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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Forecast for Friday: Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota—Generally fair; colder; northerly winds.

Wisconsin—Snow; decidedly colder; northerly winds.

Iowa—Rain or snow in the morning; probably fair in the afternoon; decidedly colder, with a cold wave; northerly winds.

Montana — Occasional snows; northerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Nov. 25, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	28	Qu'Appelle	—8
Duluth	22	Prince Albert	—8
Huron	14	Winnipeg	2
Bismarck	12		
Williston	2	Buffalo	48-48
Havre	8	Cheyenne	24-24
Helena	12	Chicago	44-44
Edmonton	—8	Cincinnati	56-56
Battleford	—10	Montreal	35-34
Calgary	2	New Orleans	68-78
Medicine Hat	2	New York	43-44
Swift Current	—6	Pittsburg	58-58

—Below zero.

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.94; mean temperature, 28; relative humidity, 86; wind at 8 p. m., north; weather, cloudy; maximum temperature, 29; minimum temperature, 27; daily range, 2; amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours, .09.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	2.5	—0.1
La Crosse	10	2.5	....

—Fall.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

THOU ART THE MAN.

The more discerning among the Republican leaders, who are beginning to realize that they are soon to face their fate, are not satisfied with the policy of sticking their heads in the sand and declaring that there is no enemy in sight, but are preparing to meet the difficult and dangerous situation which they have prepared for themselves and their party. It is the irony of fate that the note of distress should be sounded by a newspaper which is recognized as the personal organ of Congressman Dingley; the man who helped to shape the policy of the extra session, and gave his name to the act which was to restore prosperity and put an end to distrust. Here is its cry of distress; the first recognition from high sources on the Republican side of the truth that Democrats have been dinning into deaf or unwilling ears for nearly a year past:

When a state like Kentucky turns its back on Carlisle to folow Bryan, and a state like Nebraska, which sees before its eyes in every market the refutation of the Bryan theory that silver and wheat are linked together by the Almighty, still persists in bowing down to the silver idol, it is useless for sound money men to lose sight of the certainty that the 16 to 1 silver fallacy is only scotched—not buried. Business men may as well be prepared to meet this issue next year, when we hope it will be settled.

So this is to be the upshot of it all; of the great fight of 1896, the heroic sacrifies then made, the patriotic attempt of this people to place their finances on a sound basis. After a campaign of unexampled interest and intensity, after a settlement of the issue which was supposed to be and ought to have been as final as any that Mr. Dingley hopes for in the future, after the people of this country had declared their will, issued their instructions, and entrusted to the Republican party the duty of performance only, we hear that the work must be done all over again. The dead issue does not stay dead. The costly fight must be made anew. And to Congressman Dingley and every associate of his in preparing and passing the bill which claims him as its father, to every Republican who supported or defended it and the policy which it expresses, we may properly address the scathing rebuke of the prophet, and say, "Thou art the man."

For the situation as it exists, with whatever of menace it carries, that policy and those leaders are directly and alone to blame. The issue is their choice. The problem is their making. The danger that hangs above both parties and above the country is their deliberate creation. The curse of the unfaithful is upon them; and, having passed their night in reveling with the trusts and dividing unlawful gains with the oppressors of the poor, they must now bring eyes bloodshot and wavering with apprehension to bear upon the retribution that comes with tomorrow's sun. The mills of the gods are grinding; and what the Republican party sowed in the extra session it is about to reap in the accounting with the people before whom it now cowers with the conscious terror of those unfaithful to their trust.

Whose fault is it that the silver question is "scotched, not killed?" Who are to blame because that issue is not forever removed from national politics, as the voters of this country expected and believed that it would be? Who but the Republican managers, who have buncoed those voters as they never were before, and used the power committed to them for the discharge of a sacred trust to dower their favorites and themselves with unearned and unjust profits. Well may they call on the hills to cover them in the time of accounting that is moving toward them with swift and relentless step. All men know that there was but one issue in the last campaign, and that the financial one. Whatever other considerations entered into it were subsidiary and secondary. It was, indeed, we have no doubt, supposed by Republicans that the tariff would be subjected to some changes; in the line of that "moderate" revision that the gold-brick men loved to talk about. But that commanded no thought in comparison with the overwhelming, all-absorbing demand that the financial question be settled so speedily and so carefully that it would never rise again to throw business into confusion and plunge political parties into demoralization and dismay.

