominofis. The queen who was not born to the purple might have borne up under all these afflictions had not the king himself turned against her.

Alexander's change of heart was not caused by any tardy recollection of his duty to his country. Neither did he care a rap that the queen he had selected was persona non grata to his royal European cousins. Bue she bored him, which is the unpardonable crime in the statute book of kings. Realizing this, the daughter of a drover tried a diplomatic move. She invited her pretty sister to the court to meet the king. The pretty sister succeeded beyond the queen's hope, beyond her desire. She won the battered heart of the king. Alexander is now talking about his duty to his country and a divorce.

All of which, if it does not instruct, at least amuses. It demonstrates afresh, too, that Serbia is the comic opera realm of Europe. Anything may be expected there, everything happens. But more than this, it demonstrates that there's still an occupation left for kings and queens. In the past, they made the world weep.

In these later and more enlightened times, they have been deprived of that power. If they take themselves seriously, the world forgets them. But if, by their crazy pranks, they tickle the world's fancy, it remembers them while it laughs and furnishes them with an excellent reason for being.

Judge Jamison has delivered the Minnesota delegation to Roosevelt, but there will be more significance to his action when the votes have been counted in the national convention.

HE NEEDS THE MONEY. Russell Sage will cut out the baked apple at lunch today. By a decree of the court Mr. Sage has been compelled to accept \$62,000, approximately in liquidation of his claim against the holders of lands in Otter Tail county, this state. Consequently Mr. Sage may be regarded as being in a starving condition.

When Mr. Sage was somewhat younger than he is now, before the flower of his youth had been blighted by the frosts of Wall street, and his heart seared by the chafing of fortune that was not altogether untoward, Russell went into the land business. Among other sections of the earth that he separated out for himself was a portion of Otter Tail county, this state, comprising some 30,000 acres. These lands, he sold on a contract. It is not possible for the lay mind to conceive of the legal intricacies wherewith this contract was bound about. For years lawyers have rejoiced and farmers sorrowed because of the astuteness of Uncle Russell. Court decisions he set at naught. With the apple lunch always in his eye, he has striven to procure the wherewith to purchase the fruit. And now the apple woman, who has the Sage contract, is due to be desolate and heart broken. For the result is that Uncle Russell must take a bite of his claim for the quittance of his contract.

The decision that compels Uncle Russell Sage to accept \$62,000, in lieu of his claim to the Otter Tail county lands, may cause some dismay in Wall street, but the messenger boys who have been enriched by the largesse of Uncle Russell, but there is no chance of Otter Tail county going into mourning on account of it.

The strenuous efforts of a local paper to drive the mashers out of the parks might possibly result in bringing them down town and that wouldn't help much.

GETTING AT THE ROOT OF IT. The arrest of A. W. Machen, superintendent of the free delivery system at the postoffice, on the charge of having accepted a bribe, in the placing of contracts for mail box equipment, shows that there is some disposition on the part of the administration to bend to public opinion in its view of the rottenness of the postoffice department.

There is nothing in the history of the United States government that will compare with the corruption that has infected and does now infect this department of the administrative branch of the government. It is obvious that an attempt has been made to protect those officials high in office, who are primarily responsible for the corruption that exists. All of the tremendous forces of governmental power, the partisan press, the absolute control of the ordinary channels of publicity, have been used to deodorize the postoffice department and the stench it exhales is malodorous as ever.

The prosecution that has been undertaken has been compelled by public opinion. It is possible that justice may now in some measure be done. The public, under the circumstances, may be excused for inquiring what the conditions are that obtain in those other departments of the government, which are now inclosed in the close corporation, formed by the Republican party for the benefit of its members, through "the cohesive power of public plunder."

The mere fact that three senators have taken on the job of framing another franchise bill will not be of the least use as an argument to the man who is trying to raise the wind by kifing.

In urging the selection of a candidate upon whom the party might unite, it is possible that the Hon. James K. Jones was thinking of Hon. James K. Jones?

Among other things that Thomas A. Edison Jr. lacks, as compared with his distinguished father, is the faculty for securing free advertising.

If the unduly rich want to go on incumbering the earth they had better form a union and boycott the automobile.

A Fort Snelling artilleryman is missing and the question arises, is he wanted for desertion or horse stealing?

At St. Paul Theaters

David Belasco's gorgeous production of "Du Barry" excels by far any dramatic presentation that has ever been made in this city. The lavish manner in which he has embellished the play is remarkable. Mrs. Leslie Carter in the title role has scored the greatest artistic triumph of her stage career.

