

CALLS IT A COMEDY

COMMENT OF A BERLIN NEWSPAPER UPON THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE

INSINCERITY IS ALLEGED

America Given Due Credit for the Part Played in the Czar's Peace Conference — German-American Trade Relations Still Causing Much Friction in the Former Country—Butchers Out of Business

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BERLIN, July 29.—The papers this week having been giving their verdicts on the outcome of the peace conference at The Hague, the tone of the comment of the papers favorable to the conference has been one of disappointment that so little has been accomplished, while those opposing indulge in gleeful felicitations that no more was accomplished. The Tagblatt considers that the form of arbitration adopted marks an important step towards universal peace for the world, and adds:

"Whoever knows the tolls of the way in which progress of international law is made will be satisfied with this result."

The Post says:
"The result shows that those who had been neither too optimistic nor too pessimistic were in the right."
The Liberal-Boersen-Zeitung calls the final protocol a funeral oration. The Kreuz Zeitung, referring to the United States and England, says:

"The nations that boasted loudest of their humanity made the stoutest resistance to really practical humanitarian propositions."

The Kreuz Zeitung further points out that while England and the United States stood together in opposing the proposition of bombs filled with noxious gases, the United States backed up England's refusal to abandon the dum-dum bullet.

"The platonic declaration of the conference for the principles of the czar's proclamation," the Kreuz Zeitung continues, "introduces absolutely no change in existing conditions."

The Agrarian Deutsche Tages Zeitung makes merry of the friends of peace, whose cherished hopes are far from being realized.
CALLS IT A COMEDY.
The Socialist Vorwarts gives the conference a parting shot, calling it a comedy. "The hardest work of the members," the journal says, "was to refrain from laughing in each other's faces at their own insincerity."
The Hague correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung says:
"The American delegates are quite satisfied with the achievements of the conference. They played a very happy role, which they were able to do through their conciliatory position. It was chiefly due to this position of the Americans that Germany was finally won over to the plan of a permanent arbitration bureau. Mr. Holls and others told the correspondent that after Prof. Zorn's speech, in which Germany's opposition to the permanency of the arbitration court was emphasized, that the situation had grown critical, and it seemed that the conference would dissolve prematurely and nothing be accomplished, which would have brought the odium of the fiasco upon Germany, and have the effect of affecting her in her relations with other powers."

ARON'S CASE.
The press of Berlin devotes much attention to the Arons case. Prof. Arons is a professor in the Berlin university, who lectured upon socialist topics, and was a Social Democrat who advocated drastic measures against society. He was prosecuted under the law making it possible for the government to dismiss socialist professors. Under this the philosophic faculty tried Prof. Arons and declared they saw no reason to proceed against Prof. Arons. The state's attorney took the matter before the ministry, who, it is almost certain, will dismiss Prof. Arons.

The papers of all parties discuss the case at great length. The Deutsche Zeitung says the faculty of Berlin has shown the amount of inequality and discrimination of state matters as was shown by some professors in treating the Danish question last year. The Kreuz Zeitung approaches the faculty with holding the Social Democrats should be treated upon an equal footing with other parties, and formulates the attitude of the Conservatives as follows:
"It is impossible to treat a party that declares war upon the state and the existing social order as having the same political rights as other parties."

The Dresdener Nachrichten echoes this sentiment, adding that the idea of political equality is against public welfare, and hence it is the duty of judges everywhere to take into account this fact in the administration of justice.

The Liberal papers side with the faculty, holding that their decision was the only one consistent with the freedom of university instruction. The Centrist press defends the faculty on the ground that Prof. Arons, as professor of physics, does not handle the question of socialism in his lectures.

EMPEROR'S VISIT.
A Westphalian paper reports that negotiations have been proceeding between Paris and Berlin the past ten days, in reference to the visit of the emperor to Cherbourg or Brest on his return from Norway. Nothing apparently is known of such plans in Berlin, where preparations are being made for the arrival of the entire imperial family at Wilhelmshoe next week.

The empress is recovering rapidly from the effects of her accident. Thursday evening she was able to witness, from the balcony of her hotel, fireworks and celebrations in honor of the birthday of Prince Oscar. It is rumored that the Prussian war minister, Prof. von Gossler, will resign soon, and that he will be succeeded by Baron von Gumboldt, now commanding a division at Erfurt.

