The St. Paul Globe

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RESULTS COUNT—
THE GLOBE GIVES THEM.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1904.

MANCHURIA

Everybody on two continents knows that the bone of contention in the present war between Russia and Japan is Manchuria. Japan demanded the relinquishment by Russia of her control of this Chinese province and a pledge of its integrity. Russia's answer, while not a downright refusal, was evasive. It is because Japan believed that, with Russia in power in Manchuria, Korea would cease to be independent and the Russian empire extend to the sea and the narrow straits between Japan and the mainland, that she joined the issue of battle.

Yet there are comparatively few people on either side of the ocean who know anything about the province of Manchuria in detail. The July number of the Century magazine contains an article by James W. Davidson, United States consul at Antung, which supplies the necessary information. The physical characteristics of the country are well described as follows:

To produce a Manchuria out of home material we should take for the southernmost part, including the territory leased to Russia, 10,000 square miles of the rocky land of Vermont; for that great garden extending from Liaotung peninsula to Harbin, 500 miles to the north, the rich grain belt in North Dakota known as the Red river valley would form a substitute; and for that portion of Manchuria extending from Harbin, 450 miles to the northern frontier, a likeness might be found in the grassy plains of Western Nebraska. This refers to the eastern portion. The western half is mountainous, and, with its heavy virgin forests, resembles the pine-clad hill districts of Oregon. The Khingan range presents the only mountainous scenery found in the western part, but it has nothing of the grandeur of the Rockies, resembling more closely the Blue Ridge of the East.

Manchuria, if placed with its greatest length east and west, would reach from New York to Chicago. With its area of 363,000 square miles it is nearly eight times the size of the state of New York; and France and Germany combined are about its equal. In latitude it occupies a position corresponding to the territory extending from Washington to Hopedale, North Labrador. The climate differs somewhat, however, from that of the districts mentioned. In Southern Manchuria it is colder than at Washington. In Central Manchuria the climate is not unlike that of the Dakotas, and in Northern Manchuria there is a winter of arctic severity, though the snowfall scarcely exceeds that of the South Dakota plains. Cold weather in Central Manchuria often comes in October, though continuous frost does not set in until November, and with March comes the first sign of spring. In winter a temperature of 45 degrees below zero is not infrequently registered.

In a country of such vast extent, great rivers are to be expected, and Manchuria is singularly well provided for in this respect. The majestic Amur, one of the great rivers of the world, is fed by streams having their sources far in the interior of Mongolia and in the Baikal districts of Siberia. If one includes the Shilka river, the Amur can be navigated by steamers for more than 2,000 miles. The Sungari, which flows into the Amur near the northeast frontier, is in Manchuria throughout its total length, and is navigable for nearly 700 miles. The Argun flows into the Amur near the northern frontier, and steamer communication is possible for 500 miles of its length.

From the south there are two great streams, the Liao and the Yalu. The Liao flows into Liaotung gulf near Newchwang, and can be entered by the seagoing steamers which anchor off the port mentioned. Chinese river junks can ascend the stream for more than 175 miles. The Yalu river flows into Korea bay and forms the northwest boundary of Korea. It is navigable for small coasting steamers for thirty-five miles. Chinese boats, however, can ascend several hundred miles.

Manchuria is interesting as being the home of the Manchu race, which has supplied rulers to China proper. The story of their development and their decadence as a people is still more interesting, because it contains a reminder and a warning for civilization. The Manchus a few centuries ago consisted of a few tribes differing little from the general Mongolian stock. Their vigorous outdoor life, their poverty and the qualities which they developed in a struggle against nature and competitive tribes swiftly elevated them above the Chinese, and, as Mr. Davidson says, "the greatest empire that the world has known was acquired by a race of half savage nomads." After obtaining power a decree was enacted giving to all Manchus forever a small monthly stipend. The whole tribe was pensioned at the expense of China proper. The consequence is that "in a generation or two the race has degenerated into a lazy band of parasites, who, in the absence of a strenuous life, have lost all the cunning and the warlike skill which had brought to them a great empire."

It appears from the article in question that the material resources of Manchuria have been much exaggerated. The strictly agricultural section is wonderfully productive and promises to produce breadstuffs enough to feed a great population. The mineral wealth that has been so much exploited is largely hypothetical. There is one coal deposit of ascertained value, and there are a few gold mines in the northern part of considerable richness, but so far as we know the wealth of Manchuria for a long time to come will consist in the products of its soil.

