The St. Paul Globe

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EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE.

W. J. MORTON,
150 Nassau St., New York City.
87 Washington St., Chicago.

RECORD of The Globe Advertising for January, February and March, 1904, as compared with the same period last year:

1903	INCHES
January	17,579
February	15,449
March	19,536
Total	52,564

1904	INCHES
January	18,862
February	17,328
March	19,684
Total	55,874

Increase.....3,310

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1904.

POST MORTEM.

The exasperating feature of the day after election is the reading of those publications which have for weeks been reviling citizens who have been guilty of the abominable crime of standing for public office. If there is one thing more offensive to the taste of a decent man than the printing of base and unfounded attacks upon the motives and methods of men who have accepted nomination for office, it is the perusal in the sheets guilty of the first offense post election explanations to the effect that the first publications were purely Pickwickian.

In the recent election it was shown that the average voter is clean-minded and is disinclined to accept the dicta of partisan publications when candidates for office are charged with base offenses, the charges being grounded on nothing but the fact that the man so attacked belongs to the opposite political party. The returns would indicate that there was a general desire on the part of the citizens of St. Paul to condemn this sort of attack.

Yesterday the voters who had been aroused to indignation by the original publications were told that, now that the election was over, it might as well be admitted that the candidates attacked were only held up as scoundrels for campaign purposes.

Practices of this sort make politics to be avoided by decent men. They should always be reprobated in the manner followed by the voters Tuesday. The Globe may fairly invite attention to its own conduct in the campaign in refutation of the implication of the Republican organs yesterday that slander and vilification are necessary during the stress of a campaign. Decency should be required of newspapers during the campaign period as at other times.

If the result had been different the incompetence of the kid campaign management would certainly have been perpetuated in the police and other departments of the city government.

A GENUINE SURPRISE.

To most of the world the remarkable victory won by the Japanese land forces comes as a thorough surprise. About all that it knew of the military qualities of the race lay in preconceived ideas. Japan has had but two opportunities to demonstrate herself in action. The Chinese war really did not count, because the enemy was so absurdly incapable. Her part in the occupation of China following the Boxer uprising was creditably played, but that was rather a show affair. It proved high discipline, but told nothing of fighting quality. Probably ninety-nine out of every hundred critics, remembering the desperate valor of Russian troops in the Crimean war and the war with Turkey, and having in mind the fact that the Japanese army was at least untried against any modern nation, would have given the odds of victory to Russia.

For this reason the land success of Japan is immensely more impressive and more significant than her victories at sea. There she certainly had a primary advantage in familiarity with the element, with the machinery of warships and with the alphabet of naval service. On land she was an untried quantity, and the most that was expected of her was gallantry and dash. Instead of that, her troops have pushed forward week after week steadily into a hostile country, have overcome opposition, have dislodged scouts and fixing bodies of troops sent out to harass and prevent their advance, have routed the enemy's artillery and thus cleared a passage for crossing in force in a difficult country a river three miles wide, have then concentrated their troops and have after desperate fighting of five days' duration won a most surprising victory and inflicted upon Russia damage almost equal to the destruction of her fleet.

In Japan, in Russia and all over the world the effect will be pronounced. It is likely, indeed, to lead to too extreme conclusions and be accepted as proof that Russia is no match for Japan, and that the latter can dictate terms. We may, at any rate, go so far as to say that Japan has won an advantage and a position almost as great as her leaders could have expected or hoped to achieve as a final result of war. She commands the sea. She has undisputed control over all Korea. She has so far occupied the enemy's country as to hem him in from access to the sea and to obtain a position where she can, if desirable, sit down for months and keep the adversary under tremendous expense and great annoyance without suffering particularly herself. Although Russia has displayed amazing incapacity, indolence and unreadiness, still the uninterrupted successes of Japan have been worthily won, and appear at this time to be as practically decisive as they are brilliantly scientific in plan and in execution.

The British press fears that Kuroki cut the wires. If the fear proves well founded and Kuroki will continue the good work and smash the typewriters of the war correspondents, that obscure personage may yet be worthy of nomination for a place in the Hall of Fame.

