The St. Paul Globe

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THE ST. PAUL DAILY GLOBE'S circulation is now the largest morning circulation in St. Paul.

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RESULTS COUNT—
THE GLOBE GIVES THEM.

SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1904

THE VALUE OF ELECTIONS

One sentiment perhaps has found more universal expression in the last few days than even the hope or belief that a certain candidate would win, and this was usually given with a sigh of relief in the words, "Well, I'm glad the campaign is over, anyway." There is reason for the feeling. It is a real relief. Men's minds get tired of the strain. Business men weary of an interruption which disarranges their affairs and costs them money. The most hardened devotee of politics gets tired of making speeches and buttonholing the men he meets, to go over the stock arguments for his favorites. Readers of newspapers grudge the space given necessarily to political affairs and long for a larger volume of general news. The voter hmiself, in nine cases out of ten, had made up his mind definitely six weeks ago what he was going to do, and is glad to have the opportunity of doing it and going peacefully about his own affairs. So everybody is glad that the campaign is over.

Let us not forget, nevertheless, that the campaign has its uses. Those who grumble over it and wish that elections could be pushed over so that they should occur only once in six years or even once in ten, or some other indefinite period, read human nature as wrongly as they do political institutions. The political campaign is a great vitalizing force. It is like the plow of the farmer, which turns over the dry and hardened sod and fits the soil for new and wholesome growths. Without it a country would be politically a garden run to weeds. We should lose all sense of the proper relation of politics to other affairs; and that is always our greatest danger.

The business of government is a high affair of state. The duty of citizenship needs frequent reaffirmation. It is well that we should have to take this trouble; if not for a selection between candidates and policies that may seem indifferent to many, then for the sake of a recognition of what the individual owes to the state. Government is his business. It is not the business of the politicians or the bosses or the corporations, but the business of each individual man, without whom nothing can work smoothly and upon whom the success or failure of the republic is conditioned. We would forget this were our campaigns infrequent or were there too long an intermission between them. It is very necessary that it be kept perpetually in mind; and elections come none too often to make it vivid and vital.

As far as the campaign now over is concerned there is, it seems to us, very little room for regret. In spite of the visions of heated imaginations and the assertions of strong partisans, it has been a very decent and wholesome campaign. It has been singularly free from abuse, both in the national and the local field. The adherents of President Roosevelt and Judge Parker respectively have abhorred the personal note. The fight has been waged clearly on issues germane to the conduct of public affairs and to the welfare of the people. At the last moment the pugnacity of the president broke the bonds of restraint, and he injected a letter into the campaign which would have done him infinite damage had election been two weeks farther away. As it was his mistake will be set down against his temperament, and neither his words nor the reply made to them constitute an offense.

As far as the campaign in Minnesota was concerned it, too, has been upon the whole a clean one. The regrettable features of it were mostly underground work. Neither party committee stood for anything indecent or personal. The vile attack made upon Mr. Johnson was repudiated by the Republican committee and Republican newspapers in general. The personal attacks which were made upon Mr. Dunn were made by members of his own party, hostile to his nomination and determined that he should not be elected. As far as the party organizations are concerned there was no flagrant offense, and the Democratic party can be justly proud of a campaign in which it certainly has no act or word to apologize for or regret.

For this and for all other campaigns the childish note of wailing on account of the examination of a man's public and official record should be dropped. This is not abuse; it is not immaterial; it is, on the contrary, of the highest necessity. If we are to hold public officials to any accounting at all, if it matters in the least whether a man after election to office is honest and faithful or dishonest and inefficient, then we must find it out by examining his acts and his records. Of course this may be done either fairly or unfairly, and the results will appear as friends and enemies thresh them out during the campaign. The protest against the method of campaigning in itself is ineffably silly and smacks of cowardice. It will conduce greatly, we think, to good feeling all around if it be understood hereafter that acts and records of men while holding official station are legitimate campaign material.

The die is cast and the results are decided. Let us all look back now with peaceful minds; most of us we hope, like The Globe, with absolutely untroubled consciences, upon the campaign that is past, note the improvement we have made over the violent struggles of other days and see to it that political battles hereafter as in the past grow steadily more rational, more decent and more sane.

