THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS.

OFFICIAL PAPER — UNION LABEL TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL ST. PAUL — CITY OF ST. PAUL

Entered at Postoffice at St. Paul, Minn., as Second-Class Matter.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Northwestern—Business, 1065 Main. Editorial, 78 Main.
Twin City—Business, 1065; Editorial, 78.

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Carrier.	1 mo.	6 mos.	12 mos.
Daily only	.40	$2.25	$4.00
Daily and Sunday	.50	2.75	5.00
Sunday	.15	.75	1.00

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Mail.	1 mo.	6 mos.	12 mos.
Daily only	.25	$1.50	$3.00
Daily and Sunday	.35	2.00	4.00
Sunday	...	.75	1.00

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 Six Months Over the Same Months in 1902:

March	2,771 Inches
April	6,715 Inches
May	3,219 Inches
June	3,787 Inches
July	3,487 Inches
August	2,351 Inches
Total Increase Six Months	22,330 Inches

Increasing Business With the Globe Increases Business for Business Men.

THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1903.

NO WAR IN SIGHT.

The latest University of Chicago sensation is no happier than the rest of the lot. President Harper apparently instructs the members of his faculty that they must produce a startling yarn once in so often; and one of them, returning from a summer tour in Europe, says that the United States will be obliged to fight Germany, sooner or later. Not with tariffs and retaliatory acts alone, but with ships and guns he thinks that the rivalry must be settled.

Probably there is no other country which looks with as much discontent upon our industrial conqests as Germany. She has chosen this field for herself, and cannot with pleasure find it occupied by us. Shut up within a comparatively restricted territory, her people can find profitable activity only in manufacturing for the outside world and controlling its markets. This policy they adopted long ago. They followed, indeed, the example set for them by us. They accepted the principle of the protective tariff for the development of home industry. They went on increasing their navy not only as a defense against possible aggression but as part of the plan for developing foreign trade. And soon Germany became a vast workshop.

Success along this line depended upon the control of large markets outside of the fatherland, and the commercial representatives of Germany have everywhere been active and indefatigable. At the same time the cost of production has been forced down, until the mark "made in Germany" has become a synonym of cheapness and a cause of alarm to manufacturers elsewhere. The competition of Germany was the most significant feature of the commercial world up to the time of the recent industrial expansion of the United States.

That we have seriously interfered with these plans is not to be denied. We have gone into the same markets with Germany and wrested her business from her. By virtue of our immense resources, our improved methods and our tremendous enterprise, we have fought successfully with her for much of the outside market; and we may readily believe that Germany today regards the further industrial advance of this country as a fact most portentous to her and to the rest of Europe.

This is true enough, and is no news to any careful observer of the progress and changes of our times. But it does not mean war. That sort of talk is silly. That Germany will meet us everywhere and balk us if she can in the world of trade is to be expected. That she will raise up tariffs against us and struggle for a way of escape from our competition is natural. All the nations will do that; and the revolutionary programme now before the people of Great Britain is dictated more by a desire to save the colonies as a market from the inroads of the United States than by any other influence whatever.

But actual fighting is another affair. There is not a country in Europe that has any stomach for it. If there ever had been a thought of putting compulsion upon us when the time came, it must have disappeared in the smoke of the guns that determined the Spanish war. All Europe learned then that, dangerous as we might be as commercial rivals, it would be fatal to engage in hostilities with us unless it might be in the shape of an impossible continental coalition. The notion that any people in the world contemplates a clash with the United States, if it can be avoided by anything short of national humiliation, is foolish.

There are plenty of commercial battles waiting for us in the future. There is no war probable, and there is none possible that should have its rise in a commercial inspiration. This is one of the Chicago vagaries that is worth more than a passing fling of sarcasm, because it might tend to disturb the cordial relations between two great peoples who are naturally trade rivals but are and intend to remain the best of friends.

The news that the legislature of New Jersey has been called in special session is the first intimation that New Jersey has any legislature. Most people thought that its government existed only by common consent of the trusts that nest there.

THE SHAME OF MINNEAPOLIS.

