

NEWS OF THE CITY

BUILDING WILL BE BRISK AT WHITE FISH

Exodus From Kalspell Expected When Great Northern Opens New Cut-off

Great Northern officials are looking forward with interest to see the changes which will take place in Montana when the new cut-off between White Fish and the Jennings line will be opened Oct. 1.

Something remarkable in the way of town building is expected to occur at White Fish, which has been selected as the division point to take the place of Kalspell.

Following the railroad employees many of the merchants will move to White Fish, and with the addition of other classes of people it is expected that the new division point will witness scenes which have rarely been enacted even in the rapidly growing West.

Reports from Montana are to the effect that preparations are nearly completed for the opening of traffic over the new cut-off, and it is expected that on or about Oct. 1 a new schedule on the Great Northern coast trains will go into effect.

The cut-off, though not shorter than the old line, will eliminate many heavy grades, and will render the operation of trains through a large territory much easier.

The railroad men at Kalspell have decided to adopt an experiment in establishing a co-operative store when they move to White Fish.

White Fish is said to possess many natural advantages, and the Great Northern officials believe that it will become an important town.

TUBERS TO BE HIGH

Commission Men Say Minnesota Potato Crop Is Failure

Minnesota's potato crop this year, according to commission men, is so badly damaged as a result of the cool days rather than the hot months and a half that it will be necessary to import potatoes from Washington state in order to prevent actual scarcity.

The potatoes on the market at present are selling at from thirty to forty cents per bushel, but produce dealers predicted yesterday that on account of the condition of the potatoes the available supply will be exhausted and that before long the price will be boosted.

"We look for potatoes at \$1 per bushel this winter, with poor quality at that," said a commission man. "The cool weather has prevented the crop from maturing properly and the continued dampness has had the effect of making the potatoes soft and mushy, rendering them subject to rapid decay."

"Complaints are being received constantly that the potatoes furnished the retail trade are poor, and housekeepers are at their wits' end. The potatoes become bad after laying in the cellar a few days. It is no fault of the dealers as they are handling only the best that the farmers are sending in."

"The farmers are probably losing most, but the loss is passed along to the produce dealer, the grocer and the consumer. Many of the potatoes dug from the ground are unfit for sale, and the farmer is obliged to use them as he may on his farm. The best secured are sent to town, but are poor in quality, and the commission men and grocers have difficulty in disposing of them. We are handling as little of the potatoes as we can."

"The potato crop has been poor for several years, and we will have to depend on the Washington potato this year as we have during the past seasons. With the freight charges added on the cost of the potatoes, the price will be high."

MAN WITH THE ROPE VS. MAN WITH DOUGH

Frank P. O'Hare Scores the Trusts in an Address to the Socialists

"There's a great deal of difference between the man with the hoe and the man with the dough. If Rockefeller hadn't schemed so hard to steal his Standard Oil possessions, he would still have his hair and a digestion."

So spoke Frank P. O'Hare, of New York, at a meeting of the Socialists at Metropolitan hall yesterday afternoon. He expounded the principles of Socialism and pointed out what he considered the defects in the present method of government and economic system.

"Trusts are the natural results of progress. They are weeding out incompetent men and retaining only skilled labor. They have no use for thieves. The head thief at the top is efficient and honest, and he has no use for the small fry. If there is any stealing to be done he does it himself or orders his minions to do it."

"But it is not so of the children. Any child may enter a school room in this country today, approaching the teacher, say: 'Here I am. I want an education. Give it to me.' And the teacher cannot refuse."

"What we want is laws like those for the fathers and mothers of our school children. We want to compel the employment of every man and woman who is able to work, and will provide for adequate remuneration for their services."

"The time is now ripe for decisive action. The people have been fooled long enough, and are awaking to the fact. They are beginning to realize that the Socialist party, on the ballot this year, is the Public Ownership party."

On Oct. 6 the Socialist party will hold a rally at Mozart hall, at which Rev. J. D. Debs, the presidential nominee of the party, will deliver an address.

