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SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1903.

THE HARVEST.

The Globe this morning presents the result of an inquiry into the promise of the crop that is now being harvested in North and South Dakota and Minnesota. Returns are given from seventy-five counties covering in a general way all of the territory. The Globe's commissioners have followed instructions in making their estimates conservative and it is probable that the threshing machines will very nearly justify the predictions made. In each return made the correspondent has sought the best sources of information and the result is a much closed estimate than has yet been made by the officials of the government or the railroads.

The indications point to about an average yield per acre, but it also appears very certain that the wheat acreage is reduced. The reduction, as compared to the acreage of last year, will approximate 5 per cent—about one-half of the correspondents reporting a decrease of from 5 to 10 per cent, and in no case is a considerable increase noted.

It would be futile to attempt at this stage to indicate with any assurance of the result the total yield in these three great hard wheat states. The Globe has simply tried to inform its readers of the actual conditions in counties covering a wide range of territory. The figures given require no translation.

The one thing that is certain at this stage, with practically no returns from the threshers, is that the wheat crop will be something less in total volume than last year; that oats and barley will be up to or slightly above the average and that the flax crop has fallen off materially.

The returns are as accurate as they can be made before the event. They justify the railroad forecasts and show a rather better condition than has been indicated by the governmental prophets. There appears to be no basis for the insistent claim made from time to time that the condition of the crop warrants the bull attitude of some speculators. The winter wheat states will have rather better than an average yield, the hard wheat states will show well up to the average. In our returns there is no comfort for the market extremist.

Perhaps the authorities are right who declare that portions of the carcass of an animal condemned as diseased may be eaten without injury to health. All the same there are very few of us who would care to see that kind of meat on our own tables if we knew it.

NOT YET FULLY SETTLED.

When the great strike in the anthracite coal regions was settled, it was perceived by every clear-sighted observer that the weak point in the agreement reached was the constitution of the so-called local boards of conciliation. The main contentions between the miners and the operators were disposed of; but it was certain that other and new causes of difference would arise. What should be done in such cases, after the machinery of arbitration then in operation had been destroyed?

To meet this, and provide that arbitration should be a continuing as well as a temporary remedy, boards of conciliation were provided. There has already been much trouble over the constitution of these, and at least one strike was narrowly averted. Now there are complaints from various parts of the affected district of discrimination by the employes and of little local strikes in many places by the dissatisfied men. More serious than this is the line-up of the board of conciliation itself. Its members divide evenly, standing a tie on every important question; and so far they are unable to agree upon an umpire, so that they can reach no conclusions whatever.

This situation indicates simply that neither party to the dispute is ready or willing to accept the principle of arbitration, which involves give and take on both sides. In any serious disagreement neither party can expect to have everything its own way. In an arbitration, the members of the board should forget, as far as may be, their affiliations. The arbitrator must be a judge, seeking for judicial impartiality, not an advocate concerned only with obtaining the best possible terms for his client. Otherwise there is little possibility of agreement and less chance that the conclusions reached will be accepted by the parties to the dispute.

These conditions do not exist in the coal regions. They rarely exist anywhere; which explains why the progress of arbitration is so slow and difficult. Willingness to be fair, and the desire to do as well as to get justice is the condition precedent to arbitration and to any tenable living relation between capital and labor. This is the great lesson which is still, as the progress of labor disputes establishes, so unacceptable and so hard to learn all around.

The pathetic sequel of the Evansville riots is the story telling how the wife of the man who started the trouble has been suffering ever since, until she finally lost her mind and was killed by a railway train. It is a horrible and murderous business from start to finish.

THE CONCEITED YANKEE.

The kaiser entertained at his castle of Marienburg the other day Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York. Wherefore the German press rises up and deplores the fact because it will tend to make the "conceited Yankee" more conceited. "What do you think Bismarck, or Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse would say to all this?" asks the Hamburger Nachrichten, in commenting upon the courtesy paid to Vanderbilt by the emperor.

Bismarck would probably say that it demonstrated the possession on the part of the kaiser of more sense than the iron chancellor had been in the habit of crediting him with and the old emperor would say what Bismarck told him to say.