Manager Dick Ferris and Stage Manager Charles Bowser are daily rehearsing the newly organized stock company, which will occupy the boards of the Metropolitan opera house during the summer. The entire company has arrived and will be busy from now until the opening, Sunday night, preparing for the opening bill, "Graustark."

All of the theater goers who have attended the Grand this week to witness "Over Niagara Falls" are loud in their praise of the piece as a melodramatic production. The consistent plot, the exciting climaxes, the elaborate scenic equipment all come in for praise.

"For Her Sake" the play which comes to the Grand next week, is a melodrama descriptive of Russian official life and the conduct of affairs in Siberian convict mines. Some of the episodes are said to be thrilling.

The High Flyers are doing a good business "Over Niagara Falls" and the vaudeville features are excellent and the burlesque is clever and well staged. The music and costumes is very good and the company is full of spirit.

What the Editors Say

In this part of the country frequent rains sometimes cause complaint, but the actual damage is very slight. The contrast is noted on reading the storm reports from Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and neighboring states. Little Falls Transcript.

The rural carriers are underpaid there is no doubt of it. Fifty dollars would hardly be enough had they no teams to feed and keep shod, and were it always sunshine and fair weather. And look at the roads here. The carriers for the last two weeks, mud until a team could hardly pull through it in places. The carrier must make his twenty-five miles a day.—Madella Messenger.

Since Gov. Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, signed that infamous law, the press of the country is united in the verdict that he is a very small bunch. For Penn.—St. Cloud Journal Press.

The governor of Pennsylvania would destroy the liberty of the American press, and yet when William Penn planned his colony of Philadelphia he did it to afford an asylum to the good oppressed of all nations. To frame a government which might be an example to show men as free and happy as they could be.—Duluth Herald.

Sheriff Forsythe, of St. Peter, is a good fellow. While taking the condemned murderer, Ed Hart, to the water he stopped over night in St. Paul and showed his charge a good time. He evidently forgot that Tanke Cleary's business. One of the officials of the office, appointed through McCleary, went out to skin Volstead for the nomination and when the office was ordered moved to Cass Lake McCleary tried to reappear up with an agreement to reward the man. Volstead kicked and kicked hard. He had a friend in that office and wanted his man moved over into Buckman's district. He insisted that the retention of McCleary's man would be adding insult to injury.

That hurt some, but the barbed iron was twisted in the breast of the new congressman when McCleary attempted to manipulate the affairs of the Marshall land office removal. Marshall is in Volstead's district and naturally enough he thought of none of McCleary's business. One of the officials of the office, appointed through McCleary, went out to skin Volstead for the nomination and when the office was ordered moved to Cass Lake McCleary tried to reappear up with an agreement to reward the man. Volstead kicked and kicked hard. He had a friend in that office and wanted his man moved over into Buckman's district. He insisted that the retention of McCleary's man would be adding insult to injury.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

Table with columns for location and weather conditions (e.g., Minnesota—Fair, warmer Thursday; Upper Michigan—Thursday and Friday; Wisconsin—Friday; North Dakota—Friday; South Dakota—Friday; 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, arranged in order of temperature and elevation. Highest temperature, 63; lowest temperature, 54; average temperature, 57; relative humidity, 78; precipitation, .24; wind, S.W. to S. by S.W. 10 to 15; wind, northwest; weather, partly cloudy.

Table with columns for location and weather conditions (e.g., Alpena, 58-78; Buffalo, 56-76; Boston, 56-76; Chicago, 56-76; Cleveland, 56-76; Detroit, 56-76; Kansas City, 58-78; Minneapolis, 56-76; New York, 56-76; Philadelphia, 56-76; St. Louis, 56-76; Washington, 56-76; Winnipeg, 56-76).

Grist of the Political Mill

Frank Eddy was in St. Paul yesterday and looked so to be almost convincing in his denial of political skimming. Eddy has either changed his uniform for political warfare or is sincere in his protestations of business engagement.

That Eddy is working this entirely unusual dress parade business all along the line of his wanderings over the state is evidenced by the hit his clothes made with Miss James McFadden, of the Duluth News-Tribune, who was commenting on Eddy's visit to the head of the lakes, says: "Congressman Eddy was looking his best, which isn't really bad at all. When he left last evening he took in his pocket a long list of new and friendly acquaintances."

Gen. Gus Widell has not whooped "Hooey, for Mac" once since the little schoolmaster left for the Pacific coast. Two months ago the Mankato soldier-politician insisted McCleary would be returned hands down. Then a lot of fellows got to telling Gen. Gus how easy it would be for him to down the non-resident congressman.