And they did make a dent in the Solid South.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Globe would be either more or less than human did it not appreciate highly the good things that have been said of it by both political friends and political enemies for its service in the campaign just closed. It has printed a small portion of these complimentary notices, and desires to make its acknowledgment to all those who have spoken kindly of it as a representative of Democratic faith and as a newspaper. No reward for anything that it has done can be as great or as satisfactory as the feeling and the conviction on the part of the public which these tributes represent.

Scarcely second to our satisfaction in the election of a Democratic governor in this year of Republican cyclones is our knowledge that the part played in it by The Globe was one of fairness and respect for all the proprieties of life. It has fought the Democratic cause to the utmost of its ability, with all its strength and with all the admitted weapons of political warfare within its reach. It has not deigned to countenance or to use slander, scandal, personal abuse or any of those methods which it believes to be as bad policy as they are unfit for decent journalism. It was solicited in a thousand ways during the campaign by too eager persons to snatch this or that opportunity to wreak injury upon an opponent at any cost, but it was steadfast to its idea that Democracy would be best upheld and more sure to win by telling the truth fairly and squarely, relying upon the intelligence, the decency and the honesty of the people, and respecting the usages of our common life. It has not been disappointed.

This policy was made easier because, as it said before, The Globe believes, at any and all costs, in being a newspaper. It has set down nothing in malice, it has expressed nothing that it knew or believed to be contrary to fact, it has asserted nothing for which it did not at least have adequate warrant of truth. Its way of meeting an opponent is to give his statement of the case and answer him. Its way of remedying weakness on its own political side is to expose it and urge a different course. Not for one day during the campaign did The Globe ever forget that it was a newspaper. It has the satisfaction now of knowing that the fidelity with which it at least strove to reach that high ideal was as salutary for the party as for itself.

Our whole faith is pinned to the idea that the people want a newspaper; that they want it to be complete and reliable, accurate and fair, claiming their interest, indeed, by the variety and liveliness of its news, but appealing to their reason instead of their prejudice; and that such a newspaper will do the most successful work for the party and principles which it represents while it remains truest to its own conception of journalistic duty.

If The Globe has, as it seems to have reason to think that it has, commended itself to the public of the Northwest by its course in this great campaign, it has won its exceeding great reward. With a sense of all that it owes to the friends who have spoken well of it and who are extending so liberally to it the hand of recognition, it can offer them no higher evidence of its appreciation than its pledge to move forward on these very lines that seem to it alone worthy not merely of success, but of the loving labor that must run before it.

The election of W. L. Douglas to the governorship of Massachusetts is a striking proof of the proposition that it pays to advertise.

EXTRAORDINARY ERRORS

As announced in The Globe yesterday morning, a series of extraordinary errors was discovered in the announced returns of the Ramsey county election. This was not in the count, but only in the reports of the count. The City Press association which collects the election returns for all the newspapers employed messengers to bring in the blanks filled in with the result of the vote as fast as the count was completed. The count was long and the waits tedious. Some of the messengers were false to their trust and either brought in partial returns representing them to be the complete ballot, or made up fictitious slips and presented them as coming from the judges. Discovery of this was made on Thursday by The Globe, in comparing its returns with the personal recollection of the judges in some of the precincts as to the totals, and at once a source of widespread error was unearthed. Immediately an investigation was set on foot, with the result of having the returns of the judges themselves opened and the canvassing board directed to begin its work immediately.

The count under way may make some changes in the result, but it is hardly probable, except in one or two cases where the contest is very close. It is generally the case that where blunders or inaccuracies such as this are met with on a large scale they balance each other, so that the final counting works out to about the same general result as far as the candidates are concerned. The wholesale inaccuracies could not have been expected, and all the newspapers were sufferers from the defect in the machinery for getting quick returns. This has never happened before, and care will be taken before another election to see that it does not happen again.

If Mr. Cortelyou claims it by 67,000,000 we will not utter one word of protest. A few million more or less at this juncture cuts no figure.

SENTIMENT AND THE COUNTRY EDITOR

A country exchange contains an account of a wedding ceremony which concludes in the following eloquent strain: "After several months of heart to heart conversation on the perfumed avenue of love, the happy pair passed under the roseate archway of Hymen, where soul meets soul on waves of ecstatic feeling."

