

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

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BRANCH OFFICES. New York, 10 Spruce street, Charles H. Eddy in Charge. Chicago, No. 405 Schiller Bldg., W. B. Leffingwell & Sons in Charge.

It Pays to Advertise in The Daily Globe

The Increase in the Total Cash Advertising Carried by The Globe for the Last Five Months Over the Same Months in 1902:

Table with 2 columns: Month and Inches. March: 2,771; April: 6,715; May: 3,219; June: 3,787; July: 3,487.

Total increase, 19,979 inches

Increasing Business With the Globe Increases Business for Business Men.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1903.

THE TRAIL OF THE SERPENT.

Every day brings its own confirmation of the suspicion in which the whole country has come to hold the departments at Washington. It is not only the grosser forms of fraud that flourish, such as those that have been unearthed in the federal postal service, but everybody is shown to have been on the make. It has been in the air. Republican policies have favored it and Republican officials have winked at it. What wonder that the average officeholder has come to regard his place principally as an opportunity through which he may enter the larger field of speculative activity.

This is shown by the first revelations made concerning the handling of Indian lands. The surface of this matter has hardly been scratched, and yet it is clear that serious things lie below. The Indian bureau itself does not regard the charges advanced with the flippancy of Mr. Payne when the postoffice scandals were first bruited about. The administration has learned something since then. Commissioner Jones admits that no government official should be interested in companies dealing in Indian lands; and while he repudiates the suggestion that anybody has been acting dishonestly, he declares that conditions in the Indian territory should have a thorough investigation and the results be reported to congress.

The Globe does not desire to prejudice any public question or any public man; but it submits that not only the status of affairs in the Indian territory, and not only the bureau of Indian affairs, but every other bureau and every department of the government at Washington needs such an overhauling. They require not investigation, but revolution. They need not a searching among musty pigeonholes for incriminating evidence, nor merely such an inquiry as a committee selected by the party in power would make, with a national election in prospect, but they need the reforming hand of a conduct fresh from the people and empowered to correct abuses. There is nothing that will let fresh air into the foul recesses of the government as it is run but a change in the authority by which it is administered.

All of the departments are substantially in the same fix. They are complicated and syndicated to death. For years past the country has been crazy with the idea that you could float any old kind of company and get rich by unloading its stocks on an unsuspecting public. For years past the prevailing idea of the function of public officials has been that they should do something handsome for themselves. Everybody else was getting a slice, why not the subordinate officials in the various departments? And we must say for these industrious gentlemen that they have not neglected their opportunities.

It was not a fine sense of honor, but caution and the fear of consequences that prompted most of them to turn to the formation of outside companies, with a side graft, as the swiftest and surest means of getting rich quickly at the public expense through the persuasive power of their official influence. The grosser and greedier, like Mr. Machen, went after the boodle direct. The others became stockholders, directors and officers of corporations on the side. Sometimes the connection between these companies and the officeholder was direct, sometimes remote; but nobody was slow to learn that his name on a company prospectus, with the title of his office

attached, would bring in patronage. The gullible public would easily believe that there was an intimate relation between his public and his private capacity, out of which many good dollars ought to grow.

This is what a federal official is compelled to call "extremely bad taste." We think that the public will find a harsher name for it. We think that the public will also find the practice not to be singular, but very general throughout all the bureaus and departments. The trail of the serpent is over them all. Commercialism, the exploitation of every opportunity without a too nice inquiry into its moral relations, has been the keynote of every act of the party in power since the end of the Spanish war, and of most of its acts before that date. It would be impossible for a party so pervaded by this spirit not to have it work out in the practical conduct of government.

This is the new and greater "spoils system." To keep clear of the clutches of the law if possible in overt acts, but to work public position for all that it is worth in the amassing of private gain, is the theory and practice of Republicanism as seen at the national capital today. The evidences of it are manifold, convincing, undeniable. The correction of it requires a change of conduct; requires the people themselves to step in and take charge. With the accumulating proofs of official speculation, and official use of the name and opportunity of place for private purposes, we are convinced that this is exactly what the people are about to do.

If Auditor Krahmer had held up the pay of the members of the board of equalization on the ground that they had not earned it he would be in a better position to make an argument. As one of the most active and ineffective members of the board he ought to know what the services of the members should be valued at.

