THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

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Increasing Business With the Globe Increases Business for Business Men.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1903.

A SAD SPECTACLE.

Senator Hoar is in the melancholy predicament of a man who has become out of sympathy with his party but who dare not leave it. He is too old to change the associations of a lifetime. He is too honest to change the convictions that he has held almost as long. He has uttered the voice of protest without avail; and now it is saddening to hear him trying to find some sort of place of reconciliation.

On the race problem he cannot, as he says, find a word of reproach for the South. He will have no part in the crusade against that section which other leaders of his party are always ready to preach, to the equal harm of the white race and the black. But neither has he any solution ready to suggest. Nay, he rather hints at complicating and multiplying the problem. All the races of the world, he says, should come and will come at their own free will to the United States. We must give open entrance to the Asiatic as well as the rest.

Realizing at last what a race problem is, how desperate its terms, how difficult it is to find even a living compromise with it, how the years intensify instead of relieving it, the people will think that one is enough. If there were no economic objection, the mere fact of the difference of race, with all that it involves, would probably determine them to keep closed doors against the Asiatic.

His saddest confession, however, is where he gives in allegiance at last to the majority doctrine of his party. He believes in tariff reform. He knows that his state wants it. There is as much need, he says of revising the tariff as there is of revising the statutes of Massachusetts. But, he adds, at the dictation of that party fealty to which he had already sacrificed so much of what is best and noblest in his career, "the time to make those changes is not in the year before a presidential election, but after a presidential election."

Here is a new gospel. What rate of duty should be imposed on imports is an economic and a moral question. If duties are too high, as Senator Hoar knows that they are, the people are doubly wronged. Money is taken from them without warrant of any public necessity and heaped up in the treasury. Shelter is given to monopoly, within whose protection it grows strong and outrageous. If a merchant should see his business thus cumbered, he would not think it necessary to wait until after an election before relieving it. Why should a different rule prevail here?

The time to revise the tariff is after and not before a presidential election. But why? Is there a single reason behind that doctrine except the confessed intention of the party in power to either delude or disappoint the people? Why else refuse to act before an election? If revision be necessary, as is confessed, then they who perform it will strengthen their own hands and need not fear an appeal to the people. If they do fear, what light does that shed upon their projected performance?

Or again: If the Republican party believed that the session just before a presidential election is, for some mysterious reason, a bad time to revise a tariff, why did they not do it before? Heaven knows there was as much need of it last session as there will be next. Why not do their duty then, and have it accomplished long enough before a national election so that this mystical prohibition could not apply? Consideration of the excuse advanced shows it to be a paltry humbug.

We are sorry for Senator Hoar, and sorry for all other Republicans who find themselves placed as he is. The woods are full of them. The Northwest produces them by hundreds of thousands. They know that tariff reform is the duty of the hour. They are bid to hold their tongues until after election. Will they do it? Will they accept the cold comfort of what is not even a promise, and what is falsified by its own terms?

There will be no reform of the tariff by the Republican party, either before or after the election. Let no man be taken in by the sad pretense with which Senator Hoar consoles his judgment and salves his conscience.

Tariff reform will be accomplished by the Democratic party and no other. Let that be the issue of the election which Republicans so greatly fear.

The Sixth Ward Republican club, of Chicago, has indorsed the administration of President Roosevelt. What's the matter with the Lincoln club? Does that aggregation of sturdy heroes intend to remain supine while Chicago bids for the good things that are yet to be given out?

THE PENNSYLVANIA GRAFTER.

There is a thoroughness about the thievery of the Pennsylvanian who is sufficiently strong politically to become a grafter that is calculated to stir the admiration of those other grafters who merely take that which is loose and not too strongly claimed.

The Pennsylvania grafter, unlike his contemporary in Washington is not particular to confine himself to the large affairs of government. The Philadelphia scavenger grafts with the enthusiastic spirit that moves his fellow in the senate at Harrisburg. The only difference between the two is that the scavenger carries off the city's refuse and compels tribute from the citizens, while the statesman makes it unsafe for a coal mine or a railroad to lay out of doors after dark.

