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SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1903.

EXIT GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Hon. Grover Cleveland, who divides with no man the distinction of being an ex-president of the United States, has wisely declined to permit the use of his name in connection with the nomination to be made next year of a candidate for the place of chief executive.

It might have been expected of Mr. Cleveland that he would formally declare his desire to remain in private life. He is essentially a level-headed man. His administration of the high office he filled for eight years demonstrated beyond anything else the fact that he had most excellent good sense of the serviceable sort, and in electing to remain without the field of active and personal politics he has again justified the opinion that men have held of his wisdom.

Grover Cleveland could gain nothing in the way of honors by a third election to the presidency. He occupies a singular place in the esteem of this country. When men divest themselves of party prejudices they point to the ex-president as a man who retained the respect of his fellow citizens after standing for eight years in the light that beats about a throne. There was nothing spectacular about Mr. Cleveland's two administrations. He did not seek the bubble reputation at the mountain lion's mouth. He made no great noise in attempting to readjust social conditions that are arbitrarily fixed by the passions of men. He did not concern himself over much with other people's business. He strove for a business administration. In retirement he remains the most prominent living American—a place that might be coveted by any man to satisfy all human ambitions.

Mr. Cleveland is in the enjoyment of perfect physical and mental health. He has the time and leisure to enjoy the otium cum dignitate that is vouchsafed him. There is no reason why he should leave the life he enjoys for the hurly-burly of the public stage. Whatever ambitions he may have had have been amply satisfied and nothing in all his sensible life does so much justice to his intelligence as this putting aside of a prize of further honor, to the end that he may spend the evening of his days in the refined and serene contentment that a man finds who has done his duty by his fellow man according to his lights.

The 1903 mosquito has the 1903 sea serpent beaten to a standstill. In New Jersey a swarm of mosquitoes held up a street car; in Louisiana, another swarm attacked a party of surveyors with the ferocity of wild beasts, forcing the men to flee for their lives.

THE JOURNEY OF LIBERTY BELL.

Famous old Liberty bell took a journey the other day. It traveled from its home in Philadelphia to Boston in order that it might be present at the Bunker Hill anniversary celebration held in the latter city. All along the route the old bell received an ovation. Princeton, Elizabeth, Newark, Jersey City—at each of these places school children and men and women were at the train to catch a glimpse of the Revolutionary relic. They sang patriotic songs as they grouped themselves about it and filled the coach in which it rested with flowers and flags.

And then the train reached New York. There was the usual hurrying crowd in the big station. Some of these stared curiously at the flag-decked coach. Two paused to ask what it meant. But the majority hurried on without even seeing it. No deputation of school children greeted it with songs, no delegation of citizens was present to pay it the tribute of respect. But it was not ignorance of its presence in the city that caused the disrespect. New York had been notified that the Liberty bell would pass through the city. It was hinted to her that a celebration of some sort would not be inappropriate.

But Gotham was busy. She had something more important to think of than the honoring of the bell that was the first to proclaim liberty to the thirteen colonies of the New World. The fact that the corn market was being cornered was more important to her than the presence in her city of the most precious historic relic of the nation. So she let it pass without the tribute of even an interested glance.

It is one hundred and twenty-seven years since the bell sounded the glad news of freedom from Independence hall in Philadelphia. Its voice is dumb now. Those words in the inscription written on it, "Proclaim liberty to all the world," sound like a mockery. But, after all, the words are not a mockery. Voiceless though it is, old Liberty bell can still proclaim liberty to all the world for what its voice once roused—the spirit of freedom—still lives and the voiceless bell can summon it. While the callousness of New York may incline one to think that it is a rather poor sort of spirit, the patriotic welcome tendered the bill by Princeton, Elizabeth, Newark, Jersey City and other places is reassuring.

That Brainerd man who committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, shooting part of his head off with a shotgun and drowning himself in a lake, evidently desired to make assurance doubly sure.

A DESERT STRIP.