It is not a little curious that one of the provinces of the empire whose population is the densest in the world, one section of the country that supports more than 400,000,000 people, should be so sparsely settled; and should present as its leading characteristics illimitable tracts of fertile land, dense woodland and barren hill as little inhabited as the stretches of our own Western regions. The article of Mr. Davidson's gives one the first complete and intelligible idea of Manchuria from a practical standpoint and is well worth reading at the present time.

New York's "400" has been reduced to two hundred. This is one of the reductions that the country will view with equanimity.

A DELUDED PARTNER

News dispatches continue to inform us of growing discontent among the merchants of Panama and Colon. Already the fiscal policy adopted by the United States, the establishing of custom houses in the canal zone and the application of the tariffs imposed by the United States to the newly acquired territory, are playing havoc with the business of the country. It is now announced that "the situation is considered serious, as it may result in friction with the new government." It is also said by one of the leading officials of Panama that that country has been tricked by the United States.

What did the people of Panama expect? You are always taking a chance when you act on the assumption of the old proverb that there is honor among thieves. There ought to be, but more often it is conspicuously absent. The people of Panama knew just what kind of deal they were making. They knew that they persuaded us to take their part only at the expense of dishonor. They knew that the United States, when it recognized the republic of Panama, was repudiating its solemn word and breaking a treaty under whose stipulations it had lived and profited without protest for sixty years. If we deliberately assisted in stealing territory from Colombia because we thought it advantageous to ourselves, and because she is too weak to resist, what did the still smaller state of Panama, with still less claim upon our consideration, expect?

Panama got the $10,000,000 bribe that she bargained for. With that she will have to be content. Her people have only got a taste of the bitter cup which they must drain who are included among the subjugated peoples of our colonial empire. The merchants of Colon and Panama should have a care. Already a new port of departure for Pacific mail steamships has been established. What is to prevent the genial promoters who swarm in all our colonial possessions from blacklisting both cities, laying out new commercial centers, raking in millions from the profits of real estate deals and then getting appropriations from the government to dig harbors where these do not exist?

The people of Panama are up against it very hard indeed. The only consolation about it is that they deserve the worst that they are getting. What this country deserves it would not be easy to say; but that retribution will reach us in time no one familiar with the history of nations and the moral laws that guide events can doubt.

The nihilists are holding a convention in Switzerland. Prominent Russian officials will doubtless embrace the opportunity to get a little fresh air.

ANOTHER FIRE TRAP

In the opinion of the public, the criminal carelessness displayed in the equipment of the excursion steamer Grand Republic increases the guilt of the Knickerbocker Steamship company, owners of this boat and of the ill fated General Slocum. Men alive to their duty have just finished an inspection of the Grand Republic, and they report that the apparatus for fighting fire is practically useless and that both captain and crew are ignorant of their duties. It is difficult to see, therefore, how the company can disprove the charge that it deliberately entered into a conspiracy with the steamboat inspectors against the safety of the excursionists who trusted it. One illy equipped steamboat might, by a stretch of the imagination, be regarded as an accident; two such steamboats most unmistakably represent design.

People far removed from the scene of the General Slocum disaster cannot be expected to keep in mind the horror of it; but in New York the survivors and the relatives of those who were burned or drowned have proved a Nemesis to all who were directly or indirectly responsible for the hideous fatality. Three members of the steamboat company, two inspectors and the captain of the boat have been indicted by jury and their conviction is awaited with confidence. The desire to be revenged on those who have wrought us injury is foreign to few hearts, and this desire has undoubtedly largely influenced those who have urged on the prosecution of the inquiry into the cause of the catastrophe. But justice has guided the investigation, and if conviction of the guilty ones is really obtained the public will rejoice; not because its desire for revenge has been satisfied, but because it knows that its safety will not be assured until men are made legally as well as morally responsible for the lives intrusted to their care.

It is rumored that the army mule is to be replaced by a creature that is a cross between a horse and a zebra. Another instance of the proverbial ingratitude of republics.