The latest development of a field for thievery is in the penitentiary, in the shadow of an institution whose very existence should be a warning to those whose behavior is regulated by fear of consequences. The state has engaged in the manufacture of cigars and tobacco—and this in spite of the protest of free labor. Within the prison a ring has been operating whose purpose was stealing such pickings as might be found about a politically administered plant. The members of the gang found petty thievery so easy that they have gone into it on a larger scale and have been stealing raw material and manufactured tobacco with a total disregard to the rights of their fellow crooks as well as to the rights of property. The result of their enthusiasm has been the uncovering of their scheme through the carrying off of some 50,000 cigars. Now there will be an investigation and if some honest judge should be discovered it might take all the influence of Quay and his lieutenants to keep some of their subordinates out of jail.

In Pennsylvania, as elsewhere, political rottenness begins at the top. If the state could be reclaimed from the bosses it might be possible to prevent the petty politicians from becoming thieves by removing them from the surroundings of temptation. But there isn't much hope for a crowd that will break into the penitentiary in order to steal.

The movement to present to C. Oliver Iselin a national testimonial appears to be free from that hysterical tendency that so often marks undertakings of the kind. It is almost within the range of possibility that something will come of it—unless New York takes on the management.

CONCERNING TOM PAINE.

The clergyman who has discovered, or thinks he has discovered, that the "doctrines of Tom Paine" are being taught by somebody in one or more theological schools has found a mare's nest. Probably he has never read the works in question. Few people have nowdays, and few care to. If they were more generally studied there would be more rational opinions about them.

It was the fortune of Thomas Paine to write at a time when the odium theologicum was very intense, and before the world had been leavened by modern thought. He belonged to the period of ferment when revolutions in government and in religious belief were the order of the day. He said with more vehemence and less caution what a great many men of his day thought, but guarded with reserve. Therefore he has come down to us as the typical infidel.

For a generation or more the name of Tom Paine was the bugaboo of the orthodox. Not even Bob Ingersoll in his time was more cordially hated or more deeply dreaded. The works of Paine were regarded as the wildest and most brutal exposition of atheism. To be known to possess them or to have read them was to wear the badge of the lost. And that is the opinion still held by a great many people as a tradition, without knowledge at first hand.

We should not advise them to seek it. Paine's theories of government are not now especially novel reading. Paine's theology is still less valuable. In part his ideas were merely the old ridicule of certain religious ideas which have never hurt anybody or given concern to thoughtful men. In part they are positions which religious criticism and advanced thought have already occupied and made their own or even passed beyond.

It is quite probable, therefore, that some of the so-called "doctrines" of Paine may even now be taught in theological schools. Certainly many of them are prepared to handle the Bible with little more reverence than he. Many of "Paine's doctrines," doctrines that he held or hinted at, have since become common property. Nobody, orthodox or infidel, would dream of going to his works today for a system of theology or of atheism, any more than he would of studying some text book on natural science of the last century in order to get a fair idea of physics as the term is now understood.

The day when "Tom Paine" was a name wherewith to scare bad little children has gone. So has the day when his name represented something like a concrete and connected system of irreligion to be investigated. To put it plainly, Paine, though a wonderfully alert American and a bold man in his day, though not nearly as bad or as dangerous as he has been painted, is a back number.

The Salvation Army is going to tackle Breathitt county, Kentucky. And the Salvation Army had better take along its gun and its sword and its pistol and have its tambourine lined with boiler iron.

PURE RUM FOR CHICAGO.

Pure Food Commissioner Patterson, of Chicago, is about to make war on those unrighteous ones who make a practice of putting bad liquor under good labels with intent to deceive. If Patterson wins he will have accomplished something worth while. Indeed he will have started the Chicago man on the road to regeneration.