CHICAGO'S ANNIVERSARY.

Chicago was one hundred years old yesterday. Aug. 17, 1803, Lieut. Swearingen, of the United States Army, arrived at the mouth of the Chicago river and began the erection of the ill-fated Fort Dearborn. It is to be presumed that the Chicagoese yesterday inaugurated the construction of something enduring in the gold brick line to sell as souvenirs to visitors from the Michigan peninsula. We are generally justified in deploring Chicago as an ugly, ill-governed, badly built home for a lot of people who spend all of their time putting up schemes for getting possession of their neighbors' goods. The town has earned the reputation by its own efforts. It has also earned and retains the reputation of being the most energetic business community on this continent, and therefore in the world. This reputation has grown up out of the West and not because it is Chicago. It has drawn upon the West for its brains, and it has gained wealth by imposing a tax upon the commerce and industries of the territory from which it has borrowed the intelligence to make that tax possible and bearable.

We of the West are not inclined to repudiate Chicago. Perhaps we are a bit lax in our morals, for we do not chide the town overmuch for the state of sin in which it prospers. Its breeziness is of the West, breezy and a trifle more woolly than the rest of the West. It is a great, big, badly managed village gathering a tax from every man within reach and rioting in its own vivacious indifference to right and wrong. But even as its moral and physical state remains as a warning to all communities, so does its bounding insolence and defiance of limitations commend it to those growing cities which desire to get along.

At the age of one hundred Chicago is an indecent old person whose career is worth studying for the lessons it teaches in what to emulate and what to avoid. If we find more to abjure than to pattern after in reading Chicago's past, still it is worth while perusing.

Things look dark, even Black, to Gen. Miles at the G. A. R. encampment.

WHAT WILL PROBABLY HAPPEN.

The congress of Panama has rejected outright the proposed treaty with the United States for a canal concession. This is more satisfactory than its adoption would have been, coupled with amendments which this country should have found it impossible to accept. It leaves the coast clear for fresh action. The reasons for this absurd policy on the part of Panama, refusing to accept an offered advantage greater than she can hope again to secure, are not difficult to understand. Remembering that the congress of Panama consists mostly of adventurers, chosen under the force of self-government which exists in most such states, one can imagine the violence of the dispute that arose over the volume and the distribution of what it regarded as boodle.

There was money to be had from this country for a concession, and these men believed that more would be offered. They believed that there was money to be had from representatives of the old canal company, anxious to conclude a sale of their now valueless property. They believed that there was money to be had from interests opposed to the canal and anxious to purchase delay or defeat of the agreement. They thought it the opportunity of their lives. Evidently they were disappointed. Their proposition did not pan

out. The United States had nothing more to offer, and there is no reason to believe that anybody else was more liberal. The disappointed legislators waited as long as they could, and then decided to have another try at it; to reject the treaty and see what would come of it. And clearly they have overreached themselves.

This country, of course, will not pay or offer another dollar. It will become the duty of the president, if nothing else offers, to open negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, for a concession by that route. But it probably did not escape the thought of the astute Panama gentlemen that Uncle Sam will have to deal there with the same sort of government and the same sort of men, but at a greater disadvantage. For these countries, knowing that the Panama project had fallen through, would be inclined to put on the screws and to set their price very high.

We do not think that this embarrassment will have to be dealt with. What is almost certain to happen is another revolution on the isthmus. The states of Colombia through which the Panama route passes are not inclined to see their chance of gain glimmering. Already many of the municipalities concerned are heartily protesting against the action of their congress. It takes few men and little money to set up a new government down there. The probability is that these states will secede from the rest of the country, set up a government of their own and proceed to conclude with the United States an agreement out of which they would win great material advantage. Many people have predicted this outcome from the beginning. The present aspect of affairs makes it almost a certainty.

While the experts are quarreling about the verity of their estimates on the wheat crop the growing grain is doing stunts that may more effectually upset their calculations than all the market manipulation of which they are capable.

A SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

There will be many who will recognize in the establishment of a department of journalism at the University of Columbia a long felt want. These are the ones who have shuddered over "newspaper English," who have deplored the fact that an account of a runaway is seldom written in a style suggestive of Addison, who have sighed for a sheet, if not free from scandals, at least free from slang and grammatical errors. There will be others, and these will include the old time journalists, who will pooh-pooh the idea of such a school, and who will sharpen their wits on the graduated journalist.

Filipinos Virtually Slaves.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Schneckstadt, draws a picture of the conditions in the Philippines that is not only graphic but also a little grim. The Philippines did not have or know "five years ago today." He might have added: "Five years ago today the Filipinos were virtually slaves." The declaration of independence, he says, was a mere formality. "Nor do they know anything about it today." Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.

Tis Not a Fleeting Affair.

When we learn that in Paris municipalities are making arrangements to regulate the movements of air ships above the city we realize that Darius Green has been vindicated by time. The flying machine is already an actuality.—Atlanta Constitution.

Worked and Worked.

Russell Sage celebrated his 87th birthday by working. The list of Wall street workers who celebrated the day by being worked is not made out.—New York World.

Contemporary Comment

Macaroni Wheat Not in Demand. According to the most recent estimates the state of North Dakota will produce this year about 5,000,000 bushels of macaroni wheat. Just now there is some speculation as to what is to be done with this wheat.

Heretofore, what little macaroni wheat has been raised in the United States has been used chiefly for purposes of experiment. It is fitted especially for making the peculiar sort of flour which is used in the manufacture of macaroni, and has not thus far been considered good for ordinary purposes, treated by ordinary methods. It is claimed by those who have studied the question that an excellent flour can be made from this wheat, either alone, or mixed with other wheats, but there is as yet no demand for it. It is assumed that this grain is not good, or that the milling interests are, as some suggest, hostile to its growth.

The growers of this grain must be content to pass through the experiences common to pioneers in any enterprise. The grain can be grown and the millers to grind it will prepare to do so. The industry is too important to be treated negligently. It is said he who has the means of producing food producing belt into territory practically barren.—Grand Forks Herald.

Have Canada Always With Us.

It is only in recent years that the people of the United States have begun to realize the possibilities of the country to the north. There is still a generally prevalent notion that the United States is all there is of the North American continent, but statesmen and public men in Canada and the United States know better than that. The real statesmen, and not mere politicians, so it is slowly, very slowly, coming to be understood, that the United States made a great mistake when it came back in the sixties of the last century, in not continuing the reciprocity trade relations with Canada which had existed up to that time. The fact that Canada has been drifting farther and farther away from any thought of closer political affiliations with the United States is a sad commentary on the fact that the United States has been drifting farther and farther away from the empire of Great Britain, today, or in the future, it would not be to become a part of the British empire, but to become a free and independent country, on the side which the United States must live either at peace or war.—Manchester Union.

Oklahoma's Latest Industry.

Oklahoma has opened a new industry in the killing of outlaws for whom large rewards are offered dead or alive in a battle that took place in that territory the other day, officers are said to have cleared \$12,000 in reward for the bodies of dead men they brought in. This is even more lucrative than the killing of people for life insurance, to say the least, and is a sad attraction of the fighting.—Saginaw News.

Stupendous Enterprise.

"Rafferty," said Mr. Doan, "are you paying attention to the trusts?" "I am that." "Do you think they're going to swallow up the rest of the world?" "I had me suspicions. But I've been looking at the map. There's watermelons in Georgia, and new Jersey, and California pears on the Pacific coast, not to mention the mineral products, such as coal, iron, copper, lead and prairie dogs. I'm convinced that any man who takes a trip to swallow the entire outfit is sure to get the best of it. He'll indigestion on record."—Washington Star.

Looking for Appreciation.

"It looks very much as if you were putting the interests of certain corporations above the interests of your country," said the man who does not hesitate to speak his mind. "Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "I've heard so much about republics being ungrateful that I thought I'd better take a chance of being appreciated elsewhere."—Washington Star.

Why Diogenes Failed.

"It isn't recorded that Diogenes ever found the honest man for whom he was looking, is it?" "No; but if Diogenes had bothered a little oftener than he did perhaps the honest man wouldn't have been so wary about letting him come near."—Chicago Record-Herald.