Is there to be no end to the disclosures of grafting by members of the last administration in Minneapolis? Charges are now made freely and openly that certain members of the last city council held up the railroads before passing ordinances granting street vacations and terminal rights. It is said that the grand jury is investigating the charges and that indictments are to be looked for.

It is astonishing how prevalent grafting becomes when it is once started by an administration and officials get a taste of public plunder. The Ames administration must have been rotten to the core. It has been demonstrated that the police department was corrupt from top to bottom and many of the principals in the grafting game have been sentenced to punishment. Now it appears that not only did the executive and administrative branches of the city government levy blackmail, but that the legislative branch, seeing how easy it was for the officers of the city to plunder the helpless and the criminal, took a hand in the game and boldly demanded personal remuneration for the granting of rights belonging to the public.

It is to be hoped that the grand jury will find material upon which to base indictments, for there is no doubt that there was crooked work done by the Ames council. They deserve to be punished on general principles for permitting Ames and his crowd of police blackmailers to work as they did—for it is inconceivable that men of sense, familiar with the governmental affairs of the city, should remain ignorant of what the police were doing.

It is due the city and the state that the last one of these official blackmailers should be sought out and branded with the infamy of his acts. The shame of Minneapolis reflects on the state. It may be wiped out only by showing to the world that the judiciary stands for decent public sentiment and that the city of Minneapolis is ready to return to decent standards in the judging of right and wrong.

No labor union will find it good policy in the end to take a hostile attitude toward persons enlisted in the service of the United States government, or toward the state militia. Every act or expression of this sort is one of infinite injury to labor.

THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

The candidacy of Lewis Nixon for the Democratic nomination for mayor of New York has the merit of bringing out a clear and positive enunciation of the issues in that city. The effort has been and still is to make it appear that all the virtue of the community is massed on the side and all the vice on the other in each municipal campaign. If this were true it would be a heavy indictment against the community as a whole, because the party which is dubbed the party of vice has been in control of the city during the greater part of the last half century. The truth is that at the present time the idea of local good government has become supreme in both of the parties contending for the rich prize of control in Greater New York.

Mr. Nixon says very plainly and truly: "The battle will be won or lost on local issues that are old enough to have gained a permanent hold on the public mind. These issues are police blackmail and that mercenary spirit that breathes dishonesty in public service. To them may be charged all the party's recent loss of local prestige. The Democracy has not been beaten on these issues by Republican votes alone by any means. It has been beaten chiefly by Democratic votes." He adds what is absolutely true, that all the other issues in New York city are in favor of the Democratic party, and that its return to power is secure as soon as the people are assured that it is right on these two questions.

The best assurance that can be given will be the nomination of a candidate personally clean and pledged to give to the people honest and efficient government. Such a man was nominated two years ago when Edward M. Shepard made the race against Seth Low. At that time the party had been in bad hands and local affairs had been badly conducted. Police blackmail, or the protection of vice for a subsidy paid to the police force, was in full flower. Public offices were conducted for the greatest benefit of those who held them, rather than for that of the people. Therefore the people revolted, not trusting at once that the nomination of Mr. Shepard was a guarantee for the future.

Another such nomination this year, especially with a bold declaration like that made by Mr. Nixon, would go a long way to assure success. New York city is overwhelmingly Democratic. The organization known as Tammany has a tremendous and deserved hold upon the lives and affections of the people. It needs but to get rid of the abuses that have fastened upon it in the past to make it irresistible. If the voters were convinced today that the return of Tammany to power would be accompanied by the abolition of police blackmail and by strict economy and efficiency in the administration of publice office, the majority of its candidate for mayor in Greater New York would be in excess of 100,000.

To place itself in that position and to convince the people that it will maintain it sincerely is the task of the local Democratic leaders of New York city. Upon their success or failure in it will depend the event of the coming municipal election, which is second only in importance to the presidential contest of next year.

There be thieves who take awful chances with fate. There, for instance, are grafters in the Chicago city hall, according to Mayor Harrison, and they know that the building is liable to fall in on them any day.

THE COCKNEY MUSE.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling is at it again. He has been writing poetry. In spite of the warning contained in the fate that overtook Alfred Austen, Mr. Kipling sought inspiration in the events of the Boer war and has been tickling Pegasus with a club. There is going to be some difference of opinion as to the literary value of the latest production of the British-Indian writer, but it is very sure that it has no abiding worth.