There are city folk who affect to scorn the warm sentiment which exudes from every line that the country editor writes. Even the town editor who realizes that such eloquence is not for him is apt to smile cynically when some such poetic effusion as the above meets his eye. But may not the attitude of the city folk be ascribed to an inward lack rather than an outward polish? And is it not possible that the city scribe's sneer is due to chagrin because the limitations of his own position forbid an unrestrained flow of soul?

Always simple, genuine and, above all, intimate, the country editor today leads the few who are sounding the note of contentment and of absolute sincerity. The heedless multitude of the cities rushed madly on, intent, each one, on his own affairs and careless of the scores who are trampled under foot. But the country editor, in his atmosphere of genial leisure, has the time to devote five lines to the color of the fresh paint on Bill Jones' barn and to indite a prose poem to the spring bride.

It is not that the country editor has no problems of his own to harass his soul and to weaken his courage. On the contrary, the accumulated worries of the editorial, business and typesetting departments fall on his overladen shoulders, since he represents and performs the toil of all three. But he has the happy faculty of looking always on the brightest side. And always he keeps in close touch with the homely life about him. When, therefore, some such an event as a wedding demands chronicling, he is there with his sentiment, and what might easily be a cold and matter of fact account becomes glorified by the poetic understanding of the country editor.

As long as he lives the country newspapers will never become "brief chronicler of the times" merely. They must continue to exude sentiment. Lines may be pied and collections may be slow, crops may be a failure and advertisers coy, but they will remain human documents in the best meaning of the phrase. For the country editor is an independent personality, and so long as the destiny of each rural paper is controlled by one man, his individuality must color it, and color it warmly.

Contemporary Comment

Boston Sees a Rainbow

If Canada were ever to come into the Union the business of Boston and of New England would double in a few years. Boston retail houses would fill mail orders and get the "visitors' trade" of Eastern Canada just as they now do of Northern New England. Boston wholesale houses would supply Canadian retailers who now order of Great Britain. Boston or Massachusetts would have the fur trade of the world, the lumber trade of the world, the paper trade of the world. The money flowing into this city would make a big business for the banks, and a new rush of industries would come in to take the place of those that have gone West. The cotton goods trade, the leather and shoe trade would feel an impetus they have not had since 1862-68.—Boston Advertiser.

When It Is All Over

History will teach our posterity to think that Lincoln and McClellan, Grant and Seymour, Tilden and Hayes, Garfield and Hancock, Cleveland and Blaine, Harrison and Bryan, and McKinley were men who loved their country and deserved well of her. And we doubt not that after the reversed amenities of the pending campaign have passed out of mind, even the champions of Parker will look with complacency upon Roosevelt's aspirations to a second term, and the devotees of Roosevelt will admit that Parker possessed some virtues that decent young men could afford to emulate. So wags the world of politics!—Washington Post.

And Roosevelt Holds the Patent

The Republicans got up a cock-and-bull story about a man named Smythe going down to Panama to get up a revolution. The one-man revolution is purely a Republican creation.—Charleston News and Courier.

Forced to Accept the Coin

The news that the Philadelphia mint is making money for Panama is not surprising; this country has been making money for Panama ever since the revolution.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

On If Dowie Can Make It Rain

"Is Julius Caesar dead?" asks a New York paper. Next thing some paper will be asking if Jerry Simpson is still in politics.—Denver Republican.

That Is Carrying It Too Far

When one man in Albany registers seven times Judge Herrick has a perfect right to become rather emphatic about it.—New York World.

Too Much for Even Poor Lo

Commissioner Jones says the Indian is rapidly passing. Another proof that 85 per cent of the white man's whisky is bad.—Denver Republican.

Look at Roosevelt's Majority

It is reported that the Empress of Korea is an Ohio girl. Those Ohioans will go to any lengths in order to get an office.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Are Sure to Deliver the Goods

This year's All-American will be picked from members of the Electoral College team. They haven't been scored on yet.—New York Mail.

Does He Mean Combine Contributions

"Much has been given us and much will be expected of us," says Mr. Roosevelt in his Thanksgiving proclamation.—Chattanooga Times.