Chicago has not been particular about its whisky. The Chicago man who drinks whisky does so because it brings the drunk. He will not admit it, but he likes whisky in considerable quanties because it makes him forget that he lives in Chicago. He doesn't much care when it was made so that it be old according to the label, and, in an indefinite sort of way, is under the impression that it is made on the West side. In this latter he is more often right than not. He feels that it should not be served in glasses but in tin cups, forgetting that glass does not corrode and will not crack unless the quality be very poor, even when used repeatedly to carry Chicago whisky. A man cannot be morally right who drinks Chicago booze, therefore is Patterson to be regarded as a reformer. More power to him.

Incidentally the campaign of Patterson might be extended beyond Evanston and Waukegan without doing any harm. It does not appear to be possible to prevent men from drinking whisky. It brings a pretty good price in the retail market and there is no reason why it should not be furnished the consumer comparatively pure. The ancient joke about all whisky being good, but some relatively better has outlived its usefulness since some compounders have discovered methods for producing whisky from alcohol, paint and rain water.

Much might be done for the cause of temperance and sobriety if the man who sells whisky that he knows to be bad for a good article could be sent to jail and fed for ninety days out of the policeman's bottle.

A bunch of Chicago university professors are going over to do some exploring in Turkey. On account of the premature announcement of the fact the Bashi Bazouks may escape.

AND THIS IS "REFORM!"

A little town in the little state of Delaware has furnished material for a trouble that may end in disintegrating the administration. The postmistress at Greenwood has been discharged, and a man appointed in her place. All the circumstances have come out, and they are in the highest degree discreditable.

There is some reason to suppose that in the compromise between the faction of Addicks and that of his opponents in the state, by which two senators were elected, the national administration had a voice. At least one of the appointments made by it squinted that way. But at any rate the terms agreed upon between the two factions are public property. Of the three counties into which Delaware is divided, one senator was to control the patronage of two and the other of one. The pie was placed openly on the table and regularly divided.

Now this is at present at least the accepted mode of doing things. To the senators and representatives the public patronage is turned over, much as if civil service reform had never been heard of. But it is the custom to permit officeholders to serve out their terms unless some charges are made against them. In the case of Miss Todd this rule was violated, because the Addicks men could not wait.

The trouble is now up to the president. His political fortunes have been built upon the foundation of his pretensions as a civil service reformer. If he is not sincere in that, it would be hard to believe him sincere in anything. Officially and unofficially he has proclaimed that cause and upheld it. Treason to it would be giving the lie to most of his public life and practically all of his public utterances.

The case stands this way. Miss Todd was not protected by civil service rules, her office not being within the classified service. She had performed her duties, so far as known, without giving cause for complaint. Her term had not expired. She is summarily removed, at the demand of the representative in the senate of Mr. Addicks, whose work of corruption in Delaware has been of national notoriety and a national scandal. It is the coarsest, most unscrupulous, most contemptible illustration of the spoils system at its worst. The man who represents all that is most demoralizing in the political life of today is its beneficiary.

Somebody is guilty. This thing was not done in a corner. The natural disposition is to lay the blame of it on Postmaster General Payne, who would be quite capable of entering into the arrangement with gusto. But he is said to have stated that he will not bear the odium, because President Roosevelt knew all about the agreement between the Delaware senators and received a report on the removal of Miss Todd.

There the matter stands, but there it will not be allowed to rest. Either President Roosevelt must disavow responsibility and fix it on the guilty party, or he must confess that civil service reform principles have been kicked into the gutter in order that a woman might be turned out of office to give place for a supporter of the most odious briber and corrupter of public morals whom this country has produced. The country awaits the next move with no little interest.

Automobiles are as scarce in Minneapolis as diamonds used to be in St. Paul, according to the returns of the assessor.

In the matter of running the postoffice the Hon. Henry C. Payne appears to have foozled his approach.

Contemporary Comment

This Suggestion Is Not Wise.