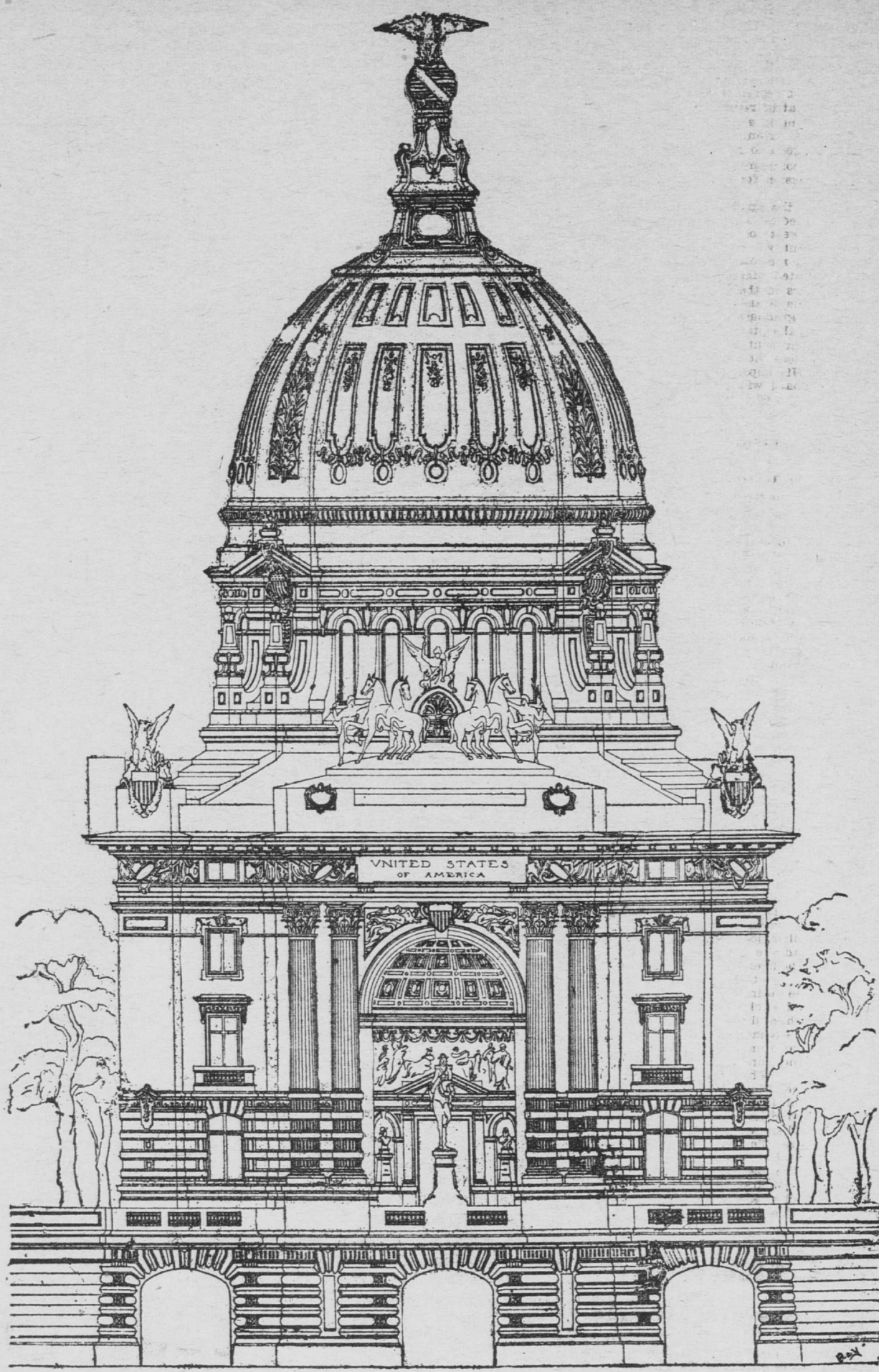
GERMAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS.
The recent interview with Dr. Schwarzstein has been reproduced in the newspapers here with comment favorable to the United States, but the Tages Zeitung takes occasion to express distrust of the government and says: "All depends upon the means employed for preserving friendly relations with the United States. American friendship is not worth having if it must be purchased by the abandonment of important German interests, especially economic advantages, or by keeping cool when German dignity is wounded."