GANG ASSAULTS HIM

Carmine Ruberto Declares Six Men Used Him Roughly

Carmine Ruberto, proprietor of a saloon at 192 South Washington street, says he was roughly used by a gang of six men at the corner of Chestnut and Chestnut streets at 11 o'clock Saturday night, but succeeded in making his escape by fighting single-handed with his antagonists.

Ruberto declares he was in a saloon at Seventh and Chestnut street, when he was accosted by a man who demanded to know why Ruberto had not procured him work on a railroad. Ruberto replied, "You would not work if I got you a place," and says that he then received a blow on the side of the head. He was surrounded by a crowd of six men, but succeeded in breaking away from them and reached the sidewalk, where the attack was renewed.

One of the men cried "Hands up," but Ruberto said he sneered at them and struck those nearest him. The men then closed in on him and he had a hot struggle for a few minutes until he broke away and ran towards his home, which is on Chestnut street, near Seventh.

One of the crowd followed him to his door, and there Ruberto fired his revolver into the air and dared the man to approach. The crowd then fell away and Patrolman Aynsley arrived. Ruberto explained the matter to the officer and shortly after Aynsley captured the man, giving his name as William O'Rourke, whom Ruberto identified as being in the crowd. O'Rourke is charged with disorderly conduct.

Mr. Payne carried his audience with him into Rome's ancient and modern. Among the views thrown on the canvas were many of the church of St. Peter, exterior and interior, showing the interior of the Sistine chapel, the holy library, the famous statues of gladiators and paintings of the old masters; the pope's palace, the ruined forum, the catacombs, the arch of Titus, the Mamertine prison and the coliseum.

He told of the splendor and barbarism of ancient Rome, and of the persecution of the Christians. Reproductions of famous paintings, showing the contests in the arena between man and man and man and beast, were thrown on the canvas, including the famous gladiatorial battles, the burning of Christians in Nero's garden, and the destruction of Rome by fire.

STEVENS DISCUSSES NEGRO'S FRANCHISE

Says Penalty for Disfranchising Voters Is to Reduce Representation in Congress

Congressman F. C. Stevens yesterday told the members of the Men's Sunday club, composed of colored people and meeting in the Pilgrim Baptist church, that the constitution of the United States and the prevailing conditions warrant but one hope of remedying the alleged conditions in the Southern states whereby colored voters are said to be denied the rights of franchise.

At the same connection he warned his hearers that an investigation would likely result in a showing that might affect some of the so-called Northern states, asserting that the constitutional provision in Mississippi, against which there has been considerable agitation upon the ground that it disfranchises some colored voters and illiterate whites, is practically a copy of one that has long been in force in Massachusetts.

Mr. Stevens took for his subject the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the United States constitution, the first conferring upon the negro the rights of citizenship, including the privilege of holding property and making contracts. He held that this was found not to be sufficient to confer the franchise on the colored people, and the fifteenth amendment was passed. This assumed to take from the states the right to give the franchise where thought desirable, although the states had previously enjoyed the privilege of fixing the conditions whereby persons would be entitled to vote.

The Southern states had, however, passed constitutional amendments to the extent abolishing the rights of the franchise, and these amendments had been upheld by the supreme court of the United States. He contended that this makes it necessary to fall back upon the fourteenth amendment to remedy the alleged wrong, and that the states that put it within the power of congress to reduce the congressional representation of those states. This, he held, is the only penalty that can be inflicted. Mr. Stevens said in part: "The men who drew the fourteenth amendment did not know their business and failed to recognize the conditions that we would encounter whereby it would have been more explicit in making provision to compel the states to give to every male person of more than twenty-one years the right to vote. The provision will not be repealed, even though the Democrats should be in power and make an effort so to do, as it would require a two-thirds vote of every state legislature and a two-thirds vote of both bodies of congress. It cannot be amended for the reason that the Republican or any other party cannot control congress for such a majority and at the same time have all the legislative bodies in favor of such amendment. It is therefore necessary to face the situation as we find it. There are, I know, many patriotic Democrats in the South who are doing all in their power to remedy the evil, but unfortunately they are in the minority."