Uncle Sam threw open to settlers last Monday a very big slice of his reserved territory, but the announcement of the opening was accompanied by no "come early and avoid the rush" warning, for the land is practically desert land. It comprises a million acres which stretch from the Colorado to the Mojave river in Bernardino county, Southern California. A writer describing it says: "There is a great deal of talk about making the desert blossom as the rose. Some deserts blossom, but not this one. Nobody will ever do more for it than Mother Nature has done. The only blooming that Mother Nature has brought about there is that its freckled bosom blossoms with large alkali pustules or pimples, punctuated with sage brush and cactus. This sums up the flora of the new promised land. The fauna includes jack rabbits, horned toads, lizards, Gila monsters and venomous snakes."

One of the tragedies that blot the history of the West is that ignorant settlers have not infrequently taken advantage of an opportunity to get a piece of land cheap and with little or no capital have journeyed to some forlorn place like this strip in the hope of obtaining a living from its unproductive soil. The bones of many of these are bleaching now on the alkali plains of the West. For if they raised enough to support, the loneliness killed them. It is a question whether the United States will ever succeed in reclaiming those Western desert spots. There is hardly a state in the far West that is not so disfigured. Southern California has three such plague spots, including this Colorado desert which has just been thrown open.

Irrigation has transformed the arid lands of the West into veritable garden spots, but the ugly deserts remain. Undoubtedly, when the country is many years older and when there is a serious demand for new land, capital will turn its attention to these barren strips. Plenty of money and a well thought out system of irrigation may accomplish then what it were folly now for a few settlers to attempt.

A Minneapolis man sold his children's shoes for whisky. Of course it is better to barter soles than souls, but the man who does not hesitate at the former, will hardly hesitate at the latter when the price of a drink of whisky is concerned.

THE SINCERITY OF NATIONS.

Russia has ordered her court to go into mourning for a period of twenty-four days out of respect to the memory of King Alexander and Queen Draga. When it is considered that Russia was the first nation to extend a welcoming hand to the new king of Servia, Peter Kara Georgevitch, who, it is strongly suspected, had more than a little to do with the assassination of the late king and queen, the hypocritical grief of the big nation seems ridiculous. Russia has made no demand that the regicides be punished. Indeed, her silence gives a tacit consent to their promotion.

Undoubtedly her only purpose in assuming the trappings of woe for the murdered king and queen of Servia is to show to her subjects and the world at large that what they represented, autocratic power, she respects. It does not concern her that Alexander and Draga were assassinated. It does concern her that there were people who held in so little respect that monarchial principle they represented that they dared to strike both down. It is the principle, not the individual, that is mourned.

In the concert of the nations Russia endeavors always to sing in harmony. Not that she cares a whit for harmony per se, but she realizes the value of appearances. She may be robbing the tenor's pockets or pilfering the soprano's handkerchief or appropriating the baritone's watch or making a collection of the personal belongings of the chorus but always her voice is smooth, her pitch correct, her registers unbroken. And frequently she succeeds in deceiving all her fellow performers. Not until they have discovered their loss do they realize that they have been "taken in."

Considering her bulk, Russia is a most agile nation. Nor does she possess the good nature or the stupidity that one associates with size. In cutting out a black gown and wearing it to call on the king who is the principal cause of her mourning she demonstrates afresh her ability to deal adequately with every situation. That is why the eyes of the rest of the world are on her today. That is why hers is the dominant note in the concert of the powers.

New York paid no attention when the Liberty bell passed through the town. But had a number of liberty belles passed through, how the chappies would have flocked to the station.

THE STORY OF A HERO.

Robert Wilkinson, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is a telegraph operator. For thirty-five years he has held the night trick in the Grand Central station, New York. Thousands of lives have depended on the faithful performance of his duty. The telegraph operator's wife was an invalid and a week ago her illness took a serious turn. Every evening when he kissed his wife good-by before departing for his work, it was with fear that he might never see her alive again. One night after midnight he was telephoned for. His wife was dying. If he wanted to see her alive he would have to leave at once. But there was no one to take his place. He hung up the receiver and turned to his desk. A few hours later the telephone rang again. This time he was informed that his wife was dead. Once more he returned to his desk. At 7 in the morning he was released. Then he wept like a child and hurried to his stricken home.