Full power to realize this desire was committed to the Republican party. It could, last March, have forced through congress any measure of financial reform that it chose. When the new administration came into office, with all the tremendous power that it held at command, it was master of the field. Mr. McKinley had to do what Mr. Cleveland did four years before, when he compelled the repeal of the Sherman act, to assure currency reform. If the committees of the two houses had been engaged during the winter on the framing of a currency bill, and if that had been urged forward by the same means employed to pass the Dingley bill, it would now be law, and we should hear no more of the silver question. The task set Mr. McKinley did not approach in difficulty that which Mr. Cleveland performed. The opposition in his own party in the senate would not have been as great. And when we observe the ease with which Mr. Hanna was able to secure, from hostile senators, a majority for the new tariff bill, we know that he could have passed a monetary reform bill with equal ease. The Republican party made its choice. It elected to pass the most monstrous tariff bill ever conceived, and to throw currency reform to one side. When it agreed upon that course, it demanded that the financial issue be fought over again; but this time with the handicap of that indignant resentment which naturally fills the hearts of those who find that they have been deceived and duped.

We have another and as positive a proof that this is the work of Republican hands and brains. In the recent contest in New York city it was proposed that the municipal election should be fought upon purely local issues. It was agreed by the best thought and character in the Republican party that this was wise. It was doubly so. It was wise as a matter of patriotism to sink everything else in the effort to secure good local government. It was wise in the larger view, as refusing to raise again the issues of 1896 and give to the cause then defeated the dangerous inspiration of a possible victory. It was Senator Platt who decided that this should not be. It was he who ordered the Republican machine to trot out its candidate and to hang out a placard that the issue before the voters was not a clean and honest government for Greater New York, but "Bryanism and free silver." For him good government was sacrificed. At his command that issue whose resurrection Mr. Dingley affects to deplore was made the central figure in the contest. Mr. McKinley sent his secretary of the interior to bestow the benediction of the administration upon the plan. The question which Tammany, as well as the Citizens' union, had sought to stifle was forced to the front. And Platt lost, the administration lost, the Republican party lost, and the cause of mistaken and disastrous financial measures received a reprieve. Again the work of last November was undone, and it was by Republican hands.

The words of evil omen which Mr. Dingley has inspired are all too truly spoken. Men drunk with a little brief authority and sated with the gratification of their desires and designs upon the industry of the country, men whose greedy hands are full of the plunder of the Dingley bill, are at last awake to the menace of that retribution which is never far from the unjust and the unfaithful. They have had their day, they have thrown away their opportunity. Now inexorable fate demands that they go to meet their punishment. Well may they tremble before the oncoming vengeance. Yet, after all, the consequences that it carries for them and for their party are but small compensation for the evil which they have wrought. Whatever trouble there may be in store, through whatever depths of loss and of humiliation this country may have to pass in the evil time when men seek the fall of their betrayers, no matter at what cost, we can point to every Republican who failed to denounce the work of his party in the last eight months, leadiing certainly and necessarily to the conditions that Mr. Dingley and others now see with terror, and repeat the old crushing words of condemnation, "Thou art the man."

THE CURE FOR DEFICITS.

We assure our amiable contemporary, the Minneapolis Tribune, that we did not "attempt to make a point against the Dingley tariff and in favor of the Gorman tariff" in noting the continuing deficiency under the former and instituting a comparison between it and its predecessor as a deficit producer. The conjunction is unwarranted. We ask no favors for the Gorman tariff; never asked any, and have kicked it quite as vigorously as have ever any of our friends on the other side of the gangway, and with infinitely better reason. Even the Wilson bill had so much protection in it that Andrew Carnegie advised his Republican associates to accept it, and Gorman et al. dosed it still harder with the nauseating policy. There was everything in it to commend it to the liking of Republicans and nothing to relieve it in the minds of Democrats from being a gross and shameless surrender to the enemy.