AMERICAN IMPORTS.
The Solingen chamber of commerce reports that exports from that district to the United States have fallen off 40 per cent as the result of the Danzig tariff.

The Dresden chamber of commerce complains loudly of the increase of American competition, especially in manufactured articles, and explains that American superiority in the world's markets is due to the extraordinary activity of the United States consuls and to the immense capital of American manufacturing companies, permitting the greatest possible division of labor and specialization, enabling them to produce cheaper and pay higher wages. The Americans sell at low, even cut-throat prices, but explain this by the assertion that high duties enable manufacturers to sell for high prices at home while they dispose of their surplus abroad at the lowest prices.

The rate of the falling off of exports to the United States leads to the view that exportation will cease entirely, and that it will become necessary for German manufacturers to build branches in the United States.

UNITED STATES BUILDING AT PARIS EXPOSITION.



The United States National Pavilion is situated on Quay d'Orsay on the left bank of the Seine among the buildings of the great pavilions. It is one of the best locations at the exposition. The plan is square with a large central dome and rotunda, which will be used as a general meeting place of Americans during the exposition. The third story will be used as a lounge room for gentlemen; that on the right for ladies, and that in the middle as a parlor for both ladies and gentlemen. The second story will be given to the states, where people who so desire can rest and register their names. The third story will be reserved for the private offices of the commissioner general and staff. The fourth floor will be given to the states and used in a similar manner to the second.

formerly permitted persons living along the border to bring meat across in small quantities, duty free. Accordingly a large class of butchers sprang up who handled such meat, but their occupation is now gone.

ONE MORE CHANCE.

Michael Davitt Will Again Intercede for Mrs. Maybrick.

LONDON, July 29.—Mr. Michael Davitt, member for South Dublin, will again raise the question as to royal clemency for Mrs. Maybrick in the house of commons today.

CHINESE BRIGANDS.

Silk Merchants Afraid to Ship Their Products.

HONG KONG, July 29.—Brigandage and blackmailing have become so rampant in the neighborhood of Canton that silk merchants have been obliged to notify foreign buyers that they will probably be unable to fulfill their contracts, owing to the insecurity of transportation.

GERMANY DIPLOMATIC.

Has No Intention to Annex Disputed Bear Island.

BERLIN, July 29.—In consequence of inquiries from the St. Petersburg embassy, Germany has formally repudiated all intention of annexing Bear Island and has ordered the consul at Tromsø to inform the traveler Lerner, who recently occupied the island with a view to revivifying the German fisheries there, that in the event of his action leading to complications, he must not reckon upon any support from Germany.

CZAR IS GRATEFUL.

Thanks the Peasant Woman Who Succeeded His Brother.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—It transpired that the peasant woman who assisted the czar when he was dying belonged to the Protestant sect of Molokans. The czar has commanded the Grand Duke Michael Nicolaevitch to publicly express to the Molokan community his appreciation for the good feeling manifested by the woman and her co-religionists, who have also received recognition from the dowager empress.

RUSSIANS IRRITATED.

Displeased With France for Friendship Shown Germany.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—The tendency manifested by France towards rapprochement with Germany is causing great irritation and suspense in Russia. The newspapers here express in strong terms their great dissatisfaction, and try to demonstrate that Russia and France cannot ally themselves without prejudice to themselves, as the Franco-Russian alliance is based upon objects diametrically opposed to the aims of Germany.

Fairy Sea-Girt Isle.

Is what the Americans call Mackinac Island. The round trip rate to this popular Summer resort is only \$2.50 via the "Soo Line." Tickets on sale Tuesdays and Fridays in August. Ticket Office, 233 Robert street.

The building is eighty-five by ninety feet, and 100 feet high from the lower level. There will be two electric American elevators. The style of the exterior of the building is classic, and while different in design from any of the buildings at the Chicago Fair, yet the feeling there prevalent has been kept and will be in marked contrast to the present French buildings, which are not so architectural in treatment.

The main entrance is under a large portico which spans the esplanade, and under the portico the river bank will be occupied by a niche over the door. In the front of the building on the river bank will be a boat landing, which will be highly ornamental as a classic barge. All the boats of the American line which connect with the American trolley system at Vincennes will make a landing at this pier.