Roosevelt Wants to See Him

Trot out the man who said that Alton B. Parker was a quiet, inoffensive gentleman of judicial mind and temper.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

But He Had to Do Something

Judge Parker probably did not expect it from a man who had just issued an appeal for universal peace.—Washington Post.

PERSONAL MENTION

Ryan—J. A. McNaughton and wife, Omaha; W. B. Jennings, George H. Crosby, L. W. Farmer, R. R. Briggs and H. Tarrish, wife and family, Duluth; William Heeron, Tea, S. D.; W. H. Robinson, Coal Harbor; R. L. Craddock, Helena; Mrs. W. L. Hixon, Mankato; Mrs. Munson Barton, Mankato; B. W. Eaton and wife, Rochester; F. S. Bell, George Simpson and wife and Miss Marie Ludwig, Winona.

Merchants—E. L. Tawney, J. A. Tawney and H. L. Stott, Winona; George A. Ralph, Crookston; Charles B. Hill and G. L. Hall, Moorhead; F. D. Moore and wife, St. Cloud; F. F. Robinson and Oswald Case, Pipestone; F. A. Longman and R. E. Thompson, Preston; G. W. Somerville, Sleepy Eye.

Windsor—E. M. White and E. W. Bohannon, Duluth; E. Gits and wife, Marshall; Morton Larson, Tracy; Dr. J. W. Daniels and wife, St. Peter; G. E. Maxwell, Winona; Mrs. J. M. Freeman, Mrs. C. O. Brecke, Mrs. Frank Kinney and Mrs. M. J. Dowling, Olivia, Minn.; Dr. G. F. Bowles and wife, Hibbing.

Frederic—C. W. Goddard, Decorah; Mrs. J. H. Spencer, Mankato; Leonard Lerz, Milwaukee; J. N. Hixon, La Crosse; G. S. Barnes, Fargo; Mrs. Worman and Miss Worman, Red Wing; R. R. Dise, Brainerd; F. E. Eastman and wife, Tacoma; J. F. Garrison, New Ulm; William McIntosh, Waldertown; Thomas Barker, Duluth; C. H. Day, Albert Lea.

TODAY'S WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Forecast:

For Minnesota and Wisconsin—Fair Saturday; warmer. Sunday fair; north to brisk southwest winds.

For Upper Michigan—Fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh to brisk southwest winds.

For North and South Dakota—Fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday fair.

For Montana—Fair Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy, probably rain in north portion; colder in northeast portion.

For Iowa—Fair, warmer Saturday; Sunday fair.

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. Barometer, 30.33; relative humidity, 76; weather, clear; maximum temperature, 36; minimum temperature, 25; daily range, 11; mean temperature, 30; 7 p. m. temperature, 35; wind at 7 p. m., southwest; precipitation, .0.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*5pm	High		*5pm	High
Alpena	42	48	Los Angeles	72	82
Bismarck	42	52	Marquette	44	50
Buffalo	36	38	Memphis	42	44
Boston	36	38	Medicine Hat	52	64
Chicago	40	44	Milwaukee	38	44
Cincinnati	38	42	Minnedosa	40	48
Cleveland	36	38	Moorhead	36	46
Denver	36	48	New Orleans	54	56
Des Moines	32	38	New York	36	42
Detroit	38	44	Omaha	28	34
Duluth	34	42	Pittsburg	34	46
El Paso	48	64	Qu'Appelle	38	52
Edmonton	46	56	San Francisco	72	72
Escanaba	40	50	St. Louis	40	42
Galveston	46	52	Salt Lake	46	54
Grand Haven	36	46	San Antonio	44	50
Green Bay	36	44	S. Ste. Marie	36	44
Havre	52	62	Washington	38	46
Jacksonville	64	70	Winnipeg	40	54

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

River Bulletin—8 a. m.

Stations.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change 24 hours.
St. Paul	14	4.4	—0.2
La Crosse	10	5.9	—0.3
Davenport	15	7.0	—0.2
St. Louis	30	8.4	—0.2

—Fall.

The Mississippi river at St. Paul will remain nearly stationary.