What we did say was that, bad as was the Gorman act from any Democratic point of view, it did take it two years, panic years at that, with no "wave of prosperity" sweeping over the country—in Republican newspapers—to help it, two years to pile up as big a deficit as the Dingley act has accumulated in fifteen weeks. This is one of those obstinate facts that no amount of sophistry will move out of the way. It is true, as the Tribune argues, that tariff agitations and prospective changes affect imports; that reduction causes a withholding of imports whose taxes may be reduced, and that an increase hurries in anticipatory supplies to get the subsequent advantage of the rise in rates. But it is true that all this occurred prior to the enactment of each of these measures, and the point is missed by our contemporary that each movement affects income about equally. The great revenue producer is sugar, and the certainty that the Gorman act would restore the tax on raw sugar immensely stimulated imports that, under the McKinley act, came in free of tax, thus forestalling the market and causing a loss of revenue. The same cause operated to diminish revenue under the Dingley act. If a computation could be made, it would probably be found that the subsequent loss of revenue was about the same under each act.

The whole difficulty lies less with income than with outgo. The revenues are and for years have been ample to meet expenditures, were they made on the scale prior to 1890. The deficits under the Gorman act were a diminishing quantity, because expenditures were reduced. They increased so fast under the extravagance of the congress that enacted the McKinley tariff that a surplus of over $100,000,000 in 1890 was turned into a deficit of nearly $70,000,000 by the time that revenue producer was repealed. Had the policy of restricting spending been continued, even the Gorman act would have righted income and outgo to an even keel. But the restoration brought no wisdom. The first session was so lavish that Chairman Cannon was obliged to admit that the appropriations were far beyond the legitimate needs of the government. And the new president illustrated his desire for economy, expressed in his inaugural, by approving the sundry civil bill, which Cleveland vetoed because of its outrageous extravagance.

A THEORY OF PENSIONS.

Mr. W. H. Harries presents, in a communication published elsewhere, some arguments directed against the position assumed by the Globe that "no man has any moral right to be a pensioner who is capable of self-support." His letter involves, to our mind, a curious theory of pensions, exhibiting a confusion that is common among the advocates of a general and broadcast system of pensioning. When these people touch one aspect of the case they assume that the pension is a pure gratuity, assigned by a grateful people out of the largeness of its bounty, and without reference to services rendered or to personal necessities. The nation, they say, can never do enough for its defenders. Though it granted to them all wealth beyond the most extravagant expectation, it could never pay the full measure of its debt.

There is no measure of patriotism. The services of those who preserved the Union are not to be fitted to the dollar mark. When we argue along that line we meet, finally, the general proposition that, without the defenders of the Union, there would have been no government today; and that, therefore, the only logical requital of their services is to deed over to them the entire wealth of the nation to be divided amongst them. On the other hand, the theory that the pensions should have some relation to the condition of the person pensioned, to his physical needs, to injuries received in the service and to his present ability to support himself, which furnishes the only measure and limitation of pensions at all, is earnestly combatted as "pauperizing" the pensioner, or, as our correspondent calls it, "class legislation." One side or the other of this view of the pension theory is brought to the front, according to the exigencies of the occasion.

A single sentence from the communication of Mr. Harries will show how impossible it is to deduce any argument or to lay down any general proposition whatever on the basis of his theory. He says: "The pensions are granted not only to aid the recipient in his support, but for the pain and suffering in the past by reason of his disability." Who is to estimate either the amount or the money value of "pain and suffering in the past?" Was there ever a more vague and utterly airy criterion by which to gauge recurring and growing demands upon the public treasury? The difficulty is that the pension laws of this country have been abused, as every one knows, by designing politicians for political purposes, until the rolls have been burdened with unworthy favorites, and the charge upon the industry of the country rivals that of the great standing armies of the world.

To our mind, a pension, being a pure gratuity, not compelled by any form of obligation to the recipient, should be conditioned, not upon his merit, but upon his needs. If we attempt to reward merit, we attack the impossible. All the wealth of the world is not an exchangeable commodity for patriotism, and patriotism can be paid for only by the undying love and gratitude of those in whose behalf it has been exhibited. For a country even to offer to put a money value upon nobility of soul is an insult and a crime. We see no difference in the status of a man who, having served his country, receives graciously the proffer of an annual income and adds to his already ample resources, and the street beggar who doffs his hat and gives a "God bless you" for a copper. Let this line be kept clearly in view. Devotion to country is not to be expressed in terms of money. The defenders of the Union can never be fully paid in that sense, and to attempt to pay them is, or ought to be, as offensive to them as it is unjust to others.

