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MINNESOTA AT THE PAN-AMERICAN

When the Minnesota legislature made its original appropriation of $20,000 for the state to expend at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, it was with the idea that a state building was not necessary, and that, for exhibits alone, $20,000 would be sufficient.

When the board of managers asked an increase to $50,000, the legislature reluctantly granted $10,000 more, making a total of $30,000, but still coupled with the statement that a building was not necessary.

The first motion passed by the board of managers after the final appropriation was a resolution deciding to erect a state building. That their judgment was better than that of the legislature, the events of the past few days have determined.

The awards were made at the Pan-American a few days ago. They are of four classes, namely: gold, silver and bronze medals and honorable mention. The gold medal is, of course, the highest, and when the awards were made public it was found that Minnesota had won three gold medals. No other state has to exceed two and only five obtained that number of gold medals. One of the gold medals was awarded to Minnesota for its educational exhibit, and it is a notable fact that no other state received a medal for educational exhibits, or even an honorable mention.

The Minnesota building was utilized to make the educational exhibit, though the liberal arts building was the one where the mass of the exhibits was collected. Almost the entire wall space of the Minnesota building is covered with the educational exhibit, and though it is outside of the building designed for that purpose, the judges readily awarded the state a gold medal and ignored every other state. As no such exhibit could have found space in the liberal arts building, this alone is a sufficient reward for the erection of the building, and shows that the members of the legislature who wished to make it impossible to erect a Minnesota building, made a serious mistake.

The other two gold medals were for the model of the new capitol in butter and our general agricultural exhibit. Minnesota received three gold medals, four silver and six bronze and one honorable mention, a total of fourteen. New York received but three medals, two gold ones for butter and agriculture and a silver one for a relief map. Michigan obtained but one medal, and that was gold for its agricultural display. Illinois obtained but one medal, and that was silver for its corn display. Missouri, the home of the next exposition, obtained but six medals, two gold and four silver. Wisconsin obtained one gold medal and two silver.

Seventeen states exhibited, four of which did not obtain any gold medal at all. Seven obtained one, five obtained two and Minnesota stands alone with three. The horticultural awards have not yet been made, but we understand that Minnesota has a fair prospect of obtaining another gold medal for its display of Fort Snelling in apples.

This is a record of which the state can well be proud, and shows that the $30,000 appropriation has been used to excellent advantage.

TREASON MADE EFFECTIVE.

The present deadlock in the effort to elect a successor as county commissioner to the absent Mr. Whitehorne should be brought to an end, if there is any intention to have an election. The situation is such apparently that the choice of the Republican minority cannot be, and the choice of the Democratic majority is not likely to be, made effective. The course under all the circumstances seems to be to leave the place unfilled, unless the Democratic majority can agree among itself on some man who can be elected with the aid of Republican votes.

According to the statement imputed to Assemblyman Dix in these columns there are enough Republican members who will vote for a Democratic nominee other than Mr. Arend to secure an election. The Globe does not attach any importance to this kind of talk, since the Republican brethren have thought proper to name as their candidate a strict political partisan. Nor does it see any adequate reason why, if these very upright gentlemen are willing to leave their party to elect a man, they should have such a dread of the election of Mr. Arend.

The Globe would much rather see the present vacancy continue than that any avowed preference of the two Democratic deserters in the council or of either of them should be successful. It would much rather see, and it believes the rank and file of the party in this community would much rather see, an agreement made between the loyal Democrats in the council and the necessary number of straight Republican members on a candidate, even if he were a Republican, than that the system of party political treachery represented by the conduct of Hunt and Bantz should succeed.

The Globe has always believed, and its belief is rendered all the more settled by the progress of events in connection with this county commissionership, that these two men should have been left outside the party when they chose to go out; that they were traitors to the men whose votes elected them, as well as to those whose influence secured them their respective nominations and to the party under whose auspices they were elected.

When they were invited to take part in the election of a president of the council and the concessions were made to them that were made by their Democratic associates, the Globe thought and still thinks that not only was a mistake made, but that an unprincipled political transaction was consummated, the true consequences of which would be soon brought home to the Democrats who took part in it. We have not been mistaken. These traitors stand today where they stood when a city attorney was elected, and, later, when a president of the council was elected, of being able to spit upon those to whom they owe their political and official existence.