The kaiser showed good sense in paying attention to Vanderbilt. It was not a case of paying deference to the dollar. Prig that he is in some things, the kaiser is not a snob and Mr. Vanderbilt is a shining example of the fact that not all men possessing hereditary wealth are chumps. He is a young man of parts. His genius is not quite as comprehensive as that of Wilhelm, for he does not write plays, nor compose music, nor make statues. He did have the courage to sacrifice a great fortune in order to marry the girl he loved and when he went into the railroad business it was not as a dilettante trifling with the property which enabled him to clip coupons. He put on a pair of overalls and learned the machinist's trade so thoroughly that he could build a locomotive. He has patented several inventions, at least one of which is of great value in railroading.

It was no discredit to the emperor to shake the hand of a man who had thought well enough of his life work to go earnestly into it and it was no derogation of the kingly dignity to invite this typical American to sit at table with him.

With all his pretenses to ruling by the right divine and his sticking for the dignity of place the German emperor is more democratic than the spirit of his empire would warrant. He is a king by profession and birth and that makes it difficult for him to be a good fellow. His principal object is to entertain the grand stand and hold his job and with these objects in view he is constrained to remain on dress parade a great deal of his time.

The German people will come to appreciate the American hog properly only when they have got away from their ancient ideas of dignity. That is what's the matter with commerce between Germany and the United States. The German press has instilled into the people the idea that we are a nation of plutocrats who have grown rich by trickery and that the American sovereign is not only not the equal of the German sovereign, but is somewhat inferior to the German plebeian.

If the kaiser would entertain more Americans and get a few American ideas by contact with such men as young Vanderbilt he would be the better for it and eventually some impression would be made on such absurdly antiquated relics of the past as Bismarck's old organ, the Hamburger Nachrichten.

The Russian minister of war is convinced that the Japanese people do not want to fight. Doubtless the Japanese minister of war would report the same of the Russian people.

GENEROUS TO ITS RAILROADS.

The people of Canada are certainly wonderful in their generosity toward railroad enterprises which seek the fostering care of the state. Considering the sparseness of their population and their comparatively limited resources, the sums that they have given in support of the Canadian Pacific and its branches are colossal. This state-aided enterprise alone would have broken the courage and enraged the minds of almost any other people, especially with the spectacle before their eyes of other great systems built and operated a short distance away by private capital, without the assistance of a dollar from the state. Now, however, their government has committed them to the financing of another project of unknown magnitude.

The Grand Trunk Pacific is to be built through from Moncton, in New Brunswick, to Port Simpson, on the Pacific. The terms of agreement between the government and the company are extraordinary in their liberality. The people of Canada are to build, out of their own resources, the eastern stretch of the road, as far as Winnipeg. For seven years the company has the use of this line without any charge whatever. It is a pure gratuity. For the next three years the net earnings are to be paid over; and as net earnings may be made, for purposes of taxation, anything that one pleases according to the way in which he keeps his accounts, it amounts to a ten years' lease without charges. From that time to the end of fifty years, the company is to pay 3 per cent on the gross cost of the line. If it pleads inability to do so much, it will no doubt be leniently dealt with.

From Winnipeg west the company must build its own line; but as the government guarantees 75 per cent of the construction cost within certain fixed limits, the financing of the project ought not to present insuperable difficulties as long as the credit of the Dominion lasts. These are the main features of a traffic arrangement which, Sir Wilfrid Laurier explains, is looked upon with favor in order that Canada may have a seaboard independent of the United States and not hang upon the existence of the bonding privilege. But what advantage it will give the government in this respect over that conferred by existing conditions remains to be seen.

The truth of it is that Canada wants additional railroad facilities to build up the country, to open its unoccupied spaces to population, to develop trade and manufactures as well as agriculture. She is willing to pay this great price to get it, and private capital is thus enabled to make such terms. The arrangement as explained is a measure of the value of railroad construction to a community, and of the price that it is willing to pay, in actual taxation, where private capital and enterprise do not stand ready to undertake the work at their own risk. These are facts that, in later stages of growth, are not infrequently forgotten or denied.

The general staff of the army is coming to St. Paul and when the uniforms of the members are taken out of the safety deposit vaults and put on, the governor's staff officers will come to understand how vain their pretensions have been.

