

THE DAILY GLOBE

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TODAY'S WEATHER. WASHINGTON, May 5.—Forecast for Thursday: Fair, Minnesota—Fair; cooler in southwest portion; northerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, May 5, 6:48 a. m. Local time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian.

Table with columns: Place, Temp., Place, Tem. Listing various cities and their temperatures.

DAILY MEANS. Barometer, 30.4; thermometer, 63; relative humidity, 62; wind, southwest; weather, clear; maximum thermometer, 85; minimum thermometer, 52; daily range, 33; amount of rainfall in last 24 hours, 0.

Table with columns: Gauge, Danger, Weight, Reading, Line, Water, Change. Listing various gauges and their readings.

THE PRETENSE HAND. It was quite worth while to have a plan presented to the public for saving over \$123,000 on school expenses, if only to show how the pretense hand goes to work to take a fall out of something usually considered to require expert knowledge.

MINNESOTA'S PLUMS. The plums upon the national patronage tree which were destined for Minnesota had grown so ripe by waiting that they all fell down in a bunch yesterday when President McKinley gave the proper shake.

Since this is a Republican administration, and the places within its gift will go to Republicans, we are ready to congratulate Mr. McKinley frankly on his selections. Capt. Castle is an old citizen, was an efficient and popular postmaster of St. Paul, and no one will grudge him his salaried political retirement.

It appears, then, without considering the desirability or the contrary of these changes, that they will not work. The scheme is like one which should propose to a manufacturer to reduce cost of operation by cutting down his purchases of fuel until he had not enough coal to run his engines. It lacks the essential element of the practicable.

Again, in ascertaining the total necessary teaching force, the "average" daily attendance is divided by fifty, the number of pupils to be assigned to each teacher. That number is incompatible with good work, and is, as is shown elsewhere, not even reconcilable with the size of school rooms and the number of their sittings.

There are 274 pupils there, for whom accommodations and teachers would have to be provided in the central high school. It is assumed that to abolish the teachers' training school would dispose of salaries to the amount of nearly \$8,000.

There are some absentees every day, and sittings and teachers must be provided for average attendance, but for the total attendance. The actual enrollment of the schools since the first of the year has been about 21,000; and

this, and not 18,000, must be provided for. Were the fifty-pupils arrangement available, it would require 420 teachers instead of 362.

It is in salary reductions, however, that the plan comes out strong. It is proposed to cut the "average salary," which is put at \$670, by 15 per cent. Let us look a moment to see what this means. A salary of \$670 is not monumental wealth, even when reductions are considered, but there is no such salary. It is merely an "average." How would the worst paid teachers be affected? There are four who receive now \$350 a year. These would get now \$297.50, or less than \$30 a month for the ten months of the school year; a wage which the men engaged in scraping the streets would reject with scorn.

There are fifty-four who receive \$400, and these would get but \$340, or \$34 a month, barely over \$1 per day. There are forty-three who receive \$450, and these would fall to \$382.50, or \$32.25 per month. There are fifty-seven who receive \$500, and these would be brought down to \$425. Thus there are 158 persons serving the public in a capacity that requires not only exacting and exhausting work, but refinement of disposition and a long and costly preparation, all of whom would be put upon a starvation wage, such as the city council has refused to assign to the day laborers that are employed by the city for manual labor. This "average wage" of \$670 has some interesting features when you come to examine its component parts.

This is enough and more than enough to show the need of revising the pretense plan given to the public. We would not have taken the trouble to analyze a scheme so absurd on the face of it, were it not that it represents fairly the attitude of a small number of worthy citizens who are afflicted with the strange idea that they know all about education; that nobody needs any special information to revise a public school system and tear it to pieces; that boards of education and school officials who have given years to informing themselves and who also have the public interest at heart, are ignoramuses and taxeaters; and that any man is competent to sit down with a bit of paper and reorganize the public school system of St. Paul. It is such people who, as we have seen, are capable of doing more injury than actual revolutionists. We should hold this episode well worth while if it were to be the means of spreading abroad more widely the idea that a man may be a good citizen and an intelligent one, to say nothing of the underheads of the city hall, and still not know quite everything that can be known of a public school system and its needs.

At midday. If the council insists upon the lantern business, it ought at least to make such partially reasonable regulation as would require lanterns to be lighted by a given hour, varying that hour from month to month, according to the changes of the seasons. This would compel the carrying of lighted lanterns after such time as darkness sets in. It would give all the protection that anybody wants, without the annoyance and vexation that must attend the enforcement of the absurd sunset rule.