The race of heroes has not passed from the face of the earth. The story of Robert Wilkinson is proof of this. He gave up what was dearer to him than life—the privilege of seeing his wife before she died—because it was his duty. Emerson once wrote:

"So near is grandeur to the dust,
So nigh is God to man—
When duty whispers low, 'Thou must,'
The youth replies, 'I can'."

Youth is as ready to make this reply today as it ever was. And whenever it is made, it is made by a hero. For the faithful performance of duty is the highest form of heroism, for it makes the greatest demand. But, as a rule, duty seems a very prosaic thing. Seldom does the performance of it gain the world's applause as in the case of Robert Wilkinson. But it's a fine thing in spite of its prosaic appearance. And it governs the actions of the majority of people, sensationalists to the contrary notwithstanding.

A Chicago woman risked her life the other day to save her love letters. There are women who would risk their lives to destroy theirs.

It looks now as though Grover Cleveland would really refuse to leave his happy home for Miss Democracy.

EDITORIAL EXPRESSIONS.

Not Ready for the Republic.

There are intimations from Servia that the national parliament may not, after all, call Prince Peter Kara Georgevitch to the throne, but may declare for a republic, ignoring not only the claims of Peter, but the pretensions of Prince Mirko of Montenegro and the newly discovered second son of Milan, who has turned up in Italy.

Servia, however, is hardly ripe for democracy. It may be doubted whether she is yet prepared for a constitutional monarchy. From her history during the last 100 years the conclusion is warranted that a despotism tempered by assassination is stll the form of government that best suits the Servians.

It is necessary, however, that the despot should be a man of strength and intelligence sufficient to govern the country with wisdom. The fate of Alexander shows that the weakling or the imbecile who undertakes the despot's part invites fate. A dictator may be—indeed, must be—harsh and even cruel, but he must have brains besides. The world will no longer tolerate a Heliogamalus.

Probably there are men in Servia fitted to play the part of an autocrat. The history of the country shows that such men have been bred there. It is not to be supposed that the breed has run out. It is very likely that if the Servians should try a republic for a time they would wake up some morning to find that the throne had acquired an occupant overnight—some swineherd, perhaps, who would rule them with a rod of iron, as the original Georges and Obrens ruled them.

Democracy is working its way but slowly eastward in Europe, and Servia is about the last quarter where it may be expected to come to fruition.—Chicago Chronicle.

Warm Times in the Universities.

A newspaper heading says: "Five Hundred Degrees at the University." The query is therefore pertinent, is this warm enough for you?—St. Joseph Gazette.

St. Cloud Has Three Flags.

Flag day was attested by the fact that the flags were displayed over the government, the Times and McCormick buildings today.—St. Cloud Times.

At St. Paul Theaters

The last two performances of "Quo Vadis" will be given by the Ferris Stock company at the Metropolitan this afternoon and tonight. The production of this play has proved eminently satisfactory to all patrons of the playhouse, and made some warm friends for the company. The bill of the Ferris company for the week commencing tomorrow evening will be a thrilling melodramatic play, entitled "Woman Against Woman."

At the Hotels

"We're getting very much New York around this establishment," said Clerk "Bob" Dunlap, of the Windsor last night. "Very much New York," he continued, "and it's a source of very much displeasure to the chronic match fiends who always frequent a hotel rotunda.

"What do I mean? Why these new matches! You've heard about that new match law passed by the borough of Manhattan, haven't you? That no parlor matches are to be used there after July 1? Well, we're right in line. Only matches that ignite by chemical union are dispensed at this desk, and you know they're useless without the box. You ought to see those fellows load up their nice little chased silver and gold match boxes, or fill their pockets, and then try to light them at the door as they go out. Good as a circus, I tell you!"

Those at the Windsor last night from the Northwest: E. E. McDonald, Bemidji; Frank A. Weld, Moorhead; J. I. Tibbetts, Nayzala; T. E. Danielson, Willmar; W. I. Scott, Helena, Mont.; R. E. Hampden, Preston; W. J. Milne, Winnebago City, Minn.