"All that can be done is to call for a census on this subject, securing as nearly as possible the exact number of persons disfranchised in each state, and thereby establish a basis whereby it will be possible to inflict the only punishment provided for such an offense—reduce the congressional representation of the offending states."

Not a Race Question. "This is not a race question. It is one for Americans; one for the white men. In solving it there must be brought to bear exact and indisputable facts, carefully prepared and laid before the people."

"It may be found that some of the Northern states are offenders, but in all cases it should be kept in mind that it will be difficult to get the rights of citizenship have been denied and where they have been neglected, it must be remembered that by 53 per cent of the majority of the voters of the state of Minnesota voted at the 1900 election. We have a number of constitutional provisions fixing the qualifications of voters. It is necessary to have lived in the state for six months, in the precinct thirty days, and to have had second citizenship papers for ninety days in addition if foreign born."

"We say that persons under guardianship and those insane shall not vote. Under the provision of the constitution it would seem that we have no right to prevent such persons from voting. It is a serious question whether our law requiring registration does not come within the meaning of the provision permitting congress to inflict a penalty of decreasing the congressional representation."

Charles Miller, president of the club, presided, and Mr. Stevens was introduced by W. T. Francis. It was decided to postpone the annual election of officers until next Sunday.

TOADSTOOLS POISON WEST SIDE FAMILY

F. W. Reichelt and Wife Eat Supposed Mushrooms and Have Narrow Escape

F. W. Reichelt, 722 Cherokee avenue, and his wife had a narrow escape from death as a result of eating toadstools last Thursday evening. They were critically ill for many hours, but recovered. About 10 o'clock Mrs. Reichelt began to feel ill, and later her husband fell the effect of the poison. Reichelt was arrested in Duluth and the next day they were out of danger.

The toadstools had been purchased from a mushroom peddler and Mr. Reichelt gave part of them to a friend. As soon as he was able to get out Mr. Reichelt went to his friend and warned him in time to prevent the toadstools being used.

Gold Mill Falls. COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 25.—Deputy United States Marshal Davis has taken charge of the Telluride mill of the General Metals company at Colorado City under an order of Judge Hall, of the federal court, who adjudged the company bankrupt. This action was taken on application of local creditors whose claims aggregate over \$2,000,000.

OPERATES ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

St. Paul's United German Evangelical Church Holds Services in Honor of Event

St. Paul's United German Evangelical church, Eleventh and Minnesota streets, yesterday began the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization, and of its freedom from debt, the being morning and evening services in honor of the event. This evening the Tabitha Woman's society will give a reception in honor of the pastor and the visiting clergymen.

At the morning service there was special music for the occasion. The sermon was preached by Rev. Albert Thiele, pastor of the church for the six years from 1894 to 1900, in which he told of the struggles of the organization in those years, and said that the members of the church should feel devoutly thankful that the church is now free from debt, and therefore better able to attend to the spiritual needs.

Rev. Karl Koch, the pastor, read a history of the church since its organization in 1879, the event occurring on Sept. 7. There were enrolled as original members of the congregation A. Albert, H. Hunt, August Collatz, William Bickel, Adam Decker, H. Deppel, H. Myerling, F. L. Lambrecht, P. Schlemann, N. H. Bauer, W. Thurnwald, W. Schenberger, K. Zach, W. Thurnwald, L. Eisenmenger, H. F. Schwabe, C. Passavant, F. Eisenmenger, and R. Spangenberg, many of whom were at the time the building and most wealthy citizens of St. Paul.

