

THE DAILY GLOBE

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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Forecast for Tuesday: Partly cloudy, slightly colder in eastern portion; northerly winds. Wisconsin—Generally fair during the day; northerly winds; colder in western portion. The Dakotas—Generally fair; slowly rising temperature; northerly winds becoming variable; variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Feb. 23, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 7th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

Table with columns: Place, Temp., Place, Temp. Locations include St. Paul, Duluth, Huron, Bemidji, Williston, Havre, Helena, Edinburg, Battleford, Prince Albert, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Swift Current, and others.

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.88; thermometer, 20; relative humidity, 82; wind, northwest; weather, partly cloudy; maximum thermometer, 25; minimum thermometer, 15; daily range, 10; amount of rainfall or melted snow in last 24 hours, .11. Note.—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —F. F. Lyons, Observer.

THE CABINET.

It was charged against Mr. Cleveland when he made up his last cabinet that he had selected it on personal grounds, inviting into it the few men of large experience or the heaviest caliber. That criticism has since been admitted to be unjust. While he made a blunder in naming the incompetent Hoke Smith, who was all through the butt of both public and administration, yet the average of his cabinet's ability was high; and it was furnished, in the persons of Secretary Carlisle and Secretary Olney, two men of the very first order of ability. If the cabinet of Mr. McKinley shall come out equally well from the test of trial, it will be more than there is reason to expect from scanning the now completed list.

No president has ever selected so many apparent nonentities to act as his constitutional advisers as Mr. McKinley. Whether looked at personally, or in the light of their public service, or as representing the country geographically, the new cabinet is principally a collection of mediocrities. The conspicuous success in it is, of course, Mr. Gage, the new secretary of the treasury. He is an American, rather than a partisan Republican, and if his accomplishment shall equal the wisdom and strength of his expressed opinions, he will be worthy of the place. The only man in the list, besides him, who could for a moment claim cabinet honors on his own record is Senator Sherman. That record is one of long political prominence, rather than of political ability or any sincere desire to serve the country. Mr. Sherman is possessed of high ability of a certain order, but it is always subject to the command of expediency; and a man less to be trusted in any position requiring determination of character and patriotic firmness to resist popular clamor could hardly be suggested.

Passing these two men, the only other two who are known to any considerable number of people are Mr. Long and Gen. Alger, who are slated for the naval and war departments respectively. Mr. Long is a man respectable in all ways, but with nothing about him to suggest his selection for extraordinary preferment. Of Gen. Alger it is not necessary to say much, and perhaps the less said the better. We desire to do him the justice to note that the charge against him of being absent from duty without leave during the war has been apparently refuted satisfactorily in documents that have only recently been given to the public. We do not care to enter into the details of this discussion, and are willing to give Gen. Alger the benefit of the doubt. Entirely apart from the war record, however, he has been made conspicuously unfit for cabinet honors by his unworthy participation in political contentions in the past, to which no one has referred more feelingly or aptly than the brother of the coming secretary of state. A cabinet with Alger in it finds a pretty low level.

The remaining four of the president's secretaries are timber of such modest growth that their foliage has never been visible beyond the boundaries of their own states. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, has been heard of occasionally, solely because there were two Wilsons from that state in public life and this one was called "Tama" Jim to distinguish him from the other. On such a slender thread hang everlasting thunders, and appointments to the department of agriculture. It is doing no injustice to Mr. McKenna and Gen. McCook and Mr. Gary to say that they are utterly unknown to the people of the country at large. Why Mr. McKinley should have found it necessary to pick one-half of his cabinet from the small potato politicians of the states that he had decided to honor must be a puzzle even to the partisan mind.

In its geographical distribution the new cabinet restores the distinction of sectionalism and violates every principle of unity. Once more the South is excluded from the councils of the nation. We say this deliberately, because in no proper sense is Maryland to be counted now as a Southern state. It did not leave the Union during the rebellion, and all its commercial, business and political relations, as instanced by the result of the last election, draw it into bonds of harmony with the North. The whole tier of states from the Potomac river to the Rio Grande and south of the Ohio is left without a representative. This is neither political fairness nor good politics. While the power of the middle West is an acknowledged factor in politics, and one whose importance will grow rather than diminish, Mr. McKinley might have spared a cabinet officer from Ohio or Illinois or Michigan or Iowa in order to give one to the South, of which, although he seems to be oblivious to the fact, he ought to be president, as well as of the North. Taken as a whole, the selection of the new cabinet does not tend to create a high opinion of the new president's judgment, either personal or political.

