THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

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March.....	2,771 Inches
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Total increase.	19,979 Inches

Increasing Business With the Globe Increases Business for Business Men.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19, 1903.

THE YEAR OF JUBILEE.

The Commercial club has set the ball rolling for a proper celebration next year of the semi-centennial of the incorporation of St. Paul. It will be a great anniversary and ought to be commemorated fittingly. The thought of it has been much in the public mind, and every ardent St. Paulite has felt that on this occasion the city should advertise to the world the enormous progress that it has made in its half century of municipal life. It is time that systematic preparation was begun for an event so important, and we are glad that the Commercial club has taken the first step.

Every municipal and civic organization in the city will, we doubt not, follow suit and get in line for a great celebration in 1904. There will need to be a general consultation, and we want the brightest ideas and the best judgment in all St. Paul. We should get out of the ordinary rut and devise ways new and striking for marking our anniversary. Our jubilee should be something to be spoken of and remembered for years in the great Northwest of whose life this city was the starting point and of which it is today and will remain the metropolis.

One suggestion now is in place. For several reasons let us not attempt to fix the date of the great event too early in the year. Let us have ample time in which to prepare the entertainment that multitudes will flock to see. Let us wait until our city is clothed in the full glory of that beauty to which the advancing season lends so great a charm. Let us choose a time when the capriciousness of the earlier months of spring is no longer to be feared, and when the pleasure of our guests and the success of our efforts will not be jeopardized by unfavorable weather.

Everybody will turn in with a right good will and work to the success and the fame of our coming year of jubilee. It will stir the pride and stimulate the effort of all. It will tell to the outside world something of those great strides that St. Paul has made of late years and is now making toward the realization of all her fondest hopes. It will let others know, as we know, the beauty and the impregnable commercial strength of the city that stout hearts and willing hands have builded since those old pioneer days whose sturdy spirit and strong faith are with us yet. The Globe pledges to the plan its heartiest support and the most enterprising work that an up to date newspaper can execute. Let us work with a will, with all the enthusiasm of the days we celebrate and with all the skill and strength and power that our later successes have taught us, for the year of jubilee.

Why not keep Carrie Nation locked up for good? She has ceased to be sensational or even amusing, and become just a common nuisance that ought to be abated.

NOT A TRIFLE.

The public at large will take with some allowance the cheerful statement of Admiral Dewey that the collision between the Decatur and the Barry at the naval review was "part of the war game," and must be expected at times. This was spoken to the president of the United States, and also to the father who had seen his son's life possibly endangered by the misadventure. It was natural and proper enough to soften the occurrence to him at the time. All the same, the incident is not a pretty one and ought to be inquired into.

The Decatur herself signaled the orders for the movement, and then swung directly across the bow of the next boat. Either her orders were wrong or they were not properly complied with. The old adage that "accidents will happen" is true enough, but it is not yet written in the military or naval code as an apology for mistakes that are or might become serious. They are bad enough in the "war game," as these movements are appropriately called. But if they happen then, they might happen also in the war reality. How about that? What if two of our ships should sink each other in executing a movement in action against the common foe? Would the country or any commander pass that over lightly?

No one has forgotten the controversy over the famous "loop" that racked the country not long ago. It was never established that the movement of Admiral Schley's ship put the next in line in the slightest danger; but the incident and the possibility that it might have resulted in disaster was a theme for months of excited comment and for unlimited abuse of one of the bravest men that ever handled an American ship. Things have not changed so much as to make something only lately urged as sufficient cause for a court-martial only a trivial, natural and necessary affair now. The matter should be investigated carefully and officially.

The president puts down as lost that day upon which he accomplishes nothing for the advancement of his campaign—and he hasn't lost even a Sunday since he went to Oyster Bay.

LOOK AFTER THE ROADS.

A narrow and picayunish spirit will not build up a city. Failure to recognize the sources from which it draws its business or to help those who help it will eventually break it down. And among these helpful influences the community should give high rank to the provision of thoroughfares of communication with the outlying districts. If the fate of the country is largely dependent upon good roads, the fate of the city is subject in no slight degree to the same condition.