The other regulations, concerning the prohibited district, contain unnecessary and unreasonable provisions, against which the Globe has already entered its protest. We have always advocated and still desire the largest possible protection of foot travel against encroachments by the wheel. We know that this can be accomplished without unreasonable restrictions that will amount to a practical prohibition of the wheel within certain territory, where it cannot be obnoxious to any one except a few people who take more delight in preventing others from enjoyment than they do in having a good time themselves. We are not aware of any reason that requires bicycle riders to be subjected to unusual punishments, or why they should be regarded as a kind of outlaw in the community, to be tolerated only under conditions offensive to them and of no benefit to the rest of the public. Once, more, in the interest of thousands of our people, we ask the assembly to see that the new ordinance shall contain the elements of reasonableness that are utterly wanting in it as passed by the aldermen.

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL. The tariff bill, as reported by the senate committee, shows the impress of that body's handiwork and its accustomed and unmistakable leanings toward monopoly. Those who have been counting on the assistance of the senate to make the Dingley bill a "moderate" one, can now sit down and ponder upon their own credulity. One great feature of the bill is the injection into it of certain distinctive revenue features. The senate has at least common sense enough to understand that the Dingley bill was not a revenue measure, and that if it were enacted as it came from the house it could hardly do other than to continue and increase the treasury deficit. Running mad after their idol of protection, and claiming that their measure was intended to increase income, the advocates of prohibitory duties concocted a bill which, unless all experience is at fault, must reduce revenue to the lowest point.

The senate, while not less tender toward the trusts, does understand that money must be provided from some source to meet the extravagant appropriations that are the order of the day. It has, therefore, levied an additional tax on beer and placed a duty of 10 cents a pound on tea. It is amusing to find the stalwart protectionists thus adopting the essential features of a system which they have hitherto been pleased to call "free trade." These taxes are purely for revenue purposes. They are taxes against which protectionists have proclaimed most loudly. They are not protective in their nature, and we have been told that the revenue of the government should be derived from such sources as would build up American industry. How home manufactures are to be encouraged by taxes on beer and tea we have yet to learn. The fact is that there has come into the senatorial mind a glimmering of the truth that all tariff bills hereafter must be framed with a view to raising money; that high protection and adequate revenue are incompatible, and that the "free traders' idea is not a theory, but a hard fact, which they are compelled to recognize.

through internal dissensions; and where such abominations as the lumber schedule pass unquestioned, and the coal and sugar syndicates are taken into the fold, concessions will not be wanting to prevent this elaborate scheme of oppression from falling to the ground. The senate is in a position to insist upon its will, and will doubtless coerce the house in this, as it has in previous tariff legislation. We ask no better platform on which to go before the country at the next election than the single issue of this tariff bill—child of rapacity and legislative promoter and protector of trusts.

Senator Nelson sent to the finance committee an amendment that provided for free listing of articles in the dutiable list whose like was made the subject of any domestic trust or combination without the amendment. Senator Nelson asks Senator Aldrich what became of it and is told that it was rejected because "it is not feasible." Why not? Perhaps because of a chain of circumstances. Senator Aldrich, who is one of two members of the street railway companies of Hartford, Mr. Searle financed the scheme. Mr. Searle is the secretary or treasurer of the sugar trust. The Nelson amendment would put sugar on the free list and knock away the trust's protection. Therefore the amendment is not "feasible." Senator Nelson referred to the new Canadian tariff act, that embodies precisely his proposed amendment, and asked why it was feasible in Canada and not here. Senator Aldrich's explanation is, unfortunately, omitted.

The attention of the St. Paul and Hastings and of the Dakota State Tribune and the Standard-Bearer, respectively, called to the fact that the fourth hospital site has been rented for a very fair price, and that the trustees propose to subast upon its products.—Anoka Herald.

We note the fact with unfeigned pleasure and have no doubt that the site will be put to a much better use in raising potatoes and corn than as a seedbed for big appropriations, and the addition of another detachment to the present powerful log-rolling force of state institutions, with their hungry many growing ever hungrier. We hope we have seen the last great hospital for the insane built and that another legislature will have the good sense to adopt the Wisconsin plan of county support for incurables, reserving the hospitals for what should be their only use, the treatment of patients whom it is possible to cure.

The National Republican, the original national paper in Minnesota corrupt politicians have never been able to buy.—National Republican.

If the venerable editor of that paper will step over to Lawyer Bassett's office he will tell him that his statement involves a negative pregnant, and implies that politicians not considered corrupt by the editor may "have been able to buy this paper." Make your allegations more specific.