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THE SENATE.

All of the changes in the United States senate have now been made, and all the vacancies filled except three. Kentucky, Oregon and Florida have still to name the men who will succeed the senators from those states whose terms expire on the 4th of March. In Kentucky there can be no election unless an extra session of the legislature is called. In Oregon both sides have given up the hope of breaking the deadlock over the re-election of Senator Mitchell. In Florida the legislature which must choose a successor to Senator Call will not meet until April, although the governor may fill the vacancy by appointment before that, as he probably will do. Whoever the new senator from Florida may be, he will be a Democrat. Classifying the senators already chosen according to their political preferences, it will be seen that of the eighty-seven or eighty-eight members who will constitute a full senate after the 4th of March, forty-seven can be counted upon on all ordinary occasions, and aside from the financial question, to vote with the Republicans. There are thirty-three Democrats and seven Populists. The straight Republicans, whose votes can be counted upon for any measure that carries the label of party regularity, are forty-two. In addition to these Senators Cannon, Manly, Pettigrew and Teller still claim a party status, and can undoubtedly be depended upon to follow the ordinary party lead. Mr. Kyle, who owes his election to Republican votes, is also included in the list. The Populists have properly rejected him, and in fulfilling the bargain to which he owes his re-election he will probably be the most subservient Republican partisan of them all. The Populists just about hold their strength with their seven members.

Those who have counted upon preventing the Republicans from controlling the upper house will thus find their hopes dashed. For all necessary purposes there is a Republican majority in the senate. Those purposes include, undoubtedly, the passage of a tariff bill, through the bargain that Mr. Hanna has made with the silver men. Enough of these have been arranged with to give the necessary forty-five votes at the outside. On a straight question of finance the senate would divide pretty equally; enough sound money Democrats joining with the Republicans to make the vote practically even. On any other issue the Republicans have a straight working majority. To all who love to see political responsibility fixed and parties thereafter held strictly accountable for their acts, this is a desirable condition. It is just as well to give the Republican party plenty of rope, and with the executive and both houses of congress under its control, it cannot claim the want of opportunity or the thwarting of its beneficent policies by wicked Democrats. The senate is safely Republican, as well as the house, and we shall now see what that party can accomplish for the country in the next two years. Unless we are much mistaken, and unless there is a radical change in its policy and an impossible revolution in its leadership, it will so live during that term that its obsequies at the expiration of it will be held with great emphasis and universal joy.

RECOGNIZE THE RELATION.

The government of Russia has been said to be "an absolutism tempered by assassination." In fact, it is absolutism tempered by paternalism administered by a bureaucracy. The czar is the "Little Father," the people his children; for him authority, for them docility; he to direct, they to follow; in him the wisdom, in them the trustfulness. We can find in Russian government the ripe fruit of the blossom of the scion grafted upon our republic and nurtured by selfishness and sentimentalism, making growth from the sap drawn from the trunk. Naturally then we have selfishness and sentimentalism, in a republic, approving policies of paternal absolutism kindred to their own. So we have their organs referring to the report accompanying the budget of M. Witte, the czar's finance minister, as "a remarkable document," "almost a complete treatise on political economy," discussing "questions of state policy that have attracted much attention in the United States of late years," and so on.

What is this "complete treatise on political economy"? What are its policies that touch a kindred chord among our paternalists? As one reads the synopsis of the minister's report, he finds nothing new, but everything with which we have become familiarized during the past thirty years in this country; the same policy and the same arguments to support it. Russia was an agricultural country; it adopted a protective policy twenty years ago to foster manufactures; the results justify the policy; the economic conditions have become adjusted to this policy, and any radical change would be a political blunder, a "jar to the economic organization of the country." If, however, some infants have grown so strong as to be able to withstand foreign competition, protection can be modified, "especially when, in return for such concessions, foreign governments lower duties on agricultural products." One can well imagine, as he reads this apotheosis of paternalism in government, that he is reading an advance copy of the message Mr. McKinley will send to congress in its special session, or the report with which Mr. Dingley will accompany his measure to complete the "restoration." Paternalism in Russia and in the United States touch elbows.