WHERE OUR INTERESTS LIE.

The following letter to Mr. James J. Hill, from a gentleman in the Orient connected with the public service, gives a valuable pointer to the farmers and manufacturers of Minnesota. They may see very clearly, through the eyes of an outsider who is in a position to judge, where their opportunity lies and what alone stands in the way:

I have read with much pleasure an extract from one of our home newspapers stating that you have begun a campaign with the view of educating the farmer up to the importance of finding new markets in the Orient, and that at a recent meeting of the Minnesota Agricultural society you strongly urged the exploitation of the markets of Japan and China. Now that you have taken up this important subject with your characteristic energy, I feel no doubt of the outcome.

There are immense possibilities in South China for American trade and American enterprise. For the last four years I have been persistently pegging away at that fact in my trade or commercial dispatches to the state department. In flour alone Minnesota, with her remarkable railroad and other facilities, ought to corral the Chinese market, not only in Canton and the other treaty ports, but wherever a junk or even a sampan navigates China's inland waters.

If the farmers, millers, manufacturers and other home producers are desirous of capturing trade here and throughout South China, I will give them all possible help. They should not hesitate to apply to me for any desired information. I am here prepared to give it to them and aid them in every way. I want that sort of work and plenty of it.

In the language of the day, "it is up to" the people of Minnesota. Most men and most communities, when disappointed, complain of hard luck or unfriendly conditions or at least of lack of opportunity. Our people have only to reach out and grasp the great opportunity that has been made ready for them. They have but to ally themselves with their friends instead of with insincere and selfish enemies.

The great market is there, in the Orient, waiting for the first and most enterprising comer. This is no dream of the sanguine mind, it is a fact testified to by every man informed as to conditions; by those on the ground most heartily of all, as this letter will show. We have no other outlet in sight for our surplus products. On the contrary, we may see on every side signs of contracting areas for commercial exploitation and of closing doors. How shall we win this mighty trade, so peculiarly fitted to advance the prosperity of the Northwest?

Every agency has been prepared. The country has been spied out. A disposition friendly to trade with us has been created among these peoples. They have been educated into a demand for our products. And the most stupendous work of all, that for lack of which most schemes of commercial expansion fail to the ground, has been completed by the provision of transportation facilities adequate to the carriage of this business at a rate incredibly low. Certainly it is "up to the people." They must do the rest.

Are they to be made to stand forever in the light of their own interests? Are they to be deaf to appeals, like the we have printed, from their own disinterested representatives? Are they to be driven, for political or personal reasons, into unreasoning hostility to the agencies at work for their upbuilding? Are they to be aligned with forces that would forever exclude the Northwest from the benefits of a dollar's share in this trade? Will they set aside this opportunity with contemptuous, rejecting hand? We do not believe it. But the time has come for them not only to realize where their commanding interests lie, but to go to work in hearty co-operation with those who have helped and are helping to open new markets for them, and to lay hold upon a chance in the development of the world's commerce that may be turned so mightily to their advantage and that will never come again.

INCIDENTS OF THE VOTE.

An examination of the details of the vote as published down to the last figure in The Globe yesterday morning is worth while. Several interesting and valuable lessons may be learned therefrom, and some prevailing misconceptions corrected.

The vote for assemblymen shows to what a remarkable extent the people of the city went outside political preferences and exercised the privilege of independent voting. One Republican candidate for the assembly slipped in over his lowest Democratic competitor. Mr. Keller's great popularity stood him in good stead, and it is not the fault of Mr. Giesen, whose fitness is unexcelled and whose defeat is lamented on all sides, that he happened to fall a trifle below the leading Republican candidate. The closeness of the vote for several of the assemblymen, however, shows that the independent voter was out in full strength. By the same argument it will appear that the splendid indorsement given to the heads of the ticket voiced the judgment of independent voters, as well as straight Democrats, upon this administration.