ADMIRAL'S UNIFORMS

WHAT MR. DEWEY WILL WEAR ON SPECIAL AND OTHER OCCASIONS

IT COSTS A PRETTY FIGURE

To Clothe an Admiral—First Official Description of the Dress Presented for the Leading Official of the Navy—He Will Have Also a Cloak, an Overcoat and Regulation Mackintosh.

With a fine disregard of Admiral Dewey's possible wishes the navy department, after asking him to prescribe his own uniform, has proceeded to fashion one for him in the interim. Of course, the department has not the slightest intention of slighting the admiral, and it has taken the greatest care to forestall his desires, but the fact remains that history may repeat itself, and the admiral later modify this dress.

When Farragut was commissioned an admiral, the style of his dress was left to his own choosing, and the modest old gentleman designed something eminently fitting his quiet tastes. So unpretentious was his garb that it left nothing gaudy enough for his immediate junior, and the result was a subsequent order from the department directing him to cover nearly half of his sleeve with gold oak leaves. That the old gentleman was indignant is putting it mildly, and because of his very positive stand he was allowed to retain his own dress, while his junior glorified in something showier.

The distinctive markings which the department have chosen for Admiral Dewey, are, with one minute exception, such as Admiral Farragut chose for himself, and it is thought that this association with his old master of war may be all the more pleasing to Admiral Dewey, whose tastes in such matters are also refined and quiet.

While Admiral Dewey is on his last cruise it is highly probable that he will never need but half of the eight uniforms which the new regulations prescribe for him; but it is interesting to know how he will look when he returns to take part in the many welcoming demonstrations which await him.

When calling on the president or some similar dignitary and at general muster on the first Sunday of every month, Admiral Dewey will wear what is termed "special" full dress—the garb, in fact, in which the accompanying cut shows him. This is his very swiftest outfit, and consists of a double-breasted coat with white silk serge; trousers, also of navy blue broadcloth, with gold lace down the outer seams; a gold-banded cocked hat, epaulettes, sword and full-dress sword belt. The coat sleeves will be adorned with two

two-inch stripes of gold lace, with a single one-inch stripe between, and all surmounted by a single star. It is in this star the distinctive marks differ from Admiral Farragut's—his star bearing a small frigate embroidered in silver in the center, while Admiral Dewey's is plain. There will be a broad band of gold lace around the collar. His epaulettes, like his shoulder straps, shown at the bottom of the picture, will bear four silver stars of five points each, the outer two being superposed upon gold-fouled anchors—the anchors being the distinctive marks for an admiral, as compared with the four plain stars of a general.

There are two rows of nine buttons each down the front of this coat, and the belt rests just above the bottom two. The cocked hat is a rigid affair of black silk beaver, and is from 16 to 18 inches long from peak to peak, and from 5 to 6½ inches high on the left fan and an inch lower on the right one. The fans are decorated with a strap of two-inch gold lace laid on flat, and passing around their outer rims and under the peaks. The admiral will wear the regulation sword or that voted him by congress, which is to be given him upon his arrival in Washington city, and his belt will be of dark navy-blue cloth, embroidered on the top and the bottom edges with a gold stripe half an inch wide, and with another stripe half as wide in the center—a reduced version of his sleeve stripes. The sword sling straps will be of the same style, slightly smaller.

The full dress uniform is to be worn on all other occasions of ceremony, such as on the first of July, the first visit to other officers of flag rank, and on social occasions to which officers are invited in their official capacity. The coat of this uniform is like the evening dress of the civilian, and with the exception of the collar and the buttons down the front, is adorned just as the "special" full dress coat is—epaulettes, sword and cocked hat being worn also.

On occasions of "ordinary ceremony," such as in boarding ships of war, in making the first visit in port upon command officers, on parades of ceremony with enlisted men under arms, and at the first Sunday inspections excepting, of course, the first of the month, the admiral will wear the "dress" uniform. This uniform of a frock coat, plain blue or white trousers, cocked hat, epaulettes, sword and plain leather belt. The admiral's belt for this dress is the same as that prescribed for all other officers, and is of black grained leather of not more than two inches in width. The belt plate or buckle is of yellow gilt, and consisting of a wreath of oak leaves surrounding the naval coat-of-arms of thirteen stars encircling a spread eagle on an anchor.