M. Witte also makes the announcement, familiar to us in practice, if not in platform, that "indirect taxation is in every way preferable to direct taxation," because, by it, "revenue is more easily realized by the government," a reason more accurate than the other one given, that "it is less burdensome to the people." But neither M. Witte nor our own economists of that school would claim originality for this policy. About two hundred years ago Louis XIV.'s finance minister described it as the means by which "the largest quantity of feathers could be plucked from the goose with the least squawking." And back of him a long line of monarchs found that the maximum of revenue could be had with the minimum of friction by methods that took tribute from the pockets of their subjects disguised as cost. Modern commercialism utilizes the same policy to get larger profits and prices by selling on the installment plan. Men, even in a republic, are yet so under bondage to heredity that they willingly pay a tax of forty cents in each dollar's worth of sugar they buy, but would rebel against the extortion did a tax collector stand at the grocer's scales to demand the forty cents as a direct tax. Perhaps the Russian minister and our own administrators are right. Men are not yet deserving of freedom who will not demand to know what government costs.

SAVED.

The country is saved. Mark Hanna is to go to the United States senate. Gov. Bushnell says it, and as he has the appointing power his word ought to be final. Now the people of the United States can get down to business and think about the tariff or the Cuban question or financial reform, since this great load is lifted from their minds. For the last three or four months they have had no disposition to consider any other subject, in view of the imminent possibility that, through the machinations of Foraker, the senate would be deprived of the illustrious ornament proposed for it in the person of Mr. Hanna. For what have the Republican masses "it and bled and died" if not for that? Of what avail was the bitter campaign of last fall, and what boots it that victory crowned the Republican efforts if this triumph was not to be celebrated by draping the portly form of Mr. Hanna with the toga of the senate? The election of Mr. McKinley was a mere incidental trifle. The real concern of the American nation was to know what was to become of Hanna, and whether he was to be the right man in the right place. That he will answer that description when he sits in a senatorial chair there can be no question. He is of the stuff of which the modern senator is made. He is a millionaire and a lover of monopoly. Every combination of capital will receive his encouragement, and every trust can go to him to claim its reward. He will not be an intruder at Washington, but will be with fellows of his own kidney and fit into his place as if it had been made for him. Now let perturbations of the political mind cease, and let us get back to prosing-making once more. Our institutions are saved. Hanna is to be senator. The great conflict is over, and the sole important issue of it settled. Hanna and hosanna!

elgin competition, protection can be modified, "especially when, in return for such concessions, foreign governments lower duties on agricultural products." One can well imagine, as he reads this apotheosis of paternalism in government, that he is reading an advance copy of the message Mr. McKinley will send to congress in its special session, or the report with which Mr. Dingley will accompany his measure to complete the "restoration." Paternalism in Russia and in the United States touch elbows.

AT THE THEATERS.

The second performance of "The Wizard of the Nile" at the Metropolitan opera house last night demonstrated that St. Paul theatergoers fully appreciate the excellence of this attraction. The Frank Daniels opera company is certainly one of the best organizations of that character that has visited this city within several seasons, and "The Wizard of the Nile" is unquestionably an excellent production, musically and otherwise. It gives Mr. Daniels the best opportunity he has ever had for the display of his peculiar talent as a singer, and that he takes advantage of his opportunity is evidenced by the enthusiastic reception accorded him at every performance. This company had the pleasure of breaking the record of the Metropolitan opera house by playing to the last house since last September. "The Wizard of the Nile" will close its engagement in this city with a performance tonight and tomorrow night. There will be no matinee tomorrow.

"When London Sleeps" continues to draw large audiences at the Grand. Tomorrow at 2:30 a popular-priced matinee will be given.

IMAGINED HE WAS ROBBED.

A. Dahlquist Says That's What Ailed Christ Hegenson.

Christ Hegenson was arraigned in the police court yesterday, on a charge of being drunk. He was arrested early yesterday morning by Sibley street police Lieut. Bahe and Officer Christenson. Hegenson came up from Chippewa Falls, or Eau Claire, Saturday, and had been drinking heavily since leaving there. He had been drinking since leaving there, and had been drinking heavily since leaving there. He had been drinking since leaving there, and had been drinking heavily since leaving there.

ENJOYMENT AT A BALL.