Odd numbers do not bring luck to everybody. Mrs. Grace Coffin Snell Layman married her fifth husband four months ago and now Mr. Layman has gone to join Willie Tascott and Charlie Ross.

The boy who has his way to make in the world should hesitate between becoming a capitalist and joining the Plumbers' union. The soldering iron is mightier than the sword of justice now.

We never did envy our ancestors until we came to appreciate what wretchedness they escaped in not being compelled to read in the daily papers those poems you ought to know.

That Mr. Brown, who cannot get a job because he was in the pest house, made the mistake of his life when he overlooked his opportunity to have himself elected sheriff.

Where Trade Would Follow Flag.

Some weeks ago, when the enterprise was first publicly broached, the Post described the American-Russian project of connecting the two hemispheres by railroad and tunnel. Now the Trans-Alaska-Siberian railroad has been formally organized, and a petition presented to Secretary Hitchcock, of the interior department, asking his approval of the route across Alaska. French and Russian capitalists with American bankers are said to be backing the scheme to tunnel Bering strait and connect the great Siberian trunk line with a connecting road to be built through Alaska. The consummation of such a bold but by no means impracticable project would furnish the best of reasons for Russia, probably at its completion still in more secure possession of Manchuria, to afford the amplest freedom to American trade. Trade following the flag would be following the green emblem on a freight engine indicating a special behind, and no battleship in sight.—Pittsburg Post.

Pope Was Man of Peace.

At the time of the Spanish-American war the late Pope Leo was asked to bless the Spanish arms and dynasty. He blessed the dynasty, but declined to bless the Spanish arms as that would have been tantamount to a prayer for their success against the Americans. This war caused the aged qontiff much worry, and at its conclusion he remarked to one of his cardinals: "I hope that I shall not live to see another war."—Everett Herald.

Press Comment

Read Newspapers Only.

The question has been asked why more books, doubtless meaning novels and other works of fiction, are not sold.

One reason is that the greatest numbers of the people do not read. In earlier times the people were forced to read for lack of other diversions, and the result was that in proportion to the population the book trade was better than it is now. In every town of 10,000 population there was at least one book store that kept a good line of reading matter of the better sort, and did considerable business.

Today, with the growth of cities and the extension of railways, there are so many more diversions to attract the attention and to fill up the leisure of the people, that they do not read for entertainment, and by consequence there is less reading of books, in comparison to the vast growth of population, than when there were only half as many people in the Union as at present.—New Orleans Picayune.

Evolution of the College Yell.

The students of the University of Texas have excogitated the following college cheer:

Rattle to Thrat, to Thrat, to Thrat,
Rattle to Thrat, to Thrat, to Thrat,
Long Horn! Cactus Thorn!
Texas! Texas! Texas!
M-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o
T-E-X-A-S!
Sis-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s!
Boom-m-m-m-m-m-m-m-m!
Ye Hoo
T-E-X-A-S!
One a-zippa, Two a-zippa, Three a-zippa
Zam!
Texas, Texas, don't give a Hobble Gobble,
Razzle Dazzle
Sis Boom Bah!

This exemplified perfectly the difference between the University of Texas and Harvard.—Boston Globe.

United States at Disadvantage.

A battleship without coal is a useless floating hulk. In three days after crossing the ocean the Kearsarge, if she had not found a friendly port, would have been helpless. No fleet of battleships could, under modern conditions, cross the ocean without coaling in midocean or immediately on arrival. If the fleet could be kept at sea by a hostile force and prevented from coaling its battleships would soon be out of coal, mere hulks rolling in a seaway. In war islands midway in the Atlantic, the Azores or Bermuda, could be used to coal by powers controlling them. The United States has no Atlantic islands.—Philadelphia Press.

Record of the Kearsarge.

The Kearsarge has more than distinguished herself in her record run from Southampton to Bar Harbor. Compared with the swiftest of the passenger-carrying liners, which make from twenty to twenty-three knots an hour, her speed of thirteen and one-sixth knots does not seem to be great, but for a heavy battleship it is extraordinary. It must be remembered that the Kearsarge sailed the 2,900 miles (nine days and four hours) under normal conditions—that is to say, under ordinary draft. There was no attempt to force her, such as would be made in the chase of an enemy on the high seas.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Chicago Is a Comer.