The New York Sun suggests that, in view of President Roosevelt's use of the public vessels, there should be a regular appropriation for the president's "personal marine." The Sun suggests that $500,000 be appropriated annually for the president's yachting expenses.

In the first place, the suggestion is preposterous. To pay a president $50,000 a year salary, and tack on ten times that amount for yachting expenses, would be idiotic. Besides, as we have seen, one yacht, no matter how well managed, would not suffice, since Mr. Roosevelt has required three for himself and his family.

It is bad enough to have the president using national boats without authority for private purposes. But it would be still worse to appropriate $500,000 a year for one single branch of White house extravagance.—Chicago Evening American.

White Labor in the South.

The south undoubtedly presents a most inviting field for white agricultural labor, and it will come to take the places of hundreds of thousands of native whites who have gone into the mills and factories. The stimulus given the industry by the injection of this element will be valuable to the negro labor. Things will gradually but certainly be put upon a strictly business basis, and not only the South as a whole, but every planter and every individual worker will profit thereby.—Atlanta Constitution.

Debs Bobs Up.

Evidently Eugene Debs has not lost his knack of turning a sharp phrase. Anent the Populist gathering in Denver he said: "There is no inspiration in a cadaver. Populism is an echo of the past." Probably, four years hence, Debs will be turning just as neat phrases to serve as an epitaph for his Social Democracy movement.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Steel Supply.

Most Americans will be willing to take their chances with the supply of "raw materials." It is when the supply of Carnegies is considered that pessimism as to the future course of prices will seem to them justified.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Still Smells to Heaven.

At last Chicago has officially awakened to the great truth that to take a load of garbage from one place and dump it somewhere else does not lessen the total amount of garbage on hand.—Chicago News.

Have a Care.

Radium is worth $10,000 a gram, but if you happen to find a pound of it drop it and run, for scientists say that much of the strange substance will kill you.—Pittsburg Post.

This Won't Do.

Arrangements are being made to check babies at the St. Louis fair. A protest from Mr. Roosevelt is in order.—Buffalo Inquirer.

Among the Merrymakers

Daughters of the Soil.

The literary editor's assistant dipped her pin in the ink again, but still hesitated.

"What is the name of that famous woman novelist that has written so many books?" she asked.

"Do you mean George Sand?" said the literary editor.

"No, but that helps me out," she rejoined, writing away busily. "I was trying to think of Bertha M. Clay."—Chicago Tribune.

When Trouble Begins.

Briggs—Gilder has taken me out in his automobile quite frequently of late.

Griggs—Well, I suppose he wants to have you share his pleasures.

"You mean his troubles."—Detroit Free Press.

Still There.

Father—Mabel and her young man are still in the parlor.

Mother—How do you know they're still there?

Father—Because everything is still there.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Needless Exertion.

"H'm! Here's a man who attacks the Golden Rule."

"That's going too far. Why isn't he satisfied, like other people, with disregarding it in practice?"—Brooklyn Life.

Hot Stuff.

Ernie—Charley Sapp had $10,000 left to him in cold cash.

Ida—Well, it must have got warm very quick. It burnt a hole in his pocket.—Philadelphia Record.

Duets Hereafter.

"Kubelik, the violinist, will play no more solos."

"Why, has he been injured?"

"No—married."—Indianapolis Journal.

At St. Paul Theaters

Theater-goers of the Metropolitan opera house have had an opportunity during the past week to renew acquainance with stern old Squire Bartlett, who believes in "livin' cordin' to the Scripters;" motherly Mrs. Bartlett, his typical wife; Anna Moore, who was more sinned against than sinning; David Bartlett, the farmer's only son, and the other family characters in "Way Down East." They have had an opportunity to chuckle with Hi Holler and to smile with Rube Whipple, the eccentric town constable. "Way Down East" will close with a matinee this afternoon and a performance tonight.

In the period of the Civil war a new field has been found by Stanislaus Stange and Julian Edwards for comic opera endeavor. That it is a productive field is evidenced by the new comic opera "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," which will be presented by the Whitney Opera company at the Metropolitan tomorrow night for four nights and a Wednesday matinee.