A first push is all that is needed to start the hottest kind of trouble for McCleary in the bailiwick, which he has made his own. The anti-McCleary sentiment has been growing for a long time and the little schoolmaster would have been sent to the bench long ago if George Sommerville had made a real bid for the nomination. It may be too late for Sommerville now, but there are others and some of the best men in the district are willing to work day and night to perfect an organization that will result in a change.

The trouble these men are experiencing now is not a dearth of candidates, but rather the difficulty of getting the sore boys to agree on one man. They might have more trouble finding a candidate behind the scenes. Widell than behind some of the other eligibles; but if it could be managed to give Widell a clear field he has money and friends enough to make things hum. His money is a certain quantity and one of the star adjuncts of the state central committee he should be able to get lots of the kind of assistance that really helps. The committee has helped other insurgent candidates.

Another element of strength on which the McCleary opposition may safely count will come from outside the district but will be none the less effective. McCleary dipped deep in the Seventh district fight last year and traded or bargained everything in sight for his friend, Michael J. Dowling, who fell by the wayside. After the fight was over and Volstead ready to take the saddle, he found that McCleary in his zeal had swept up all the crumbs. Not even a dinky little post-office was left.

That hurt some, but the barbed iron was twisted in the breast of the new congressman when McCleary attempted to manipulate the affairs of the Marshall land office removal. Marshall is in Volstead's district and naturally enough he thought of none of McCleary's business. One of the officials of the office, appointed through McCleary, went out to skin Volstead for the nomination and when the office was ordered moved to Cass Lake McCleary tried to reappear up with an agreement to reward the man. Volstead kicked and kicked hard. He had a friend in that office and wanted his man moved over into Buckman's district. He insisted that the retention of McCleary's man would be adding insult to injury.

Buckman had been told that McCleary's choice had not completed his term and would have to resign to permit the removal of the office. Later the new congressman from the Sixth district had been holding over for several years. Then he thought he had been jobbed. According to Washington dispatches Buckman has drawn out of the squabble by forgetting both the Marshall men and has recommended two Sixth district men. Senator J. D. Jones, of Long Prairie, an old war horse, is to be registered, and Bert Oakley, of Wright county, a rising star, is one of the cleverest young men in the Sixth district and a political general of marked ability. Last fall he delivered the goods in large chunks for Buckman and his appointment will be not only recognition of a good fighter, but of the young men of the district.—George A. Van Smith.

THEY DON'T LET THE NAME OF THE CLUB MAN LEAK OUT

Mystery Attends Dying Statement of a Coachman That Was Shot. NEW YORK, May 27.—When it became known that John Hefferman, who was slain on the lawn of the Ardley club, near Irvington Sunday night, had made a statement before he died naming a prominent member of the club as the man who had shot him, the greatest doubt was expressed by the people of Irvington and vicinity. It could not have been all said, that a man of such social position had named the slayer.

Dr. Denton had told of his asking the first physician called to attend the wounded man, the name of the person standing at the inquest: "Hefferman said to me he thought his assailant mistook him for one of the club members and killed him for the purpose of robbery." Dr. Denton had told of his asking the wounded man how he was shot and of sending him to Dobbs Ferry hospital. Coroner Russell did not ask him to reveal the name. Meanwhile the colony around Ardley is greatly excited. The police believe that if the man named by Hefferman did the shooting he was mistaken in his man—Hefferman really meant to kill someone else and seeing Hefferman dimly in the dark with a woman on the porch, took him for the man he may have suspected. Maximilian H. Sand, by whom Hefferman was employed as coachman, is quoted as saying: "The coachman could not have been himself when he made the accusation. He was dying and could not be expected to speak calmly or even correctly."

ARMY MEN.

Major E. B. Kirk, retired army officer, is dead at his home at Toledo, Ohio. He served throughout the Civil war and has a brilliant record in the regular army. After the war he entered actively into civil life and was president of the city council until the first part of this month.

STRIKE SYMPATHIZERS HISS AND THROW STONES. Union Pacific Night Watchman Is Seriously Injured. KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 27.—George Becker, the night watchman of the Union Pacific railway shops at Kansas City, Mo., was seriously wounded while attempting to disperse idlers who had gathered in front of the shops. He was struck by a stone and fell. The assailants escaped. The strikers disclaim responsibility.

SHIPBUILDERS REORGANIZING

United States Company to Take the Name of Bethlehem.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The plan for the reorganization of the United States Shipbuilding company was made public tonight. It has been prepared and will be carried out by a committee consisting of George E. Sheldon, chairman; Charles S. Fairchild, president of the New York Security and Trust company; John E. Borne, president of the Colonial Trust company; Max Pam and Charles W. Wetmore, president of the North American company. The securities affected by the reorganization are to be deposited with the City Trust company, of New York.