Chicago's new directory census gives it a population of 2,200,000. The Tribune of that city thinks the estimate is in excess of the actual population, and in this view there will be a very wide concurrence. Chicago was always good at the game of brag, but back of the habitual overstatement there is substance, and though the directory census may be a couple of hundred thousand ahead of the fact it still remains true that Chicago's portentous growth still continues at a sustained rate that is without precedent and which shows no signs of diminution.—Philadelphia Press.

Georgia's Treatment of the Black.

Georgia leads the South in one great step towards the solution of the race problem and has placed herself in a proud light before the country. Her legislature refused by an overwhelming vote to cut down the appropriations for colored schools, maintaining that the state should to the limit of its ability contribute to the education of the colored population in its borders. By this advanced progressive action Georgia has struck the keynote of the whole matter.—Baltimore American.

Set a Bubble to Catch a Bubble.

Boston has put the automobile to a new use. It has secured one of the machines, with an experienced driver, and assigned to it a policeman, who makes a daily round of fifty to sixty miles. He has been far more sucessful in arresting criminals than the foot or mounted police, and the police department is so well pleased with the experiment that it proposes to have an automobile squad of six machines before the end of the present month.—Louisville Courier Journal.

Fun and Fancy

After a Sleep.

"May Roxley is to be married to Lord Lushingham at noon, isn't she?"

"Yes, he usually wakes up a little before that hour, and they want to have the wedding as soon thereafter as possible."

"What has that to do with it?"

"Well, he is likely to be comparatively sober at that time."—Philadelphia Record.

They Agreed.

"What do you think of married life?" asked the henpecked man, addressing the youthful bridegroom.

"Bliss is no name for it," said the young husband, enthusiastically.

"You are right," said the henpecked one, gloomily, "bliss is no name for it."—Tit-Bits.

The End of It.

Poet—"I left a poem here last week entitled "The Gallant Fireman."

Editor—"Let me see. H'm, very realistic poem wasn't it?"

Poet—"Yes, rather."

Editor—"I'm afraid it went to the fire"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Youthful Fear.

Mrs. Godart (hostess)—Where's your appetite, Mr. Dumley? You're not eating much.

Mr. Dumley (guest)—O! I eat lots.

Willie Goodart—Gee! I hope you won't eat the one we play ball on.—Florida Times Union.

Home Made.

Rolanpark—Did you hear a sermon yesterday?

Sudbrook—I did.

Rolanpark—Who preached it?

Sudbrook—My wife.—Baltimore American.

His View of It.

Griggsby—"Yes, it was a close call for me. I owe my life to my wife's nursing.

Higgins—"Is that so?"

Griggsby—"It is. The doctor objected to her methods and quit in disgust.—Chicago News.

A Question of Time.

"Do your neighbors sing the latest songs of the day?" asked the landlord.

"I shouldn't object to that," answered the sad-eyed tenant, "their specialty is the latest songs of the night."—Washington Star.

At St. Paul Theaters

Performances at the Metropolitan this afternoon and evening will terminate the run of the Ferris production of "The Two Orphans." For the week beginning tomorrow night the Ferris company will be seen in a carefully staged production of the comedy drama, "My Jim." Dick Ferris will appear in the chief role in this play and will be supported by Lillian Allen, Charles C. Burnham, Blanche Alexander, Frederick Montague, Lillian O'Neil, George Russ Fiske, Emily Batlo and George Elmore.

What the Editors Say

You must learn not to overwork a dollar any more than you would a horse. Three per cent is a small load for it to draw; 6, a safe one; when it pulls 10 for you it's likely working out West and you've got to watch to see that it doesn't buck; when it makes 20 you own a blame good critter or a mighty foolish one, and you want to make dead sure which; but if he draws 100 it's playing the races or something just as hard on horses and dollars, and the first thing you know you won't have even a carcass to haul to the glue factory.—Perham Bulletin.

"I hope you each have a good wife," said Bishop Fowler, of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the course of a recent address to some ministerial candidates. "If you have not, get one, and don't marry her because she is pious. Marry her because she has good, common sense. If I had two women to choose from, one having common sense and the other only religion, I would take the woman with common sense."—Inter-Lake Tribune.