The enlistment of soldiers in the war for the Union was not a mercenary arrangement, by which the veterans were to have the country as their spoil if they saved it, and all the attempts to place it upon that basis are an offense against honor and devotion. We can no more pay for "pain and suffering" than for life, and to try to do either is worse than folly—it is the reduction to the commercial level of all the finest feelings of the human heart. We will have left, then, the common sense view of pensions, which requires that no man who helped to defend the Union should be left in destitution. This is not a right which he claims, nor is it a part of the obligation of any contract, but it is a duty that we owe, as a people, no more to the soldier than to ourselves. Because we are a grateful and an honorable people we offer this largess; because the men who fought for liberty are our friends and of our family, and not servants, they can accept without shame the liberality that we offer.

This applies only to the necessitous. It passes our comprehension utterly to understand how a man, who would be forever insulted if a friend should offer him a $5 bill, will grab the same sum eagerly if offered by all the people, which is the government. It is right that the old soldiers should spend their remaining days in comfort and without either want for the present or anxiety for the future. When we pass that point we discard all limitations. If a man who is earning a comfortable living has any moral right to accept a pension, then we must go back to the theory of measuring devotion in money, and making out a schedule of prices opposite which shall be set in dollars and cents the value of patriotism and love and pain and suffering, and all those other forms of nerve vibration and brain action, which are as intangible as the air about us.

It is a false and wicked standard that has been set up by our indiscriminate granting of pensions, that a man is entitled to everything that he can get out of the common treasury. It degrades the man himself more than all else. Far worse than the burden of our pension standards is the principle of action which they have established, that no reproach lies against a man who can secure a check from the United States treasury, no matter on what ground and no matter what his own circumstances. If the veterans of the late war were to establish and maintain a standard of honor which should excommunicate from their association every man who dared to measure his services in money, and which should make it a point of honor to refuse any bounty awarded by the law, if the receiver were already maintaining himself or blessed with an income adequate to his support, then, indeed, would they have established a new roll of honor. We know of no principle relating to pensions that is more invulnerable than our statement that "no man has any moral right to be a pensioner who is capable of self-support."

Last Wednesday every one of our town citizens had their eyes turned heavenward watching the stormy looking clouds approach and then break away. Winter, winter, winter, was their song.—Litchfield Review.

We don't believe it. You can't convince us that Silas Wright Leavitt, or Dan Flynn, or John Rodenge, or Milt Forder, or Dave Gorman, or McLane, or McLaughlin, or any of a hundred other sensible fellows in Litchfield stood gawping up at the clouds and singing "winter, winter, winter." They aren't such blessed idiots.

The failure of the Wolcott mission in favor of bimetallism may or may not have its effect upon congress or the president.—Syracuse Courier.

This sage observation finds its parallel in the test of the quality of indigo given by the old lady. "Put it in water," she advised, "and if it is good it will either sink or swim, and I'm blessed if I haven't forgotten which."

One week from today the Thanksgiving tables will be laden with turkey fattened upon McKinley prosperity. Will yours be any better than it was a year ago?—Manchester Union.

No, but just as good. It will be fattened on good Minnesota cornmeal, as usual. We do not fatten our turkeys out here on wind, sir.

What did the Pioneer Press mean by labeling that grisly picture of a human skull and a few other remnants "drawn from life?" They looked somewhat considerably as if drawn from death.—Cloquet Pine Knot.

It was merely trying to illustrate Kipling's line, "A rag and a bone and a hank of hair," and give it a local application.

RIGHT TO PENSION.

Mr. Harries Says Any Veteran Who Has Suffered Has It.

To the Editor of the Globe.

In your article on editorial page in this morning's paper, headed "Revision by Its Friends," you say "no man should have the disloyalty or the opportunity to receive a pension who is capable of self support," emphasizing your prior statement that "no man has any moral right to be a pensioner who is capable of self-support." You made, substantially, the same assertion in a prior article some time ago, and I thought then some one would take exception to it, but it passed without notice, so far as I am aware. I do not believe you are correct in this statement, and will briefly give my reasons for the same.