In case the admiral could be prevailed upon to serve on a court of inquiry to obtain the true facts in the Schley-Sampson controversy, for instance, he would wear the frock coat, plain blue or white trousers, blue cap, with its band of oak leaves in gold, around the crown, and the visor rim, the shoulder straps already described—not epaulettes, sword and plain leather belt. To be more particular about the gold lace markings of the admiral, white braided equivalents will take the place of the sleeves of the three bands of gold worn on the other coats.

The Last One of the Century

On Tuesday, August 1st, we inaugurate our

Twelfth Semi-Annual Clearance Sale.

This, our last clearance sale of this century, will be a memorable one. It will be the thrifty housewife's harvest-time. Cost, price and values are lost sight of. Every aisle, nook and corner of these stores appeal eloquently to your purse-strings.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

A FEW SPECIMEN PRICES.

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.		Regular Price.	Sale Price.
A Fine Spring-Edge Couch, fringed all around.....	\$7.50	\$4.75	China Mattings.....	\$.20	\$.12½
Cane Seat Dining Room Chair.....	1.25	.85	Baby Carriages, extra fine.....	18.00	12.00
Solid Oak Extension Table.....	5.00	2.95	Elegant Tapestry Carpets, per yard.....	1.00	.70
Solid Oak Center Table.....	2.00	1.35	All-Wool Ingrain Carpets, per yard.....	.65	.49
Cobbler Seat Rockers.....	3.00	1.97	Half-Wool Ingrain Carpets, per yard.....	.40	.29
Baby Carriages.....	6.50	4.27	Gem Ideal Steel Range, with high closet	37.50	25.50
Dinner Sets, 56 pieces.....	5.75	3.65	Lawn Settees.....	1.00	.75
5-piece Parlor Suits.....	40.00	27.50	Decorated Toilet Sets.....	2.75	1.65
			Cotton Carpets.....	.30	.20

We have thousands of other bargains as attractive as the above.

Notwithstanding all claims made by other people, you will find our prices to be the lowest, quality for quality. We are the leaders in low prices, and will not be undersold.

OUT-OF-TOWN PEOPLE: A stroke of the pen brings you free our sixty-page handsomely illustrated money-saving book. We solicit your patronage especially during this sale.

400, 402, 404, *Wallblom Furniture and Carpet Co.* St. Paul.
406, 408
Jackson Street, Minn.

broidered around the rim with gold oak leaves. A small size navy button will be placed on each side above the temples, to which will be fastened a chin strap of leather faced with gold lace. On the front there will be a silver shield, emblazoned paleways of thirteen pieces, with a chief strewn with stars, surmounted by a silver spread eagle, the whole being placed upon two crossed foul anchors, embroidered in gold.

When calling on officers other than commanding officers, and on social occasions, the admiral will wear the foregoing uniform, with the exceptions of sword and belt. On all service duty on board ship and at all times not provided for by the regulations for the foregoing uniforms, the admiral will wear the

and are described as A and B. A will be worn in the evening, on occasions of ceremony to which the admiral may be invited in his official capacity, and B will be worn on social occasions to which he may also be invited in his official capacity. A uniform consists of an evening dress coat and waistcoat, laced trousers, cocked hat, epaulettes, sword and full-dress belt, worn under the waistcoat, and blue cap.

In addition to the foregoing wardrobe, the admiral will have to provide himself with a uniform overcoat, a cloak and a regulation mackintosh, in addition to no end of special scarfs, cravats and gloves, and by the time he has provided himself with all these adornments which an admiring government prescribes he will

ried to H. L. Magee, general superintendent of the Washburn with whom she now resides in St. Louis.

Mrs. Everest, the grandmother, continued to care for the child and lives but three doors from Mrs. Magee.

Marie Fleming never saw her father to remember him, although his mother tried in every way to obtain possession of the child. David Fleming, the grandfather, however, was produced against it, and before he died, in December, 1888, tried to disinherit her, but failed.

Every year Mrs. Everest has taken Marie Fleming to Philadelphia, where she met her parental grandmother, but she never saw her father or grandfather. Miss Fleming is sixteen years old, very pretty and accomplished, and is already the possessor of considerable fortune, as the late Col. Everest left her \$40,000 in government bonds.

Mrs. Magee said:
"The dispatch from Atchison is substantially correct. I do not know that any more need be said."

She refused to discuss the good fortune of her daughter further.

At the Everest residence the bell was answered by a young man, who said Miss Fleming had retired.