At the Ryan—M. C. Shields, Seattle; Miss Sheehan, Osage, Iowa; W. R. Reynolds, Jackson, Mich.; James Pulhard, Racine; J. M. Savage, Delta, Idaho; A. L. Smith, Helena; J. J. Reilly, Seattle; E. A. Shores, Ashland, Wis.

At the Metropolitan—J. B. Osborne, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Edyth T. Weathered, Portland, Or.; Mrs. S. A. Ewan, Portland, Or.; R. S. Phillips, Dayton, Ohio.

SWINDLE IS CHARGED IN A BIG MINING DEAL

Theodore Gross, Promoter, Is Locked Up in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Charged with fraud in a $3,500,000 mining deal, in which his commissions are declared to have been $200,000, Theodore Gross, a mine promoter, spent last night in jail. The immediate cause of his imprisonment was his failure to secure bonds of $25,000 under a ne exeat writ and his refusal to answer the questions of Master in Chancery John J. Healy.

Richard Polson, Chicago manager of Walter Baker & Co., is Gross' accuser. He declares that Gross fraudulently withheld $125,000 due him as commission in the sale of Camp Bird Mining company stock from Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado millionaire, now of Washington, D. C., to the Venture company, of London. This transaction was made in May, 1902. Gross is declared to have received from the English investors 25,000 shares of the company's stock and a large sum from Mr. Walsh. Polson declares that his partner admitted having received $50,000 and that he has never accounted for the sum.

IN MEMORY OF PATRIOTS WHO ATE THEIR SHOES

Anniversary of the Evacuation of Valley Forge Is Celebrated.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 19.—The 125th anniversary of the evacuation of Valley Forge by the Continental army was commemorated today by a celebration in which hundreds of citizens participated under the auspices of the Valley Forge Anniversary association. B. F. Fisher, president of the Valley Forge Anniversary association, presided. Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, of the Methodist church, offered the invocation.

Two choruses, "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne" and "Gloria Patri," were sung by 500 young people. An address on patriotism by Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf followed.

Former Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, Miss Adeline W. Sterling, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, regent of the same organization, and Walter S. Logan, of New York, and Gov. Pennypacker gave addresses. The corner stone of a memorial chapel on the road from Valley Forge to Port Kennedy was laid.

WHEN SCHOOL IS OUT.

I'm fixin' up my fishin' line,
I've hunted up a pole,
I'm gettin' ready for a trip,
To 'xplore the swimmin' hole;
I've bought a ball, a bat an' glove,
I'm ready, jist about,
To git right down to business when
The school
term's
out.

I'm lookin' fer a billy goat,
To hitch an' drive around,
I've picked a place to dig a cave
That never kin be found;
I've organized my robber gang,
From captain down to scout,
I'll git right down to business when
The school
term's

TODAY'S WEATHER.

Minnesota—Fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh north to northwest winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair Saturday and Sunday; north to northwest winds.

North Dakota—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Sunday.

Iowa—Fair in west; showers in east Saturday; Sunday fair, warmer in east portions.

South Dakota—Fair, cooler Saturday; Sunday fair and warmer.

Wisconsin—Showers Saturday, except fair in extreme north portion; Sunday fair, except showers in southeast portion; light to fresh northeast winds, becoming northwest.

Montana—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

St. Paul—Yesterday's temperatures, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, W. B. Oliver, observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. Highest temperature, 64; lowest temperature, 56; average temperature, 60; daily range, 8; barometer, 29.82; humidity, 70; precipitation, 0; 7 p. m. temperature, 62; 7 p. m. wind, east; weather, cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	58	60	Marquette	50	50
Battleford	68	68	Milwaukee	50	58
Bismarck	62	72	Minnedosa	56	58
Buffalo	64	70	Montgomery	88	84
Calgary	64	64	Montreal	62	70
Cheyenne	70	76	Nashville	74	84
Chicago	56	76	New Orleans	82	94
Cincinnati	70	80	New York	60	68
Cleveland	72	72	Norfolk	72	82
Davenport	64	74	North Platte	74	84
Des Moines	74	78	Omaha	74	80
Detroit	62	68	Philadelphia	70	76
Duluth	52	56	Pittsburg	72	78
Edmonton	64	64	Qu'Appelle	62	64
Galveston	78	82	Frisco	60	64
Grand Haven	64	68	St. Louis	80	86
Green Bay	58	62	Salt Lake	86	86
Helena	74	76	Ste. Marie	54	60
Jacksonville	78	88	Washington	74	80
Kansas City	82	86	Winnipeg	64	66