CRITICISM FROM WITHIN

The woman's club has not been without its detractors, but heretofore these have been chiefly outsiders who, it may be presumed, spoke without a full knowledge of the effect of club life on the members and on womankind generally. Recently, however, much criticism, some of it kindly but most of it sharp, has come from within. Mrs. Dore Lyon, a prominent Eastern club woman, has very frankly pointed out, in the Clubwoman's Magazine for August, some of the faults and the failures of club life. "One of the most fascinating and most perilous weaknesses which has come to woman in her upward march," she says, a trifle grandiloquently, "has been the desire for power—not the ambition for power which has behind it a worthy motive of some great work to be accomplished, but the petty desire to be a ruler for the sake of ruling." This desire, she thinks, has been responsible for the placing in high positions of women who are not fitted to exercise authority.

This seems to be a very sane and fair criticism, but it merely calls attention to a condition in club development that was to be expected. It was the awakening of individual consciousness that caused the club, but the club is hardly old enough yet to have developed club consciousness. And until such consciousness is thoroughly developed, the club must represent the arena in which is fought the battle of personalities, the strife of individuals. In time, the fittest must survive and when this condition is reached the club will represent or will come very close to representing the ideal of its wisest founders. Meanwhile many features of club life will continue to dishearten those who realize the possibilities of the woman's club.

One of the most hopeful signs for the woman's club, however, is this very fact that criticism is beginning to come from within. It shows two things: that all outsiders are no longer arrayed solidly against the woman's club (if this were so intelligent members would not venture to criticise it); and that the members are beginning to take themselves less seriously and their association, or, rather, its purpose, more seriously. Self-criticism is an excellent omen for the future of woman's organized effort.

A Minneapolis paper reports that even after burglars are locked up their astral bodies continue to prowl about and commit acts of thievery. Queer that astral bodies, even burglars' astral bodies, should choose to remain in Minneapolis.

A Philadelphia girl kicked in the chin a man who tried to flirt with her. Of course it's right to discourage the male flirt, but the strenuous Pennsylvania young person is not the sort the Ladies' Home Journal would hold up as a model.

Secretary Hay is the rebellious member of the stump cabinet. Mr. Hay says he will not speak during the present campaign, but, like Secretary Morton, he may change his mind after a conference with the president.

Fifteen prominent citizens of Milwaukee must select the prettiest girl to christen the cruiser Milwaukee. After the selection they will probably be known as the fifteen most unpopular citizens.

If it can be proved that Lo is first cousin to the Igorrote, the latter will be rich in relatives, but the public will continue to believe that the Igorrotes' most valuable possession is their press agent.

A Harvard professor announces that he has discovered hoar frost on the moon. Perhaps it's just cheese mold.

The title of one of the new books is "From Boston to Bright Angel." No Bostonian will think it a far cry.

Contemporary Comment

As to Cowardice

A good many Republican organs are endeavoring to raise an issue of "cowardice" against the Democrats because, recognizing that the money question is in no sense an issue in this campaign, the St. Louis platform makers decided to omit reference to it.

What about the cowardice of the Republicans, who dodged at Chicago one of the livest issues that now confronts the American people, and one in which they are manifesting great and rapidly increasing interest?

What did the Republican platform have to say about the future disposition of the Philippine islands?

Not one word. Most of the Republican leaders, held in office as they are by the interests that favor the holding of the islands for the purposes of exploitation, would, if they had to submit to the test, declare for permanent retention as colonies; but they well know that the masses of the people of this country cling to the idea that there should be no colonies under the flag of the country which had its birth in a revolt against colonialism, and they do not dare put the question to the test.

It was fear—nothing else—that kept out of the Republican national platform a declaration on the Philippine question. If it was "cowardly" in the Democrats to omit reference to a dead issue, is it not infinitely more cowardly in the Republicans to avoid all mention of an issue which is decidedly live?—Atlanta Constitution.

Would Start a Whirlwind

William T. Jerome for governor of New York? A whirlwind campaign of the state this year? Tammany would doubtless be glad to see him out of the district attorneyship. But it seems unlikely that Mr. Hill would be glad to see him installed at Albany. Mr. Jerome has all the defects of his qualities. He is an unmanageable man. He would give the state leaders of his party as many bad quarters of an hour as he has given the city leaders. At the end of three months Mr. Hill would love him no more than Charles F. Murphy now does. Mr. Jerome is hardly the man for the emergency. A whirlwind campaign might whirl both ways. Diplomacy seems to be the watchword now.—Washington Star.