There is nothing of the ring of "The Absent-Minded Beggar" in the new poems, nor is there anything of the sonorous quality of "The Recessional" in the output. Kipling has plagiarized his own "Fuzzy-Wuzzy" and put the Boer in the place of the black man.

If Kipling doesn't put a stopper on his muse he will lose his market presently. He wrote much good prose. His Indian tales are unique and human, but if he is not headed off by his publishers he will be putting Mulvaney into verse and then we will have to repudiate him and all his works. The public stood for "Stalky & Co.," but if Kipling continues to kipple in puerile verse and more puerile prose we will be minded to reiterate the things that were said of him when he wrote his American notes.

Now we know that Sir Thomas Lipton is not sincere in his compliments. He has been lauding Chicago's climate.

NEW YORK'S PROBLEM.

When Herr Conried, the new manager of the Metropolitan opera house in New York city, made up his mind to produce "Parsifal" he was doubtless very well aware that his decision would precipitate a musicians' war that would agitate two continents. But what he failed to realize was that the decision would throw Gothamites into a most alarming flutter of uncertainty. "Parsifal" begins about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It continues far into the night. "What," demands the borough of Manhattan (and not even Miss McFlimsy could throw more feeling into her voice), "what are we to wear?"

For Miss McFlimsy's plight is Gotham's plight precisely. Fashion, provident dame though she be, has neglected to provide for the occasion. "Evening dress?" queries those anxious for any sort of a solution. "Before six o'clock," shudders the orthodox. "Afternoon dress?" suggest the same anxious ones. "And leave our diamonds at home," object those to whom the Metropolitan is indebted for its glittering horseshoe.

What the situation demands, of course, is an arbiter of elegance; a man whose position in Gotham's social world is so assured and whose taste in the matter of dress is so absolutely above reproach that his decision would be final. But provided with everything else under the sun, New York's "400" lacks a Petronius. Mr. McAllister might serve were Mr. McAllister alive, but unfortunately he is not alive and nobody has stepped into his irreproachable boots. It is true that the members of the smart set might follow the example of those pilgrims who have seen the opera at Bayreuth and attend in their simplest gowns; but, aside from the fact that it prefers to lead rather than follow, opera has never spelled music for the "400." If its members find that they must attend "Parsifal" for "Parsifal's" sake, it is quite probable that they will stay at home.

But it's an ill wind that blows nobody good. Frau Wagner's loss may prove the tailor's and the modiste's opportunity. From out of all this worry there may be evolved a dress that will answer satisfactorily the demands of the situation "Parsifal" has created. Future generations, indeed, may confuse a Bayreuth defeat with a sartorial victory. It is even possible that Herr Conried's coup may be forgotten in a tailor's triumph. And in such a development Frau Cosima will surely find her revenge.

Great is Shaw, of Iowa. He sent $3,000,000 to New York the other day in a suit case carried by a department clerk. The finish of Shaw would have been awful if it had occurred to the clerk that he needed a couple of million dollars' worth of cigarettes.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ought to compel Kipling to treat old Pegasus a bit more kindly.

Contemporary Comment

McClellan at Antietam.

The New York Staats Zeitung, commenting on the failure of President Roosevelt to mention the name of Gen. McClellan at Antietam—although he mentioned others whose services were much less considerable—refuses to accept the statement of the Republican newspapers that the omission was an oversight, maintaining that the president's zeal for historical research and his reputation as a historian of necessity must have made him acquainted with the history of the great war. There is a simple test in the matter. The president, if it was merely an oversight, should say so frankly; his speech was delivered on historic ground, was of a historic character, and not the offhand speech of a day, to be forgotten tomorrow. Let him issue an addendum, correction or revision, undoing the injustice done to Gen. McClellan. Editors know that it is not unusual for President Roosevelt to issue additions or corrections to his speeches before delivery. It would in no wise injure him to correct a blunder, after delivery.—Albany Argus.

Congressmen's Pay.