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

River Bulletin—

	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change 24 Hrs.
St. Paul	14	4.6	—0.2
La Crosse	10	6.9	—0.3
Davenport	15	8.7	—0.5
St. Louis	30	29.6	—0.4

—Fall.

The Mississippi will continue to fall slowly in the vicinity of St. Paul in the next thirty-six hours.

Grist of the Political Mill

Political tongues are busy discussing succession to a place on the federal bench not yet vacant. The ill health of Judge Lochren is considered by many of the faithful as a sure indication that he will very soon retire from the bench, leaving a fat plum at the disposal of Senator Nelson, if the president does not decide to dispose of the matter without senatorial advice.

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Several Hennepin lawyers and two of the district judges—Elliott and Brooks—are mentioned as possible candidates for the federal bench in the event of Lochren's retirement, and in some circles it is assumed as a matter of course that the appointment will go to Minneapolis. Others are inclined to think that neither Minneapolis nor St. Paul will land the place.

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Senator Nelson has not talked about the matter so far as known and it is quite probable that he has given any more than a passing thought to a contingency that may not arise for a long time, despite the fears or hopes of the practical politicians. Men who know Senator Nelson well, while not pretending to speak for him or as basing their opinions on any information received directly or indirectly from the senior senator, think Minneapolis will have a hard time landing the place should Judge Lochren retire. It is a notorious fact that Nelson is not greatly infatuated with the Hennepin county politicians who have a fine knack of disagreeing when unanimity of purpose is necessary. They can lose too many fights to be particularly strong in the affections of the gentlemen from Alexandria, who believes the only kind of a fight is the winning kind.

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These men say St. Paul stands no better show of landing the place than Minneapolis. The friends of Judge Hascal R. Brill, who tried to land for him the place on the federal bench given Congressman Page Morris, are ready to go behind the St. Paul jurist again and enlist the aid of the bar associations. Nelson's friends say this will be a futile effort if the appointment rests with the senior senator and they are inclined to believe that the president will not persist in a policy of ignoring the Minnesota senators.

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These men say Nelson is sore about the candidacy of Brill last winter. This does not imply that Nelson is disgruntled with Brill, but that he is wroth about what he considers the animus of the men behind Brill. According to these same authorities Nelson wants Clapp re-elected; that he considers the Brill movement last winter was made for the purpose of embarrassing the St. Paul senator, and that Brill would not be considered by Nelson if St. Paul were eligible to a place on the bench.

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Not a few are strongly inclined to the belief that if the vacancy occurs soon, the place will be offered to Judge Collins, of the supreme bench. This would not only give the cities out of the reckoning and give the place to Nelson's immediate bailiwick, but would be considered a recognition of the country. Incidentally, it might be recognition of a debt of gratitude, real or fancied.

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There are many well-informed Republicans who think Nelson has a right to be grateful to Collins for refusing appointment to the senate three years ago at the hands of Gov. Lind. They insist that Lind offered the appointment to Collins with the sole idea of beating Nelson and that if Collins had accepted the Alexandria man must have tasted defeat six weeks later.

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Congressman Stevens works away in the departments at Washington with the air of a man who expects to be his own successor.

☼ ☼

Bert Oakley, of Wright county, named by Congressman Buckman as receiver of the Cass Lake land office, was in St. Paul yesterday. Neither Oakley nor Jones, named for register, is worried about the attempt to move the office to Bemidji and both have made preparations to commence business at the new stand June 30.

—George A. VanSmith.

TIE THAT BINDS TO POET HUSBAND GALLS

Mrs. Martha Dale Tells Court Why She Wants Divorce.