What the Editors Say

The splendid indorsement given to John A. Johnson, governor-elect, by the people of Nicollet, his home county, indicates what manner of man it is the people of Minnesota have chosen to occupy the executive chair during the next two years. It was in this county that John A. Johnson was born and raised, where he has lived all his life and where he has been honored by public office and in other ways. It is by his neighbors that one is best known, and Mr. Johnson's neighbors in a strong Republican county testified their appreciation of his worth and character by giving him the magnificent plurality of 1,100 votes over his Republican opponent. That, indeed, would have been splendid consolation even if he had been defeated.—Duluth Herald.

John A. Johnson, Democrat, of St. Peter, will be the next governor of Minnesota. The bitter factional fight in the Republican party of this state was fought to the death, and while President Roosevelt has a majority of about 100,000, the Republican candidate for governor was defeated by the members of his own party. It has intensified the feeling between these factions and no man can tell when the present warfare will end.—Isanti News.

In Minnesota * * * because the dominant party nominated a man unfit for the office of governor, we have witnessed a campaign of tremendous energy. Truly remarkable has been the bolting by Republicans of the head of their ticket, who, they considered, captured the nomination by unfair means.—Jordan Independent.

The self-respecting, intelligent Republicans of Minnesota have read the leaders of their party the most severe political lesson thus far given in the state's history. With the aid of the Democrats they have rejected a bad man of their own party and elected a good man of another party in his place.—Wheelock's Weekly.

There is comfort in the knowledge that reform candidates for governor have won in a number of states. La Follette in Wisconsin, Folk in Missouri and Johnson in Minnesota. The people always stand ready to indorse strong men who work consistently for higher ideals in politics.—Grand Forks Press.

The election of John A. Johnson, a Democrat, as governor of Minnesota in a presidential year is one of the most brilliant political victories in American history. It is without precedent and many wise persons predicted that such a victory would be absolutely impossible.—Appleton Tribune.

Lincoln once said you should never trade horses while crossing a stream. Possibly if that rule had been followed regarding the Republican state central committee the result might have been more satisfactory.—Isanti County Press.

The election figures show that a great many good citizens were misled into believing false statements about the Republican candidate for governor. Time will tell the true story.—Duluth News-Tribune.

How bolting Republicans could consistently vote against Mr. Dunn and then vote for Ray Jones is certainly a queer problem in politics. It should have been both or none.—Norman County Index.

The sudden change in the weather the day after election was symbolic of the unsuccessful candidates—snowed under.—Springfield Advance.

And the question is—If Tom Taggart had received that check from Unk' Gozway, what would he have done with it?—La Crosse Chronicle.

There will be a refreshing change in the newspapers next week.—Morris Sun.

Among the Merrymakers

Financially Speaking

Nordy—I see that a young New York millionaire hired a room at $125 a day, and then found his bed too short for him.

Butts—It wouldn't be that way with me.

Nordy—Why, you're over six feet yourself.

Butts—Yes; but I'm too short for that bed.—Houston Chronicle.

Eight Short

"Here! you two!" yelled the stevedore; "handle that gunpowder careful!"

"What's the matther wid it?" demanded Casey and Reilly in on breath.

"Don't you know some of that same powder exploded a couple o' years ago and blowed up ten men?"

"Shure that couldn't happen now," replied Casey. "There's only two of us here."—Catholic Standard.

A Hiatus in the Amenities

Uncle Josh (after seeing urban guest take the train)—Thel feller may know a heap about city ettyket, but he wouldn't pass fer no Chestyfield in these parts.

Uncle Lish—Wouldn't, hey?

Uncle Josh—No, sir. W'y, he stayed weth me three days an' never once proposed t' go out an' look at my hawgs.—Judge.

A Case in Point

"They sez thot they 's no priviliged clashes in dthis land, Mulcahey, an' dthey loi in dtheir t'roats. Fer instince, me an' you can nivver be elected prisidint of the Unoited Shtates bekase an' accidint uv birt' projooced us in th' ould country instid uv Ohoho, Illiny, or Oysther Bay, bedad."—Puck.

Defect in the Machine

Hicks—I understand that you have had a telephone put in your house. Mrs. Wicks must find it a great convenience.