Alexieff a Horse Marine

Russia's evil star continues in the ascendant. Whether they remain on the defensive or assume the offensive, her generals seem unable to win. The only Russian commander in the far East who has ever reported a victory is Admiral Alexieff. From the time when the Japanese torpedoes were blown into smithereens by crashing against the armored sides of Russia's battleships at Port Arthur to this day Alexieff has gained nothing but victories. Perhaps the reason is that he is a land admiral—a horse marine, so to speak. It is time the valiant Alexieff should blow up another 30,000 Japs or so just to keep himself in practice.—Philadelphia Record.

Vital Point in Vacation

It is largely because the summer vacation breaks this monotonous routine that its value is not easily overestimated. The great benefit it brings is not the physical rest, but the mental refreshment, the renewed interest, the increased experience due to change, the contact with a new environment and new ways of living. What one does with one's vacation of where one goes is, after all, of minor importance. The vital thing is that one should go where one will be taken wholly out of one's habitual environment and do things which are wholly unlike those one does in one's ordinary daily routine.—Chicago News.

The Stay-at-Home Vote

When preparing estimates of the vote in November next, the managers of the two greater political parties will need to bring into their calculations the fact that conditions this year will favor an unusually heavy vote throughout the country. In the last two presidential elections the Democratic vote has not come out at anything near its full strength, but, with a party now united and a platform satisfactory to all interests, there will be little of that Democratic apathy which has prevailed in certain sections of the country during the past eight years.—Hartford Times.

PERSONAL MENTION

Merchants—P. G. Nagel, Duluth; A. N. Tofthagen, Lakota, N. D.; H. A. Canahan, Crookston; T. W. Kennedy, St. James; E. M. Kelling, Duluth; John C. Nugent, Buffalo; G. A. Merrill, Owatonna; Ira Hornbeck, Great Falls, Mont.; H. A. Willcox, Frazee; W. W. Hackney and wife, Lincoln, Neb.; W. H. Cleary, Spokane; E. Williamson, Miles City, Mont.; Frank L. Randall and wife, St. Cloud; James L. Ramage, Worthington.

Windsor—George A. Guernsey, Amherst, Wis.; Michael Vogeli, Wichita, Kan.; F. L. Warren Redwood Falls; H. F. Huebner, Duluth; T. Calghan, Glenwood; F. C. Sandon, Winona; J. J. Dow, Faribault; George C. Parker, Rochester; H. S. Horton, Winona; M. D. Cranston, Syracuse, N. Y.; John Martl and wife, Morgan.

Ryan—William H. Gregg, St. Louis; William O'Neil, Cass Lake; G. D. Moe, Duluth; George Goodnow and wife, Houghton; D. M. Neiswanger, Sioux City; V. Warner and wife, Clinton, Iowa; F. A. Rinehart and wife, Omaha; D. W. H. Barth, Great Falls, Mont.; F. M. McLaughlin, Custer, S. D.; G. C. Welch, Fergus Falls; Sidney D. Adams, Lisbon, N. D.

TODAY'S WEATHER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—Forecast:

Minnesota and Wisconsin—Fair Friday and Saturday; fresh west winds, becoming variable.

Iowa—Fair Friday and Saturday; warmer Saturday.

North and South Dakota—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Montana—Fair Friday and Saturday.

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, 74; lowest temperature, 63; average temperature, 68; daily range, 11; barometer, 29.87; humidity, .06; precipitation, 0; 7 p. m. temperature, 74; 7 p. m. wind, west; weather, clear.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	8p.m.	High		8p.m.	High.
Alpena	70	80	Los Angeles	72	80
Bismarck	80	82	Marquette	64	76
Buffalo	72	78	Memphis	74	86
Boston	68	70	Milwaukee	76	80
Chicago	77	82	Minnedosa	68	70
Cincinnati	86	90	Montreal	70	80
Cleveland	76	78	Moorhead	70	78
Denver	68	82	New Orleans	82	90
Des Moines	76	84	New York	72	78
Detroit	74	82	Omaha	76	80
Duluth	70	72	Philadelphia	74	74
El Paso	78	92	Pittsburg	78	84
Edmonton	68	68	Qu'Appelle	62	68
Escanaba	68	76	San Francisco	56	58
Galveston	82	88	St. Louis	68	86
Grand Rapids	76	82	Salt Lake	88	90
Green Bay	68	78	San Antonio	90	94
Havre	88	90	S. Ste. Marie	64	76
Helena	86	88	Washington	76	84
Huron	80	82	Winnipeg	68	74
Jacksonville	80	84			

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

River Bulletin—

	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	3.3	—0.1
La Crosse	10	3.3	—0.2
Davenport	15	3.1	—0.1
St. Louis	30	11.8	—0.4

—Fall.