Sudden Death of H. Schaber. H. Schaber, one of the principal promoters of the new organization, who at the time conducted a flour mill at what is now the intersection of Payne avenue and Beaumont street, while on his way to a service of the new congregation on Oct. 23, 1879, was run over by a train and killed at a point where the Lafayette avenue bridge now crosses the railway tracks. The doctor looked sad that Mr. Schaber did not stop the progress of the congregation, but proved to be a decided setback at the time. He was regarded as a leading light in the movement of the congregation, serving until 1880. He was succeeded by Rev. R. Conrad, who served until 1882, when Rev. Edward Kaiser took charge. Rev. Edward Kaiser was the next pastor.

When Rev. Mr. Koch assumed charge in 1882, he was confronted with an indebtedness in the form of bonds sold to members of the congregation amounting to almost \$5,000. Besides the indebtedness of the church, paying running expenses of the church, the pastor, at this entire amount has been paid, meaning that in the four years about \$11,000 has been collected and disbursed.

Much Credit Due to the Women. The pastor congratulated the members of the congregation upon the showing made, and contended that the credit was largely due to the women, who have been indefatigable in their efforts to raise the money which to discharge the indebtedness.

The church was beautifully decorated, newly carpeted, with new altar fixtures and furnished by the women societies connected with the church. This fact was referred to by Rev. Mr. Koch as proof of the continued devotion of the members of the church, and he suggested that it meant that the church was successful. Miss Anna Milch played a piano solo.

The reception this evening by the Tabitha society, which invited the members of the congregation in a social way.

DRAWNS GUN ON MAN

Michael Larkin Gives Police a Hard Chase

Patrolman Hall had a lively chase last night after Michael Larkin, who drew a revolver in front of a local vaudeville house. Larkin, on seeing the policeman, dashed up Seventh street to the saloon of John Jackson, on Fifth, up Fifth to Robert and down Robert street to the bridge, where he was captured by Patrolman John Smith.

Smith was attracted by the sound of the shot which Hall fired after the fugitive, and when Larkin ran down Robert street, Smith started after him, overtaking the man on the bridge. Before Larkin was caught he threw away the revolver and when Smith reached him he said: "The gun will never be yours."

Larkin, who drew the revolver on a man with whom he had a dispute, remarked, "as he was led to a patrol box by the policeman, I will go back to the pen with my brother. I just got out after serving four years. My brother was arrested the other day." He claimed to be a brother of Thomas Larkin, who was arrested in Duluth and brought to St. Paul to answer a charge of burglary.

MGR. GASQUET TO LECTURE AT CATHEDRAL. Noted Ecclesiastical Scholar Will Discuss History of the Church. The Rt. Rev. Francis Aiden Gasquet, D. D., O. S. B., abbot president of the Benedictine order, will give a series of lectures upon church history this week at the Cathedral, in ranked among the most distinguished ecclesiastical scholars of the modern church. His profound and original interpretation of disputed points in the church history of England have been expressed in lectures and papers that have attracted attention throughout Europe.

The abbot, just now the guest of Archbishop Ireland, will give five lectures at the Cathedral. He will speak each night at 8 o'clock. Tonight his subject will be "Wolsey and the Divorce" (of Henry VIII); tomorrow night "Edward VI. Did With the Catholic Liturgy." Wednesday night, "The Elizabethan Settlement of Religion." Friday night, "Anglican Ordination." Next Sunday night, "France and the Vatican."

CASSELL'S POST OFFICE GRAFT

Former Auditor of Department Says Many Opportunities Were Overlooked

Postoffice graft was only worth \$200,000 or \$250,000 at the most, according to Capt. Henry A. Castle, who was treasury auditor for the postoffice department when Joseph L. Bristow began to turn up scandals that startled the country.

The treachery of Judas was cited in defense of dishonest Republican officeholders by Capt. Henry A. Castle yesterday afternoon, during a political address before the Men's Union club at the St. James Hotel, 14th and Broadway streets.

Those postoffice scandals of which so much had been said didn't really amount to much, anyhow, Capt. Castle thought, when he considered the opportunities offered to department officials.

"We think our candidates will all be honest," said the former auditor. "But that isn't likely to be true. Some will turn up the ocean because they are chosen by the Savior were presumably ideal men, but one proved to be a traitor and one a coward."