Any further truck which the Democratic members of the council will consent to have with these men, for the selection of a county commissioner or otherwise, will be regarded by the Democratic masses of the city as completely condoning their misconduct, and as giving full warrant for a repetition of their treason by any other political adventurer who may hereafter be chosen to public office in this community by Democratic votes.

THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

"By the authority of the president of the United States, and with the approval of the secretary of war first had, be it enacted by the United States Philippine commission," is the remarkable title of a remarkable document sent broadcast to the press and marked "Confidential until Oct. 7, 1901, a. m." The document is the act and schedule of the new customs tariff prepared for the Philippine archipelago.

The act is an amendment of Military Order No. 49, which was dated Oct. 23, 1899, and related to customs duties on imports and exports of the Philippine islands. This new act is a most remarkable document in many respects, and if it should by any chance be sustained by the courts, it will mark a most radical departure in federal legislation, not only in respect to the subjects covered but also the enacting power.

The constitution provides that "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States." That "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives," "No tax or duty shall be laid on any articles exported from any state, and no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce to the ports of one state over another."

Further, the constitution confers upon the president of the United States no legislative powers whatsoever. He is in the contemplation of the constitution an executive officer only. Inasmuch as the powers of congress are special grants from the people, and are enumerated, it follows as a necessary corollary that these powers cannot be delegated. This prohibition is sustained by an unbroken line of legal decisions. It is now settled law that no legislative body can delegate its powers to an agent.

Notwithstanding these constitutional and legal prohibitions, each of which was reinforced by the recent opinions of the supreme court, we have before us an act which the executive, with the approval of the secretary of war first had, proposes to put in force in a large portion of the territory of the United States. Even if the provisions of this act were in strict conformity with the constitution and laws of the United States, the fact that the attempt is made to put it in force through the executive department without the approval of congress first had, would be sufficiently revolutionary to call for energetic and determined opposition from all patriotic citizens. But when we consider the fact that this act proposes to set up in a part of the United States a tariff wall against the other parts of the United States, in direct opposition to a distinct provision of the constitution, and when we add to this the further proposition to exact export duties, a proposition expressly prohibited by the same immortal instrument, our surprise at this iconoclastic innovation of our constitutional rights is lost in our admiration for the superlative gall which prompts the proposed action.

It will be said that such an act is necessary; that circumstances demand that the plain provisions of the constitution be overruled; that a tariff barrier must be erected against the other parts of the United States because the Paris treaty gives Spain the same rights of trade enjoyed by the United States in its own territory. This is no argument. The constitution should not be made to suffer for the blunders of the Paris peace commission.

The details of this tariff schedule are of little interest to the general reader. The whole schedule is complicated in the extreme, the metric system being used with the result, whether intended or not, to confuse the American public.

Not content with the import duty, the export of certain articles which would interfere with pet interests on this side of the water is made prohibitive by the imposition of an export duty. The enumerated articles embrace hemp, indigo, rice, sugar, cocoanut and tobacco. These unfortunate articles will have to pay to get out and pay to get in. The tobacco and sugar trusts do not propose to have any competition from the Philippines if they know themselves.

The free list is important to a degree. The Filipinos can have all the mineral water they need in the process of benevolent assimilation. Fresh eggs, fresh fruit, fresh meat, fresh milk (sour don't go). Diamonds and hand paintings go in free. That the degenerate Filipino may be educated in high art, lithographs and posters are not to be taxed, and that the islands may be fruitful and multiply, natural manures are on the free list.

This wonderful act is to go into effect Nov. 15, unless (and here comes in a most formidable barrier), the supreme court in the meantime does not hand down opinions in the remaining insular cases now pending, knocking out the whole carefully laid plan. It is admitted that the De Lima case does not cover the Philippine situation. What the court will do with the Spooner act which attempts to confer upon the executive department of the government legislative powers is yet to be seen. From the tone of the dissenting opinions in the Downes case and the known character of the dissenting judges, it is doubtful if Justice Brown can go on straddling the insular questions. Looking at this customs tariff act from a legal standpoint, it is almost amusing in its inconsistencies.

SHUT IT UP.

The resignation of the abstract clerk, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of his predecessor, again directs public attention to the county abstract office. What should be done with that institution? What good end is secured by its maintenance? How long will it continue to be a public scandal and a drain on the public resources? It is of no earthly value to anyone, public or private. It represents the control of public records which are fast becoming valueless through misuse, records which it will cost the county something like $50,000 or $60,000 to reproduce when their reproduction becomes imperative.