What the Editors Say

The editor of the Ortonville Herald Star must have been associating with some of the members of the state legislature. He says: "The state blue book, known as the legislative manual, 'delayed, but unambiguous,' has just made its appearance. It contains half-truths of all the members of the legislature, and is a most valuable work. The editor of the police officer in the state."

The business office is sorely tempted to turn the Tribune into a Democratic organ during the temporary absence of the managing editor, but as he has promised to limit the term of absence to one week, it is concluded to let him run along in the same old rut. Bismarck Daily Tribune.

There is now very little doubt that both the winter and the spring wheat crops will fall in yield much below early estimates, and it is said that the crop of the spring wheat is particularly overestimated. The spring wheat crops to a large extent in order to keep down prices. Neither Minnesota nor the Dakotas will be able to raise the yield given out by Minneapolis grain men.—New Ulm News.

The Republican did not criticize Mr. Lague because it does not see fit to endorse ex-Auditor Dunn for governor next year, but because he made unwarranted and uncompromising references to the work of Gen. Corbin. It is the opinion of the editor of this paper that Mr. Robert C. Dunn would give the people of this state a clean and conscientious administration as governor, and hopes that he may be induced to accept the Republican nomination.—Lake City Republican.

The privileges of cutting timber off the reservation is for the benefit of the lumbermen, the Indian is a secondary consideration. The lumbermen take it all the time and pay the freight. The interests of the pine land men are of more importance than the Indians who are to be benefited. The "influence" of the lumbermen is in power. Great statements included people.—Rouseau County Times.

Gen. Young's appearance with the uniform of a lieutenant general two hours before Gen. Miles' term expired, and therefore two hours before Young's promotion could take effect, was undoubtedly the work of Gen. Corbin. That is just the kind of violation of etiquette which Corbin is famous.—St. Cloud Times.

At St. Paul Theaters

The Ferris Stock company in the Western drama, "Way Out West," played to another packed house last night at the Metropolitan. The seats are selling rapidly for the balance of the week. The first matinee will be given tomorrow at 2:30. The company will conclude a successful engagement Saturday night.

Probably the most notable instance of enduring popularity in an American play is "In Old Kentucky," which will open the regular fall and winter season at the Grand, commencing next Sunday night. The play is now in its eleventh season and continues to attract crowded houses everywhere. This year's production is entirely new and not a stitch of the former equipment used in last year will be seen in this season's presentation. The older play grows the stronger becomes its drawing power. "In Old Kentucky" ever enjoyed. The pickaninny band has been materially augmented and many new and novel features added to the famous picnic scene. The sale of seats will be given next Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

Chauncey Olcott, whose annual engagements at the Metropolitan are looked forward to with such interest, comes as usual during fall week this year with an added attraction, opening on Thursday, the 27th inst., presenting for the first time on any stage a dramatization made expressly for him. Mrs. M. Croker's widely read novel entitled "The House of Edmund Nash Morgan." Mr. Olcott's four new songs, written and composed by him expressly for this play, are pronounced by those who have heard them, to be gems.

Among the Merrymakers

GOIN' BAREFOOT.

It's more fun goin' barefoot than anything I know. There ain't a single other thing that helps your feet's so. Some days I stay in muvver's room a-gettin' in her way. An' when I bothered her so much, she says, "Oh, run an' play." I say, "Kin I go barefoot?" En she says, "If you kin get your shoes off, I kin get mine off." Nen I ajuwz want' holler when I'm pullin' 'em off my shoes. It's fun a-goin' barefoot when yer playin' any game. 'Cause you'd be noisy an' Indians awful tame. Unless they had their shoes off when they crep up in the night. An' folks can't know they're comin' till they get right close in sight. An' if you kin get barefoot every day when I get old, An' haven't got a nurse to say I'll catch my death of cold. An' if yer goin' barefoot, yer want t' go outdoors.

"I can't stretch out an' dig yer heels in the mud, but I kin dig yer heels in the mud where t' long grass grows. T' long grass tickles and cool between yer toes. So when I'm pullin' 'em off my shoes I'm ajuwz want' to stop me 'fore I got my stockin' off. If y' often go 'round barefoot there's lots o' things to know.—Of how chary yer feet on stones, so they won't hurt y' so. An' when t' grass is stickley an' prickles at a touch, yer feet on solid, an' it jes' plunk yer feet down solid, an' it don't hurt half so much. I lose my hat most every day, I wish I didn't. 'Cause then I know ma'd stop me 'fore I got my stockin' off."