Arthur V. Dale, poet and literary man, is the defendant in a divorce suit which was called for trial before Judge Jaggard in the district court yesterday afternoon.

The plaintiff, Martha Dale, went on the witness stand yesterday and told the court that since her husband had resigned a position as a proofreader and devoted his time to the writing of poetry he had been unable to support her, and in order to earn enough to care for herself she was compelled to teach music, a vocation followed by her before her marriage. The case was not completed when court adjourned last night, and Judge Jaggard continued the hearing until Monday.

Dale, during the past year, has been in police court several times, charged by his wife with non-support, and as a result of his failure to provide for his home, he spent considerable time in the county jail.

Two years ago Dale resigned a paying situation and announced that he would do nothing but write poetry. He devoted considerable time to the composition of verse, but was unable to place his creations on the market, and as a result soon found himself without money. Despite his failure to induce publishers to exchange checks for his poems, he continued to write and declined to work, and when his wife found that he was not inclined to go to work and support her she applied for a divorce.

Mr. Dale protested against his wife securing a divorce, and is contesting the case in court.

COUNCILMAN CHARGED WITH ASKING BRIBES

W. B. Evans Arrested in Connection With Street Railway Franchise.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 19.—W. B. Evans, a select councilman, was arrested today on the charge of soliciting bribes as a result of the expose in the select council meeting last night, when Selectman John P. Quinnan demanded an investigation of an allegation that eight councilmen who met in his office banded together and solcited $400 each for voting for the Dayton Street railway franchise.

George E. Stevenson, a promoter of the franchise, made a statement today, directly accusing Evans of having demanded the money June 9, under threat that the ordinance would be sidetracked that night and not allowed to come forth again for less than $1,000 a vote. Evans gave $3,000 bail for a hearing Monday.

Guam's First American Child.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Advices from Guam announce the birth there of the first American child on the island. It is a girl and its father is Paymaster Ryan. The christening was marked by a big celebration in which the entire community joined.

STATE WOULD KNOW CONTENTS OF CAN

Very Inquisitive as to Baking Powder Sold by Austin Grocer.

George L. Dingman, assistant state dairy and food commissioner, received yesterday from Austin a sample of baking powder for analysis.

This baking powder was found by one of the inspectors of the department in the possession of G. F. Rademacher, a dealer at Austin, who has already been fined $25 in the court there because of the fact that the can in which the product was offered for sale was not labeled as required by law. The only label on the can showed no statement of the ingredients used in the manufacture of its contents. This in itself constitutes an offense under the law even though the baking powder in the can were the purest ever made.

The baking powder in question is made under Mr. Rademacher's own brand, and Mr. Dingman states that an inspector of the dairy and food department notified him April 24 that the labels on the cans were contrary to law and he would be liable to arrest if he continued to use them. This week Inspector Fowler made a second call on Mr. Rademacher and finding the baking powder with the objection able labels still on sale at his store had him arrested and he was fined $25. It is not yet known whether the baking powder contains any objectionable ingredients, but it is being analyzed to settle that question.

VACATION BRINGS WORK ON STATE INSTITUTION

Extensive Improvements Will Be Begun Immediately.

With the beginning of the vacation season in the schools the state board of control has begun to actively push the new work to be done on the state school buildings.

There are extensive improvements at the state university, which include the completion of the school of mines, the addition to the law building and the construction of the tunnels for the steam pipes and electric wires.

At the agricultural college there is a new dormitory to be built and other building and repair work of minor importance, and at the school for the deaf at Faribault there is a new dormitory building to be put up. New heating plants will be installed at the training school at Red Wing, the state public school at Owatonna, and the schools for the blind and for the feeble-minded at Faribault, and at Lawrence hall at the St. Cloud normal school.

BUILDERS INDORSE THE MASTER PLUMBERS

Adopt Resolution Commending Their Attitude Toward Striking Plumbers.

At its regular meeting held yesterday afternoon the St. Paul Builders' Exchange adopted a resolution indorsing the stand taken by the Master Plumbers' association of the city against the course being pursued by the striking plumbers.