The river will fall slightly at St. Paul.

At St. Paul Theaters

A change of bill will take place at the Grand tonight and for the rest of the week Miss Percy Haswell and the Fawcett company will present "Romeo and Juliet." This is the first Shakespearean play this organization has offered this summer. Miss Haswell will play Juliet, Regan Hughston Romeo, and De Witt C. Jennings, Mercutio.

"Othello" will be presented at the Grand next week, commencing with Sunday and ending with the Wednesday night performance. Beginning Thursday night and for the balance of the week the new Japanese comedy, "O Kiku San," will be the bill.

The Twenty-first infantry band will play the following concert programme at Fort Snelling this evening, under the leadership of Charles W. Graves:

March—"The Golden Rod" ..... Herbert
Overture—"Zanetta" ..... Auber
Waltz—"The First Kiss" ..... Lamothe
Selection—"Rigoletto" ..... Verdi
Mazurka Russe—"La Czarine" ..... Ganne
Descriptive—"A Hunting Scene"— Bucalossi
Medley—"Mills' Merry Melodies"— arr. Smith

What the Editors Say

With 100,000 men going on a strike in Chicago, and 30,000 in Fall River, Mass., and equally large numbers in New York, against wage reductions, it is in order to ask our Republican friends: Where is your boasted prosperity? Where is the protection to the American workingman in your high tariff protection to manufacturers? Don't all speak at once.—St. Cloud Times.

Norbeck, convicted a year and eight months ago for connection with the Ames administration graft, has been pardoned. His sentence was three years at hard labor. That pardoning board is surely a hummer. It ought to be dispensed with and the salary drawn by its members given to the poor.—Dodge County Republican.

Naturally enough the Republican newspapers in the country are eulogizing Alexander Hamilton, as the greatest man America has ever produced next to Washington—naturally enough, because he was opposed to popular rights and wanted an order of nobility and a senate elected for life.—St. Cloud Times.

The Ada Herald is still talking about those railroad passes the Dunn delegation used when it went to St. Paul. Now, Mr. Weatherhead, don't you use a pass yourself, and don't you think they are the finest thing to ride on? We use one and find there is nothing like it.—Halstad Reporter.

Republicans papers are just now very fond of giving Bryan's opinions of Parker. Suppose they vary the monotony of the proceedings and give a few of Bryan's opinions of Roosevelt.—Faribault Democrat.

Johnson, Winston, Owens, Turner—the woods are full and the prairies alive with good Democratic material for governor, and the man nominated stands a right smart chance of winning.—Martin County Sentinel.

Any country editor can do more for his district as an editor than he can as a member of the legislature if he only wills.—Duluth Herald.

Among the Merrymakers

Why He Left Her

"Bickerson's house caught fire, and he left his wife."

"Left his wife."

"Yes; you see it was this way. The smoke was thick and stifling and Bickerson picked up his wife, dashed out into the hall and started for the door. But his strength deserted him, and he left his wife and ran out alone."

"Mercy!"

"Yes, he couldn't get along with her."—Cleveland Leader.

Out of Sight

"I thought you said there were no mosquitoes around here," said the gentleman from the city.

"Mere trick o' the trade," responded the proprietor of the Central house. "You won't see none in a few days, though."

"Got some scheme to exterminate them?"

"Nope. Chances air they'll bite you till yer eyes swell shut."—Indianapolis Star.

An Unpopular Choice

"Yes, Mamie's papa and mamma got together and picked out Chawlie Crankleigh as a suitable husband for Mamie."

"And what did Mamie do?"

"She bolted the choice of the convention."

"Bolted?"

"Yes, with Clarence Dinglewood."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Comes Down Now

Patience—So Peggy married that Mr. Pipp? I feel sorry for her.