The same hard fighting is found in the vote for aldermen in the several wards. Leaving out the Seventh, where there was no contest, the old-time big majorities in party strongholds are swept away. The biggest majority anywhere was only a little over 600 votes. The largest in proportion to the total is found out in the Eleventh ward, where Mr. Lynch appears to be still running. The redemption of the First ward by Mr. Nyberg was the surprise of the campaign and was a magnificent victory.

The only Democratic loss suffered anywhere was in the Tenth ward, where Mr. Dobner went to an easy defeat by his opponent. This was due partly to the fact that Mr. Hackney is an extremely suitable and popular man, whose presence in the council will be a distinct gain, and more particularly to the fact that Mr. Dobner has been so closely associated in the past in his aldermanic capacity with the Twin City Rapid Transit company that it probably cost him his seat. It will be well for all other members, old and new, of the council to bear this in mind, and to stand with the people and their interests as against the corporation that has received such enormous favors and repaid them by high fares and grudging concessions or outright refusals as to service.

The more one looks into it the more he concludes that Tuesday was a great day for the American system of independent judgment and fair play. The hope of The Globe first, last and all the time was expressed more than once by its motto, "May the best man win." Looking at the general result we can say very emphatically that he did, and are happy accordingly.

And the weather is such as to constrain a man to refrain from imbruing his hands in the blood of the spring poet.

VINDICATED.

Next after the expression of confidence by the voters in the gentleman who headed the Democratic ticket and in the general quality of the administration that has been given, the splendid majorities of Tuesday should be interpreted more particularly as a vindication of the police commission and a strong indorsement of the present police administration of St. Paul. Chief O'Connor was not a candidate to be voted for on any ballot cast in this city, but these big majorities were for him just the same. He and his officers and men and all the members of the police commission were splendidly vindicated.

By an extraordinary reversal of its own acts and contradiction of its own terms, the Republican campaign after the beginning rested wholly upon vicious assaults upon the police system of St. Paul. Although the leading Republican organ of the city made a strong point of it at the outset that the police commission could not be changed within two years, and that therefore business men of the city might vote for a Republican mayor without fear of impairing their admirable police system, yet within forty-eight hours all this was thrust aside and every speaker was denouncing alleged and imaginary conditions which could have existed only if the police department were totally inefficient and totally corrupt. The charges made by the Republican representatives all through the last weeks of the campaign assumed that the police officers and the police commission were among the vilest and most corrupt of men.

It could not be otherwise than that the community should visit this with the crushing rebuke that it received. Of all departments of the city government the police department is least open to just criticism. The police commissioners are honorable and able men, or they would not have sanctioned this management and retained such a force. No line of conduct more imbecile could have been followed, and nothing could have conduced more to Democratic success than the Republican plan of making the police system of St. Paul the center of attack. The calumnies against it have been magnificently answered, and it and all connected with it have received the indorsement that they deserved.

Contemporary Comment

Claims on Bryan's Loyalty.

Mr. Bryan, more than any other man, owes it to himself and to the people of the United States to be loyal to the Democratic party. He has been twice made the recipient of the highest honor which the party can bestow upon a member of it, and notwithstanding the fact that mainly through his own instrumentality platforms were adopted that were keenly repugnant to thousands upon thousands of Democrats in all parts of the country, these men, or the vastly larger part, went to the polls and voted for Mr. Bryan and the principles which he had foisted upon the party.—Charleston News and Courier.

Odell as State Chairman.

As chairman of the Republican state central committee Gov. Odell is as decidedly and conspicuously out of place as a supreme or other appellate court justice would be in that position. As governor he is bound to treat all citizens with uniform and equal fairness. He is as much the executive official of Democrats as of Republicans. The funds whose expenditure he supervises and out of which his salary is paid are the result of taxation of all the people. His time belongs, not to a party, but to the state. His unbiased judgment and his best services are due to the state. This is so clearly a fair statement of fact that no just mind will question it. —Washington Post.

New York's Cautious Platform.