"I suppose the report is about right," he said. "The only hitch is that there was no will. I understand there are several heirs to the estate, which is valued at about \$3,000,000."

Cheaper Rates Than Ever to the Harvest Hands

Laborers going to the harvest fields in Minnesota and North Dakota can this year secure cheaper rates than ever via the Northern Pacific. Call on Northern Pacific agent, corner Fifth and Robert streets, for rates. There is a big demand for harvest hands.

U. S. Patents Procured and Sold.

Reported by the patent attorney of the American Patent Market and Novelty Works, 279-281 Williams street, St. Paul, Minn.

During the week ending July 29, 1899, were procured 431 patents; 132 were sold. Also 23 designs, 34 trade-marks, 2 prints and one reissue of patent were secured. The numbers of patents in some of the states were as follows: Colorado, 2; Illinois, 2; Indiana, 19; Kansas, 1; Michigan, 12; Minnesota, 9; Missouri, 14; Nebraska, 3; North Dakota, 2; Oregon, 2; South Dakota, 3; Washington, 1, and Wisconsin, 8.

SKIN SCALP HAIR HANDS

Cleansed Purified and Beautified by

Cuticura SOAP.

For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hands, and hair, and preventing pimples, blackheads, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and itching palms, for irritations of the scalp, and falling hair, as well as chafings, rashes, inflammations, undue or offensive perspiration, and for many sensitive uses, CUTICURA SOAP, because of its delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and the purity and sweetness of its composition, is absolutely without a rival.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; CUTICURA OINTMENT, 50c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston. "All about the Skin, Scalp, Hair & Hands," free.



ADMIRAL DEWEY'S "SPECIAL FULL DRESS" UNIFORM.

"service dress" uniform. This consists of a blue or white service coat, such as all of the pictures taken about Manila show, trousers and cap to match. The service sword, belt, with sword attached, will be worn on all duty with enlisted men under arms, or when away from the ship on service—circumstances hardly to be expected in the ordinary course of the admiral's career. The service coat is made of ordinary blue cloth, or serge, shaped to the figure, and reaching down to the top of the in-seam of the trousers. A slit over each hip reaches five inches on the right side and as high on the left side as the position of the lower edge of the sword belt. This coat is single-breasted, with a "fly" front fitted very plain, flat, black gutta-percha buttons and a standing collar. The collar, the edges of the coat, the side seams of the back from the shoulder to the lower edge of the skirt, and the edges of the hip slits being trimmed with lustrous black mohair. There will be no collar device, but there will be shoulder marks as lately prescribed, which will be of blue cloth, lined with black silk, 4½ to 5½ inches long on the side, 2½ inches wide, with a symmetrical triangular peak at the top, extending one inch beyond the parallel sides, fastened at the center of the peak by a small navy button. The top of these marks will be covered with the gold lace markings of the admiral. White braided equivalents will take the place of the sleeves of the three bands of gold worn on the other coats.

Two uniforms are set for evening wear,

have parted with fully \$2,000 of hard-won pay.

Half of these clothes he will never wear, but he must keep them on hand for the coming of the unexpected—the bugaboo of official life, and the bane of the man whose figure will change.

ST. LOUIS GIRL BECOMES RICH.

Miss Marie Fleming Suddenly Made an Heiress to a Million.

Miss Marie Fleming, of 421 Page boulevard, St. Louis, is soon to be a millionaire.

The news will come as a surprise to many of the friends of the fair young St. Louisian. She has just been notified that she will come into an inheritance of \$1,200,000 by the recent death of her father, W. T. Fleming, of Philadelphia.

Seventeen years ago W. T. Fleming, son of David Fleming, the Philadelphia millionaire, now deceased, was married in Atchison to Miss Kittle Everest, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Col. Aaron S. Everest, a widely known attorney. The wedding was an affair of state interest, but the marriage did not prove a happy one. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming quarreled within a few months and at the end of three years were divorced. Their only child, Marie Fleming, was given to the mother. She was afterward adopted by her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Everest.

Mr. Fleming returned to the East and in seven years married again. Mrs. Fleming married Ed Fairfield, a Kansas City traveling man, but this marriage also resulted in a separation. Mrs. Everest then took Mrs. Fairfield and Marie Fleming abroad for the cultivation of her grandchild.

Four years ago Mrs. Fairfield was mar-