Given by the Local Hack and Cab Drivers' Union.

The last ball of the season under the auspices of the local hack and cab drivers' union at Assembly hall last evening was characterized by unusual success. Both from the standpoint of attendance and the thoroughly enjoyable time afforded the guests, the affair was a success. Fully 200 couples were present and from 10 o'clock until the small hours of the morning the guests were entertained with an enjoyment born of good fellowship and the hospitality of the local citizens. The affair was a success. Fully 200 couples were present and from 10 o'clock until the small hours of the morning the guests were entertained with an enjoyment born of good fellowship and the hospitality of the local citizens.

NOT SWEET MARIE.

Mrs. Ricks Smashes Windows and Rocks Her Neighbor.

Mrs. Marie Ricks, the "window smasher," is again in Minnesota. She was discharged from the Rochester insane hospital Saturday and sent to Wisconsin, which is really her home. She was discharged from the Rochester insane hospital Saturday and sent to Wisconsin, which is really her home. She was discharged from the Rochester insane hospital Saturday and sent to Wisconsin, which is really her home.

MUSIC AT CRETIN HALL.

Sacred Thirst Society Celebrated Washington's Birthday.

Cretin hall, Sixth and Fort streets, was the scene of an excellent concert last evening. The Sacred Thirst Society celebrated Washington's birthday. Cretin hall, Sixth and Fort streets, was the scene of an excellent concert last evening. The Sacred Thirst Society celebrated Washington's birthday.

BUTCHERS' BENEFIT BALL.

An Enjoyable Event Given at Mozart Hall.

"We kill to live," was the sanguinary legend on the programme of the twentieth annual ball of the Butchers' Mutual Benefit society, held at Mozart hall last evening. "We kill to live," was the sanguinary legend on the programme of the twentieth annual ball of the Butchers' Mutual Benefit society, held at Mozart hall last evening.

RECTOR GEMER'S SUCCESSOR.

Rev. George H. Mueller, who was called to St. Peter's Episcopal church, has resigned.

U. S. COURT AGAIN.

Judge Carland Reopened the January Term Yesterday.

Judge Carland, of the United States circuit court, re-opened the January term yesterday, and reopened the adjourned January term. A jury was at once impaneled and the trial of the second case of the term against Rufus C. Jefferson was commenced. The plaintiff sues to recover some \$15,000, alleged to be due him as commission on a real estate deal.

COURT CALLS TODAY.

Jury—Judges Ott, Budd, 82, 84, 87, 88, 100, 128, 129, 24, 96, 102, 109. Court—Judges Lewis, Brill, 90, 40, 41, 86, 22, 87, 84, 42. Chambers—Judge Willis. Criminal—Judge Kelly, State of Minnesota vs. Waldron. Probate—Judge Willich. Call of United States Circuit—Judge Carland, 1125.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

The senate will take up the report of the Powers investigating committee this afternoon at 2 o'clock. A mass meeting of the unemployed will be held this evening at Market hall. Speeches will be made by Ignatius Donnelly, Thomas Lucas, H. T. Stevens, T. D. O'Brien and Henry Felg.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Vincent Church have announced that a social party would be at Twin City hall, but through mistake same had been rented to another party. So the party will be given at Pietsch hall, Arundel and Lafond streets, tomorrow evening.

A railroad committee had set today as the date for a public hearing on the Ringland bill, but the chances are that it will be postponed, or at least the hearing today will be a short and informal affair, and that another will be held later. The bill calls for a reduction of 20 per cent on freight and passenger rates in this state.

Fritz Tschiffner, an architect, died at his home in St. Paul yesterday afternoon. He was 62 years old and came here from Switzerland sixteen years ago. Mr. Tschiffner was the architect of the Northern office building in this city, and the union depot at Minneapolis. A wife and two daughters survive.

Mrs. Helen Fink, an old resident of St. Paul, died in this city Sunday, aged 65 years. For many years she had been in the city. She came to America with her parents in 1857 and located at Milford, in this state. Soon afterward she came to St. Paul and married Max Fink, who died some years ago. Her parents and a brother were in the Sioux massacre of 1862. Mrs. Fink leaves two daughters, Anna and Mrs. Rudolph Fischer.