If $100 a week is not enough for a congressman to live on, and if the cost of living is high and getting higher, it would seem to be the part of wisdom for the statesmen to do what they can toward reducing the cost of living before asking for increased pay. They might reform the tariff, for instance. That would open the way for a reduction in the cost of a thousand and one necessaries of life, and would benefit not only the congressmen, who are consumers, but the whole country at the same time. The fact is that the tariff and other laws of Republican make, have created fictitious and unreasonable values and increased the cost of living.—Savannah News.

It's a Strenuous Life.

The merry upper-class men of the colleges are very busy these days. Trembling freshmen are being ducked in watering troughs and are being introduced to such delicacies as bread dough and red pepper, washed down with a pleasing mixture of beer and milk. It is a strenuous life for all concerned.—Evening Sun.

Dividing Race Suicide.

The state training school at Red Wing, Minn., has adopted a spanking machine for children instead of the laborious and old-fashioned hand-power application. With incubators for babies and a spanking machine for children the facilities for avoiding "race suicide" are increasing.—New York Sun.

May Get Even With Teddy.

The Springfield Republican raises the awful possibility that some forty years hence somebody will deliver an oration on the San Juan battle field without mentioning the name of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, of the Rough Riders.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Besides, It's a Strenuous Job.

The president has a chance to placate the unions and reduce his flesh at the same time by becoming a walking delegate.—New York Mail and Express.

Nothing Mean About Him.

Secretary Shaw has again demonstrated his ability to get rid of money more rapidly than Andrew Carnegie.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

He Is Interested in Birds.

There is no doubting the scientific sincerity of a man who will ignore fine fishing weather as Prof. Langley does.—Washington Star.

What the Editors Say

A preacher came at a newspaper man in this way: "You editors do not tell the truth. If you did you could not live; your newspaper would be a failure." The editor replied: "You are right, and the minister who will at all times and under all circumstances tell the truth about his members, alive or dead, will not occupy his pulpit more than one Sunday and then he will find it necessary to leave town in a hurry. The press and the pulpit go hand in hand, with whitewash brushes and pleasant words magnifying little virtues into big ones. The pulpit, the pen and the gravestone are the great saint-making triumvirate." And the great minister went away looking very thoughtful, while the editor turned to his work and told of the surpassing beauty of the bride, while in fact she was as homely as a mud fence.—Kittson County Enterprise.

In addressing the state board of equalization last week Gov. Van Sant and State Auditor Iverson made a great spiel about the low rate that personal property was assessed at, and the governor even went so far as to mention the amount that escaped the eye of the assessor entirely, and it was no trifling amount. Upon this advice, with never a word in it why the Twin City Rapid Transit company should not be assessed for more than one-tenth of its valuation the board at once proceeded to raise assessments as returned by the assessors, in some instances as much as one-third. This is one of the devious ways where the farmers and country business man pay the freight and the capitalist and big corporations get the easy end of the tax lever.—Renville Star-Farmer.

It would seem that Roosevelt has enough to do to push the conviction of the postoffice and other thieves, who have not thus far been punished, though many months have passed, instead of preaching a sermon to Gov. Durban, of Indiana, on punishing lynchers. Roosevelt has talked and written much, but after all his precept is not followed by example in acts. The newspaper flunkeys of the Republican press, however, are busy in noting every small as well as large thing Roosevelt does or says in his praise, overlooking all deserved condemnation. But the people in time will see through the thin gauze that now covers him.—New Ulm News.

Senator Hoar said in a speech, on Sept. 10: "A revision of the tariff is as necessary as it is for Massachusetts to revise the statutes." That sounds statesmanlike, but he spoiled it by adding: "The time for making these changes is not in a year before a presidential election." This reminds us of the man who excused himself from mending his leaky roof by saying that he couldn't fix it while it was raining and it didn't need fixing when it was not raining. If the tariff is unjust and burdensome to the great mass of the people, and Senator Hoar knows that it is—why not revise it at once?—Nobles County Democrat.

William J. Donahower, assistant attorney general of the state, is being generally boomed by some of the leading Republicans as a candidate for attorney general. Mr. Donahower has made a splendid record while in office and the Republicans of the state might do a great deal worse than to select him as their candidate for this office.—Glencoe Register.