Wicks—Yes; but she doesn't like it half as well as she thought she would. You see when she is using it she has to listen half the time.—Somerville Journal.

Short Order of History

Sodom and Gemorrah began to feel that they were going too far.

"If we don't call a halt," said they "we'll be shown up in the ten-cent magazine, along with St. Louis, Minneapolis and other bad burgs."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Reformer's Confession

I hate to run for office.
The people ought to see
I am so good that offices
Should turn and run for me.
—Washington Star.

Why He Resigned

The Lady—So you was once an actor in a farm drama. I suppose they had real horses and real cows?

Tired Tim—Yes, and dey had a real woodpile. Dat's why I left.—Chicago News.

Much From Little

Although the doctor cured him
With a homeopathic pill,
He subsequently floored him
With an allopathic bill.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

New Way to Fame

"I believe I'll advertise for my lost umbrella."

"Think you'll get it back?"

"No; but such apparent faith in humanity will make me famous!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Table Talk

The Pickle Fork—Why did the salt shaker?

The Butter Knife—Because she let the spoon holder.—Town Topics.

At St. Paul Theaters

Scenic effect and beautiful costumes are the distinct features of "Babes in Toyland," the new musical extravaganza which will give a matinee at the Metropolitan today at 2 p. m. sharp and a closing performance tonight at 8 o'clock. There are eleven sets in the three acts, and the changes include "Contrary Mary's Garden," "The Floral Fete," "The Spider's Den in the Forest," "The Court of the Moth Queen," "Christmas Tree Grove in Toyland," "A Street in Toyland," "The Toymaker's Workshop," "The Exterior of the Master Toymaker's Castle," and "The Courtyard of the Palace of Justice."

Frank Daniels, in the Charles B. Dillingham production of the musical comedy, "The Office Boy," which will be presented at the Metropolitan opera house for four nights next week commencing on Sunday, is from all accounts a success of the first water. The piece received the highest praise from the press during its long appearances in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago last winter, and is spoken of as being intensely amusing and interesting and containing tuneful and catchy music.

"The Wizard of Oz" is coming to the Metropolitan next Thursday night. The inimitable Scarecrow and Tin Woodman endure in the memory of every spectator who has witnessed these comedy creations. Nor must one overlook the two four-footed funmakers, the grotesque lion and the frolicsome cow, who delight the youngsters.

The matinee at 2:30 and a performance tonight at 8:15 will conclude the successful engagement of "Hearts Adrift" at the Grand.

"By Right of Sword," which Ralph Stuart produced at the American theater in New York, was pronounced a sane melodrama. The complete production and original company will be seen at the Grand all next week, beginning tomorrow afternoon.

M'CARDY TURNS IN HIS FIRST REPORT

Auditor Gives His Opinion on Compensation of Postmasters

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—The annual report of the auditor for the postoffice department shows that the fiscal business transacted through the postal and money order branches of the department during the last year were: Revenues of the postal service, $143,582,624; expenditures, $152,362,116. Amount of money orders issued: Domestic, $383,452,373; foreign, $37,876,265. Total amount of money orders paid: Domestic, $385,100,020; foreign, $6,714,846. The deficit in the postal revenues, therefore, was $8,579,492.

On the subject of the compensation of fourth class postmasters the auditor says:

"Without here entering into a discussion of the claims of the postmasters of that class, I am satisfied that in view of the position taken by the courts in relation to fraudulent cancellations some other system of fixing their compensation should be adopted. I know of no better rule than the adoption of the same principle to fourth class postmasters as applies to the determination of the salary of a presidential postmaster, namely, a fixed salary based on the amount of the gross receipts of his office, with a penalty by fine and imprisonment for increasing the receipts of any office by the purchase or sale of stamps for commercial purposes outside of the postoffice or its branches. Wholesale traffic in revenue stamps is not permitted, and there is no reason why it should be permitted in postage stamps. For every stamp sold at a postoffice the government receives its equivalent in currency, but under the present system of compensation based upon cancellations, many instances can be shown where no equivalent is received. The adoption of the plan here suggested would destroy the motive for fraudulent cancellations, as no report of cancellations would be required."