Women and children will have an opportunity today at the Grand to witness a pleasing performance given by the child actress, little Lillian Rosewood, as Gertie, in "The Price of Honor." The play still continues to draw large audiences. The last performance occurs tonight.

Lincoln J. Carter's latest production will be at the Grand next week. It is entitled "Two Little Waifs." Stanley and Lolitia Lamb will essay the Waifs.

That vaudeville of the class offered by the Blue Ribbon Girls company at the Star theater is attractive to the fair sex was demonstrated yesterday afternoon, when there was a large attendance at the ladies' matinee. The company will close a successful engagement this evening and the New Majestics will open the house at the matinee tomorrow.

What the Editors Say

Gen. Baker's tribute to Ex-Gov. Ramsey, at the recent meeting of the State Historical society, is a masterpiece of oratory and literature. Gen. Baker's intellectual faculties seem to grow lustrous with age, and it is to be regretted that a man with his brilliant attainments should be retired to private life. The peanut politicians who are running Blue Earth county have no time for a man who overshadows them.—Fairmont Sentinel.

The stalwarts are jubilant when they speak of the $2,000 with which they say Harvey's defeat was brought from the governor, but the people know that Senator Sawyer's millions did not influence our Bob, and that he would reject a paltry $2,000 as unhesitatingly as the average stalwart would pounce upon it.—St. Croix (Wis.) Observer.

Then, why didn't he?—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The tariff revision issue does not seem to make way rapidly in Minnesota. If Mr. Eddy does not get busier he will soon find his pet issue hopelessly buried in innocuous desuetude.—Crookston Times.

An elastic currency might be all right if it would stretch at the time everybody wanted it to and contract when necessary. But the trouble would be to agree upon the time to expand and contract.—Aberdeen Daily News.

Mr. Bixby declares the work of the Dawes commission is unparalleled in the history of civilization. It is a little hard for Mr. Bixby to be thus compelled to throw his own bouquets.—Oshkosh Times.

The old-fashioned notion that the office should seek the man looks like 30 cents when one takes even a casual look at the gubernatorial situation in this state, just now.—Preston Times.

Look out, Ray Jones! Another mistake and you'll have a hard road to travel. The people don't take kindly to monkey work.—Anoka Union.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Governor S. R. Van Sant left last evening for Chicago, where he will attend a banquet to be given this evening by the Western Press association at the Auditorium. He will return to this city tomorrow and after being in town for Monday will on Tuesday start on a series of trips to different parts of the state.

Merchants—J. H. Ruth, L. R. Willard, Marshalltown, Iowa; Pauline Lathrop, Grand Rapids; Lillian Kennedy, Mrs. M. Kennedy, Montrose, Iowa; J. W. Dahlby, Moorhead; W. B. Hattan and wife, Slayton; Grace Coffin, Eau Claire, Wis.

Windsor—D. E. Fraser, Winnipeg; N. Finch and wife, Tracy; O. D. Gray, Preston; Mrs. Jean McKillan, D. R. Black and wife, Langdon, N. D.

Ryan—N. V. Barnes, Superior; R. M. Simpson, Winnipeg; D. E. Morgan, Devils Lake.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

Minnesota—Rain Saturday, cooler in south portions; Sunday fair, warmer in west portion; fresh to brisk north winds.

Upper Michigan—Rain Saturday, cooler in east and south portions; Sunday rain; variable winds, becoming northeast and brisk.

North Dakota and Montana—Partly cloudy Saturday; probably showers; Sunday showers and warmer.

South Dakota—Rain Saturday, colder in east portion; Sunday fair, warmer.

Iowa—Showers and cooler Saturday; Sunday fair in west, showers in east portion.

Wisconsin—Fair in southeast; rain in north and west portions Saturday, cooler in west portion; Sunday fair in west, rain and cooler in east portion; fresh to brisk south winds, shifting to north.