The history of this office is the history of shameless political log-rolling. The taxpaying community has been milked through it in the payment of official salaries and perquisites, and through the endless litigation which has resulted in the effort to construe the rights and interests of those who have been associated with its administration in one way or another since its establishment.

There will no doubt be a renewal in the next legislature of the effort to fix up some arrangement whereby some local Republican politician shall be able to work the county treasury through the agency of this official excrescence. That effort may succeed or fail according as the country members do or do not close their eyes to the fraud on the community which is involved in its maintenance. Of course the local legislative delegation, composed as it has been from the beginning in the majority of Republican politicians, will readily give their approval to any scheme which promises to make the office a harbor of financial rest and recreation for one of the faithful.

There is one thing which can now be done to advantage to the public interest in connection with the abstract office. That thing is to close it up and keep it closed. If the public could look with any success to the board of county commissioners for such action in any given direction as would be most promotive of its welfare, there would be no need to urge this course on that body. But as it is, it is useless to do so. The office will in all probability be kept open and its records will continue to be abused as they have been for so many years. The county commissioners will put in the man of their choice, no doubt, and he will find the office just what it was found by its latest incumbent. No man who seeks to run the office on a business basis can go in there, meet its expenses and pay himself a living wage, without calling on the county treasury to help him out. This is so because it has been reduced to such a condition of inefficiency that no one will resort to it when he can go to a private abstract office or a title insurance concern.

The Globe last winter frequently and strenuously urged on the delegation to the legislature from this county to put an end to this office, or to merge it in the office of the register of deeds. Of course our urgency was of no avail. The office is still there, water-logged and worthless. If the county commissioners have not the good sense to close it up, let them take care that they do not take any such course of action toward it as may render it any burden whatever financially to the taxpayers of the county.

THE FOREIGNER NOT ALL TO BLAME.

In an article in one of the current magazines a fact of some political and social significance is pointed out, toward which it would be well if more general attention could be directed. It is brought out in an article entitled, "The Ills of Pennsylvania, by a Pennsylvanian," in the following language:

"As Webster said, 'Massachusetts—there she stands,' and Pennsylvania—there she stands, too. Philadelphia is the most native-born and the most evil large city in America. You can't dismiss Pennsylvania's problem with a shrug of the shoulders and an easily uttered 'Oh, hordes of ignorant foreigners!' You may go over the whole list of the bosses and sub-bosses of the state and find hardly ever a 'Mac,' or even an 'O',' or a 'berg,' or a 'stein,' or a 'ski.' It is Sons of the Revolution, descendants of the first inhabitants, that are responsible for Pennsylvania's condition. Now, why? Why is Massachusetts, with her native-born in a numerical minority, the best governed commonwealth in the Union, while Pennsylvania, with her native-born in large majority, wallows in corruption?"

We hear a great deal about the wickedness and baseness of the foreigner. One would think, from what a lot is said by most of these patriotic native persons, that all our national ills, and none of our national blessings, are due to the influx into the United States of the unregenerate foreigner. All our political corruption is due to them, if these patriots and philosophers are correct. So, too, all the political vagaries which float in our electoral atmosphere from time to time are indulged wholly by foreigners. It never occurs, of course, to them that the state of Kansas, which is the breeding spot of all sorts of political and economic fantasy, is a distinctively native American commonwealth. And, so too, in the discussion of the horrible crime of the man Czolgosz, by this class of patriots to the manner born, there never has been heard of such names in American history as Guiteau or Booth.

It is truly a pity for the foreign theory that Quay does not have an "O" or a "Mac" to his name, that Boss Platt did not open his eyes on the banks of the Rhine, that Schuyler Colfax, Oakes Ames, Bill Tweed and the others among the most memorable of the thieves whom American public life has begotten did not come over in one of the original emigrant ships.

If a poor devil of an ignorant foreign laborer shows his appreciation of the politician who around election times throws a few dollars or lots of beer in his way by voting the way the politician wants him to vote, such as he are to be regarded, of course, as responsible for the most serious dangers that threaten American political institutions, and all sorts of restrictions should be placed on their admission at the New York barge office. It may be safely called "business" when an American business man, actively concerned in the profitable conduct of the affairs of a large corporation, goes into a legislature or a city council and puts up money to bribe and corrupt its members in the advancement of his business enterprises; but the "ward heeler" who works like a trojan for his party and its candidates on and before election day is on the same high native authority a ruffian of the most deplorable kind.