Wisconsin Man Killed.

DICKINSON, N. D., Aug. 17.—A young man about twenty-two years of age, was run over by a freight car early this morning and instantly killed. The man was leaving Dickinson, when the man fell crosswise of a rail from the top of a car. The man had just come from a store in Park, where he was known as John Porter. His home is believed to be in Wisconsin.

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Stories of Here and There

He was a thin, tall, nervous man. His three-button cutaway coat tails flapped dizzily around his knees. His spring-bottom trousers were on distant terms with his ruffled shoes and there was a suspicious tinge in his reddish bleached whiskers.

As he sidled up to the Merchants hotel desk late last night he glanced sheepishly but withal in a perfectly satisfied manner. He was to the most casual observer the hen-pecked head of a large family by some freak of fortune permitted to stray all alone from his own residence.

He and Night Clerk Eleharty settled the matter of room rate, call and fire escape and he started for the elevator to get to his office Sunday morning. He was entering the lift he started back with a gesture of dismay, and hurrying across the brilliantly electric lighted lobby he called out: "Say, Mister, can I have a lamp? Haven't slept in a dark room since Willie, our oldest boy, was born."

Judge Gallick has lost all faith in mankind. Last Saturday a young man called at his office and made all arrangements for the judge to be married Sunday afternoon and perform a marriage ceremony. The young man promised to have his prospective bride at the court house promptly at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the appointed hour the court commissioner was at the Wabasha street entrance of the building, awaiting the couple. He was still there at 5 in the evening, but the couple had not yet appeared. Finally he gave up and went home disgusted.

Yesterday morning, however, the same young man accompanied by the girl he was to marry, appeared at the judge's office, and after explaining that he had been out to the lake yesterday, he would get married as soon as the judge could find time. He also told the judge that he would reward him for the time he had put in waiting the day before.

Anticipating a large fee the judge tied the couple up with the regulation \$5 service and was handed a sealed envelope. The judge thanked the young man, congratulated both of them and turned to wait on another man who had entered. Two minutes later when he opened the envelope, instead of the expected ten or twenty-dollar bill, there was a lonely paper dollar.

Without waiting for his hat, the court commissioner dashed out into the street, inquired exactly which direction the couple had taken, and then ran out of the court house at the Wabasha street door.

Ten minutes later he returned, out of breath and man. He said that the couple had made good their escape.

PERSONAL MENTION.

County Assessor Patrick Conley has departed for the West, where he will spend two weeks in looking after his extensive property interests in Idaho. County Commissioner David Gray went to Four Lakes yesterday for a two weeks' outing. Mrs. Gray, who is in poor health, has been there for some time.

Postmaster Charles E. Callaghan, of Rochester, was a guest at the Commercial club yesterday. Windsor—Mrs. Annie L. Lileston, St. Cloud; John Doe Jr. and family, Eau Claire; Mrs. Frank Clark, Frank Clark, Jamestown, N. D.; T. H. Ellis, Ansony; William P. Spokane; C. J. Weaver, wife and mother, Dubuque; George Charles Keogh, Spring Grove; G. H. Culver, Ortonville; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Robinson, Ellinger; E. E. McIntire, wife and children, Crookston; Miss Jessie Johnson, Faribault; A. D. Kelly, Northfield; S. E. Egan, Ellsworth; Frank Clark, Marsh, Eau Claire; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Halvorson, Dawson; C. E. Earl, Waukon; Mrs. J. W. Halvorson, Waukon; W. L. Nevins, Winona; N. H. Millard, La Crosse; P. P. Lally and daughter, Two Harbors; A. L. Schumacher and wife, Ortonville; Theodore Faralton, Albert Lea; A. Berg, Buffalo.

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ARMORY CONSTRUCTION NOT INTERRUPTED

Board Modifies Plans and Awards Contract to Lauer Brothers.

There will be no interruption to the building of St. Paul's new armory. Despite the fact that the bids received a week ago were so low that the board of superstructure are far in advance of the money available for the building, the armory board yesterday decided to place the contract, and accordingly accepted the bid of Lauer Bros.