The truth, of course, is that Democrats, after what they have been through in the last eight years, are naturally cautious, conservative and even timid. Before the party can march it must throw off the burden that it has been carrying for so long. The New York Democrats have made a beginning—on the whole, an encouraging one. It is to be remembered further that they were not writing a national platform. With the national convention to hear from, they were wise in limiting themselves to what have been falsely called "generalities and platitudes."—Indianapolis News.

The Battleship Problem.

It would be rash to draw immediate conclusions from all this and to decide at once that the day of the battleship has passed. It would, however, be much more rash to dismiss the recent disasters to the Rusisan navy as of no importance, and to go on planning for the future as though nothing had occurred. While there is no necessity for changing any plans already made, there can be no doubt that the naval development of the future will be very greatly influenced by the experience of the present war.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Alphonse and Gaston the Leaders.

The Japanese were extremely sorry about sinking Admiral Makaroff, and now the Russians are in tears over drowning 200 stubborn Japs. This is one of the most esthetic wars on record.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

They Call Them Debates There.

Mr. Cleveland will lecture on riots next Monday before the Princeton students, but it is not thought that he will take any illustrations from scenes in the house of representatives.—Washington Times.

Ingratitude Most Base.

Speaker Cannon feels that it is hardly fair to a man who has given so many long years of service to the party that it should turn around and try to make him vice president.—Chicago News.

Great Weight Off His Mind.

Senator Tillman is doubtless relieved to note that the congressional excitement can be maintained without continual effort on his part.—Washington Star.

Will Leave as One Man.

It appears that the George Fred Wms. political party had a great mind to put on its hat and bolt.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

PERSONAL MENTION

L. A. Rosing, of Cannon Falls, was in the city last night on his way to Renville. He delivers an address tonight at Renville on the occasion of the annual banquet of the Commercial club of that city.

Merchants—O. F. Metzroth and wife, St. Cloud; O. H. Ingram, Eau Claire; G. W. Scott, Kalispell, Mont.; C. R. A. Soberg, Fort Peck, Mont.; Thomas Gray, Wesley, Iowa; A. O. Benson, Clinton, Iowa; E. Van Houton, Fargo; John Satterburg, Bismarck; O. E. Ferguson, Luverne; James A. Stuart, Grand Rapids; Thomas Casey, Breckenridge; E. K. Whiting, Owatonna; A. H. Dunham, Nome, Alaska.

Windsor—F. G. Kohman, Chippewa Falls; T. A. Youmans, Fort Smith, Ark.; Spencer Haven and wife, Hudson, Wis.; P. A. Cosgrove, Arlington; H. C. Eicher and wife, Duluth; Cecil Shape, Fairmont; J. G. Hamlin, Blue Earth; A. E. Clark, Mankato; G. M. Stebbins, Roseau.

Ryan—A. H. Merchant, Omaha; William Roberts and child, Eau Claire; G. A. Odell, Duluth; James Connor, Rock Island; W. J. Schmitz, Albert Lea; Sarah E. Power, Helena; A. C. Cook, Iron Mountain, Mich.

TODAY'S WEATHER

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—Forecast:

Minnesota—Showers and cooler Thursday. Friday showers; fresh to brisk south winds, becoming westerly.

Upper Michigan—Showers Thursday and Friday; variable winds, becoming fresh south.

Iowa—Showers Thursday; cooler in east and central portions. Friday showers.

North and South Dakota—Showers Thursday. Friday fair; warmer in western portion.

Wisconsin—Showers Thursday; cooler in west portion. Friday showers; fresh south winds.

Montana—Fair Thursday and Friday.