At St. Paul Theaters

"King Dodo," with Richard Golden in the leading role, continues to play large houses at the Metropolitan. This engagement runs for the balance of the week, including a matinee Saturday.

The sale of seats for "A Chinese Honeymoon," which will play a week's engagement at the Metropolitan commencing Sunday night, will open at the box office this morning. John E. Henshaw and May Ten Broek are at the head of the cast.

From the inquiry, both local and out of town, for seats, for the Metropolitan Opera House Symphony orchestra, of New York, under the direction of John S. Duss, which will appear at the People's church Oct. 8, this auditorium will probably not be large enough to hold the crowd. Lillian Nordica is the principal soloist of this organization. Seats for this concert can be had at Dyer Bros.' music store Monday morning.

The battle scene in Harry Clay Blaney's military drama "Across the Pacific," now playing at the Grand, is very realistic. Blaney and the clever soubrette, Kitty Wolf, sing several parodies of "Hiawatha" in a manner that brings out many encores. The Rough Rider band makes a hit with the audiences. The play runs the entire week including a matinee Saturday.

"Sis Hopkins" will come to the Grand next week and Miss Rose Melville will be seen again for the fifth season in the quaint character of "Sis."

The "World Beaters" continue to attract goodly audiences to the Star by their performances in vaudeville and the spectacular burlesque. The show is really portentous in the matter of stage effects and the specialty bill is a good one.

Among the Merrymakers

Its Little Defect.

Friend—How is your perpetual motion machine getting along?

Haggard but Enthusiastic Inventor—It is perfected, but all one little detail, and I shall have that mastered in a few days.

Friend—What is that detail, may I ask.

Inventor—The machine won't quite start itself yet.—Chicago Tribune.

A Painful Impression.

"Yes," he said, "I get my looks from my mother and my brains from my father."

"I'm sorry you told me this," she said.

"Why?"

"Because it gives me the impression that your parents were painfully lacking in generosity to their only child."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Cruel.

"When he proposed to me I was delighted, of course," confessed Miss An Teek, "but I tried not to let my face show him what my answer would be."

"And did you succeed?" asked Miss Pepprey.

"No; he found his answer there."

"Ah! Read between the lines, I suppose."—Philadelphia Press.

Shameful Waste.

"What do you think of old Uncle Peter devising all his money for the erection of a mausoleum over his remains?" said the first needy relative.

"Awful!" replied the second. "It's just a willful waste."

"Huh! I call it a wasteful will."—Philadelphia Press.

Eve's Prior Discovery.

"By observing the fall of an apple," remarked the moralizer, "Newton discovered the law of gravity."

"Yes, rejoined the demoralizer, "and thousands of years previous Mother Eve discovered the gravity of the law by biting an apple."—Chicago News.

A Pressing Invitation.

"Mr. Nozzleton," she said, "if you try to hug and kiss me again I shall call papa."

"Where is your father?" he asked.

"He's in the Yellowstone Park."—Chicago Record-Herald.

All-Seeing Eye.

"Who was it who saw the handwriting on the wall, Freddie?" asked the Sunday school teacher.

"The landlord, ma'am," quickly replied the little boy who lives in a flat.—Yonkers Statesman.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Gov. Van Sant spent yesterday at Alexandria and is expected to return to this city today.

Ryan—W. C. Napier, New York; H. D. Hellemount, Winnipeg; H. C. House, New York; W. G. Turner, New York; W. A. Patterson, Boston; T. W. Hinde, Chicago; G. W. Little, Chicago; Max Perwien, Milwaukee; H. Tromford, Winnipeg; T. J. Solway, William Ralph, Ypsilanti.

Merchants—E. M. Dahlby, North Branch; S. D. Seavey, Superior; J. M. Shelton, Shonerock, Tex.; J. K. Wood, Alaska; C. S. Pingle, Winnipeg; W. H. Morse, Crookston; F. M. Dickinson, South Bend; J. H. Chartres, Lewistown, Mont.; C. A. Morey, Winona; E. K. Barr, La Crosse; A. H. Dutton, Butte; J. R. Howard, Sauk Center; B. T. Van Allen, Chicago; A. E. Henderson, Bemidji; E. E. Jones, Mankato; R. B. Dear, Superior; J. S. Page, Tacoma; J. M. Rowe, Fargo.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

Minnesota—Fair and cooler Thursday; Friday fair, light to fresh northwest winds.