It just pleases the average editor to read the reports of how water is being squeezed out of the trust bonds these days. The water fairly runs out of the squirming, nasty mess and it is to be hoped that the squeezing process will continue till the whole outfit shall conclude to conduct its business along legitimate lines.—Preston Times.

A London organ grinder who claimed an earldom has been turned down, as he should have been. The question of his parentage is less important than the fact that he was of that type of degenerate willing to go upon the street as a mendicant.—Fargo Call.

The highest wage in the world is $78.30 a minute for a day of six hours. It is received by the czar of Russia, and it is doubtful if many people would care to thread his way amid plots and dynamite bombs even for the wage.—Sauk Rapids Sentinel.

If the Republican state convention was to be held today there would be but three gubernatorial candidates, with any strength to speak of, Robert C. Dunn, Frank M. Eddy and Gov. Van Sant, and the latter would not cut much of a figure.—Crookston Times.

It looks as though the United States would have to acquire the territory contignous to the Panama canal before beginning operations.—Ada Index.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. L. W. Babcock, of Wadena, speaker of the house of the Minnesota legislature and a prominent Republican politician, is in the city.

At the Windsor—G. W. Covell, Corvallis, Or.; F. C. Howard and wife, West Superior; W. P. Hill, Fairmont; P. H. Bergerand and wife, Jackson; J. B. W. Johnson, Tacoma; O. R. Vaaler, Fooston; A. L. Paehler, Henderson; F. B. Meeker and family, Belleville, Ill.; G. C. Helpenstell, Rock Island, Ill.; Thomas A. Shepherd, Sioux City; Mrs. T. P. Philips, Duluth; C. E. Dickinson, St. Cloud; L. W. Babcock, Wadena.

At the Ryan—Morgan Brooks and wife, Urbana, Ill.; E. B. Boyles, Charlotte, Mich.; J. C. Niven, Nome, Alaska; Josephine Morey, Waterloo; W. E. Johnson and wife, J. J. Hildebrand and wife, W. B. Nauman and wife, J. W. Nauman and wife, Waterloo; Mrs. Joseph Kirby and son, Sioux Falls; M. S. Miller and wife, Des Moines; W. H. Klepper, Portland, Or.; George C. Burrows, Saginaw, Mich.

At the Merchants—W. S. Begg, Grand Falls, N. D.; A. Haltren, Seattle; L. O. Libby, New Richardson, Wis.; C. C. Smith, Kirby Smith, Bert Smith, M. Stewart, Bent, Iowa; P. D. Jones, Duluth; W. C. Ives and wife, Marshalltown, Iowa; G. F. Harris, Duluth; Margaret Mearus, Albert Lea; G. R. Pean, Redwood Falls; W. T. Pray, E. Jackson, Duluth; T. C. Griffith, Grand Forks; S. D. Baird, Austin; A. L. Larson, Grand Forks; C. R. Davis, St. Peter; E. D. Peck, Sioux Rapids; R. Baxter, Battle Creek; George A. Ralph, Crookston; J. M. Conway, Billings.

Hanna Mending His Fences.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 31.—Senator Hanna returned to Cleveland today from Newport unexpectedly, to be present at an important meeting of the Consolidated Street Railway directors. It is probable that he and Col. Myron T. Herrick, the Republican gubernatorial nominee, will stump the state together.

Rebounding Alaska.

LONDON, July 31.—Senator Lodge has completed the preliminary arrangements for the meeting of the Alaskan boundary commission. The commission will probably assemble at the foreign office.

TODAY'S WEATHER

Minnesota—Showers Saturday, except fair in northeast portion. Sunday fair in north and west and showers in east portion; variable winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair Saturday. Sunday fair; warmer; variable winds.

Iowa—Showers Saturday. Sunday fair; warmer in west; showers in east portion.

Wisconsin—Fair Saturday. Sunday partly cloudy; probably showers in south portion; variable winds.

Montana, North and South Dakota—Showers and warmer Saturday. Sunday fair and warmer.