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, 72; lowest temperature, 57; average temperature, 64; daily range, 15; barometer, 24.88; humidity, 86; precipitation, .02; 7 p. m. temperature, 62; 7 p. m. wind, southeast; weather, cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures:

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	62	76	Jacksonville	78	84
Battleford	42	44	Los Angeles	68	76
Bismarck	44	46	Marquette	58	76
Buffalo	62	72	Memphis	84	90
Boston	72	82	Medicine Hat	46	50
Calgary	42	44	Milwaukee	66	68
Chicago	68	68	Minnedosa	44	50
Cincinnati	82	88	New Orleans	76	86
Cleveland	70	74	New York	74	80
Denver	56	64	Oklahoma	82	88
Des Moines	76	78	Omaha	78	82
Detroit	66	74	Philadelphia	80	84
Duluth	52	58	Qu'Appelle	42	48
El Paso	78	82	'Frisco	74	76
Edmonton	..	44	St. Louis	82	86
Galveston	82	86	Salt Lake	52	54
Grand Rapids	70	76	San Antonio	84	88
Green Bay	62	74	Ste. Marie	62	72
Havre	46	48	Washington	76	88
Helena	44	44	Winnipeg	44	54
Huron	54	64			

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

River Bulletin—

	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	4.3	0.0
La Crosse	10	5.0	*0.1
Davenport	15	5.4	0.0
St. Louis	30	17.3	*0.1

*Rise.

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

UNDER THE BAN OF THE GRAND JURY

Names of Those Indicted for Postal Frauds Are Announced—Machen Arraigned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—United States District Attorney Beach today announced that the six persons named in the seven indictments returned by the grand jury last Tuesday are:

George W. Beavers, former chief of the division of salaries and allowances, postoffice department; August W. Machen, former general superintendent of the free delivery system, postoffice department; James W. Erwin, former postoffice inspector, with headquarters in San Francisco; George H. Huntington and Isaac S. McGiehan, both of New York city, owners of the Columbia Supply company, of this city, and Eugene D. Scheble, of Toledo, Ohio, a dentist and interested in the firm of Maybury & Ellis, of Detroit, Mich., letter box manufacturers.

Beavers, Machen and Erwin are named jointly in one indictment for conspiracy to defraud the United States. Another indictment is against McGiehan, Huntington and Machen for conspiracy to defraud the United States and still another is against the same three for conspiracy to commit bribery; Scheble and Machen are indicted jointly for conspiracy against the United States and again for conspiracy to commit bribery. Another indictment is against McGiehan and Huntington for bribery, and the last is against Machen singly for accepting bribes.

All the indictments are based on transactions relating to the supply of letter boxes and package boxes and devices. Some sensational charges are made. The indictment against Beavers, Machen and Erwin alleges that the Postal Device and Improvement company, of San Francisco, formerly the Montague Indicator and Letter Box company, was composed almost entirely of Western postal employes; that in 1889 it set aside 1,000 shares of stock for "forwarding its interests," and that, armed with this authority, its president, Daniel S. Richardson, and Inspector Erwin came to Washington, saw Beavers, Machen, Heath and others and got an order for equipping 2,089 letter boxes with their device.

The indictment says the company was systematically relieved of its obligations in the way of paying freight, crating, painting and printing cards for the devices it was furnishing. It charges that Beavers and Machen owned stock under assumed names. Most of the thousand shares of stock set aside, the indictment says, went to different postoffice officials, and again President Richardson came to Washington and following an increase in the contract price he got for the company dividends were paid on the stock.