Upper Michigan and Wisconsin—Rain and cooler, followed by fair in afternoon Thursday; Friday fair, fresh northwest winds.

North and South Dakota—Fair and warm Thursday; Friday fair.

Iowa—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Montana—Fair and warmer Thursday; Friday 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, 65; lowest temperature, 60; average temperature, 62; daily range, 5; barometer, 27.89; humidity, 92; precipitation, .02; 7 p. m. temperature, 64; 7 p. m. wind, south; weather, cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	60	72	Los Angeles	..64	66
Battleford	58	66	Marquette	..60	62
Bismarck	56	62	Memphis	80	86
Buffalo	68	72	Medicine Hat	..58	64
Boston	62	68	Milwaukee	64	66
Calgary	52	56	Minnedosa	...48	60
Chicago	68	72	New Orleans	..78	88
Cincinnati	...76	82	New York	64	66
Cleveland	...68	76	Oklahoma	72	80
Denver	58	70	Omaha	66	74
Des Moines	..66	68	Philadelphia	..60	70
Duluth	62	62	Qu'Appelle	..54	60
El Paso	72	82	Frisco	54	58
Edmonton	...56	58	St. Louis	74	78
Grand Rapids	.64	68	Salt Lake	56	64
Green Bay	...62	66	San Antonio	..80	90
Havre	62	66	Ste. Marie	56	64
Helena	56	58	Washington	...60	72
Huron	56	66	Winnipeg	.....	60
Jacksonville	..76	80			

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

River Bulletin—

Stations—	Danger. Line.	Gauge. Reading.	Change. 24 Hrs.
St. Paul	14	9.3	—0.4
La Crosse	10	9.9	—0.4
Davenport	15	13.6	*0.1
St. Louis	30	17.3	*0.1

*Rise. —Fall.

The Mississippi will fall slowly in the vivinity of St. Paul during the next thirty-sixhours.

Navigation having been suspended, this will be the last river forecast of this season.

BROWN ARMY WINS

Yesterday Furnished Most Dashing Maneuver of All.

CAMP YOUNG, WEST POINT, Ky., Sept. 30.—The brown army apparently came off victorious today in what proved by far the most exciting and dashing maneuver of the series of three ending today. Today's work ends the field work designed for regular troops exclusively. Tomorrow the state troops will begin pouring in and on Friday as many of them as have established camp will be combined with the regulars for the first of the series of the big events.

No more interesting spectacle than today's maneuver could have been arranged. For the first time since the maneuvers began, all the arms of the service had a fair chance to show their mettle and practically the whole strength of the opposing commands were in actual contact with "the enemy" at some time or other. The general feature of the problem was the same as on the two preceding days. The blue army, having been driven in on its base at Louisville by the brown army from Nashville, has secured reinforcements and in turn assumed the offensive, while the brown is retiring. During the interval between Monday and today the main body of the browns (imaginary) was supposed to have reached a town twenty miles from West Point. The brown rear guard was operating within eight miles of West Point for the purpose of discovering the intentions of the blue advance guard (real).

The commander of the brown rear guard was acting under orders to harass the blue advance guard, take prisoners and if the time seemed ripe to strike a hard blow, at the same time avoiding an engagement which might compromise the brown main body. The blue advance guard consisted of the First infantry, a platoon of the Fourteenth battery field artillery and Troop I, Fourth cavalry. The blues went out swiftly and established outposts in a well-covered position along two roads running east and west.

Three roads opening at almost right angles behind them were thus protected. The main body of the blues (imaginary) was supposed to be about eight miles in the rear. The blues had time to strengthen their position by rifle pits. The brown rear guard consisted of eight companies of the Third infantry, six troops of the Seventh cavalry and the Twenty-first battery, field artillery. Maj. Ayres, after feeling out the position, directed his attack on three parallel columns, sending the artillery, supported by a troop of cavalry, against the blues' left wing along one road, four troops of cavalry along another road against the blues' right and a central column of infantry and dismounted cavalry.