This represents certain of the ways in which we deceive ourselves on the great problems of economic and social science which are being solved every day among us. It is not the morals of the foreigner as such that we need fear in the pollution of the sources of civil government. We must look higher. Our vision must take a far broader horizon in its sweep if we are to locate even the chief underlying causes of public corruption and wrong-doing. Water does not rise higher than its level unless there is a force behind it which causes it to rise. It would always be well for even the native American patriot who has so much to say about the foreigner, if he would look after the beam in his own eye before concerning himself too sadly over the mote in the eye of his foreign brother.

HETTY GREEN'S ADVICE.

Hetty Green is a remarkable woman. She is remarkable not because she has a husband with whom she is not on the best terms, but because she has money and ideas, principally money. Her ideas are regarded as more remarkable on account of the money. This is not peculiar to Hetty Green, but applies to all men and all women who have money, obtained either by purchase or by inheritance. Hetty has just given birth to an idea which is receiving more than ordinary attention, because, while it is in direct line with the theory of evolution and the admitted principles of heredity, it is so impracticable that it appears startling. Hetty is not in the habit of giving birth or voice to impracticable ideas. She is nothing if not practical. Therefore the unusual interest in the idea.

The idea is that young men should begin where their fathers left off, or where their mothers left off. The labors of the great railroad kings should be taken up by their sons right where they left it. The sons of poets, novelists, painters and editors should step into the shoes of their defunct paters and without a break, but with the accumulated inertia of the accumulated experience of their immediate ancestors, continue to write poetry and novels, paint pictures and discuss politics, not only as well as their fathers, but better. A young Dickens and a young Hawthorne ought to do better than an old Dickens and an old Hawthorne. A young Kipling should outkipling his father, and a young Vanderbilt should go his father one better and "let the public be double 'damned.'" This theory of the energetic Hetty is all right, but it doesn't work in actual experience. As the sons of preachers are supposed to be imbued with the spirit of evil in proportion to the piety of their sires, so the sons of great men, in both politics and finance, manage to reverse the reputation of their begetters and average up the mental and financial factor of the race.

This is, perhaps, a wise provision of Providence, designed to keep the human family from unequal development, while the general center of gravity is constantly advancing.

The strongest force making for evolution is not heredity but work. The poor boy with a reasonably clear head and a healthy body, having before him the example of successful men and the necessity for constant labor of both head and hand, forces himself by his own dynamic inertia past the son of the rich man who inherits his father's wealth but not his father's original circumstances with their pressing incentive to labor.

The pretty girl graduate in her white and pink tells us every spring that "there is no royal road to learning." We cannot imagine where she gets this perennial aphorism, but she comes up smiling with it every June as regularly as bloom the roses. The principle is paralyzingly true. So is the twin expression spouted by the boy graduate "there is no royal road to success." We realize that these expressions are meaningless to the sweet girl and the bold boy, but to men and women of mature age and a little experience, the meaning is painfully plain. Hetty ought to know this, but possibly amid the cares of her financial success she has forgotten it.

We realize the fact that exceptions exist. The Gould boys took up the work of their father and have disappointed their enemies. But as if to keep this example from being too noted, Anna Gould, the wife of Boni de Castellane, has been doing her best to dissipate the Gould gold.

The families of the Vanderbilts and the Astors have managed to hold their own, but they are exceptions, not the rule. Where a rich man's son has made a marked success it has been owing to the fact that "pater" made him work—made him begin at the bottom of the ladder and work up. True, the "old man's money" helped him in a way, but it was the work, the rough and tumble experience that made it possible for him to stand up against the buffets of the crowd, when the prop was removed.

No, while Hetty's theory may work sometimes, it can never become universal. Nature is against it. To become an athlete, the muscles must be trained.

The Bulgarians, although they are Christians, are advanced no farther than the Stone age.

And so Lemly and Rayner have got down to business. When attorneys proceed to personal abuse it is evident that the inquiry has passed the inquiry stage.

The British are cussing Gen. Buller now because he advised the surrender of Ladysmith. That was the only sensible advice Buller ever gave in his whole African experience.

Mephistopheles Crowninshield says that the navy needs more officers. It was lucky that there were not more officers during the Spanish war, or the Schley inquiry would have lasted until spring.

The railroad officials know the value of passes. The sort of self-denial which would refuse a pass for the sake of paying fare might have been popular when martyrs flourished, but it don't go now.