McGiehan, principal owner of the Columbia Supply company, of New York, is charged with agreeing to pay Machen 50 cents for each $1.25 paid on the package box contract by the government. Specific payments to Machen are cited in consideration of increased compensation and under the package box contract, ostensibly for attaching a different support to the boxes. Scheble became interested in the firm, of which Mayor Maybury, of Detroit, Mich., is a member, and which furnished letter boxes to the government, and Scheble and Machen, in a joint indictment, are alleged to have schemed to defraud the government by the supply of excessive quantities of boxes. The indictment says that Maybury and Ellis paid Scheble to the extent of the latter's interest in the company and that he in turn paid large sums to Machen. In seventeen counts the indictment cites specific payments to Machen by Scheble. The other indictments involve practically similar transactions. Montague, whose name figures in the Montague Indicator and Letter Box company, is postmaster of San Francisco.

Other postal cases are now pending before the grand jury, which will resume its sessions here next Monday.

Beavers Arraigned in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—George W. Beavers, the former head of the department of salaries and allowances in the postoffice department, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock in the federal building today on a bench warrant issued in Washington, charging him with conspiracy to defraud the government. Beavers furnished a bond of $5,000 for his appearance on Sept. 15. Beavers was recently arraigned on the indictment returned by the federal grand jury in Brooklyn.

Mr. Beavers and his counsel gave notice that they would on Sept. 25 insist upon the government producing its complete evidence against the defendant.

The complaint against Beavers made in this district is based on the Washington indictment and signed by Confucius I. Wayland, postoffice inspector. It is made on "information and belief."

The complaint charges that, according to an indictment returned in Washington, August W. Machen, general superintendent of the free delivery system, in company with George W. Beavers and James W. Erwin, did conspire, together with divers other other persons, to defraud the United States by giving to and obtaining for the Postal Device and Improvement company, a corporation organized under the laws of California, in a manner contrary to law and the postal regulations, the exclusive opportunity for, and business of, furnishing to the free delivery service certain articles, supplies and equipments, free from all competition, at unreasonable and exorbitant prices, far above the ordinary cost of manufacture.

The complaint further charges that the articles so secured were 100 of the indicated devices, and that Machen concealed from all other persons desirous of furnishing such supplies an opportunity to compete in the sale of the same, and that the exigency of the service did not demand the immediate delivery of the supplies mentioned. Machen further is charged with securing the approval and payment of all the bills of the Postal Device and Improvement company, though he knew them to be exorbitant and unreasonable, and with misinforming and deceiving the postmaster general and the first assistant postmaster general concerning these facts. It is charged that Beavers, Erwin and Machen divided between themselves and others the excess of moneys and the unlawful gain accruing to the Postal Device and Improvement company in consequence of this conspiracy.

The complaint also charges the three men with being stockholders in the Postal Device and Improvement company at the time the devices were purchased.

The indictment charges that on Aug. 1, 1901, 1,000 of the devices, which are attached to letter boxes, indicating the time of the collection and delivery of mails, were purchased, the check for the payment amounting to $4,370. On Sept. 1, 1901, another thousand were purchased, the indictment alleges, the check in payment amounting to $4,166, and a third thousand were purchased on Sept. 1, 1902, the sum of $4,148 being paid. Still another thousand were bought on Feb. 1, 1902, for $4,078.

FIFTY CASUALTIES IN BRITISH STORM

Considerable Loss of Life and Widespread Destruction of Property.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—While the details of the havoc wrought by the storm which raged over the British isles yesterday are incomplete, the reports coming in from all parts of the United Kingdom show that the devastation was general, and it is feared that the loss of life is much greater than was at first supposed.

Lloyds already report over fifty serious casualties to shipping. All sorts of vessels were caught in the gale and many foundered, several with their crews. A great number of minor craft is believed to be lost, and the bodies washing ashore continue to swell the list of fatalities.

The gale sprang up with sudden fury from the southwest, and the wind blew with a velocity at times reaching seventy-two miles an hour. This continued several hours. All the coast towns suffered, and the agricultural regions in the interior report incalculable damage, owing to the late harvest. The beautiful hop gardens of Kent have been ruined, and in many places the valleys of the Thames and the Severn are submerged, many sheep and cattle being drowned.