William Davis, a young fellow known in the police circles, was arrested by Detective Walla in an East Seventh street saloon last evening on the charge of vagrancy. Davis had half a dozen articles upon him in possession which he was endeavoring to dispose of, and he could not satisfactorily account for the articles, was locked up in the central station on suspicion of having stolen them.

A Washington memorial celebration is to be held at Cretin hall, on the fifth street, under the auspices of "The World" of St. Paul and Minneapolis. A general newspaper published in the interest of the citizens of Minnesota by P. O. Gray. The following names will appear on the programme: P. L. McElroy, Rev. J. A. Law, and Judge Kelly will speak. Mrs. Addie May Crawford, Miss Mamie Weir, the educationist of Minneapolis, Miss Maud Rice, of Minneapolis, and Claud Jackson will also take part.

A. C. Atkinson, the proprietor of a carriage manufactory at the fifth street south, Minneapolis, was in St. Paul yesterday looking for his fifteen-year-old son, who has run away from home. He has been gone several days and his parents are anxious concerning his safety. He is described as of slight build, dark hair, and when he left home wore brown clothes and a gray overcoat. Mr. Atkinson thinks the boy may apply for sleeping quarters at great engine rooms or steam plants and has asked the police to take him in charge if met with.

PRIVATE PENSION ABUSES.

Evils of the System Summed Up by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The president today returned to the house with his report on the pension system. He said that the system was a "great evil" and that it was necessary to reform it. He said that the system was a "great evil" and that it was necessary to reform it.

WHEN HE CAME TO ST. PAUL IN 1850.

And Had Ever Been a Constant Churchman as Well as a Patriotic American.

Rev. Thomas L. Grace, titular archbishop of Siuma, and for twenty-five years bishop of St. Paul, died at St. Joseph's hospital yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. At his bedside

SAISFIED WITH THEM.

Detroit Banker Talks About Pending Banking Bills.

H. H. Kenkel and William Bettigen, president and cashier respectively of the First National Bank of Detroit, Minn., were both in St. Paul yesterday, having taken advantage of the holiday to get away from the worries of business.

MADE A SORRY SIGHT.

Italians Mixed Up in Saturday's Cutting, in Court.

Paquale Vito and Raphael Mucci, the two Italians accused of stabbing several of their countrymen in a row on the Upper flats early Sunday morning, were arraigned in the police court yesterday on the charge of assault with dangerous weapons. Luigi Dodino and Giuseppe Cichetto, the men injured in the affray, were also in court, charged with disorderly conduct. The four sons of Italy presented a sorry sight, swathed in bandages and limping with every step from the pain of their wounds, while a number of residents of the Italian colony were present as witnesses or sympathizers with the accused. Following the custom observed in other cases called yesterday, Judge Wolby continued the examination of the Italians until today.

DIED IN HIS CHAIR.

First Minnesota Veteran Passes Away Suddenly.

Oliver M. Knight, a member of Alker Post, G. A. R., died suddenly at his home, Stevens avenue and Seventeenth street, Minneapolis, last evening. He had been at his office in the Guaranty loan building during the afternoon, and left it, seemingly in the best of health. To all appearances there was nothing the matter with him when he entered the room at 10 o'clock, and a chair near the fireside, but after some time it was noticed that he was very quiet, and examination proved that he was deceased. Mr. Knight was 74 years old and leaves a wife. During the civil war he was a member of the First Minnesota regiment.

DEARTH STANDS PAT.

Refuses to Surrender the Northern Life Securities.

Insurance Commissioner Dearth, on the advice of Attorney General Childs, has denied the request of the Northern Life Insurance company, a Minneapolis assessment company, for the return of securities amounting to \$10,000 which was deposited with the late Insurance Commissioner Smith. The Northern has recently reinsured all its risks in the Omaha life of Minneapolis, and has secured an order from the court or evidence signed by all of the members of the association that they are satisfied to have them returned.

VALEI BISHOP GRACE

ARCHBISHOP OF SIUMA, VETERAN DIOCESAN PRELATE, PASSES TO HIS REWARD.

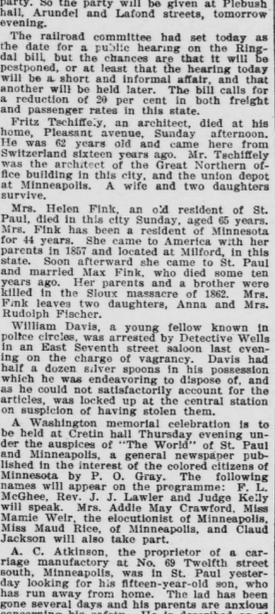
After Patient Suffering OF THE ILLS OF THE FLESH FOR MONTHS AND EVEN YEARS.