Pensions are granted, not only to aid the recipient in his support, but for pain and suffering in the past by reason of the disability. Is the injury less severe or the suffering any less because a man who has lost his leg or arm in battle can support himself comfortably with his brain? Gen. Black, whom you mention, can and does make enough out of his practice as a lawyer to support himself, but he is pensioned by a special act of congress, and could only be reached by the repeal of that act, and so it would be just as well not to take his case as an illustration. But Judge Long's case, which you cite, may properly be used in this connection. He receives a large salary as a judge of the supreme court of the state of Michigan. He, also, while in the line of duty in battle, lost an arm and was wounded in the hip, and the latter wound occasionally breaks out and causes much suffering. Because he receives a good salary or by his provident management has laid by a good sum which brings him a good income, it is no reason, in my judgment, why he should not receive a pension such as the law entitles him to. Judge Lochren did right, I think, in rating his pension at the amount he did, because Judge Long did not require the constant help of an attendant, but he did periodically and frequently need his help, and for that he was entitled to receive a pension in accordance with that fact.

The pain and suffering he sustains is just as great as if he did not have a cent in the world, nor does the fact of his getting a good salary as a judge of the supreme court lessen it any.

You sometimes protest against class legislation (and I think justly), but to give a pension only to those who are poor and needy, it seems to me, would be class legislation. I think if you will direct your efforts toward other abuses connected with our pension system you will make more headway. In my judgment, a man is entitled to a pension who has been disabled in the service while in the line of duty, without regard to his wealth or salary, according to the extent of his injury, and I believe the American people will never consent to anything less.

You consider it a disloyal act for one to receive a pension who can support himself. If that is true, then a lot of men who "breasted the storm of battle" and were disabled in defense of their country's flag and in obedience to her demand, have become disloyal without intending anything of the kind.

Respectfully yours, —W. H. Harries.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 23, 1897.

FEAST OF WOODMEN

MINNEHAHA CAMP HOLDS ITS ANNUAL THANKSGIVING BANQUET AND BALL.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL PACKED.

FOLLOWING THE SPREAD WAS A PROGRAMME OF ENTERTAINING SPEECHES.

THE ORDER THE MAIN THOUGHT.

Mayor Doran Says Some Pleasant Things About the City of St. Paul—Other Speeches.

The annual Thanksgiving banquet given by Minnehaha Camp No. 674, Modern Woodmen of America, at Odd Fellows' hall, Sixth and Wabasha streets, lastevening, was a most enjoyable social observance of the distinctively American holiday. The members of the Royal Neighbors, the woman's auxiliary to the Woodmen, were the guests of the occasion, together with friends of the members of Minnehaha camp. A. W. Lilley was toastmaster. The guests were seated at a bountiful board in the large lodge room, and while discussing a delightful menu were regaled with toasts and speeches by Mayor Doran, G. F. Gifford, C. J. Berryhill, Harry Franklin, Dr. McCullom, of Minneapolis, and G. C. Collins. Following the banquet, a pleasing musical programme was presented in the ball room. A number of entertaining numbers were rendered, among which was a vocal duet with a whistling chorus by Josie and Gracie Mounts, wee tots of remarkable self-possession and accomplishment. Their singing was a particularly pleasing feature of the programme, and won the hearty encore, to which the little ones responded with charming grace. A ball was the concluding feature of the occasion, and the dancers tripped the light fantastic to the strains of a mandolin orchestra well into the small hours of the morning.

Mayor Doran spoke feelingly, and at considerable length, on the toast "The City." He said, among the things that St. Paul had to be thankful for was the fact that it was one of two large American cities which had not increased their debt in the past half-dozen years. He said that while the improvements of the city had not been large, they had been steady and sufficient for the needs of the time. Referring to the sanitary condition of the city, he said St. Paul was one of the healthiest municipalities on the Western continent, and had the best water supply of any city in the United States except Buffalo. He said he had great faith in St. Paul, and that we were about emerging into the sunlight of lasting prosperity.

"Home" was the toast of Harry Franklin. He handled it in a humorous and highly entertaining manner, starting with a hint to the ladies that his wife was visiting in the old country, and that this was an excellent chance for some bright young woman to find a home. His suggestion for the handling of the drinking man was unique. He suggested that the wife get a kodak, and every time her liege lord came home "half-seas over" that she take a picture of him, and, getting a collection of these, have them framed for his edification.