The plan provides for the organization of a company with the title of the Bethlehem Steel and Shipbuilding company. The properties to be taken over are: Union Iron works, San Francisco; Bath Iron works, limited, Bath, Me.; Hyde Windlass company, Bath, Me.; Crescent Ship Yard company, Elizabethport, N. J.; Canada Manufacturing company, Carteret, N. J.; Samuel L. Moore & Sons company, Elizabethport, N. J.; Eastern Shipbuilding company, New London, Conn.; Harlan & Hollingsworth company, Wilmington, Del.; also all of the capital stock (except directors' qualification shares) of the Bethlehem Steel company, owning the Bethlehem Steel works, and property in the boroughs of South Bethlehem and Northampton Heights.

Details of the financial arrangements with all these companies are announced. The total capitalization of the new company will be \$43,000,000 and its fixed charges will be \$17,550 for interests on the underlying bonds of the Bethlehem Iron and the Bethlehem Steel companies, and \$600,000 on the first mortgage bonds of the new company, a total of \$17,150. To this should be added after the first five years \$250,000 per annum for the sinking fund to retire the new first mortgage bonds. It is proposed to create a voting trust for seven years. The initial voting trustees will be Charles M. Schwab, George R. Sheldon, Max Pam, Charles W. Wetmore and James H. Reed, of Pittsburgh.

HANGS BY HIS HEEL OVER MINING SHAFT

Gallagher Is Rescued and Then Narrowly Escapes Bleeding to Death.

SPECIAL TO THE GLOBE. BUTTE, Mont., May 27.—Suspended by the heel of one of his shoes half way down a 1,600-foot mine shaft, Martin Gallagher, a miner, hung for ten minutes today. Not a muscle did he dare to move, fearing that the slightest exertion might loosen the heel from the spike on which he had caught and send him to the bottom of the shaft.

Calmly, and with a voice that trembled not a particle, the man called to his companions at the bottom to rescue him. He directed that the cage be run slowly so that he could get on it when it approached. This was done, and Gallagher was carried to the top to safety. He had been looking into the shaft when he slipped and fell. As he descended, head first, one of his feet struck the side of the planked shaft. A huge spike protruded in one place, and in this the heel of one of his shoes caught. In falling he cut his head and brought to the surface he was in danger of bleeding to death. Michael Spargo, a miner, who had been cut in the same place on the head a few days before, knew how to stop the flow of blood, and it was due to his prompt action that the life of Gallagher was saved for the second time.

WADE SAID TO HAVE ANNEXED A RAKE-OFF

Charged With Perjury in Connection With a Colorado Springs Deal. COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., May 27.—E. E. Wade, who promoted the deal whereby the city of Colorado Springs purchased the Seven Lakes water district for \$89,000, was arrested today on an indictment charging perjury. It is alleged that Wade testified before the grand jury that he paid \$61,000 to the owners of the property and received an \$8,000 commission for himself, whereas in reality the owners received only \$49,000. Wade was released on \$500 bond.

THESE ARE BELIEVERS IN AVOIDANCE OF WAR

Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration Opens. LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., May 27.—The Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration began today. The topic of the first session was the present outlook of arbitration. The opening address was made by John W. Foster, former secretary of state.

The following officers were elected: President, John W. Foster; secretaries, Clifton Rogers Woodruff and H. C. Phillips; treasurer, Alexander H. C. Crosby; chairman of business committee, John Crosby Brown; chairman of finance committee, John E. Garrett; chairman of publication committee, Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood. Dr. Trueblood gave a review of the year's progress in arbitration.

DOCTORED WHISKEY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 27.—United States Collector of Internal Revenue West has ordered the stock of the Gold Springs Distilling company, a wholesale liquor firm, seized today on the charge of doctoring whiskey after the government mark had been placed on the package.

KANSAS MUST IMPORT 25,000 HARVEST HANDS

No Idle Men in the State That Can Be Utilized. TOPEKA, Kan., May 27.—State Employment Agent T. B. Gerow says Kansas will need at least 25,000 men and 4,000 teams for the wheat harvest. His estimates are made from reports received from every township in the state. There are no idle men in Kansas, so it will be necessary to import harvest hands.

RANK OF KNIGHT IS EXEMPLIFIED IN DETAIL

Pythians Begin Series of Conventions With District Gathering in St. Paul Attended by Fully 600—Rathbone Sisters Give Reception to Visiting Brethren.