A little brush at the blues' right was followed by a swift cavalry movement which practically isolated a large part of the blues' right. The central column of browns kept the blue center so busy at the position in an orchard that the brown artillery took a position which enabled it to sweep the blue left and a part of the center. Under these circumstances the blue line was compelled to fall back for a considerable distance until the platoon of blue artillery was finally brought over to the left. This stiffened the resistance somewhat, but the blues were unable to regain much on their left. The blue right finally got a better position and held fairly well.

The advantage for the day seemed decisively in favor of the browns, although the decision of the umpires will not be announced until tomorrow.

WILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 30.—The First regiment, Wisconsin National guard, 700 strong, in command of Col. Otto Falk, left Milwaukee this afternoon for West Point, Ky., where they will take part in the evolutions with the regulars. Adjt. Gen. Charles R. Boardman accompanied the regiment.

ENGINEERS RETAIN THEIR PRESENT RANK

President Declines to Heighten Status of Civil Engineers in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—After a conference with Secretary Moody at the White house today, the president rendered two decisions important to the navy. On the recommendation of the secretary, the president has declined to authorize an increase in rank of the civil engineers. In his letter to the president, the secretary points out that under existing laws the civil engineer corps has a larger proportion of captains and commanders than the line and that under the proposed change the proportion of captains and commanders in the civil engineer corps would be much greater than that of any other staff corps with the exception of chaplains and professors of mathematics. The secretary adds that rank in the navy "appertains to the line alone, signifying, as it does, military authority and command."

The president also has sustained the secretary in declining to approve the application of Col. George C. Reid, adjutant and inspector of the marine corps, to be retired with the rank of brigadier general under the same operation of the law which has been used to retire army officers with advanced rank. The secretary declined to make any recommendation in this case, because he did not desire to stand in the way of an officer with a creditable Civil war record being promoted and retired.

STEEL CORPORATION OFFERS A GUARANTEE

Subscribers to Stock Are Given an Opportunity to Sell Out.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The following circular was issued today ater the meeting of the finance committee of the United States Steel corporation:

"New York, Sept. 30, 1903.—To the officers and employes of the United States Steel corporation and of its subsidiary companies, who subscribed for the preferred stock of the corporation pursuant to the circular letter of Dec. 31, 1902: The finance committee sees no reason to change its opinion as to the intrinsic value of the preferred stock subscribed for pursuant to the said circular letter, but of course it recognizes that the decline in the market or selling price naturally may occasion anxiety in the minds of the subscribers under the circular.

"Accordingly, it deems it proper now to dispel apprehensions of loss by the following additional offer or guarantee: The corporation will, at any time during January or February, 1908, pay to every subscribing officer and employe who shall have retained this stick for the full period of five years and otherwise complied with the terms of the circular, $82.50 per share for the stock, less the rebates and benefits he shall have been entitled to under the circular (not including benefits received on account of differences between interest and dividends which he will in any event retain), provided he wishes to sell the stock for that price at that time. By order of the finance committee,

"Richard Trimble,
"Secretary."

ROBERTS TELLS ALL ABOUT THE TREASURY

Custodian of Uncle Sam's Shekels Describes a Year's Operations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, has submitted to Secretary Shaw his report on the condition of the treasury June 30, 1903, and its operations during the past fiscal year. The total net revenue for the year was $560,396,674, an increase of $38,988,439 over the year preceding, and the total expenditures $506,099,007, an increase of $35,782,034. The surplus was $54,297,667, as compared with $91,287,375 in 1902.

In the receipts there was an increase of upwards of $30,000,000 from customs, and a falling off of over $41,000,000 from internal revenue, the latter being the result of legislation enacted with that object. On the side of the expenditures there was an increase in every important account except pensions and interest, in which there were slight savings.

The expenditures for the two military departments, which together amounted to $191,237,554, forming by far the heaviest outlay for any single purpose, were upward of $21,000,000 greater than the year before. The aggregate income, including beside the revenues, the receipts from bonds, notes and coin certificates, was $1,211,394,097, and the aggregate outgo $1,122,647,663.

At the close of the year, the treasury held $893,068,869 in gold and silver on deposit against outstanding certificates and treasury notes, beside the $150,000,000 in gold, which forms the reserve against United States notes.