St. Paul—Yesterday's observations, 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, 80; lowest temperature, 54; average temperature, 67; daily range, 16; barometer, 30.06; humidity, .57; precipitation, .0; 7 p. m. temperature, 76; 7 p. m. wind, southeast; weather, clear.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	60	60	Huron	64	74
Battleford	56	58	Jacksonville	66	68
Bismarck	62	76	Los Angeles	62	70
Buffalo	54	70	Marquette	58	80
Boston	68	80	Memphis	66	72
Chicago	56	60	Medicine Hat	64	66
Cincinnati	70	72	Milwaukee	54	58
Cleveland	64	66	Minnedosa	70	72
Concordia	60	62	Montgomery	78	80
Davenport	74	76	Montreal	66	76
Denver	58	60	Moorhead	70	76
Des Moines	72	76	New Orleans	72	80
Detroit	66	70	New York	56	68
Duluth	64	74	Omaha	60	68
El Paso	76	78	San Francisco	56	62
Edmonton	38	58	St. Louis	60	76
Escanaba	58	62	Salt Lake	60	62
Galveston	72	74	San Antonio	78	82
Grand Rapids	70	78	S. Ste. Marie	62	76
Green Bay	68	78	Washington	64	70
Havre	60	60	Winnipeg	72	80
Helena	54	56			

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

River Bulletin—

	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	7.8	—0.2
La Crosse	10	8.5	0.0
Davenport	15	8.6	0.0
St. Louis	30	21.6	—0.5

—Fall.

The Mississippi will fall in the vicinity of St. Paul during Thursday and Friday.

What the Editors Say

An editor of a Missouri paper refuses to publish obituary notices of people, who, while living, failed to subscribe for his paper. He states that "people who do not take their home paper are dead, anyway, and their mere passing away is of no news value." He is about right.—Swift County Monitor.

Wouldn't there be just as much of a chance for "trade" if supreme court justices were nominated first instead of last? It seems that the only way to reduce "trading" in the nominations of supreme court judges to a minimum would be to hold a separate convention. —Inter-Lake Tribune.

The politicians want an early state convention and the voters a late one, but the former will win out as usual. Six weeks is ample time for a campaign in Minnesota, this or any other year.—Hastings Gazette.

Even those who think the governor has a perfect right to name his own successor balk a little at the attempt of the machine to dictate who shall be judges of the supreme court.—Wadena Tribune.

Tariff revision and reciprocity are wanted by the people of Minnesota and they will demand it with no uncertain voice at the coming election.—Madelia Times-Messenger.

When Senator Nelson finds out what some of his enemies are trying to do he will have a few more "cuss words" coming. Politics do be strange.—Northfield News.

The primary law is here to stay—and the man or men who attempt its repeal are trifling with the heritage of a free people.—Bemidji Sentinel.

The sound of the hammer is again heard, for the managers of the respective candidates are now very industriously "nailing lies."—Pipestone Review.

If everyone was as cordial all the time as the man running for office this would be a mighty cheerful world.—Buffalo Journal.

Will somebody please point to a big corporation or "timber thief" that is supporting Frank Eddy?—Glenwood Gopher.

The merger suit has played its part, but mercy, how the people have been fooled.—Anoka Union.

Among the Merrymakers

She Was Bred in Old Chemulpo.

It was just the other day, by pagodas far away—
And the shots they made a noise to beat the band—
When Ko-San, with blushes red, had just promised that she'd wed,
And I'd come to ask her daddy for her hand.
As I gave the ancient guff how my love was the real stuff
And I wanted him his answer then to tell.
What he said I've most forgotten, but his English it was rotten,
As he shouted out above the shot and shell:

CHORUS.

"She was bred in old Chemulpo, where the Yellow sea is blue—
She's been sought by every soldier from Port Arthur to Che Foo—
She was bred in old Chemulpo—"
(Here he gulped an awful gulpo),
"That'll be about all for you."
—Chicago Journal.

By Song and Speed.

Aunt Dinah, in Haward Paul's new egg story, when she put the eggs in a saucepan, began singing "Rock of Ages," and sang through two verses. "Aunt Dinah," asked Mr. Paul, "are there not three verses in that hymn?" "Dar is, massa, but I sings only two when I want's 'em soft and three when I wants 'em hard."

His other egg story is good, too. He was traveling on a Pennsylvania railway, and when his breakfast was brought, the eggs were underdone. "What time are we making on this train?" he asked the waiter. "A mile a minute, sir." "Then boil the eggs another mile and they'll be quite right."—London Truth.

It Is Spreading.