For some time telegraphic communication was stopped, and the land lines are still interrupted. Great numbers of fine trees in the parks of London and other cities were torn up by the roots or stripped of their branches, and the list of minor damage and casualties is amazing. In addition to the deaths from drowning, reports from the inland give many fatalities resulting from the storm.

From Dungeness it is reported that a yacht's crew, numbering eight men, were drowned. At Southsea several bodies have been washed up. Poole, Whitstable and Portsmouth all report wrecks and fatalities. A derelict yacht has been towed into Portsmouth. The fate of her crew is not known. A vessel is in distress on the Goodwin sands, where the lightship is adrift. The lifeboats have been busy along all parts of the coast. The hop crops have suffered great damage. A Lloyds' dispatch from Cowes, Isle of Wight, reports that the American steam yacht Enchantress was badly damaged in the English channel. A Southsea lifeboat went out to a distressed bark off Weymouth. There were no signs of life on the vessel, and it is supposed that her crew were drowned.

WAGNERS SMOOTHED DOWN.

Composer's Family Will Attend the Unveiling of the Monument.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—Countess von Buelow has induced Emperor William to bring about peace between the Wagners and the Wagner monument committee. She represented to the emperor that the absence of the Wagners would really detract from the interest in the commemoration exercises. Frau Wagner insisted on only one change in the programme, and that was the theoretical discussion of music, such as the congress was to engage in, which was opposed to the master's ideas as expressed in all his writings, and the countess begged the emperor to make this concession, which he did. Therefore Frau Wagner and all the other members of the Wagner family will attend the unveiling of the Wagner monument Oct. 1.

Suggestions From Rosebery.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Lord Rosebery, replying to a correspondent, has written on the subject of the recent report of the committee of inquiry into the South African war. He vigorously condemns the cabinet as being responsible for the disasters and the ineptitudes of the conduct of the war and advocates a new departure in the military management of Great Britain, commencing by requesting the king to entrust the entire management of the war office to Gen. Lord Kitchener, with the fullest authority to reorganize the present system.

How King Got His Coffee.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—King Edward, while crosing Germany on his return to England from Vienna, requested an equerry to order a cup of coffee. The cook, an American negro, was in a forward car without corridor communication with the royal carriage. The king, when so informed, pulled the air brake connection and stopped the train, to the dismay of his suite and the train crew, until the reason for the stoppage was explained. The cook was taken into the royal carriage, with a coffee apparatus, and the train proceeded.

Czar Daren't Go.

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Sept. 11.—The projected visit of the czar to Bucharest, to act as godfather at the christening of the infant, Prince Nicholas, son of the crown prince, Ferdinand Victor, has been countermanded because of fear that the Roumanian police would be unable sufficiently to insure the czar's safety.

Treason Confessed.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The sergeant who was recently arrested at Metz, with six privates, for selling two bombs, with a newly patented fuse attached, to a French agent, has confessed that he was to receive $800 for his treasonable conduct. He was arrested before the money was paid.

Count Tolstoi's Birthday.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 11.—Count Tolstoi spent his seventy-fifth birthday in strict privacy among his children at Tula. He was in the best of health. The papers printed glowing eulogies of the count on the occasion of his birthday.

Russian Cabinet Change.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 11.—Count Lamsdorf's resignation as Russian minister of foreign affairs is expected before long, and he will be succeeded by M. A. P. d'Lsvolsky, now Russian minister here.

Has a Fortune in Germany.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—After an absence from his old home in Germany for nearly half a century, Theodore Hamal, a bookkeeper, of Jersey City, has been informed by a St. Louis law firm that a sister in his native land has bequeathed him nearly $2,000,000. Hamal ran away from home at the age of eighteen and has not seen his sister or his friends since that time.

Prophesies Presbyterian Union.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 11.—Rev. Dr. R. F. Coyle, moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, who has just returned to his home in this city from a lecture tour in the East, believes that the time is not far distant when the twelve different Presbyterian churches in the United States will become one. This probability, he says, is due to the reconstructing of the creed of his denomination, which took place last May.