St. Paul—Yesterday's temperatures, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, W. E. Oliver, observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. Highest temperature, 70; lowest temperature, 52; average temperature, 61; daily range, 18; barometer, 30.20; humidity, 62; precipitation, .0; 7 p. m. temperature, 68; 7 p. m. wind, southeast; weather, partly cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*Spm	High		*Spm	High
Alpena	64	68	Jacksonville	80	92
Battleford	68	70	Los Angeles	70	76
Bismarck	66	68	Marquette	58	58
Buffalo	6	68	Memphis	78	82
Boston	68	76	Medicine Hat	62	78
Calgary	56	66	Milwaukee	64	70
Chicago	62	68	Minnedosa	60	68
Cincinnati	68	72	New Orleans	78	80
Cleveland	62	64	New York	66	70
Denver	78	78	Oklahoma	82	88
Des Moines	70	78	Omaha	64	68
Detroit	66	68	Philadelphia	66	74
Duluth	64	66	Qu'Appelle	64	68
El Paso	98	102	Frisco	58	68
Edmonton	64	72	St. Louis	76	78
Galveston	82	84	Salt Lake	72	74
Grand Rapids	62	72	San Antonio	80	82
Green Bay	62	70	S. Ste. Marie	56	62
Havre	58	51	Washington	68	76
Helena	58	60	Winnipeg	68	72
Huron	56	66			

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

River Bulletin—

	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	5.2	*0.1
La Crosse	10	5.5	—0.2
Davenport	15	6.5	—0.4
St. Louis	30	13.0	—0.5

*Rise. —Fall.

The Mississippi will change but little in the vicinity of St. Paul during the next thirty-six hours.

DEEPER, DEEPER IN THE MIRE GOES ONE AUG. MACHEN

He and Eight Others Indicted for Alleged Offenses in Which Shoulder Straps for Letter Carriers Figure Largely.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—The postoffice investigation developed excitement today, the federal grand jury returning seven indictments, involving nine persons, for alleged conspiracy and bribery in connection with postal affairs.

August W. Machen, for many years the head of the free delivery service, was named jointly with others in four of the indictments. The other men were William Gordon Crawford, who was deputy auditor for the postoffice department from June 12, 1893, to Sept. 15, 1897, and is a member of one of the exclusive clubs of this city; Leopold Jestern of Baltimore; George E. Lorenz, of Toledo, formerly a prominent government official, and Martha J. Lorenz, his wife; John T. Cupper, mayor of Lock Haven, Pa.; William C. Long, an Ohio man who has spent much time in this city in recent years and who is an intimate friend of Machen; Maurice Runkel of New York city, and Thomas W. McGregor, a protege of Machen, who was a messenger at the beginning of Machen's administration of the free delivery service, and in recent years has been in charge of the supplies for the rural free delivery service.

Crawford voluntarily appeared in court soon after the indictments were returned and furnished $10,000 bail, and McGregor likewise gave $5,000 bail. Long was arrested at his home, where deputy Marshal Springman found him in bed. He was released on $10,000 bonds. His was the only case in which a bench warrant was issued, owing to the voluntary action of the others indicted. Machen was not rearrested under the new indictment, as he gave bonds in $20,000 under his indictment several weeks ago, and the authorities felt this was sufficient to insure his appearance. Warrants have been issued for the out-of-town parties indicted, and their arrest is expected within twenty-four hours.

What the Indictments Charge.

Machin, Cupper and Long are named jointly in one indictment for violation of the conspiracy section of the revised statutes.

The indictment sets out that between July 1, 1897, and July 1, 1901, Cupper induced Machen to give him (Cupper) the contract for furnishing materials for and employment in the painting of letter boxes, package boxes and posts, and that Cupper painted these boxes, posts, etc in many cities throughout the country, and in addition painted 17,771 boxes at the box factory at Reading, Pa., and 2,098 package boxes at the box factory in Cleveland, Ohio, Cupper paying Machen a commission of 10 cents a box, Long acting as an intermediary.

Another indictment against Stern, Long and Machen, based on alleged violation of the same statute, charges that Stern entered into a contract with the government to furnish letter carriers' satchels and letter collectors' satchels for the free delivery service, the satchel to be supplied in each case with a leather shoulder strap. The cost of each of these straps to Stern in complying with his contract would amount to 25 cents.