The assembly committee on streets has refused to authorize the repair of the arch bridge on the Mendota road, because it lies in Dakota county. Why, say these gentlemen, should we pay repair bills for our neighbors? We have expenses enough of our own. And if we are talking legal technicalities and splitting hairs, that is true enough.

Nevertheless the fact remains that, in an earlier and possibly in some respects a wiser day, the people of St. Paul did not merely repair this highway, they built it. They wanted the trade of Dakota county. It was something worth having and Minneapolis was getting it. It would come to St. Paul if the proper facilities were provided, and our people thought it worth while to provide them. So it was; and a flourishing business was established with the rich farm country beyond. Now the road is run down and the bridge out of repair, and both will be closed if somthing is not done about it.

Millions of dollars, it is asserted, have come to St. Paul through this avenue; and we do not think the statement is exaggerated. Shall we allow it to be blocked? Do our merchants believe that this is good business? They ought to have an opinion about it. As we shall see, the people of St. Paul have exhibited lamentable lack of foresight and of appreciation of their own interests in the sort of care they have given to their country roads. Here is one at least that must be abandoned, and all the trade it brings with it, unless we are prepared to spend a small sum of money for our own benefit, and in accord with a well established precedent, even though the field of actual expenditure is slightly beyond our own boundaries. Shall we refuse; and what will such a policy cost us? Let us hear from the retail business interests of the city on this point. And let the council hear from them also.

The press work for the St. Louis fair will hardly be helped by the sending out of stories of earthquakes in the exposition town. Wichita, Kan., and Bowling Green, Ky., are no longer in the running since the St. Louis bureau got down to business.

WHAT MRS. SHUEY DID.

That female reformer who gravely suggested just the other day that the state should take charge of all children and bring them up scientifically had probably never heard of Mrs. Shuey. For Mrs. Shuey's testimony goes a long way toward destroying one of the female reformer's most cherished conclusions; namely, that the average woman finds a large family a burden and a care and that, having done her duty by bearing them, her own rights and her children's welfare demand that the state take further responsibility off her hands.

Childless at forty-seven, Mrs. Shuey did not select a literary club to be the solace of her old age. Neither did she mount a platform and point out to the mothers of her sex the mistakes they were making in the training of their own olive branches. Instead, she went out into the highways and the byways and gathered in all the stray children she could find. They amounted, in all, to twenty-five. Surrounded by the family thus annexed, Mrs. Shuey, according to her own testimony, looked forward to old age with no disquietude.

And Mrs. Shuey's faith has been rewarded. Today, at the age of eighty-seven, she is able to assure the world that she is still proud of her family, that not one of her adopted children ever disappointed her, none ever went wrong. She weeps today not because there are no more stray children waiting to be annexed, but because so little of life remains to her that the raising of another family is out of the question.

A conference between Mrs. Shuey and the female reformer might be an interesting affair, but it is possible that they would not understand each other's language. For it's a safe wager that Mrs. Shuey did not bring up the twenty-five scientifically. On the contrary, it is probable that she coddled them and indulged them and occasionally thrashed them and frequently prayed over them; which method, or lack of method, would never appeal to the female reformer. And it is probable that the female reformer would prove a puzzle to the good Mrs. Shuey. So perhaps it is just as well that half a continent divides them.

But in its choice between the female reformer's theory and Mrs. Shuey's practical demonstration, the world will not hesitate. It is not probable that a monument will be erected in honor of either, but Mrs. Shuey has provided an enduring one for herself in the family she adopted. Reformers are here today and in Minneapolis tomorrow; but the mothers of the land, even a foster mother like Mrs. Shuey, exert an influence that lives forever.

Justice Brewer has spoken a word in good season in declaring against the right of appeal in criminal cases. Probably nothing has aroused more popular indignation over the ordinary course of the law than the ability of a wealthy criminal, or one not wealthy whose attorney sees a chance to win personal notoriety out of the case, to secure appeals, retrials, innumerable delays and repeated chances of escape by the prevailing custom. There is no sense in the practice. It is not essential to the doing of justice, and it does weaken the respect of the people for the law and their belief in it as an agency of swift and impartial justice. The right of appeal in such cases should be cut down to the narrowest limits.