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father revoked the briefs for such appointment and conferred upon him the coadjutor bishopric of St. Paul. In 1879 Dakota was also elevated into a vicariate apostolic, with Bishop Marty in charge. Owing to old age and the weakness incident thereto, Bishop Grace resigned the see of St. Paul in April, 1884, and was appointed to the titular see of Siuma in November of the same year. Some five years ago, largely through the kind offices of Archbishop Ireland, the pope promoted the aged prelate to the dignity of archbishop.



MOST REV. THOS. L. GRACE.

when he died were Archbishop Ireland and other members of the clergy, who had been requested by the dying prelate. The archbishop's death was not unexpected, for several weeks there having been no doubt as to the termination of his illness. The wish of the venerable priest was that, as he should pass away from earth, that he might die on the anniversary of the death of Bishop Cretin, his predecessor, and of the Father of His Country. The venerable archbishop had his wish for it was forty years ago yesterday that Bishop Cretin died.

The scene in the death chamber was especially impressive. He was fully conscious up to the minute of his death and responded to the last rites and litany of the church, which were said by Archbishop Ireland in the presence of the clergy and sisters present. The arrangements for the funeral have not been fully completed, but it will take place from the Cathedral Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, when solemn requiem mass will be said. Admittance to the church will be by ticket. Tickets may be secured from the different parishes of the city and at the cathedral residence. It is expected that many of the high dignitaries of the church will attend, including all the bishops of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and delegations from the South where the archbishop spent the early days of his priesthood. The archbishop will be buried in the purple robes of his archiepiscopal office. An augmented choir will chant the Dies Irae, and the officials of St. Paul seminary and St. Thomas' college will participate. The interment will be at Calvary, where the body will be placed beside that of Bishop Cretin.

Rev. Thomas L. Grace was born in Charleston, S. C., Nov. 16, 1814. In his early youth he evinced a strong desire to enter the ministry, and in his fifteenth year commenced his preparatory studies at the seminary of Cincinnati, one of the oldest institutions of learning in the country. A year later he went to Kentucky and became a member of the Dominican order, entering the Monastery of St. Rose, where he remained until 1837. Desiring to avail himself of fuller opportunities for study than this country at the time afforded, he went to Rome and studied at the College of the Minerva for seven years. During his residence in Rome, he was ordained priest, Dec. 31, 1839, and when he returned to America in 1844, he entered immediately on the exercise of the duties of the ministry in Kentucky. From Kentucky, Father Grace was transferred to Tennessee and for over thirteen years, or until he was raised to the episcopate, he had charge of a parish in Memphis. During his pastorate there he built the church of St. Peter and Paul, one of the finest edifices in the city. He was later elected to the see of the diocese of St. Agnes' convent, a large orphan asylum, and other buildings. The death of Bishop Cretin, first bishop of St. Paul, Feb. 22, 1897, required that his successor should be a person of great executive ability, untiring zeal, and above all an earnest and devoted worker. The diocese at that time comprised all of Minnesota and Dakota, and the Missouri river. In 1859 the pope appointed Father Grace as Bishop Cretin's successor, the diocese in the meantime having been under the charge of Vicar General Ravoux. When the news of the appointment reached Memphis, there were heard on all sides expressions of regret that the city was to lose so good a priest. A committee was formed and the bishop-elect was presented with an address by his fellow citizens, irrespective of their religious views.

The ceremony of consecration occurred at St. Louis, Archbishop Kenrick being the consecrator, July 24, 1859. A deputation of three priests, of whom Father Ravoux was one, went from St. Paul to attend the ceremony, meet the new bishop and escort him to his see. The consecration took place Sunday, and the following Tuesday, July 26, Bishop Grace and his attendants left St. Louis on the steamer Northern Belle for St. Paul. The bishop arrived in St. Paul and was met

WITHIN.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Dispatch to the Daily Mail from Berlin says that Emperor William is confined to his room by reason of an abscess on his right knee. He will probably be unable to attend to his official duties.