Treasurer Roberts places the monetary stock of the country on June 30, 1903, including gold and silver, United States notes, treasury notes and national bank notes, but not certificates, at $2,688,149,621, an increase of $124,882,963 for the year.

The increase in gold was $60,137,401 and in national bank notes $56,998,559. The total estimated stock of gold was $1,252,731,990; constituting nearly 47 per cent of the whole. The gold in the treasury amounted to $631,420,789, after a gain of $71,220,480 in twelve months. During the year $126,715,723 in gold was deposited at the mints and assay offices.

Of the receipts from customs at the port of New York, constituting 67 per cent of the whole, 88 per cent were in gold. The proportion of gold at other ports is about 80 per cent. The imports of gold were $44,982,027 and the exports $47,090,595.

The increase of the money in circulation during the year was $121,740,252, of which $59,775,462 was in gold and gold certificates and $54,520,193 in national bank notes. The share of money for each person increased 89 cents and the proportion of gold to the whole rose to 42 per cent, the highest ratio ever recorded. There has been a continual increase in the proportions of paper currency of the denomination of $10 and under in circulation, but the growth hardly keeps pace with the demand. The supply can be increased if congress will authorize the issue of gold certificates for $10 and remove the restriction on the issue of $5 notes by national banks. To meet the constant pressure requires strenuous effort in the preparation of the currency for issue.

The national bank notes presented for redemption during the year amounted to $196,429,621, or 51 per cent of the average outstanding. Of the $5 notes the redemption were 55 per cent; of the $10, 46 per cent; of the $20, 49 per cent; of the $50, 61 per cent, and of the $100, 73 per cent. These figures show that the $10 and $20 remain in circulation longest.

WHAT COAL WAS PRODUCED IN A YEAR

Statistician Parker Gives Not Only the Amount but t the Value.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—A preliminary statement showing the coal production of the United States, prepared by Edward W. Parker, statistician, has just been issued by the United States geological survey. It shows that for the first time in the history of the United Sthates the production of coal has reached a total of over 300,000,000 short tons, the actual showing being 300,930,859 tons, valued at $573,133,843.

The output of anthracite coal amounted to 36,865,710 long tons (equivalent to 41,289,595 short tons), a decrease of 23,376,850 long tons, or almost 40 per cent from 1901. This decrease was due entirely to the suspension of operations by the strike in the anthracite region. The value at the mines of the anthracite product in 1902 amounted to $81,016,937, as against $112,504,020 in 1901. The average value of the marketed coal sold during the year at the mines was $2.50 per long ton, the value in 1901 having been $2.05.

The output of bituminous coal amounted in 1902 to 259,641,064 short tons, valued at $292,113,906, as against 225,826,849 short tons, valued at $236,406,449 in 1901. The production of bituminous coal in Pennsylvania in 1902 exceeded that of 1901 by 15,755,874 short tons, which was not sufficient to overcome the great loss in anthracite production.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS HAVE A NEW CHIEF

Col. Harold C. McGrew Is Elected and the Organization Adjourns.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 30.—Col. Harold C. McGrew, of Indianapolis, was elected commander-in-chief of the National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans today. There were no other candidates. Col. McGrew has been senior vice commander of the veterans. Capt. C. S. Andrews, junior vice commander, was elected senior vice commander, and Col. Lucien F. Burpee, of Waterbury, was chosen junior vice commander.

Lieut. I. N. Kinney, of Bay City, Mich., was elected judge advocate general; Capt. Fred C. Kuehnle, of New York city, inspector general; Dr. Frank W. Hedley, of Cincinnati, surgeon general, and Rev. W. H. I. Reeney, U. S. N., chaplain general.

The business of the convention was wound up with the selection of a council of administration as follows:

Connecticut, Averill (navy); New York, Young, Limbach, Grant; Massachusetts, Murphy; Indiana, Durbin; Virginia, Skepworth; New Jersey, Hilton; Ohio, Heinz; Maine, Carver; District of Columbia, King; Pennsylvania, Mattis.

After the newly elected officers had been sworn in by Capt. Hilton, of New Jersey, the convention adjourned.