Patience—Why?

"Oh, he was a nervous sort of fellow. He used to be up in the air nearly the whole time."

"Well, that's all changed now. He's got an airship, you know."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Big Man

"I thought you told me," she complained when he had taken her home to his people, "that your father was one of the town's most prominent citizens."

"Well, that's what he is. How could a man who stands six feet four in his socks and weighs 280 pounds be anything but prominent in a place containing less than 5,000 inhabitants?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

An Electrifying Joke

Scruggs—I see by the papers that it has been established that the Egyptians of the time of Pharoah knew all about electricity.

Bruggs—Of course. Wasn't it discovered by Agamemnon, the father of Electra?—Figaro.

Changed the Month

Mrs. Dearborn—Were you married in June?

Mrs. Wabash—Yes, once on the 5th, once on the 8th, once on the 10th, and another time on the 16th; but I've switched off to October; that's my marrying month now.—Yonkers Statesman.

Consult a Physician

Take care of the health that ye're given,
And render yer thanks to the Giver.
Don't be askin' "if life's worth the livin'"—
That always depends on the liver.
—Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

Tip to Trainers

Visitor—What have you got that automobile horn for?

Athletic Trainer—Oh, our crack jumper is going to try for the record. We think he'll jump at least three feet further if he hears this horn behind him!—Puck.

Summer Resort Premonition

'Tis now that life seems rather rough
The while our cash we hoard.
It takes three months to save enough
To pay for two weeks' board.
—Washington Star.

With Interest

Little Elmer—Papa, what is a Shylock?

Prof. Broadhead—A Shylock, my son, is a man who is called so by the people to whom he lends money, because he expects them to pay it back.—Town Topics.

The Suit Didn't Suit

"Are you sure that my daughter favors your suit?"

"Well, no, she doesn't. But I promised I'd go to another tailor as soon as I fixed things with you."—Cleveland Main Dealer.

HOAR SEEKS LOAN OF VIOLENT TERMS

Sick Senator Asks Newspaper Men for Use of Energetic Epithets That Are Idle

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 4.—Senator Hoar is ill of an attack of the lumbago, complicated by what is called Washington malaria. He was troubled by lumbago for the last four weeks of the last session of congress, and kept his bed nearly the whole of that time, although he was permitted to go to the capitol two or three times for committee meetings and matters of special importance in the senate. At the end of the session he was pronounced cured by his physician, but ordered to abstain from any public speaking or any considerable mental labor for some months to come.

On his return to Massachusetts he violated the physician's injunction so far as to deliver an address at Sutton in the open air and one in the Worcester court house in honor of his friend the late Col. Stoddard, and one at a school house on the occasion of the reception of a gift to the city, by the Sons of the American Revolution, of some copies of Stuart's portrait of Washington. The attack has been quite severe and has kept him in bed for several weeks. His physicians say he is steadily improving, but that the process of cure will be rather slow.

He will be very glad to see any of his friends of the press and will be happy, as he has already notified one or two of them, to have them bring with them any objurgatory or imprecatory epithets for which they have, themselves, no present use and which they are willing to lend. They are things of which the nature of his disease requires frequent use. It is not likely that he will be able to be of much service in the early part of the campaign, unless possibly by writing one or two letters.

OPTICIANS ELECT

Eye Specialists Name New Officers in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 4.—The American Association of Opticians, in convention in this city, elected officers as follows: President, Harry P. Holmes, Des Moines, Iowa; vice president, H. K. Martin, of Minneapolis; second vice president, Alva Snider, of Beloit, Wis.; secretary, E. L. Jones, of Sandusky, Ohio, re-elected for the fourth term; treasurer, J. K. Stebbins, of Ashtabula, Ohio. Minneapolis was chosen as the next convention city.

During the convention an international fraternity of optometrists was formed to cover the United States, Great Britain and Canada. John C. Eberhardt, of Dayton, Ohio, was elected president; William M. Dunscombe, of England, first vice president, and Samuel S. Grant, of Canada, second vice president. The objects of the new fraternity are the establishment of a code of ethics and a standard of capacity.

The most important business transacted was the final adoption of a definition of the word "optometry"—the science which treats of the physiology of the function of vision and the physical effect thereon of lenses, and the title "optometrist"—one skilled in optometry. The adoption of these will prove of much value in the various states seeking optical legislation.