The price offered on the contract was \$50,000, and this the board figures, will provide a building sufficiently in accordance with the plans, and in accordance with the national guard until more money is available for the decoration of the interior and the installation of a heating plant and other needed appliances.

The price for the completion of the building, in accordance with the plans was close to \$120,000. The board decided it down by omitting many things in the shape of decoration, wiring and other details. It is expected that another bond issue of about \$50,000 will be needed to make the building complete and what it really should be.

NEWS ROUND-UP OF A DAY IN STILLWATER

Bookkeeper and Scaler is Drowned Near the O'Neal Bros.' Camp.

Ernest Fornier, for many years a well-known bookkeeper and scaler in the employ of O'Neal Bros., was drowned early this morning in a lake near their camp, north of Ely, Minn. Fornier left one of the camps at night to go to the camp where he had his headquarters. An overturned canoe was found and the body was recovered. Fornier was forty-two years of age and had lived in Stillwater many years. He was a brother of Mrs. D. Bell. The body will probably be recovered in a few days.

The Lizzie Gardner has arrived in port from below and will get away some time this week with a load of lumber. The Clyde left yesterday with a tow of logs for Guttenberg and Bellevue. The tugboat B. H. Hersey, of the Staples Towing company, engaged in towing logs from the St. Paul boom to Prescott, has been held up for a few days. George Muller, who is raising the sunken steamer Junata, of the Bronson & Nelson line, says that the work will require all of this week.

The macadam pavement on Chestnut Street, between Second and Main streets, is being repaired and men will begin laying a sandstone pavement on the same street, between Second and Third streets, within a few days.

The Carnegie public library is almost completely ready for the dedication. The board has not yet decided when the building is to be dedicated.

CITY NEWS

WILL CELEBRATE FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Ramsey County Territorial Pioneers Plan for a Big Entertainment.

Ramsey County Territorial Pioneers' association is a name that would naturally suggest age as manifested in snow-white beards and signs of decrepitude, but it was a company of hale and hearty young "old fellows" that gathered together last night under that title in the governor's office in the capitol. There were, to be sure, some elderly men in the gathering, but they were of the type of J. C. Donahover and Patrick Kiegher, still actively engaged in business life; and the majority were such patriarchs as A. P. Hendrickson, Judge E. W. Bazille and Edward Dahl.

The association was organized within a year and is still rapidly growing in membership. The committee appointed to report the names of those present, residents of the county who are eligible to membership, was unable to report at this time because of the absence of some of its members; but the association was assured that the committee is making some progress, although the work is of such a character that it must necessarily proceed slowly.

New applications were received from George A. Dowdle, John O'Donnell, William Brown, Edward S. Lloyd and Jacob H. Bohrer.

A committee appointed at the last meeting to submit plans for the first annual entertainment of the association reported in favor of a musical and literary programme interspersed with addresses on topics bearing upon the early history of the county. The idea was received with favor, and an entertainment will be held on the first Monday in December.

No speakers have yet been selected, but it is intended to have addresses by several of the early residents of the county and the musical and literary selections will be in keeping with the desire of the organization to perpetuate the memory of bygone days. The same committee was given full power to complete the arrangements.

The obituary committee, William O'Gorman and William Bircher, reported appropriate resolutions on the death of William H. Hoyt, and the resolutions were adopted. Informal talks of the days of "auld lang syne" were made by Judge Bazille and several other members in the course of the evening.

AUDITOR KRAHMER MISCONSTRUES LAW

County Attorney Says Members of Board Are Entitled to Pay.

County Auditor Krahmer, who on Saturday held up the warrants of the county members of the board of equalization on the ground that they had no legal right to draw pay for such work, was yesterday convinced by county Attorney Kane that his construction of the law was wrong.

Warrants for \$72 each were drawn for the members of the board of equalization, who are organized to meet on Monday morning, but after some of the warrants had been delivered the county auditor decided that the county members had no right to the money, and the warrants made out for them were held up.

Yesterday an opinion was handed down by County Attorney Kane, in which he held that all the members of the board were entitled to their pay, and the warrants were delivered by the county auditor to those who called for them.

The action of the county auditor in withholding the warrants was without precedent and caused much criticism.