"If you please, sir?"
"Well, Jimmy?"
"Me grandmother, sir—"
"Aha, your grandmother! Go on, Jimmy."
"Me grandmother an' me mother—"
"What, and your mother, too! Both very ill, eh?"
"No, sir. Me grandmother an' me mother are goin' to the baseball game this afternoon an' they want me to stay home an' take care of me little brudder."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sure to Be Trouble.

"There's going to be a row here pretty soon," remarked the theatrical manager. "I must be getting ready for it."

"What's the matter?" asked the newspaper man.

"Nothing new," replied the manager, "but we produce a new piece tonight. If it is a success there will be trouble between the company and the author over who is entitled to the credit, and if it's a failure there will be the same trouble over who should have the blame."—Chicago Post.

Brief to the Point.

"No," said Col. Stillwell, "these new flying machine devices, however interesting in theory, will never be of practical use."

"Why not?"

"How is a man going to think of words like aerodrome and tetrahedral kite when he wants to get home from the club after midnight. What civilization will continue to demand is something simple and incisive, like 'cab.'"—Washington Star.

Noising It About.

Gasaway—He's actually engaged to Miss Roxley, but he wants to keep it secret.

Harkaway—I should think if he were really engaged to her he'd want everybody to know it right away. How do you know he wants to keep it secret?

Gasaway—He told me.

Harkaway—Ah! That explains it. He's pretty foxy.—Philadelphia Press.

Commutation of Sentence.

Mr. Bacon—I think we ought to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of our wedding, dear.

Mrs. Bacon—What are you talking about? Why, we've only been married eighteen years!

Well, don't I get anything off for good behavior?—Yonkers Statesman.

Another Rap.

Judson—What became of that cranky boy we used to see around Bacon Ridge some years ago?

Silas—Why, he's in college up in Chicago.

Judson—You don't say! Student or professor?—Chicago News.

Anticipation and Regret.

"A girl's life," she said bitterly, "is made up of anticipation and regret."

"Anticipation of what?" he asked.

"The marriage ceremony."

"And regret of what?"

"The same thing—afterward."—Chicago Post.

Revised Version.

Mary had a little lamb
With green peas on the side;
But when she gazed upon the bill
Why, Mary nearly cried.
—Pittsburg Post.

On His Trail.

"Why are you after Mr. Pecksniff?" they asked the detective. "His reputation is spotless."

"His reputation may be," replied the detective, "but he ain't. We spotted him some time ago."—Philadelphia Ledger.

At St. Paul Theaters

"The Silver Slipper" will be presented at the Metropolitan tonight. It has enjoyed a successful run of one year at the Broadway theater, New York city. During the engagement here the complete production with all the scenery and costumes will be seen as well as a company including Sam Collins, Cyril Scott, Alfred Kappeler, Ben Lodge, Ann Tyrell, Laura Clement, Thelma Fair, Florence Sennett, Alice Lessing and Maude Seddon. One of the features of the production is the "Champagne Dance," executed by six young women, whom Mr. Fisher engaged from the London Gaiety theater. This dance is claimed to be the most sensational ever seen with a musical comedy.

Each year E. H. Sothern has given theater-goers a production that in point of magnificence and elaborateness has surpassed the one he presented the year before. In "The Proud Prince," Justin Huntly McCarthy's new play, which E. H. Sothern gives us an opportunity to witness at the Metropolitan next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday it is generally conceded that he has completely outrivaled any former effort.

The melodrama lovers of the city are having their inning at the Grand this week in "Why Girls Leave Home," the sensational melodrama by Fred Summerfield. The play is in five acts and contains much humor as well as a stirring plot.

The sale of seats opens this morning at the Grand for "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which will be the attraction there next week.

Strong features in the olio make the show given by the Runaway Girls company at the Star one of the best of the season. The offering is particularly strong in musical numbers.

ORGANIZES FOR SOO

Lake Superior Company Drops Part of Its Name.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 4.—The details of reorganizing the Consolidated Lake Superior company are in such shape that the plan of reorganization will be declared operative either tomorrow or Friday. The charter of the new company, which will be known as the Lake Superior company, has been drawn up and the company will be incorporated in Connecticut.