The controversy between Chaffee and Taft in the Philippines may result in another Schley inquiry. The determination of Judge Taft to uphold the courts will meet with hearty approval over here. We have had too much of military arrogance in that quarter already.

The attorney general has reported to the president that under the law Mr. Mackay does not need executive permission to lay a Pacific cable. He can lay it in midocean if he so desires without anyone's permission, and under the law of 1866 he can bitch one end or both to any piece of American territory he sees fit. The question whether Guam and the Philippines are American territory may embarrass him, that is all.

Capt. Lemly has been holding the worst enemies of Schley for the last. He evidently wants to create a climax. Is this consonant with the idea that this is a disinterested inquiry into the conduct of Admiral Schley by the navy department? Every step so far resembles the prosecution of an alleged criminal. Even worse, for an accused criminal is presumed to be innocent until he is proven guilty. But one of the Sampson papers recently stated that Schley had not disproved the charges made against him.

The Monroe doctrine is strangely misunderstood in Europe, but it should be understood in the United States. It does not assume the least authority over the domestic government or foreign relations of American republics. It does not even promise them protection against European attack for a purpose we recognize as just, like the collection of indemnity for outrage. It only guarantees them against further extension of permanent European sovereignty over American territory.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Yes, it is passing strange that the Monroe doctrine is misunderstood in Europe, but it is less understood in the United States. The doctrine was based upon our declaration that we would not interfere in the policies and the politics of the old world. When we broke that promise by negotiating the treaty of Paris, we abandoned what was once the Monroe doctrine. There is no excuse for such a doctrine now. And any attempt to enforce it would be met with armed opposition from Europe, and justly.

DELIVERED INTO THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY.

To the Editor of the Globe:

Your correspondent offers, in making this communication, as his excuse, the deep and intense interest manifested by the colored people of St. Paul in the case of Harry Summers, now under arrest in this city charged with being a fugitive from justice by the authorities of the state of Tennessee, as well as the unjust and unwarranted aspersion upon our sense of moral discrimination which is cast by the editorial of the St. Paul Pioneer Press in its issue of Saturday, Oct. 12, 1901, entitled "An Unpleasant Duty."

In said editorial it is made to appear to the good people of this state that the colored people have made a great ado and bustle over a condition of affairs in Tennessee that is purely imaginary, and that we ought to be ashamed of ourselves to have exhibited our sympathy for the alleged murderer.

We are much surprised and pained to know that such a position is taken by the St. Paul Pioneer Press, when the known facts and the past bloody record of the state of Tennessee fully justify our people in their assumption that Summers will be given short shrift if he ever reaches that state. It is an assumption made by men in all phases and circumstances of life, that a state of affairs once shown to exist, still obtains, unless the contrary appears. In the first place, many of us who fear for Summers, are former citizens of Tennessee, and our experience alone of the summary methods of dealing in that unhappy state with negroes accused of crime, especially in remote localities like Bolivar, Hardeman county, lead us to believe, with a conviction amounting to a moral certainty, that this man will be illegally punished. Some of us have seen with our own eyes negro men and women mobbed and brutally beaten in that state, killed and otherwise ill-treated solely because in some way or other they had managed to come in opposition to some white person, and the authorities of the law stand idly by, aye, even participate in the evil deeds. We don't say these things because we wish to calumniate our native state, but because these things are true. None of us can believe that Summers, who is accused of splitting a white man's head open with an ax, will be allowed a chance to escape by way of the courts of law. Oh, no. The spirit of the old law, that a negro who struck a white man should be punished with death, still survives, and animates the descendants of its authors.

The lynching of negroes is not common in Tennessee, says your apologist for the governor's decision. My God! What constitutes his idea of common? Eight lynchings this year, one per month, and one of them a woman (for theft)! One hundred and sixty-nine in the past sixteen years! I refer you to the statistics kept by the Chicago Tribune, and published in its issue dated Sept. 1, 1901. I have only to turn to the pages of the Pioneer Press of the last two weeks to cite cases of brutal and unprovoked mob violence upon unarmed and defenseless blacks, and nothing done about it. Yet Tennessee is an honorable state, and a model in this respect for all the old slave-holding states.

In the case of Summers it is said that the officers of the court and responsible authorities have joined in the assurance that Summers will not be lynched, but will have a fair and impartial trial. What do you expect? Will they confess their inability or their unwillingness to give this man, for whom they are so anxious, a fair and impartial trial? But assurance? Yes, assurance and nerve, but no insurance; no pledges do they offer, no, not even their honor. Nothing but a hurried petition, gotten up in a harum-scarum sort of a way. And why do they send a petition to our governor? Why do they not assume that Van Sant would do the right thing? How have they shown that they have taken or will take any precautions against the lynching of Summers? None; but they will excuse themselves on the ground of overwhelming force, as is usual.