Some Opportunities Wasted. "Compared to the opportunities for trouble in the service," as the speaker neatly expressed it, "the postoffice scandals were only a pin scratch. Merely two bureaus were investigated; the rest of the department was left alone. In all that was said about these cases the total of the alleged peculations did not exceed \$200,000 or \$250,000—a drop in the bucket of the ocean compared to the amount of money handled by the whole department."

"The postoffice department," continued Capt. Castle, "was not only the biggest department in the government, but it was bigger, in respect of the number of its employees and the amount of its expenditures, than all the other departments put together. It employed many more men, for instance, than all the soldiers in the army, added to all the sailors in the navy. As for revenue, the postoffice department had increased from \$75,000 in 1790 to nearly \$150,000,000 in 1900; that is, had grown 2,000 fold, although the population of this country in the same period had increased but twenty-fold and the wealth of the country forty-fold."

The department lacked about \$5,000,000 a year of being self-supporting, but that deficit could easily be overcome by reforming three important abuses. To substitute appropriations for the transfer of money would save the government no money, yet it would give the postoffice department proper credit for at least \$15,000,000 annually. To limit second-class postage rates by excluding a proportionately to book publishers would save \$3,000,000 or \$10,000,000. And \$15,000,000 could be saved by paying less exorbitant rates to railroads for transporting mails.

Department Growing Rapidly. Capt. Castle declared that the postoffice department was growing rapidly enough. It should avoid such experiments in state socialism as postal savings banks and a government telegraph system. Depositors in postal savings banks would demand at least 3 per cent interest on deposits; but government bonds, the only safe investment for these funds, can be sold on a 2 per cent basis, so that within three years after postal savings banks were established the government would probably be paying a premium of 1 per cent on a billion dollars of deposits. If the government went into the telegraph business, not only would the number of federal employees be vastly increased, but every man in the postoffice would insist on having a telegraph line.

At Washington Capt. Castle had advised the negroes to come to the Northwest, and he had warned them not to expect in the West the results suggested by an old "Ferginny mammy," who announced that she was going to marry a Chinese laundryman. Her mistress protested—how mixed the family would be. "Yass'm," replied "Mammy," "but I'm 'sponsible, do I know how shuah dat my chillun is gwinter all be Jews!"

Introduced to the club members by the president, F. D. Parker, Capt. Castle said that he had met with Booksie Washington as to the advisability of young colored men keeping out of politics.

"I have had experience," confessed the former auditor, postmaster, etc., "and I think, too, that it is a very grave mistake when a black man, or a white man either, makes a business of politics."

FUND STILL GROWS

Sum for Relief of Good Shepherd Is Now \$3,564.25

THE GLOBE'S GOOD SHEPHERD RELIEF FUND. Rev. F. H. Smales, St. Peter. Total previously acknowledged 3,537.75. Total \$3,564.25.

Interest in the relief fund for the House of the Good Shepherd, which was badly damaged by the cyclone, has not ceased, a remittance of \$25.50 having been received yesterday from Rev. F. H. Smales, pastor of the German Catholic church of St. Peter, Minn.

All such amounts will be welcomed, as sufficient to make the necessary repairs has not yet been received, and it is hoped that the responses will be so generous that it will be possible to put the building in the condition that it was previous to the cyclone. Contributions can be made either to The Globe, or to H. C. McNair, 330 Endicott building.

Affairs of the Northwest

GERMAN CATHOLIC AID SOCIETY MEETS

Eight Thousand Assemble in Twenty-third Annual Convention Today

Special to The Globe. NEW ULM, Minn., Sept. 25.—The twenty-third annual convention of the German Catholic Aid Society of Minnesota opened today. Two specialists of twenty-five coaches from the Twin Cities arrived over the Minneapolis & Cities express over the Minneapolis & St. Louis, and large crowds over the North-Western, and visitors who came overland from neighboring towns brought 8,000 people here.