It is intended by the master plumbers to fight the matter to the end; and, although several of the employers have given in to the terms of the strikers, it is understood such an arrangement is only temporary in order to get certain contracts finished.

Those with no extremely urgent contracts upon their hands will import non-union workmen and thus ignore entirely

SMALLPOX ATTACKS A MILITARY BAND

Dr. Bracken Goes to Granite Falls to Investigate.

Secretary H. M. Bracken, of the state board of health, started yesterday for Granite Falls to investigate a reported outbreak of smallpox among members of the military band of that city.

Information sent to the office of the state board is to the effect that the band has been giving a number of concerts in other towns of that portion of the state, and it is feared that contagion has been widely spread in consequence.

Receive Aid From Sister Lodge.

At their regular meeting held last night in Federation hall, the striking Sheet Metal Workers were very agreeably surprised by a delegation from the sister lodge of Minneapolis, who brought with them a donation of $100 for the strikers. The visitors delivered short addresses, and promised more help if it should be found necessary in order to carry on the fight.

PURE FOOD LAW IS SOON TO BE ENFORCED

Treasury Department Issues Instructions for Operations on and After June 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—Assistant Secretary Armstrong, of the treasury department, today issued a circular letter carrying into effect, beginning July 1, the pure food act approved March 3, 1903.

Under this act the secretary of the treasury has authority, upon request from the secretary of agriculture, to direct drawing by officers of the customs of samples at any custom house from original packages of imported food products, drugs and liquors, and to refuse to deliver to the consignees any such commodities as the secretary of agriculture may report to him as found upon analysis to be dangerous to health, or which are forbidden to be sold, or which are restricted in sale, in the countries in which they are made, or from which they are exported, or which shall be falsely labeled in any respect in regard to the place of manufacture or the contents of the package.

Commodities which are declared adulterated will be exported, under bond, conditioned for due landing abroad, and, in default of exportation, destruction under customs supervision must follow. Two days are given owners, importers or consignees of articles sampled, within which they may present written testimony as to the harmless nature of articles imported.

Open Door Deferred.

YOKOHAMA, June 19.—The Japanese minister at Pekin filed a formal demand on the Chinese foreign office for the opening of Mukden and Tai Tung Chou to foreign trade. The Chinese officials replied that circumstances were not favorable to the opening of the cities mentioned. The American and British representatives are supporting Japan's demands. Minister Conger is also demanding the opening of Harbin, Manchuria.

Would Change Memorial Day Date.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 19.—The state encampment of the G. A. R. today adopted a resolution urging the national department to have the date of Decoration day changed to the last Sunday in May or the first Sunday in June, the idea being that by the change of date the growing tendency to make a holiday for sport, etc., of Decoration day, would be done away with and the day would again assume its original import.

GOVERNMENT MAY IGNORE INJUNCTION

But Knox Is Slow in Authorizing Show of Force Regarding the Galveston.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—The time of the cabinet meeting today was consumed in large part by the consideration of the legal questions involved in the decision of the government to disregard the decision of the court of Virginia and seize the incomplete gunboat Galveston at the Trigg shipyards in Richmond. Attorney General Knox presented an opinion strongly affirming the right of the government to disregard the injunction granted in the Virginia court, which forbids the resumption of work on the Galveston pending a settlement of the claim of the subcontractors, who have not been paid for material furnished.

"The right of a party in ordinary litigation to a release of property from attachment, upon giving a bond for indemnity, is fundamental," says the attorney general. "It manifestly applies with greater force and reason in a case affecting the government as parens patriae than where the interests of private litigations alone are involved. The statute of 1864 enables the government, although not a party, nor in general a subject, to be made such, to intervene without prejudice and invoke that doctrine.

"It is especially significant that section 3753 expressly refuses to recognize any right whatever to seize or attach property of the United States or property held, owned or employed by it. Quite apart from the statute, and because of the nature of the case, it is impossible, on primary grounds, to yield assent at all to the idea that any instrumentality of the government—in this case an instrumentality of prime importance—may be taken into custody and held under any adverse authority whatever.