It is said that there have been no mobs in Hardeman county. Sheriff Sammers says different. He alleges that some time ago he was compelled to lay out in the swamps of Hardeman county with two negro prisoners, in hiding from the mob, and that one of the negroes died from the exposure—and this before our governor. As to the disposition to lynch the murderer of William Lewark, how can it be said that there was no manifestation of the sort when men were at that very time scouring the country in search of the suspect. He was not lynched because he was not caught. In so far as time is concerned, excitement, etc., it is well known that the appetite is only whetted by its hunger, and that some of the most barbaric of lynchings have taken place long after the commission of the alleged crimes. It is the chronic lynching habit that tells; excitement is too often the end, not the means. The revolting circumstances admittedly obtain only in about 5 per cent of the crimes for which men are lynched in the South.

Then, as to this remarkable statement: "If found guilty he will not even be hung; for, under the laws of that state, his punishment will only be twenty-one years imprisonment!" O most liberal Tennessee! Most advanced of all the states! To have abolished the death penalty for murder in the first degree and substituted only twenty-one years imprisonment! Only another reason, if true, why this man will be lynched, for, according to their own testimony, it is the law's delays and the inadequacy of its punishments that is constantly put forward in extenuation of lynchings. Is Summers so great a favorite with the people of Tennessee that he will be permitted to escape?

The very respectable Pioneer Press looks down from its lofty position of immaculate purity and observes, that the circumstance of the killing having occurred in a house of ill-fame should moderate the sympathy of respectable colored people for the alleged murderer. Does the Press assume that we are of such mental density and so morally perverted that we can not distinguish crime in color? That some people not of African descent confound color with crime is well known, but we deny the imputation. Why does not the venerable Pioneer Press in its animadversions take into account the looseness of the moral code as practiced in the South with regard to white men and negro women? It is universally held excusable for young men to sow their wild oats among negroes. And it nowhere appears from the case that this was a house of ill-fame, as we understand the term. Simply that this Lewark intruded himself by force and arms upon a colored man and woman, unmarried, seems to be the size of it. White people of the South, as a general thing, regard all negroes as socially equal, so that your point falls. Personally, I know of cases where black husbands have lost their lives insisting that white men keep away from their homes and the refusal of the law to interfere, and there are few of us living here in St. Paul from the South who cannot testify to like circumstances.

Negroes have no rights which white men are bound to respect seems to be the trend of decisions North and South. For the colored people of St. Paul it is safe to say that none of them have a personal interest in this man Summers, and that in common with the other citizens of this country we wish justice done. We manifest no desire to save an offender from the just deserts of his crime, but we do not believe that our governor is justified in sending Summers back, and we believe that the Pioneer Press has done us a great wrong by the publication of the editorial referred to, and paved the way for a gross misconstruction of our motives and desires in this matter in the minds of the people of the state of Minnesota and of the great Northwest.

—Gustave B. Aldrich.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S OFFICIAL LIFE.

Collier's Weekly.

While the things that Mrs. Roosevelt must do are few in number and simple, the things she must not do are many, and sometimes real deprivations. But as all etiquette is really common sense applied to small things, these restrictions in effect make her position far easier in the end. She can attend few private entertainments—so few that it practically shuts her out of general society. Mrs. Harrison, during her stay in the White house, went to not more than half a dozen private parties. Mrs. Cleveland scarcely exceeded that number. Mrs. McKinley never went to any. The official dinners given by the cabinet officers to the president and his wife are necessarily dull, being made up of the same small and intimate circle, meeting on that occasion in the most ceremonious manner.

Mrs. Roosevelt is prohibited by custom, as the president is, from entering the house of any ambassador or envoy whatever, such premises being technically foreign ground. If she goes to the theater, she must sit in a lower box. She may go to one ball in the year—the annual charity ball—when, if disposed, she may walk through two or three quadrilles. But if she should venture to dance a round dance it would mean a cataclysm. So would it be if she were to appear in a carriage sitting anywhere else than in the left-hand corner of the back seat if the president is with her, or the right-hand corner if he is not with her.

NATIVE JAPANESE COPPER MINES.