Mr. McCardy recommends that the life of the money order be reduced from twelve to three months and that at the end of that period the holder must send the order to the postoffice department and receive a warrant in payment. The purpose of the proposed change is to facilitate the closing of ex-postmasters' accounts. The average life of a money order is only seven and one-half days, therefore the change would not result in inconvenience.

CHANGES ARE MADE IN ARMY UNIFORMS

Wearing of White Is Optional With Officers and Enlisted Men

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—By direction of the secretary of war, orders have been issued carrying into effect the recommendations of the general staff making changes in the uniforms of the army. The provision for substituting as collar ornaments the letters "U. S." instead of the coat of arms will take effect June 1, 1905. As a rule various articles of the new uniform for enlisted men will not be issued until the corresponding articles of the old pattern shall have been exhausted. The cap prescribed is intended for habitual wear in the garrison with the service uniform, but the campaign hat is retained for wear on certain occasions. The wearing of the white uniform is made entirely optional with both officers and enlisted men.

Enlisted men are forbidden to have their clothing altered, owing to their tendency to make the clothing, especially about the chest, of too tight a fit. It is also prescribed that no decoration received from foreign governments shall be worn by officers and men while on duty with United States troops, the law forbidding it. A woolen service uniform is prescribed for the United States and cotton khaki for tropical wear.

STILLWATER

The plans for the new amphitheater on the grounds of the Washington County fair association have been approved by David Tozer, who is to donate the necessary lumber for its erection. The building will have a frontage of 125 feet. It will require 100,000 feet of lumber and 60,000 shingles. Mr. Tozer has begun to prepare the lumber at his planing mill and will begin hauling it to the race track Monday. The plowing of the track was completed last evening. The intention is to have the track in shape and the grand stand erected this fall.

Company K is being recruited to its maximum strength again. A few men were discharged last month. The company is growing in popularity and the best young men in the city are being enlisted. The athletic and social features of the company are good, and membership is desirable by the young men.

Frank Shabel was brought to this city yesterday by John Q. O'Brien and Miss Mary O'Brien from Kalispell, Mont., where he has been ill of typhoid fever.

Peter M. Quinehan is dead at the home of his father, Timothy Quinehan, Oak Park, aged eighteen. He was a victim of bronchitis.

Peter Madson has settled and dismissed his personal injury case of $20,250 against the Stillwater Manufacturing company.

CHICAGO, TOO, MAY HAVE A SUBWAY

Engineer Submits Plans for an Underground Loop System

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Consulting Engineer George W. Jackson has submitted to the council committee on local transportation plans for an underground loop system. They make it practicable and serviceable to put in operation the one fare street car proposal without the issuing of transfers; render grade crossing at intersections unnecessary; enable cars from the different divisions of the city to be transferred to whatever division they may be directed to; provide a ten-foot walk for passengers to go underground to any station desired; give room for municipal utilities and appliances of corporations operating under license, as well as for utilities the city may wish to install, leaving space for future development; take care of the present sewers and make provision for a new sewer system in connection with a high pressure water system.

The subway proper and the loops are located in the plans between Twelfth street and the Chicago river, with two branches west of Halstead street, one branch north to Ohio street and one branch south to Eighteenth street. The total length of the subway and route suggested is 50,703 lineal feet and the estimated cost is $18,577,318. The engineer says the subway can be completed in thirty months.

The subway called for by the plans is of sufficient width for two tracks for street cars. It is twenty feet below the surface and eighteen feet over the freight tunnel, a large part of which is already completed.

Shipwrecked Men Are Saved

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Nov. 11.—The tug Hodgson arrived today with the crew of the schooner Martin, which was wrecked on Devil's island, while bound from Toledo to Owen Sound with a cargo of lumber. The crew managed to reach Tobermy in the schooner's yawl and communicated with W. Tate Robertson, the United States consul here, who instructed the tug to bring the men to this port. They were sent on to Toledo this afternoon.

News Condensed

St. Petersburg—The Russian Jews are greatly pleased with the reception accorded by Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky to a deputation of their co-religionists. Evidence tends to show that it is the purpose of the minister to reverse the Von Plehve policy regarding the Armenian church property and the management of the Armenian schools, which have again become independent, and it is believed that this will be followed by the restoration of the church funds.