THE CIVIC SPIRIT.

The organization of the West End Improvement association increases St. Paul's already creditable list of societies that have been formed for the purpose of civic improvement. To be sure the most of these have been neighborhood or ward organizations, the chief object of which has been to see that the district each represents gets a fair share of administrative recognition. A spirit of emulation, a desire to prevent some other ward or neighborhood from receiving a lion's share of benefits, even more than civic pride has quickened these organizations into life. But such emulation is the very spirit of progress itself, and it will inspire those whom it possesses to be up and doing continually when mere aesthetic appreciation would arouse to only languid effort.

Not all improvement organizations which have flourished in St. Paul have borne fruit, but the majority of them have and are in good working condition today. These have shaped their efforts to the needs of the districts they represent and the very manner in which they work is expressive of the character of that district. The Merriam Park Improvement association by its success in placing under park board control the entire suburb has transformed it, and the result is that today it is a delight to the eye. The Burr Street Improvement association, the first to be organized in St. Paul, has made the bluff as neat as a pin, so that refuse heaps and weeds know it not. The various ward improvement associations on the West side have dealt effectively with difficulties that confronted them and can add a creditable quota to the sum total of real good that has been done.

Although the interests of each organization may be limited to its ward or neighborhood boundaries, its influence is more far reaching. The improvement of a single lot contributes so much toward the improvement of the city. Moreover, the man or committee that works for the improvement of that lot cannot fail to become inspired in time with the civic spirit. Such work must, of necessity, broaden his vision so that he will be able to look beyond his own confines and see the city as a whole, its deficiency and its needs. Such a spirit and such broad vision are necessary factors in a city's improvement; and when more of her citizens can boast of their possession, St. Paul may claim as a synonym the phrase, "the city beautiful."

Treasury officials are reported much relieved because they will not have to make cash payments on the Panama canal deal and can come to the relief of the banks if necessary when the crops begin to move. If the connection between the banks and the treasury were dissolved altogether, it would be better for the country. Secretary Shaw has done no more evil work than to teach the street that he will throw it a life preserver whenever he hears it cry for help.

Poor old arctic circle. The pole seekers have defied it time and again, and now it has been crossed by a man in an automobile. It is getting to be nothing but a common old mark on the map.

The steering committee of the Republican party is having so much trouble over its financial bill that it might call in Mr. Bryan to help it decide on a policy.

Contemporary Comment

Tolstoi Desires Persecution.

Count Tolstoi is a wonderful old man in his way, and has set the thinkers of the world thinking along some neglected lines. Considering his theories and his manner of life, nobody is astonished to hear the rugged and ruthless old Russian condemn the American manner of pursuing the money god. It is too true that as we invent something to save we begin to waste time by using it constantly without reason. It is not even surprising to hear the count declare that "no one should work for a man like Rockefeller; he should prefer starvation; he should die rather than assist in supporting men like Rockefeller." He despises the very appearance of filthy lucre, albeit he himself appears to be fairly well to do.

The most interesting portion of the recent interview, which appeared in the New York World, is the expression of the burning desire to be persecuted, to die the death of a martyr. The count says: "I have tried hard to be sent to prison or to be hanged, but I have failed." "Yes; it is the best end for a man—except to be burned. Sacrifice is the best end." "I have done everything to win that destiny. It is the ambition of my life to die for the faith that is in me. They who are crucified die well."—Dallas News.

The People Still Rule.

That a marked depression must follow in time the wild inflation of values which began five years ago was inevitable and expected, but that it should reach such extremity in a time of good crops, active business, few mercantile failures and of employment for all who want to work is little short of amazing. Whether it can be attributed justly in large part to the gigantic operations of our richest citizen in furtherance of an insatiable desire to pile yet more millions upon the uncounted and scarcely comprehensible number already within his grasp, probably only himself could tell. If such should prove to be the case, however, the game, while legitimate enough, judging from Wall street standards, will surely develop hazard to large accumulations of wealth within the control of avarice. Despite the recent exhibition of what seems to be almost limitless power on the part of one or a few, this is going to continue to be a free country, and, in one way or another, in their own good time, the people will surely relieve any oligarchy in existence or in process of formation, political, financial, or both, of the management, however indirect, of their affairs.—Harper's Weekly.