"The letter of the secretary of the navy requests to be authorized to employ, if necessary, the military forces of the government at his disposal for the execution of his orders in the premises. I am loath to believe that occasion for such exertion of the federal powers will arise, being confident that any claim to interfere with the national rights, under the judicial authority of the state of Virginia, will be promptly disposed of and denied by the chancery court. For this reason I shall defer answering that question."

The cabinet unanimously decided that the government's case was sound and the programme outlined yesterday by Mr. Moody should be pursued.

Modification of the attorney general's opinion somewhat disarranged for the moment the programme of the department as to a show of force. The president thinks a show of force under the circumstances will be inexpedient, and the navy department therefore must content itself with awaiting the advice of the department of justice in the matter. Meanwhile it has instructed its agents at Richmond not to interfere with the order of the court until specifically instructed by the department. All the workmen employed by the Trigg company left the yard when the company went into the hands of a receiver and the government is expecting some difficulty in securing laborers. This will prevent the vessels being ready for launching next Monday, and it is hoped the department of justice in the meantime will have prevailed on the local court officials at Richmond to withdraw from their position.

Secretary Moody today requested the attorney general to instruct the proper district attorney to enter into a stipulation regarding the cruiser Chattanooga, which had been attached by creditors of the New York Shipbuilding company, that the government's rights may be adequately protected.

The case of the Galveston has been forced to a test so that the government may be sure of its ground in the event of complications with the United States Shipbuilding company.

It was at Elizabeth, N. J., that the sheriff seized the Chattanooga. Sheriff Coriel said he had placed a deputy in charge of the cruiser and would keep him at the Crescent yard unless he received orders from some higher authority to withdraw him. The sheriff added that he had simply performed his duty in seizing the vessel in accordance with the writ issued by the supreme court commissioner and that he knew nothing about the merits of the case. Lewis Nixon, president of the United States Shipbuilding company, said in New York:

"There was no necessity to sue out a warrant of seizure against the Chattanooga. Two-thirds of the money due on the boilers had been paid and the balance will be paid within the time specified."

George M. Keasby, of Newark, who represented the boilermakers in obtaining the attachment, said at Elizabethport:

"We have no desire to hamper the United States government or to delay the work on the cruiser. The boilers, which have not been fully paid for, were not bought by the government, but were supplied to the shipbuilding company. The ship has not been accepted by the government and still remains the property of the builders. Therefore, we proceed against them. We do not look to the government to pay us, but expect the shipbuilding company will do so."

JURORS IN THE JETT TRIAL DISAGREE

"Curt" and White Will Be Tried Again and in Another County.

JACKSON, Ky., June 19.—But for one juror, Curtis Jett would have been convicted here today for the murder of J. B. Marcum, and a majority of the jury favored the conviction of Thomas White also. Both are tonight almost 200 miles from home and in jail at Lexington, and their next trial will be at Cynthiana, over 100 miles from Jackson, away from the mountains and in the Blue Grass region under very different conditions from those existing in Breathitt county. Harrison county, in which the prisoners are to have their next trial, is noted for its chivalry and culture.

Gov. Beckham is generally believed to have had something to do with the change of venue to Harrison county. The next case on the docket here, that of Curtis Jett, for killing the town marshal, James Cockrell, will be postponed until after the trials at Cynthiana. There is a feeling of relief here tonight so far as old scores are concerned, but there is still great apprehension because it is believed that others have been "marked."

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 19.—Capt. Ewen, on hearing what the judge at Jackson had done, said he intended to remain here till Monday night and address the mass meeting, then either go to parts unknown or apply for board at the Lexington jail, where he can be safe. He said he was afraid he was in danger of being assassinated by Jackson men even here. As Ewen is the only eyewitness against Jett and White who will testify, it is feared that he will be disposed of before the new trials at Cynthiana. He was warned from Jackson today.

Sorry That Booker Declines.

LONDON, June 19.—Lord Grey, director of the British South Africa company, said today that he had received with regret the declination of Prof. Booker T. Washington to accept the company's invitation to visit South Africa and make a study of racial conditions and report to the company his plans for bettering the conditions of the people. He added: "I intend myself advocating the establishment of a model kraal, where the natives can see how they should live and work."