More than 600 Knights of Pythias gathered at Elks' hall last night to participate in the first of a series of district conventions to be held throughout the entire state during the next few weeks. The feature of the convention was the conferring of the rank of knight, which was exemplified in the most elaborate manner ever attempted in the state. There was but one candidate, but the work was so well planned that many innovations. There was a decided departure from the stereotyped method without departing from the ritual. The large testifies who conferred the rank work was in charge of Chancellor Commander John F. Hilscher, of St. Paul, who was ably assisted by some of the most prominent knights in this part of the state.

The convention last night embraced the lodges of the Twenty-first district, in which are included the lodges of St. Paul, Stillwater, North St. Paul, St. Paul Park and Fort Snelling. Many resolutions were presented from all of the lodges in the district, the large crowd present taxing the hall to its capacity.

MUSICALS FOLLOW.

Following the secret work an open meeting was held, at which a number of speeches were made and a splendid musical entertainment carried out. The principal address of the evening was made by Dr. Charles Griswold, of North St. Paul. A banquet was also tendered the visiting members, and it was a late hour when the Knights took their departure. Among some of the prominent Pythians present were Supreme Representative Arthur J. Stobber, formerly of St. Paul, but now residing at Grand Chancellor John F. Hilscher, Past Grand Chancellor Daniel H. Hickey, Judge Grier M. Orr, P. G. K. R. S. George L. Hall, of Moorhead, P. G. P. Grand Chancellor James Robinson, of Minneapolis; Judge F. T. Wilson, C. C. of St. Paul; John Gardner, P. G. C. of Michigan, now of Minneapolis; Thomas H. Hines, P. G. C. of Minneapolis, No. 1; F. W. Cook, C. C. of St. Paul Park, and many others. The work last night was in charge of Carroll S. Bartram, S. D. G. C., who received much praise for the successful manner in which the convention was handled.

RATHBONE SISTERS RECEIVE.

The Rathbone Sisters held a reception yesterday afternoon at Elks' hall for visiting members of the lodge and the Knights of Pythias, who were holding their annual convention yesterday in St. Paul. The hall was draped with flags, and the band of the K. P. played during the reception, which were from 3 until 6 o'clock. At 5:30 a supper was served in the banquet hall. Mrs. James Robertson, of Minneapolis, wife of the grand chancellor, and Mrs. Olive Gilmore, grand chief of the Knights of Pythias, were guests of honor. Among those receiving were Carroll S. Bartram, Frank J. Carpenter, F. J. G. McBride, Judge Grier M. Orr, Albert G. Johnson, and many others. The Stillwater lodge, which has about fifty knights and a number of women, arrived in the city about 5:30. There were also a number of Minneapolis and St. Paul people present.

In the evening the St. Paul Rathbone Sisters gave a chuchre party in the hall, in the Bowly block, for the ladies. Cards were played at about fifteen tables, and an informal program was given during the evening. Among those appearing on the programme was Miss Willa Bordwell, who played a piano solo.

MUSICAL FARCE AT THE STAR.

"The Invaders," a musical farce carrying thirty-two people and a load of scenery, will be next week's attraction at the Star theater. The production comes intact from a six months' run at the La Salle theater, Chicago, at advanced prices. The engagement of "The Invaders" is an experiment, and if the patrons of the Star take to musical farce without vaudeville, several other high class attractions of a similar character will be booked at the Star.

MONTANA CATTLEMEN RAID SHEEPMEN

One of the Periodical Wars Sets In and Manslaughter Is Threatened. Special to The Globe. BUTTE, Mont., May 27.—War between the cattlemen and sheep men of Montana has begun, and a reign of terror in certain localities is predicted. Since the advent of the sheep men in Madison county, the cattlemen have been forced back and back, through the loss of ranges, incident to the close cropping by the sheep, until they have practically been driven to the wall.

Minor outrages of various kinds have been of frequent occurrence, but the climax came last night, when a raid was made by the cattlemen on the sheep ranch of Thomas Haw, near Dillen, and all the buildings, implements and wagons destroyed. The men in charge of sheep were in the hills, trying to collect their flocks, when, under cover of darkness, the raiders dropped down on the ranch.

A warning, posted on a board, in blood-red letters, was left by the cattlemen, intimating that the next time the sheep men and all of the sheep would be slain. The sheep men armed themselves and started out on the trail of the raiders, but lost it.

"One Wife Too Many," exclaimed Mrs. Wedery, as she glanced at the headlines of her husband's paper. "I suppose that is an account of the doings of some bigamist." "Not necessarily, my dear," replied her husband, "without daring to look up.—Chicago News.