AT THE THEATERS. MRS. PENDLETON'S FOUR IN HAND. Fashionable society assembled all its members at the Metropolitan opera house last night to witness an admirable entertainment for the benefit of St. Luke's hospital. Rarely has the handsome company presented as bright and gay an appearance. The boxes were all occupied save two of the top tier and no vacant chairs were visible in the auditorium. It was indeed a brilliant spectacle, and the entertainment is commended by the ladies who were abundant and varied, forming a kaleidoscope of rich and radiant colors, well becoming their wares.

The entertainment proved to one that the entertainers may justly be proud of. True, it was furnished exclusively by amateur talent, but it was attended by none of the delays and disappointments and mishaps often associated with amateur efforts. It began promptly at the appointed hour and the curtain fell for the last time before a quarter of 11. It might be mentioned too that the audience was prompt in arriving, saving the annoyance of late comers.

It was played with such a production of heretofore unknown, and it was Miss Davenport's intention to show to the people of her own country that there was no truth in the statement that foreign attractions are more important and elaborate than our own. Miss Davenport's great production, anything but extravagant praise is extremely hard to find. It is certain that such a production is heretofore unknown, and it was Miss Davenport's intention to show to the people of her own country that there was no truth in the statement that foreign attractions are more important and elaborate than our own.

Chi Psi Convention. NEW YORK, May 5.—The fifty-sixth annual convention of the Chi Psi fraternity was in session today, and will end with a banquet tomorrow night here in the city of New York. The convention is being held at the Hamilton Stevens institute, Wofford college, Middleboro college, University of California, University of the Pacific, University of Wisconsin, Stanford university, Wesleyan university, University of Georgia, Lehigh university, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, Rutgers college, Union college and Williams college. Several new chapters were organized and new chapters were considered and rejected. No other business was made public.

Water Phelps' Grandson. NEW YORK, May 5.—A private cable dispatch from Bonn, Germany, today, brings word of the birth of a grandson to the late Water Phelps. His wife is Mrs. Franz Johannes von Rottenburg, who is well known as a member of the father's family. Frau von Rottenburg is the daughter of the late William Water Phelps. She first met her husband while he was in the United States minister at Berlin.

Who is Going to be Kissed Within Ten Minutes? was presented by Misses Emma T. Berkeley and Tarbox, Mrs. C. M. Griggs, and Messrs. W. P. Trowbridge and Bankson Taylor. The next tableau was that illustrating the romance of the young gentleman who finds that he has taken into dinner the girl who, the day before, refused him. The characters were represented by Mrs. C. E. Furness, Mrs. T. L. Wann, Miss Driscoll, and Messrs. J. McCafferty, Ogden Hammond and H. B. Wendell.

The puzzle picture, "Find the Two Lovers," represented by Misses Tarbox, Taylor and Lamborn, and Messrs. J. P. Elmer, P. W. Parker and T. L. Wann, was excellent, as was the final picture, "The Bachelor's Supper," by A. B. Driscoll and Messrs. Kaiman, Holbert, De Coester, Bass, Saunders, Timberlake and Julia Lawler.

The entertainment realized \$1,500 for the hospital. Socially the event was elaborate. The audience was a representative one and the handsome evening costume, with hair prettily dressed, nearly every hat and bonnet in the house being removed in accordance with the popular custom. The boxes presented a particularly attractive appearance with their merry parties and the presentation of the pictures the young women who had taken part came into the front of the house, adding brightness to the charming scene. There were several present from Minnesota.

General Superintendent Russell Harding, of the Great Northern, has received from every agent along the main line and branches of the road in the Dakotas and Minnesota a statement of the exact crop prospects and conditions at the present time. The report includes some eight or nine divisions and over 250 stations. In nearly every case the agents report an unusually promising outlook. Seeding will be completed the end of the week. The acreage will show an increase of 70 to 80 per cent over last year in many counties. Only a few points report decreased acreage on account of water. In many counties flax, barley, oats and potatoes are sacrificed to wheat, so promising is the outlook. A gist of the division reports, with a few sample station reports, follow:

WILLMAR DIVISION. Wazata.—About all the seeding done here is completed in excellent condition and prospects fine. From Wazata the report is: Small grain all sown. Ground in excellent condition. Seeding of corn and potatoes will commence in ten days. Dassel reports small grain nearly all sown. Weather is favorable and good crop seeding nearly completed at Atwater. Weather and ground very satisfactory. At Kandiyohi all small grain is sown and weather is favorable to fine crop. Hutchinson correspondent says the seeding is all done and the ground is in fine condition. Weather past week has been very favorable for wheat.