Vindicating Justice.

Kentucky has been engaged for weeks and months in seeking to vindicate justice in the lawless districts of that state, where feuds prevail and political crimes are known and common. The most striking of the Kentucky cases is the trial of Powers, indicted for the assassination of Gov. Goebel, one of the most atrocious and cowardly crimes in American history. The trial is still in progress at Georgetown, on a third or fourth attempt to enforce the majesty of the laws, and will not be concluded for several days. Politics has become so mixed up with it that the result is doubtful, although as to the facts there is little difference between honest and well-informed citizens of all parties. The worst feature of this case is the endeavor of a Republican combine of feudists and assassins, centering in the lawless districts, to interfere with and control the administration of the laws.—Pittsburg Post.

Brighter Days for Ireland.

Brighter days seem indeed to be dawning on the horizon of Ireland. This hope has been aroused many times in the gloomy past in the minds of those identified with the long struggle of the Irish nation for liberty and freedom, but never has the outlook been so promising as now.

The Irish land bill, according to Mr. John E. Redmond, is "an accomplished fact." An idea of what this measure will mean for Ireland may be gleaned from the further declaration by Mr. Redmond that "if it works as it is confidently hoped it will, there is no question that it will effect a revolution in the condition of Ireland."

Under the present condition of affairs, therefore, it is not rash to indulge in the hope that far better times are in store for the Irish people.—Boston Globe.

Only a Tempest in a Teapot.

It is unfortunate that the amicable relations now existing between the United States and Great Britain should be even in the slightest degree ruffled by an incident such as that which occurred on Lake Erie, when the Canadian patrol boat Petrel fired upon the American fishing steamer Silver Spray. No doubt the two governments will look carefully and calmly into the circumstances of the case, and take such action as may be deemed necessary. The occurrence would be fraught with very serious possibilities if the relations between England and America were less cordial, but no doubt satisfactory explanations and assurances can be made on both sides, and the incident will be allowed to close as gracefully as possible.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Stocks Seek Level.

The reasons for the decline are found principally in natural conditions. The public is practically out of the stock market and the speculators are warring among themselves. The best feature of the situation is that the public has an opportunity to laugh at the very bulls and bears who take great delight in shearing the lambs. No serious consequences should be apprehended from the movement of the stocks. When these are brought to the right basis the country will be safer, financially and industrially.—Dubuque Telegraph.

Gullible John Hay.

Our own Baron Schlippenbach's remarks as reported in the Berlin newspapers confirm the impression that if Uncle Samuel experiments with the Manchurian open door the Russian gentleman on the inside may abruptly shut it on his fingers. This, however, will not be in the nature of news to anyone, with the possible exception of the Hon. John Hay, whose sweet, confiding nature renders him the victim of the Muscovite and other conscienceless people.—Chicago Chronicle.

Vatican Is His Prison.

No wonder that Pius X. expressed sad feelings as he took his first morning view of the Vatican gardens from his chamber window. He is reported as saying: "How shall I get on without my long country tramps? How I shall miss them and my sea! My first pleasure, when I can spare a moment will be to explore the gardens which now confine my little world."—Los Angeles Herald.

Influence Back of Land Bill.

The Irish land bill is being advanced by easy stages to the point where it is to become a law. The success that has thus far attended this bill is almost enough to make the public believe that the age of miracles is not past, and that there must be unseen influences at work.—Boston Herald.

At St. Paul Theaters

"Way Out West," presented by the Ferris Stock company this week at the Metropolitan, is proving to be a great success. Dick Ferris, in the leading role, is making the hit of the season. George K. Henry, George Russ Fisk, Harry Langdon, Lillian O'Neil, Emily Batlo, and the balance of the cast are satisfactory in the parts allotted to them. The first matinee of this play will be given this afternoon.