The Lake Superior company will have a capital of $40,000,000 first mortgage bonds of $10,000,000 and incoming bonds of $3,000,000. The new company will start operations with $10,000,000 cash. This will be secured by an assessment of $3,000,000 on the stockholders, a $5,000,000 subscription to bonds and a $2,000,000 loan guaranteed by the Ontario government.

Speyer & Co., of New York, who bought the old company's properties at the Soo at foreclosure sale, has consented to transfer the properties to the Canadian Improvement company, when the firm's direct share in $5,000,000 and foreclosure expenses are paid, all of which amounts to about $2,000,000.

FINES OF LODGES ARE TOO HEAVY TO PAY

Amalgamated Association Will Consider Case of Outlawed Members.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 4.—At the annual convention of the Amalgamated association, now in session here, one of the most important matters to be taken up will be the question of the reinstating lodges whose members failed to stop work or returned to their places during the strike in 1901. These lodges are said to be located in Milwaukee, Wis.; Chicago and Joliet, Ill. The lodges were each fined $10,000. They have been unable to pay these fines, and as a result have no standing in the organization. It is reported that the delegates at this convention are divided as to whether the Western lodges shall be reinstated without paying the fines.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed a satisfactory progress of the order during the year, in spite of the stringent condition of the trade.

STILLWATER

Charles Johnson, chief of the fire department, has submitted his list of appointments to the city council, the list including James McGann, assistant chief; George Green, engineer; Frank Colemire, electrician; John French, driver; M. Rolov, driver, and Paul Gelhar, driver. The appointments were confirmed. The council considered two new ordinances, one of them providing for new cement sidewalks on graded streets, and the other regulating the size of loads and groups of cattle and horses that may cross the pontoon bridge. The ordinances will receive further consideration at the next meeting, when it is said an ordinance will also be introduced regulating the speed of automobiles.

O. H. Olson, of this city, was the lowest bidder for the construction of new fireproof vaults at the court house. His bid was $5,775, and the bid of Eugene Schmidt was $5,940. The bids were laid on the table until this morning, when the contract is to be awarded.

At a regular meeting of the village council of South Stillwater the council decided to go ahead with its plans for installing an electric lighting system to cost about $15,000, and bids for the construction of the complete plant will be opened at another meeting to be held May 28.

Sherman F. Staples, of Thief River Falls, who has been critically ill of pneumonia, is rusticating in this city and his condition is greatly improved.

Henry E. Smith, a well known resident of this city, is seriously ill of pneumonia.

Bridge Builders' Strike.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 4.—A strike which is expected to extend to an international movement against the American Bridge company was ordered today by the local union of structural iron workers and bridgemen, and over 600 men in this district will go out tomorrow. The strike is called because the union claims thirty-five non-union men were put to work last Tuesday erecting a bridge for the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg road at Coral, Pa. This action, it is claimed, is a violation of the agreement to employ none but union men.

King Returning to England.

DUBLIN, May 4.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra boarded the royal yacht at Kingstown this evening and will leave for Holyhead, Eng., tomorrow morning. They were given an enthusiastic farewell by great crowds at the pier. The harbor was illuminated tonight. The Earl of Dudley, lord lieutenant of Ireland; the Duke of Connaught, inspector general, and other distinguished persons dined tonight on board the yacht.

WILL DARK HORSE WIN AT ST. LOUIS?

Towne and Folk Are Discussed as Compromise Candidates of the Democracy.

Globe Special Washington Service,
1417 G Street.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—Democrats, as well as Republicans, in Washington are trying to figure out just how much importance is to be attached to the much-exploited theory that a dark horse candidate is to be substituted at the eleventh hour for Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York. Here is one Republican's terse view of the matter, and the authority is a high one:

"The talk about Charles A. Towne is no joke, whatever else may be said about his candidacy. We may hear more about him later."

In some quarters there is a strong feeling that some candidate not yet prominently mentioned will be made the beneficiary of the strength thus far developed in favor of Parker. The theory that such will be the issue rests largely on the certainty that the Tammany leaders are uncompromising in their hostility to the candidate of David B. Hill.