Engineering Magazine.

The total number of persons employed in various services at the Ashio mines and furnaces is about 10,000, and these with their families make up a small city of 17,000. Of these 75 per cent have been born on the spot, as were their fathers and grandfathers, and some have never seen beyond the red hills which close in the village and mines. They are cared for by the proprietor, fed, and sent to school until twelve years of age. The village has a well-equipped hospital at which the operatives and their families are tended without charge. Only men are employed below ground to dig the ore, working in shifts of eight hours each, while those employed at lighter labor work shifts of twelve hours. Women are employed at the light tasks, such as sorting and washing ore by hand, most of them being the wives of the miners. The average pay per day for those engaged in manual labor is 13 cents in silver money and a stated quantity of rice and fuel, while the miners are paid by the quantity of ore extracted. The furnace and shaft men receive from 11 to 30 cents per day, and the women are paid 7 cents.

THE LAUGH WAS ON HIM.

New York Times.

Ex-Attorney General Miller recently told this story, which is thoroughly enjoyed by the narrator:

"When President Harrison invited me to become a member of his cabinet," he said, "I determined to visit my boyhood home in Indiana before going to Washington. I had not been in the town for twenty years. At the railroad station I was met by the village hackman, who knew me when I was a boy. He greeted me as if I had left the town only the day before. On the way to the hotel in his ramshackle deep-sea goin' hack I said:

"'Well, William, what has happened since I have been here?'

"'Nothin',' he replied.

"'William,' I continued, 'I've been chosen a member of the president's cabinet. What do the neighbors say to that?'

"'Nothing,' he answered, 'they just laugh.'"

The Pursuit of Wealth.

AFTERNOON NEWS CONDENSED.

Copenhagen—The landsthing passed a bill authorizing a new state loan.

Bombay—Lady Curzon of Kedleston, wife of the viceroy of India, arrived here from Europe.

New York—The total of the first day's registration of voters in this city was 231,058. In 1900 it was 231,818.

Christiania—The premier, J. C. Steen, opened the storthing. The king's message contained nothing of interest.

Rome—The pope received in audience Archbishop Chapelle, who was apostolic delegate to the West Indies, and more recently apostolic delegates to the Philippines.

Lima, Peru—Monsignor Garcia Sanz, a domestic prelate to the pope and rector of Santo Toribo college, is dead. He was a highly distinguished member of the Peruvian priesthood.

New York—Henry Pierson Dittmars, a well known sugar broker, is dead at his home at Orange, N. J. He was born in Selma, Ala., and came to New York in 1821, engaging in business here.

Canton—The viceroy of Canton has received an intimation from the Chinese minister in London to the effect that large quantities of dynamite, arms and ammunition have been shipped to China, probably for the use of the reformers.

New York—The Rt. Rev. Knut Henning Gezelsius von Scheele, of Sweden, has left the city for Buffalo. After visiting the Pan-American exposition, the bishop will go to Washington, where he will present a letter to the president from the king of Sweden.

Ripon, Wis.—Hereafter women will be allowed to vote as lay delegates at the Wisconsin Methodist conference. This was decided today by a vote of the conference covering the question in a constitutional amendment, which was passed by a vote of 118 to 7.

London—Another torpedo boat destroyer, the Vulture, has buckled in heavy seas while on her way from Portsmouth to Portland. She had to return to Portsmouth, where it was found several of her plates were broken.

Detroit—Daniel C. Bennett, aged twenty-six, was probably fatally stabbed late Friday night, and is now in St. Mary's hospital, with slight hope of recovery. Frank J. Klein is under arrest charged with the cutting. The stabbing was the result of a quarrel about a woman.

Constantinople—The Ottoman students in Paris, who are generally secret agents of the Turkish government, have telegraphed the sultan demanding the immediate payment of their allowances. Otherwise they threaten to launch an agitation which will endanger the throne.

Mishawaka, Ind.—The ten-year-old son of John Hellis, living south of Mishawaka, accidentally backed a team of horses into an apiary, upsetting the hives. The bees attacked the boy and horses. The boy lost the sight of both eyes as the result of stings and may die. Both horses were stung to death.

Chicago—An ultimatum by the Chicago Telephone company to the striking linemen was given out, stipulating that the men must return to work immediately or new men would be hired in their place. The company promised to consider their grievances individually. The strikers, it is said, will not compromise.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Dominion government has made a change in the cable rates to the Yukon, which heretofore have been $4 for a minimum of ten words. The future rate is to be 40 cents per word. The press rate, heretofore $3 for 100 words, has been made $1 per 100 words.