"Terence" is the title of Chauncey Olcott's new play, which will receive its first production on any stage at the Metropolitan Thursday evening, Aug. 27, and remain through fair week. The play is a dramatization of Mrs. Croker's successful novel, and Mr. Olcott has written and composed new songs for it. Augustus Pitou, Mr. Olcott's manager, has staged the production in the same effective manner that has marked all of Mr. Olcott's previous productions. Sale of seats will open next Monday at 9 a. m.

Among the Merrymakers

THE SMOKE INSPECTOR.

The smoke inspector sits within
His coming tower high,
And not a single chimney stack
Escapes his eagle eye.

And should the smallest puff of smoke
Peep from the tiniest flue,
He would, with his good glass unslung,
Inspect it p. d. q.

A thousand belching chimneys join
To form a somber pall;
But naught escapes that faithful man,
For he inspects it all.

We breathe it gratefully at night,
We grope thro' it by day,
Content to know the man aloft
Has labeled it O. K.

How sad the fate of other towns!
How dreadful it must be
To have to take your smoke without
Official guarantee!

God shield ye, good inspector man!
'Twould be a sorry joke
If we should have to fill our lungs
With non-inspected smoke!

—F. L. Rose in Chicago Record-Herald.

How They Raised Cain.

"But he promised me all kinds of knowledge," sobbed Eve, referring to the serpent.

"Maybe he was a university drummer," replied Adam, a great light breaking upon him.

Later they resolved to get even by not sending Cain to college.—New York Tribune.

Satisfactorily Explained.

Yes," said young Mrs. Torkins, "Charley sometimes plays cards; but not for money."

"Indeed?" said the caller, suspiciously.

"Yes. They buy red, white and blue ivory souvenirs and use them for prizes. It isn't so very different from progressive euchre."—Washington Star.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Postmaster A. R. McGill returned home yesterday from Boston, where he was in attendance at the national meeting of postmasters. On his way home he stopped at Meadville, Pa., his boyhood home, for a visit with relatives.

Knute O. Sandum, of Briceland, second assistant clerk in the last house of representatives and prominent among the Southwestern Minnesota editors, was in St. Paul yesterday.

Representative W. A. Fraser, of Rochester, was in St. Paul yesterday, returning from a land prospecting trip in North Dakota.

William H. Laird, of Winona, one of the prominent lumber operators of Southern Minnesota, was in St. Paul yesterday.

Patrick O'Brien, first assistant postmaster, left yesterday for Lake Oasika, where he will remain for two weeks.

Merchants—F. H. Carver and wife, Detroit; W. F. Winchester, Reedsburg, Wis.; Charles A. Olson, Milton, N. D.; N. J. Cramer, Yankton; Ira G. Stark, Albert Lea; Joseph Conion, Kalispell; J. C. Jensen, Charles Dehlen, Simmons, Minn.; Carrie I. Bryant, Seattle; N. H. Austin, Worthington; J. H. Baker, H. P. Hub, Mankato; M. A. Morse, Lakefield; M. E. White, Crookston; H. A. Rygh, Litchfield.

Hotel Foley—Clyde Weston, Des Moines; S. P. Childs, Borden; F. W. Schade, North Branch; E. J. Corcoran, Seattle; E. L. De Pue, Olivia; J. G. Fegne and wife, St. Peter; George Gerod, Brainerd; T. V. Tummess, Indianapolis; C. O. Knutson, Emmons, Minn.; Mrs. I. F. Trumbull, Adair, Iowa.

Windsor—Clare W. Blakely, Rochester; A. C. Fraser, Brandon; Theo Streisgut, Arlington; G. R. Rulton, Winnipeg; Frank A. Weld, Moorhead; W. R. Hodges, Sleepy Eye; Mr. and Mrs. R. Burns, Kasson; A. C. Rogers, Faribault; L. I. Hackett, Northfield; George G. Parker, Rochester.

Ryan—John D. Ryan, Butte; C. H. Addinsell and wife, Dubuque; Mrs. M. T. Hartsone, Spokane; William Irvine, Chippewa Falls; B. O. Fraham, Spokane; G. Jergnson, Decorah; John O'Brien, Somers, Mont.; Mrs. Iver Olson, Mrs. Gust Olson, Buhl; M. L. Davis, Neenah.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

For Minnesota—Fair Wednesday, except showers and cooler in northeast portion. Thursday fair; fresh northwest to northeast winds.