At 2 o'clock a parade, composed of 5,000 people, marched through the principal streets. There were nine divisions, each headed by a band. The parade was headed by the St. Joseph Bohleber and Maj. L. G. Vogel, and the Second Regiment band, followed by the visiting clergy, directors, delegates and speakers. Societies from the following places were present in a body: St. Paul, St. Peter, Minneapolis, Robbinsdale, Sleepy Eye, Leavenworth, Springfield, Clemons, Chaska, St. Boniface, Fort Snelling, Rochester, Belgrade, St. George, Swan Lake, Bird Island, Morgan, Fairfax, Waconia, Arlington, Mankato and St. James.

Elaborate Ceremonies. Catholic day was observed. Rev. H. B. Sandmeier, of this city, welcomed the guests in the name of the Catholic church at the opera house. Mayor Charles Silverson extended a hearty welcome to the visitors, and Chairman P. M. Korst, of St. Paul, responded. Rev. E. J. Leavenworth, of Minneapolis, spoke on the subject of the character of the Catholic man. Bishop John Starbuck, of Lead, S. D., said that Sabbath labor was the curse of the Black Hills region, and predicted that some day a catastrophe would overtake the region. He said that the government had made arrangements to again abandon the Rosebud reservation, its silver and well.

A body found in the Missouri river at Dakota City, Neb., was identified by two brothers of the missing man as that of Edward S. Wasem, and detectives have been engaged for several weeks in striving to unravel the mystery surrounding his alleged disappearance. It now appears that he left Yankton quietly after having had a row in a saloon and went to Lesterville, a short distance from Yankton, where a period for chances to the Rosebud Indian reservation, is alive and well.

Over \$200 was collected for the diocese of Lead from among the audience. Rev. Peter Engel, O. S. B., of St. John's college, near St. Cloud, spoke on the necessity of the parochial school.

Evening Programme. At the opera house this evening George Stelze, the traveling representative of the society, spoke of the contents in history, and was followed by Joseph Matt, of St. Paul, editor of the Wanderer, who spoke on Catholic and patriotic schools. Tomorrow, the State Federation of Catholic Societies will meet at the corner stone of the new \$70,000 Catholic school will be laid. The 350 directors of the German Catholic Aid society will hold their first meeting Tuesday afternoon, and will be in session until Wednesday afternoon. It is proposed to do away with the semi-annual meetings.

M'COOK DEMOCRATS NAME COUNTY TICKET. Many Former Populists Have Seats in Harmonious Convention. Special to The Globe. SALEM, S. D., Sept. 25.—Democrats of McCook county met in convention here Saturday and nominated a full county and legislative ticket. T. J. Ryan, of Bridgewater, was chairman of the convention, and F. J. Pixley secretary. Over seventy delegates were present, all precincts but two being represented.

Harmony prevailed throughout, a large number of former Populists having seats in the convention. The following were named: State Senators—W. J. Andrews, Sioux Falls; D. M. Smith, Humboldt; Representative—T. J. Sexton, Sioux Falls; James M. Woodruff, Sioux Falls; August Hunter, Dell Rapids; A. P. Amundson, Colton; J. A. Ross, Sioux Falls.

Sheriff, Den Donahue, Sioux Falls; register of deeds, John C. Brandt, Sioux Falls; treasurer, Harry Corson, Sioux Falls; auditor, Frank R. Wright, Rawena; state's attorney, John McMadon, Sioux Falls; county judge, E. H. Bergh, Sioux Falls; clerk of courts, Sioux Falls; Sheriff, Roy Avery, Sioux Falls; coroner, C. V. Booth, Sioux Falls.

No nomination was made for the office of county superintendent of schools, as the convention declared this should not be a political office.

Documents that are worth anything are worth keeping in a place absolutely safe, and our vaults afford this. Safes \$1 a year. Security Trust Co., N. Y. Life Bldg.

October Number Just Out
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Ida M. Tarbell
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Lincoln Steffens points out "Enemies of the Republic" in Wisconsin. The story of the LaFollette-Spooner fight.
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