Berkeley, Cal.—In a talk to the students in the state university, President Wheeler announced that the students guilty of insubordination in the recent riot over military orders would not be allowed to graduate. He said that the affair gathered its seriousness from the fact that it was a violation of war department rules and not university regulations.

Buenos Ayres—In view of the project of Brazil to raise a loan of $50,000,000 for the purpose of increasing her fleet, official and other Argentine newspapers are urging a rearrangement of treaties with Chile in order to enable this government to expend $15,000,000 in the creation of an Argentine navy, alleging that Brazil is ambitious of securing supremacy among the South American states.

Rome—It was officially stated that there was no truth in the report that J. P. Morgan is to be made a Knight of the Crown of Italy in recognition of his returning the Ascoli cope. It is supposed that the king will make him a commander of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, one of the highest Italian decorations.

San Francisco, Cal.—The advance guard of delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention has arrived. The questions which will probably consume more time or oratory than any other will be trade jurisdictional disputes. An attempt will be made to commit the federation to the Socialist political party.

St. Louis, Mo.—One man is perhaps fatally wounded and another has a painful wound in the side as the result of an attempt of Ernest Trias, a Jefferson guard, to stop a fight between two members of the Boer war exhibition at the world's fair grounds. Trias did the shooting while being attacked.

St. Louis, Mo.—At the final meeting of the American Applegrowers' congress, St. Louis was selected as the meeting place of the 1905 convention and the following officers were re-elected: President, H. M. Dunlap, Savannah, Ill.; secretary, T. S. Wilson, Hannibal, Mo.; treasurer, Wesley Green, Des Moines, Iowa.

Boston—The clash between students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the police on the night of Nov. 2 has been the subject of investigation by the police commissioners. It was testified that the police brutally clubbed students, including a young woman.

Rutland, Vt.—Senator Redfield Proctor has announced that he will give $10,000 in cash and the house in this city in which he was born, valued at $10,000, for the establishment of a home for indigent and worthy public school teachers who have passed the age of usefulness.

Constantinople—The American legation here has addressed a note to the porte demanding reparation for the recent attack, near Alepho, by brigands, upon a caravan belonging to the American house of McAndrews & Forbes, of Smyrna.

Chicago—The International Chautauqua Alliance elected Dr. W. O. Davidson, Washington, D. C., president; Capt. M. B. Pilcher, Nashville, Tenn., vice president; J. P. Douthit, Lithia, Ill., treasurer; W. A. Cochrane, of Delavan, Wis., secretary.

Copenhagen—The Danish government will accept President Roosevelt's invitation to participate in a second peace conference. Negotiations for a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Denmark have been opened.

Chicago—Adam Sparen, of Brandon, Manitoba, and Angus Taylor, of Penbrook, Ont., were found unconscious in a hotel bedroom. Sparen died and Taylor cannot possibly recover. They are thought to have blown out the gas.

Washington, D. C.—The state department has been informed that Frank Plumley, of Vermont, has been selected as umpire to settle the French claims against Venezuela not adjusted by the mixed commission.

Decatur, Ill.—Ray Brom, of St. Joseph, who was arrested in Spokane, Wash., and brought back to Decatur charged with killing Richard L. Roberts, was found guilty and sentenced to forty years in the penitentiary.

New York—The three-masted schooner Wilson and Hunting was sunk in collision with the United States supply steamer Culgoa on Wednesday last, and Capt. Walton, his wife and two women were drowned.

Montreal—The Royal Society of Great Britain has awarded the Rumford medal to Dr. Rutherford, professor of physics at McGill university, for his researches in radio-activity.

Macon, Ga.—The Southern railway's fast train was ditched three miles below Cochran, Ga. Seven coaches were overturned and thirteen persons were injured, though none seriously.

Chicago—Herman Haas, charged with embezzling funds from the Corn Exchange National bank, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary for six years.

Elkhart, Ind.—Three are dead and several injured as the result of an explosion of a threshing engine boiler on the farm of Samuel Kauffman.

Altoona—Four tramps were burned to death in O. W. Haggerty's barn, which was destroyed by fire.