For Upper Michigan—Fair, cooler in west and showers in east portion Wednesday; Thursday fair, fresh west winds.

For North Dakota—Fair, warmer Wednesday; Thursday partly cloudy and cooler, probably showers.

For South Dakota—Fair, warmer Wednesday; Thursday partly cloudy, probably showers and cooler by night.

For Wisconsin—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; light to fresh winds.

For Montana—Fair, continued warm Wednesday, showers and cooler at night or Thursday.

For Iowa—Showers Wednesday in southwest, fair in north and east portions; Thursday fair.

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, 82; lowest temperature, 68; average temperature, 75; daily range, 14; barometer, 29.88; humidity, 66; precipitation, 0; 7 p. m. temperature, 78; 7 p. m. wind, northwest; weather, clear.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	72	84	Memphis	82	86
Battleford	..70	74	Minnedosa	...68	72
Bismarck	...78	80	Montgomery	.72	86
Boston	68	72	Montreal	64	70
Calgary	72	74	Nashville	82	88
Cheyenne	...62	80	New Orleans	.84	92
Chicago	78	82	New York	...72	80
Cincinnati	..84	88	Norfolk	74	80
Cleveland	...76	78	North Platte	.84	90
Denver	82	88	Oklahoma	...82	86
Des Moines	.78	84	Omaha	72	82
Detroit	76	84	Philadelphia	.72	84
Dubuque	78	86	Qu'Appelle	...70	74
Duluth	72	78	San Francisco	.60	64
Green Bay	..74	82	St. Louis	80	84
Havre	86	88	Salt Lake City	.92	94
Helena	88	90	San Antonio	..78	94
Huron	80	84	Ste. Marie	64	78
Jacksonville	.80	86	Washington	..74	78
Kansas City	.80	84	Winnipeg	70	76
Marquette	..72	82			

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

River Bulletin—

	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	4.8	0.0
La Crosse	10	6.3	0.0
Davenport	15	6.2	*0.3
St. Louis	30	17.3	0.0

*Rise.

The Missippi will remain nearly stationary in the vicinity of St. Paul during the next thirty-six hours.

What the Editors Say

President Roosevelt has added nothing to his popularity by his treatment of Gen. Miles. There has always been, even during the Civil war, a jealousy existing on the part of the officers of the regular army toward the volunteer, and during the present administration this feeling has been exhibited by numerous acts of discourtesy toward the lieutenant general from officers about the war department who were in the kindergarten when Gen. Miles was fighting the battles of his country. American people generally, who are familiar with the honorable career of Gen. Miles, both in the Civil war and the Indian wars, following, will have occasion to remember, about the time of the next national Republican convention, the shabby treatment accorded to Gen. Miles by the self-lauded hero of San Juan, who happened to be president and ex-officio commander-in-chief of the United States army, as the result of a most lamentable accident.—Glencoe Enterprise.

Of all the drivel that finds its way into the columns of a country newspaper nothing is more disgusting than the silly little squibs about the "hungry editor," the "patch on the editor's overalls," etc. This brand of tommyrot certainly does not raise the editor in the estimation of the reading public and the most of it is so nauseating and threadbare that it is absolutely sickening. For one we want and demand a living equal to the average business and professional men, and when we fail in the newspaper profession to live up to the standard, instead of harping about the hungry editor and all similar gush, we will get out and handle the "No. 2." Newspaper men of this ilk are not coerced into the business; they go in as a matter of choice, and why not pull out if they do not find it congenial? Editors who have a sense of dignity of the calling never ring in this stuff, and the sooner all newspaper men cut it out the better for the profession.—Franklin Tribune.

The announcement that the war department has practically decided to recommend the re-establishment of the army canteen will cause a storm of protest from those who have so strenuously advocated its abolition. It will not be denied by anyone that the soldiers would be better off if there were no liquor sold anywhere. But this proposition does not come within the field of argument. The question is whether it is better to permit the sale of stimulants at army posts or to make those who want liquor go outside for it where it is sold without any sort of army restriction whatever. The question has been threshed over and over again, and those who have argued it seem to travel in a circle, and neither side seems able to convince the other.—Grand Forks Herald.