Tammany Agents Out.

It is even claimed that Tammany agents have been sent to several parts of the country to prevent Parker instructions, and that the way is being paved for bringing forward a compromise candidate, who shall unite the various factions of the Democratic party and insure success at the polls next November.

Towne is now heart and soul a part of Tammany. It is figured out, according to some authorities, that he would suit that organization and that he might be found acceptable to the friends of Parker. He would draw heavily on the Bryan-Hearst strength, it is urged, and unite the party harmoniously.

Folk of Missouri is the only other compromise candidate who is discussed in this connection. It is generally conceded that John Sharpe Williams would be unavailable for the reason that he comes from a Southern state. He might, however, be considered for second place on the ticket.

Roosveltians Are Frightened.

If one fact has appeared more plainly than another on the political map during the last week, it is the fact that the administration leaders are thoroughly alarmed over the Democratic situation. The Republicans realize that the Democrats are now in better shape than they have been for many years, and that the Democratic sky is brightening every day. Of one issue they are satisfied that the united Democracy will avail itself. That is the issue of Theodore Roosevelt. The Republican leaders are alarmed about it, for they realize that the opposition has seized upon an issue which it will be exceedingly difficult to answer. Mr. Roosevelt has done a number of things which have been hard for conservative members of his party to swallow, and it is up-hill work for them to go into the campaign and attempt to make an adequate defense of his actions.

This issue of Rooseveltism is troubling the Republican party leaders a good deal more than questions pertaining to the Republican chairmanship, the vice presidential nominee or party platform material.

—Walter E. Clark.

HEARS TESTIMONY ON FRAUD ORDERS

Court Gets Deep in the Trial of Tyner on Conspiracy Charge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—Richard M. Bester resumed the stand today in the trial of James N. Tyner and Harrison J. Barrett on charges of conspiracy in connection with their duties as assistant attorney general and assistant to the assistant attorney general, postoffice department. A. S. Worthington, counsel for the defense, cross-examined the witness in regard to his testimony as to the procedure in lottery cases and the rule by which fraud orders are recommended. The witness said that the cases of suspension reported from the office of the fourth assistant postmaster general were first submitted to Huebner, a member of the office force.

Hayes Morgan, formerly a clerk in the office of the assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, identified a list, which he had prepared, of bond investment companies which were under examination at the request of Mr. Barrett. Letters were received from concerns, said the witness, in regard to whether certain companies would be permitted to use the mails so long as they made no new contracts. Mr. Morgan answered these letters in the absence of Messrs. Christiancy and Barrett, basing a negative reply on the general opinion which had previously been issued by Mr. Barrett concerning bond investment companies.

When Mr. Barrett and Mr. Christiancy returned, Mr. Morgan told them of his answer to the letters, and he was informed that he had taken the wrong view of the situation. The letters were then recalled and modified by the dictation of Gen. Tyner, who informed the companies that they would be permitted to continue the use of the mails until the department ordered otherwise and fixed the date when such use should cease. The witness said that Mr. Barrett had most to do with the bond investment companies and that he assisted Mr. Barrett in the work.

Mr. Morgan detailed a conversation between himself and Gen. Tyner to show the latter's attitude toward the bond investment companies. Gen. Tyner was reported to have expressed the opinion that some of the companies had broken their promises to the department, and if such were the case the companies should be dealt with criminally. "Gen. Tyner decided to send me," said Mr. Morgan, "to make a general investigation to determine just what companies were living up to their agreements to change their plans of business so that they would be in compliance of law."

Mr. Morgan had not finished his testimony when the court adjourned.

Negroes Will Nominate a Ticket.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 4.—The executive committee of the National Liberty party has completed arrangements for holding a national convention here June 6. The party is composed of negroes, and it is said will nominate candidates for president and vice president.

Artist on His Deathbed.

MUNICH, Bavaria, May 4.—Franz von Lenbach, the famous historical and portrait painter and president of the Munich Artists' association, is dying. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy in November, 1902.