Automobilists Held Up

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 4. — A party in an automobile was held up late last night on Old York road, near Willow Grove, a resort about fourteen miles from this city. The highwayman secured about $1,000 in money and jewelry. The victims were A. C. Hall, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Arthur L. Jackson and Mrs. Thomas C. A. Walton, all of New York. They were en route to the Delaware water gap. The highwayman rode a motor cycle. He disabled Mr. Hall's automobile, and, after having been relieved of their valuables, the victims were compelled to walk two miles.

May Pay Forfeit

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 4.—The Union Iron Works may forfeit $18,300 to the United States government as a penalty for failure to bring the battleship Ohio up to the stipulated speed requirements. The sum will be deducted from the original contract price of $2,899,000.

Noted Australian Dead

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 4.—Hon. Sir George Richard Dibbs, former premier of New South Wales, is dead. He was born in 1834.

STILLWATER

Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Rivard, who were returning from the country early yesterday morning, discovered flames issuing from the roof of a dwelling on South Second street owned by James Matthews, of Minneapolis, and occupied by Dr. J. F. Johnson and family. Dr. Johnson was absent from his home and two women were the only people present. Mrs. Rivard hastened to the house and awakened them, and her husband turned in the alarm. Prompt work on the part of the department saved a part of the building, and the damage will amount to about $500, covered by insurance.

The new Simonet brick block on South Main street will be completed by the 20th inst. and will be dedicated by Stillwater lodge of Elks with a dance, which promises to be one of the greatest social events ever held in Stillwater. The building affords excellent accommodations for dancing, and the Elks expect to entertain a large crowd Aug. 23.

Stillwater loggers are already figuring on the log cut for the coming winter, and several loggers have visited their camps this week. The timber along the St. Croix and its tributaries is fast being cut and only a few concerns will be able to log next winter. The cut will consequently be much smaller than it was last season.

Prosper N. Rivard has received word from Fresno, Cal., of the death of his sister, Mrs. Marie Hern, who formerly resided in Stillwater and was for some years a clerk in L. Albenberg's dry goods establishment. The remains will not be brought to Stillwater and the burial will occur at Fresno.

City Attorney Sullivan is getting ready to proceed against owners of dogs in this city who have neglected to pay the dog tax which is collected annually by the city.

Hon. O. B. Soule, of the town of Grant, will again make a run for representative from this district and will file for the Republican nomination in a few days.

SAYS ANNEXATION HAS HURT HAWAII

Gov. Carter Points Out How Islands Have Lost by the Change

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 4.—In an interview today Gov. G. C. Carter, of the Hawaiian islands, said:

"The annexation of the islands to the United States has not been a commercial success, so far as the islands are concerned. Since we have been United States territory we have not made great progress. One reason for this is because the laws by which we are governed are not suited to the country. For instance we have to obey the United States land laws and cannot rent government land for a period of for more than five years at a time. As it takes from two to four years to raise a crop in our climate, we cannot find anybody that will rent land for such a short period of five years. Thus we are deprived of a big income from government lands.

"Since we have been annexed congress has never dredged our harbor. It is filling up and thus prevents the landing of the largest vessels. As a result of this our traffic is falling off. We have dredged the harbor at our own expense since we have been annexed, but unless it is dredged again we will lose much of our traffic.

"Annexation has cut off all our internal revenue. On the other hand, from Uncle Sam's point of view, annexation has been a decided success. Over $6,250,000 has been paid into the United States treasury from the islands. The whole cost of annexation was only $4,000."

GOV. PATTISON IS LAID TO REST

Officials of Pennsylvania and Prominent Democrats Attend Funeral

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 4.—The funeral of former Gov. Robert E. Pattison took place today from his late home in Overbrook, a suburb.

Gov. Pennypacker, former Gov. William A. Stone and nearly every Democratic politician in Pennsylvania attended the funeral. Among the numerous floral offerings were beautiful tributes from William J. Bryan, former Democratic National Chairman Harrity and James M. Guffey.