One phase of the gubernatorial situation which has apparently been overlooked by the workers is the fact that Gov. Van Sant is ineligible for a third term until he can release himself from obligations which he himself has voluntarily assumed. This obligation is nothing less than a promise made by the governor that he would support R. C. Dunn for the governorship during the coming campaign.

More than that, Mr. Dunn has exactly the same promise from Mr. Private Secretary Jamison and from Mr. James A. Martin, of the state board of control.—Wedena Tribune.

Bob Dunn became indignant because a report was started that he contemplated moving to the Pacific coast to engage in the lumber business with Dave Clough. He says: "The report had its origin in the fertile brain of "Col." C. C. Whitney and has been repeated and reiterated by every grafter connected with the present state administration." It is a safe guess that Bob intends to watch the state capitol until it is completed and hopes to do most of the watching from the interior of the governor's room.—Swift County Monitor.

A good definition of a "nobody" is a man without enthusiasm. Enthusiasm is the power that lifts men out of themselves—it is like a mighty magnet that attracts and influences everything that it touches. We are not speaking of a periodical enthusiasm—a little here, and a little there. No—it is habitual enthusiasm that overcomes difficulties. It's hard to cultivate, but a "sure winner" when you have it.—Dodge County Republican.

A local coal dealer says, in speaking of the coal market: "Prices will rule high." To be sure they will. So long as Mr. Baer keeps up his partnership with Jehovah we expect to have to pay nothing less than $9.00 for a ton of coal.—Winona Independent.

Frank Eddy's speech would have had a better ring had it been in line with his record as a congressman. A candidate for governor standing only on a tariff platform is not what the people want when so many state planks are lying around loose.—Litchfield Review.

NEWS ROUND-UP OF A DAY IN STILLWATER

Extensive Improvements to Be Made at a Brewing Plant.

The Joseph Wolf company, of Stillwater, is getting ready to make extensive improvements at its brewing plant in this city. Manager Berkley stated yesterday that the improvements would probably aggregate $15,000. The company's ice houses are to be transformed into storage houses, and a new ice plant is to be installed, which will hereafter obviate the necessity of putting up ice during the winter time. Other improvements will also be made.

P. J. Stadler has filed for the Democratic nomination for alderman in the First ward, and Ald. J. W. Schroeder has also filed. Ald. C. O. Burnham has filed for the Republican nomination for alderman in the Second ward. Other filings will be made this week.

Mrs. Mary Shaughnessy, an aged woman, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Her death was due to heart failure caused by old age, in accordance with the diagnosis made by the coroner. Deceased was seventy-four years old and had lived in Stillwater many years.

The body of Ernest Fornier arrived last night from Ely, Minn., and the funeral will probably be held this afternoon.

E. P. Bassford, of St. Paul, has been appointed superintendent of construction of the new government building to be erected in Stillwater, and Contractor Miller, who was in the city with Mr. Bassford on Monday, says that the work of construction will be commenced without further delay.

Stillwater lodge of Elks is making great preparations for the two excursions to be given next Friday on the steamer J. J. Hill and barge, and the advance sale of tickets indicates that the excursions will be well patronized.

The boats of the Staples Towing company, engaged in towing logs from the St. Paul boom to Prescott, are tied up for the time being and will probably be idle the remainder of the week owing to a scarcity of logs.

The Lizzie Gardner will get away tomorrow with a large two of lumber for Burlington and other points.

CITY NEWS

PROTECTION AND EQUAL RIGHTS FOR THE NEGRO

Attorney McGhee Leads a National Move to Secure Legislation to Repress Mob Vengeance and Abolish the "Jim Crow" Car Discrimination.

Frederick L. McGhee, the colored attorney of St. Paul, who is vice director of the legal and legislative bureau of the National Afro-American Council, is preparing a bill to be presented to congress this winter, the object of which is to minimize the lynching of negroes. Senator Clapp will be asked to introduce the bill in congress.