Vancouver, B. C.—Hon. Frances J. Lascelles, brother of the Earl of Harewood, has been acquitted of the charge of manslaughter, but was committed to the provincial asylum. He killed his Chinese cook at Golden, B. C., while insane. His friends will endeavor to take him to England.

London—Bishop Hartzell, missionary bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in Africa, left England this week for East Africa. He will organize a new African Methodist conference at Umtalli, Rhodesia, Nov. 8, and will then commence an extended tour through his diocese. The bishop has recovered from malarial fever, with which he was laid up for months in England.

London—The United States ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, and his family sailed for New York from Southampton on board the American line steamer Philadelphia. The members of the United States embassy and many personal friends bid Mr. and Mrs. Choate farewell at Waterloo railroad station here previous to their departure for Southampton.

Silver Creek, Neb.—As a result of a quarrel over his ability to shoot straight, Thomas Baudur, Andrew Howiski and Gustave Gonzior were wounded seriously by Jake Struman at Duncan, Neb. He deliberately shot the boys to demonstrate his ability with the weapon. Struman is fourteen years of age. The other boys are about the same age. Baudur is shot in the head, and is not expected to live. The others were shot in the leg and shoulder.

Mattoon, Ill.—An unknown man, supposed to be James Rourke, after escaping from the detention hospital, where he had been sent several days in a frenzy of delirium tremens, entered the home of John Herman as the family were seated at the table. Flourishing a butcher knife he drove away all the family but Mr. Herman, who stepped into an adjoining room for a revolver and shot Rourke in the breast, killing him instantly.

Webster City, Iowa—B. G. Mundell was arrested at Williams, fifteen miles east of here, as an accomplice of the man arrested in Chicago a few days ago with $1,500 worth of postage stamps on his person. The clew which led to the arrest was the discovery of letters found on the person of the Chicago man, written by Mundell, requesting his friend to write to him at Williams, Iowa. Government officers had been shadowing the Williams postoffice for several days.

New York—Gen. Wood's trip is proving of great interest to the movement for reciprocity, says the Remedios, Cuba, correspondent of the Tribune. At Santa Clara, Cardenas, Sagua and Remedios Spaniards and Cubans will appeal for a reduction of the duty on sugar and tobacco. They say their country will be ruined unless the United States grants this appeal. Politics, on the eve of an election for president, is even overshadowed by this question, and the good feeling for America is noticeable.

New York—According to the Herald, William W. Brauer, president of the William W. Brauer Steamship company, announces that his company will inaugurate a freight service from this port to Hamburg in January next. He says that within four months the Brauer Steamship company will give out contracts for the building of six first-class passenger and freight steamships, to be ready for the season of 1903. These new boats will be from 10,000 to 12,000 tons in size, with accommodations for 150 first-class and 1,000 steerage passengers.

Des Moines, Iowa—The state supreme court decided that a city has no statutory authority to prescribe a fine for the violation of that section of the mulct law prohibiting open saloons on election days, holidays or Sundays in Iowa. The mulct law provides that in case of such violation the saloonkeeper loses his rights under the mulct law and becomes subject to the prohibitory law and may be indicted and his saloon closed. Cities may not reduce this drastic penalty to a nominal fine as in the case decided.

Brussels—The decision of the Congo Free State to construct 1,000 kilometers of railway in the upper Congo region marks an important stage in the development of the colony. The railway will bring the thickly populated lands of Lakes Albert and Tanganyika into direct communication with the Congo river, through a country exceptionally rich, and capable of development. The new line, unlike the lower Congo railway, will remain the permanent property of the Congo Free State.

Boston, Mass.—James Bradstreet Greenough, professor of Latin at Harvard university, is dead at his home in Cambridge as the result of paralysis. He had been ill for some time, and had been unable to conduct his regular courses for the last two years. He was sixty-five years of age. He became professor of Latin in 1883, and always has been prominent in the movement for collegiate coeducation.

New York—The National Association of Reform in Bankruptcy has started its investigation to learn the sentiment of the business community throughout the country regarding amendments to the bankruptcy laws. This investigation has been undertaken at the instigation of the chairman of the judiciary committee of the fifty-sixth congress, and is conducted by the National Association of Reform executive committee. After learning the views of business interests, the executive committee will report the result of its investigation to the judiciary committee.