Fusion Ticket Completed

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 4.—The Democratic and Populist state conventions adjourned this morning after having effected fusion in the state campaign and nominated the following joint ticket:

Governor, David M. Dale, Democrat; lieutenant governor, M. A. Householder, Populist; secretary of state, John H. Curran, Democrat; justice of the supreme court, John T. Little, Populist; treasurer, Thomas M. Dolan, Democrat; auditor, W. H. McDonald, Populist; superintendent of public instruction, Martin R. Howard, Democrat; attorney general, W. W. Wells, Populist; superintendent of insurance, John Stowell, Populist; congressman at large, Frank Brady, Populist; railroad commissioner, F. H. Chase, Populist.

HOW WILL NEW YORK VOTE

Recent Political Complexion of the State Offers Cold Comfort to Republicans

(New York Sun.)

The votes cast by the two parties in the state of New York since 1888 show how sudden and radical are its changes in political sentiment:

	Rep.	Dem.	Plurality.
1888. President	648,759	635,757	13,002 R.
1888. Governor	631,293	650,464	19,171 D.
1891. Governor	534,956	582,893	47,937 D.
1892. President	609,350	654,865	45,518 D.
1894. Governor	673,818	517,710	156,108 R.
1896. President	819,838	551,369	268,469 R.
1897. Chief Justice	493,791	554,680	60,889 D.
1898. Governor	661,707	643,921	17,786 R.
1900. President	821,992	678,386	143,606 R.
1900. Governor	804,859	693,733	111,126 R.
1902. Governor	665,150	656,347	8,803 R.

It is noteworthy that in the presidential elections when the total number of votes polled was great proportionately, or in the years of especial political excitement, the Republicans carried the state, as this table shows:

	Total Vote.	Plurality.
1888	1,284,516	13,002 R.
1892	1,264,215	45,518 D.
1896	1,371,207	268,469 R.
1900	1,500,378	143,606 R.

It will be seen that the vote in 1892 was actually less than that of 1888 by 20,301, in spite of the increase in the population meantime. Of the Republican plurality in 1896, nearly one-half is represented by the increase in the number of votes from 1892, and it was less in 1900 than the increase from 1896. That is, there is no hope for Republicans in New York except in an election in which they are aroused to great excitement and vote their ticket unanimously; and they have little reason to expect to succeed unless they get outside help.

Of the six elections for governor since 1888, four have been carried by the Republicans and two by the Democrats. Of the four governors elected during that time in years not of a presidential election three were Republicans and one a Democrat:

	Total Vote.	Plurality.
1891	1,117,545	47,937 D.
1894	1,191,528	156,108 R.
1898	1,305,628	17,786 R.
1902	1,321,497	8,803 R.

Here, too, it will be seen that only when there was a great vote were the Republicans successful. In 1891, when the Democrats carried the state, the total vote declined from that at the presidential election of 1888 by 166,667. In 1894, when the Republicans succeeded, it increased over that of 1891 by 73,679. The great Republican majority in 1894, when ex-Vice President Morton was elected over Gov. Hill, is explained by the then recent Maynard scandal, which turned many Democrats against their own candidate. In 1898 Mr. Roosevelt ran against Judge Van Wyck, and the excitement of the canvass is indicated by the circumstance that the total vote for governor fell off from that for president two years before by only 85,602 votes, as against a diminution between 1888 and 1891 of 166,667 votes. It was greater than the total presidential vote in 1892 by 41,413 votes, and Van Wyck received only 10,944 less votes than Cleveland had in 1892. In spite of the large vote for governor, always so essential to Republican success, Mr. Roosevelt won the election by a plurality of only 17,786, though he was fresh from such laurels as he had gathered in the Spanish war. The Republican majority had declined to that paltry number from 268,469 two years before. Mr. Roosevelt received 158,131 fewer votes than Mr. McKinley in 1896, but Judge Van Wyck had 92,552 more than Mr. Bryan.

At the last election for governor, in 1902, Odell barely scraped through with a plurality of 8,803, though again the total vote was unusually large for an election for governor outside of a presidential year.

The election of Judge Parker as chief justice in 1897 by the majority of 60,889 offers no opportunity for any comparison between the two parties, for the omission of any candidate for that office by the Citizens' Union party in their ticket for mayor of New York introduced an anomalous state of affairs. It will be seen, however, that our analysis of the recent political history of New York does not offer much encouragement for the Republicans at the coming election.

DEFECTIVE PAGE