The object of the bill being prepared by Mr. McGhee will be to hold a state, in which a lynching occurs, liable for damages to the relatives of the person lynched.

The bill has been in congress before, but its promoters have never been able to get it any farther than the committee to which it was referred. The question was freely discussed at the last meeting of the Afro-American Council, held at Louisville, Ky., this summer, and it was decided to make a combined effort to get the bill through congress this winter. The matter of drafting the bill was placed in the hands of Mr. McGhee and he will have the measure ready to present to congress within a short time.

Another matter the council will attempt to get through congress, and in which Mr. McGhee is personally interesting himself, is the passage of an act which makes it unlawful for common carriers, such as railroads, to separate passengers on their cars. This is to do away with the so-called "Jim Crow" car law, in vogue in the south, by the provisions of which negroes are compelled to ride in cars set apart especially for their race. A case is now pending in the United States supreme court which involves the rights of a negro to ride in the same car with a white man, and the national council has interested itself in the case with the hopes of establishing a precedent.

Regarding this case and the other matters of interest to the negro race, Attorney McGhee yesterday sent out 2,000 letters to members of the colored race throughout the country, imploring them to aid the cause financially.

"One of the most important things our council expects to accomplish," said Mr. McGhee yesterday, "is to secure the appointment by President Roosevelt of a commission to investigate the conditions of the negro in the south. The commission will be expected to investigate thoroughly the relations between the negro and the white, something which we have been endeavoring to have done for years, and something which we believe will be of vast benefit to our race.

"We expect that the president will appoint at least three prominent negroes on the commission, and they will go through the South and learn the exact condition of the race in the South. By having negroes on the commission we will be able to get at the exact condition of affairs, something we could not do if the commission were made up entirely of white men, as the negroes will not divulge their condition to the whites."

Mr. McGhee was one of the most prominent colored men at the recent meeting of the national council, and his official position as vice director of the legislative council has kept him very busy since his return home.

"The 'Jim Crow' car law, the anti-lynching law, and the appointment of a commission to investigate the conditions of the negro race are three of the most important matters which the council has to deal with this year," said Mr. McGhee, "and if we succeed in winning out in these maters we will consider that we have done a good year's work."

In reference to the "Jim Crow" car law, the letters which were sent out yesterday by Attorney McGhee, says:

"The rigor of the 'Jim Crow car" now being adopted by nearly all of the Southern and border states, has been modified to the extent that those of the race who wanted to could secure accommodations in the Pullman cars. If this stands, this escape is no longer open to us. It means just this: that the Pullman company can deny the negro accommodation and he is without remedy. In its effect it reaches all parts, of the country, North, East and West, as well as the South, and even into the District of Columbia and the territories. Special attention is called to the fact that federal statutes have at all times been held to apply to the District of Columbia and the territories, but the decision of Judge Kirkpatric reverses this holding and takes them entirely from under the operation of the federal statutes in so far as those statutes give the negro equal rights on public carriers and public caterers. If the Pullman company can refuse to serve a meal, it can refuse to sell a seat or a berth.

"We are happy to announce that we have not relaxed one fractional part of our zeal and effort to bring before the supreme court of the United States the cases involving the suffrage question, and that the decision in the Giles' case (recently decided and known as the Alabama case) does not decide the points involved in the cases we have pending. One of these cases will be argued in the supreme court of Louisiana early in October next, and from that court will be appealed to the United States supreme court, and we feel assured that when these cases come before the United States supreme court with the points involved, raised and presented, we will have from that court a decision squarely on the question whether or no a state can actually disfranchise a citizen on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude without violating the federal constitution.

"We have associated with us in these cases some of the best lawyers in the country, and we are confident of winning a victory."

ARMY NEWS.

The order directing the Fourteenth cavalry to sail for the Philippines, which was held up for a time, was renewed yesterday and the regiment is now in Arizona and will sail in two weeks.

The war department has dropped from the rolls Second Lieutenant Max Sulnon, who has been absent from the Department of Texas without leave for several weeks. He stands charged with desertion.