BRECKENRIDGE DIVISION. At Willmar seeding is about completed. Ground very good. Acreage to be sown about the same as last year. Wheat increased with reduction of barley, oats, corn and flax. Murdock reports 85 per cent seeding done, 65 per cent last year's acreage to be sown. Eighty per cent seeding done at Benson. There will be some low places covered with water, but some new ground will be sown. Acreage about same as last year. About 50 per cent seeding done at Morris. Ground in excellent condition. Acreage about the same as last year. Breckenridge reports 60 per cent seeding done. Ground good. Acreage same as last year.

WILLMAR AND SIOUX FALLS. On this division from 90 to 90 per cent of the seeding is already done. Without exception the stations along these lines report a ground to be in excellent condition, and the prospects fine. The acreage will be about equal to that of last year. The same prospects and conditions were reported on the Watertown branch. The Brown Valley branch reported that 35 per cent of its seeding done. The weather is good, and 2,000 more acres than last year will be planted. On the Aberdeen branch an average of 65 per cent of the land has been sown, and the average acreage will be sown.

The Fergus Falls division reports that seeding is about all in, but that at some points the ground will have to be resown in places on account of high winds, which scattered the seed. All the seeding on this division will be completed by the end of the present week. At Alexandria it was reported that the grain is coming up already. There is sufficient moisture in the earth to grow a high yield of grain. Richmond reported grain coming up well, but fifteen days behind last year. On the Northern division the same conditions were reported. At Minnerville will plant 28,000 acres, an increase of 15 per cent. Ada will plant 70,000 acres, an increase of 25 per cent. Felton plants 3,000 acres, an increase of 100 per cent. Stephen 10,000, an increase of 4,000; Kennedy 18,000, Northcoke 12,000, Kelso 10,000, McIntosh 20,000. About forty other stations on this division report an increase in general average, an increase of 10 to 35 per cent. The seeding is far advanced and prospects are unusually good.

SEEDING WELL ALONG. RED RIVER VALLEY IS ASSURED GOOD CROPS. Special to the Globe. HALLOCK, Minn., May 5.—Hon W. F. Kelso and James Engles, two of the most extensive farmers in Oregon, were in the city this morning and report seeding in Kittson about completed. Mr. Kelso says that a few days ago was a vast lake covered over with five and six feet of water is today a thriving farming district. Mr. Kelso says he has 1,800 acres in crop besides a large acreage out on shares.

Report of the South Dakota Bureau on Crop Conditions. Special to the Globe. HURON, S. D., May 5.—Twenty-five counties sending reports of crop conditions in this state to the government weather bureau here, give the following summary: The temperature during the week averaged about the normal. The nights were generally cool, but the days were very warm. There were several quite warm days.

WITH LAVISH HAND. NATURE IS CHEERING THE HEARTS OF FARMERS ALONG GREAT NORTHERN. REPORTS FROM TWO STATES. ACREAGE WILL SHOW IN MINNESOTA AND NORTH DAKOTA A LARGE INCREASE. PACIFIC COAST'S ROSEATE REPORT.

Unless Unforeseen Happens Oregon Will Turn Out a Record-Breaking Fruit Crop. General Superintendent Russell Harding, of the Great Northern, has received from every agent along the main line and branches of the road in the Dakotas and Minnesota a statement of the exact crop prospects and conditions at the present time. The report includes some eight or nine divisions and over 250 stations. In nearly every case the agents report an unusually promising outlook. Seeding will be completed the end of the week. The acreage will show an increase of 70 to 80 per cent over last year in many counties. Only a few points report decreased acreage on account of water. In many counties flax, barley, oats and potatoes are sacrificed to wheat, so promising is the outlook. A gist of the division reports, with a few sample station reports, follow:

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Special to the Globe. WINONA, Minn., May 5.—Winona is to enjoy a clean vaudeville performance and drink a glass of beer may be accommodated. It is to be held at the Hotel Winona, and will be ready in about three weeks.

Special to the Globe. HASTINGS, Minn., May 5.—The acreage of wheat sown in this county is considerably above the average. Quite a number of farmers have gone to it for the time in use or fifteen years.

Special to the Globe. RED WOOD FALLS, Minn., May 5.—The trial of O. W. Turrell, ex-cashier of the insolvent bank of this city, on an indictment for receiving money after he knew the bank was insolvent, resulted in acquittal this afternoon. It is to be held at the Hotel Winona, and will be ready in about three weeks.

Special to the Globe. CALLEDONIA, Minn., May 5.—John Elliott, a farmer living three miles east, while plowing his farm this morning, found a boy babe dressed in swaddling clothes and wrapped up in a dress. He reported to proper authorities who will investigate.

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