To Help Stern Save.

The indictment charges that Machen was to procure shoulder straps at the expense of the United States and deliver the same to Stern to be used by the latter in the performance of his contract, in order that Stern might save 25 cents on each satchel delivered to the United States. It further charges that notwithstanding the furnishing of such shoulder straps by the United States, Stern was to charge the full contract price for each satchel furnished by him, and that a portion of the saving to Stern should be retained by him and the residue paid to Long, to be divided between Long and Machen.

A third indictment jointly names Crawford, Machen and Lorenz and his wife, Martha J. Lorenz, for conspiracy. Crawford represented the Postal Device and Lock company, which received the contract for furnishing certain letter satchels. The contract called for shoulder straps for the satchels, which, the indictment charges, were never under Machen's orders, although the supplied instead by the United States under Machin's orders, although the contractors received pay for them. For this concession it is charged that Crawford paid to Machen, through the Lorenzes, about 30 per cent of the amount received from the government. The company, it is stated, has received since July, 1902, and up to the present, about $21,000 from the government for the satchels.

Again Divided With Machen.

Of this amount it is charged that Crawford paid the Lorenzes $7,000, and that the latter divided that amount with Machen.

Runkel, McGregor and Machen are named jointly in another indictment for a similar transaction. It is charged that Runkel received payment for shoulder staps which he failed to furnish with carriers' satchels, as required under the specifications, and that the postoffice department furnished the straps for which the contractor was paid. For this concession, the indictment alleges, that Runkel paid sums to Machen and McGregor aggregating about $2,000 to Machen and $400 to McGregor.

Cupper is charged in a separate indictment with paying Machen a bribe of $800 in August, 1900. Long also is indicted separately for paying a bribe, both these bribes being in the same transactions involved in the conspiracy indictment. Crawford was separately indicted for presenting a false claim for satchels by charging the government and receiving pay for shoulder straps never supplied by him.

Still More Indictments Promised.

The grand jury has not completed the work laid before it by the postal investigators, and other indictments may be expected later on, possibly within a week or two.

It is understood that two additional cases against one of the parties indicted today, a former prominent bureau official, are being inquired into by the grand jury and that the acts of another high official of the postoffice department, already under indictment by the Brooklyn grand jury, are being investigated. Attorney Douglas, of Machen's counsel, in speaking of today's indictments of Machen, said that they involved the same general charges as the former indictment, although different alleged transactions, and that the new indictments were designed simply to strengthen the former ones. Machen was in consultation with his counsel this afternoon and the demurrer to the previous indictments probably will be filed tomorrow.

Walter S. Mayer, a veteran postal inspector, and for many years previously a special pension examiner, has done a large part of the work on today's cases, aided by other inspectors. It was Mr. Mayer who traced the checks which figured in the previous indictments of Machen, and in weaving the evidence which he placed before the grand jury, he visited New York and other cities.

Postmaster General Payne returned to this city tonight from his cruise along the Atlantic coast.

AN INDICTED OFFICIAL

Former Chief of the Division of Salaries and Allowances in the Postoffice Department.

YOUNG WOMAN SNEEZES HERSELF TO DEATH

Strange Case of a Kentucky Girl Whose Father Guards Her Grave.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 29.—A daughter of Benjamin Ball, who lives in Dix River bottoms, died with an ailment that puzzles the physicians. On the second day of last March the young lady, who was just sixteen, robust and large for her years, began to sneeze and kept it up constantly for four weeks, the longest interval between any two sneezes being about one minute. At the expiration of the four weeks the sneezing stopped, and was hoped that she would not again be troubled. Three weeks later, however, she was again attacked with sneezing, and notwithstanding that she had the best of medical attention, kept it up constantly until death relieved her this week.

During the first attack the girl remained in her usual perfect health, but during the last spell she suffered excruciating pain and wasted away. Her limbs and hands doubled up, and it was impossible to straighten them. She made repeated endeavors to bite herself and to pull her hair out, and days before her death it took several strong hands to hold her in bed.

The remains were buried in the Christopher graveyard, and every night since the interment the broken-hearted father has pillowed his head on the mound that covers his girl, with a shotgun by his side, for fear her grave may be disturbed in the interest of medical science.