Assigned the toast, "The Camp," Charles J. Berryhill spoke eloquently upon the sovereignty of every American citizen, and was followed by a humorous talk by Judge Twohy on "Ten Dollars or Ten Days." The judge was quite inclined to impose a fine of ten dollars on the man who assigned him the toast, but feared he hadn't the jurisdiction.

"The Press" was responded to by G. F. Gifford, of the Globe. After speaking briefly of Modern Woodmen, Mr. Gifford said:

The newspaper of today, wherever it is worthy of its name, makes its cause the people's cause, and battles sturdily for the elevation of the head the heart and the home. Be it said with shame, there are black sheep in the brotherhood—newspapers which sell their souls for shining sheckels; newspapers which seek sensationalism at the sacrifice of truth; newspapers which publish the hideous, the gruesome, the scandalous, without purposing to point a moral; newspapers which hesitate not to fill their columns with stories of the sins of mankind merely to turn the tide of gold toward their treasuries. These "yellow" journals of the day—unfit for a place in the family, the shop, the office or the library—ephemeral, unstable, untrustworthy and highly hurtful to society. They are unworthy of the civilization of the century, and should be spurned by those who make it possible for them to continue a menace to the morals of great communities of men and women. Thank heaven the number of these journals is comparatively small. The tendency of the great editor of the day is to aid in the upbuilding of the society in which he moves and to curb or correct evil tendencies. He seeks to eliminate from his paper that which will offend and misguide, and to elaborate that which will instruct and inspire while it interests and entertains. The newspapers of America are, too, tearing ot shreds the thongs which tether them to political parties. In every succeeding great campaign a constantly increasing number of newspapers thunder forth the sentiments they entertain regardless of party precepts or platforms. They hoist the flag of independence and fight from sun to sun for principle against pelf, for right against wrong. I see in this brightest prospects for the newspaper of tomorrow. Already recognized as one of the most powerful engines in modern social, commercial and political life, I believe the press of the twentieth century will be more forceful in the advancement of the human race than any other single agency.

Dr. McCollum, of Minneapolis, was given the topic "Woodcraft," and he handled it in such a manner as to excite the mirth of the audience. He "joshed" the camp by telling it that it had taken its name, Minnehaha, from one of the beauty spots of Minneapolis. Out of the somewhat peculiar subject, "How I Like Fulton," Ben Smith, of Mankato, made a pleasant talk on the contest between Fulton and Rock Island and for the headquarters of the Order of Modern Woodmen. Mr. Smith spoke enthusiastically of the growth of the order, and congratulated Minnehaha camp on the fact that it was the largest camp in Minnesota, and perhaps, the largest in the United States.

Mrs. G. C. Collins spoke on the "Royal Neighbors," called attention to their thrift and the advisability of becoming members of the order, after which Darius F. Reese wound up the regular toast list with a whirlwind talk on "What Are We Here For?" He discussed the toasts of all the ladies and gentlemen who had preceded him in a decidedly mirth-provoking manner, congratulated Minnehaha camp on its tremendous growth, and sat down amid such an outburst of applause that he had to respond to an encore.

CHARLEY SCHADE DEAD.

Quick Consumption Carries Off a Popular Young Man.

Charles H. Schade, aged twenty years, died at the residence of his father, Frederick H. Schade, 1602 West Seventh street, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

The cause of death was quick consumption, which in two months carried off a young man of comparatively strong constitution. The end was not unexpected, the patient having grown gradually weaker during the past month.

The young man previous to his illness was employed by the receiver of the Stahlman Brewing company as a bookkeeper.

The father of the deceased is one of the pioneer German residents. The family is large, there being a number of brothers in business here.

SCHUBERT CLUB CONCERT.

Artistic and Pleasing Success at the People's.

In spite of the temptation to remain indoors last night a goodly number of the musically inclined braved the first snow storm of the season and assembled at the People's church to hear the concert given under the auspices of the Schubert club. They were repaid with a pleasing programme interpreted in a capable manner. The artists of the evening were Mrs. Genevieve Clark Wilson, soprano; Glenn P. Hall, tenor; Clarence E. Hay, baritone; Miss Eloise Shryock, pianiste, and Mrs. Frank Hoffman, accompanist.

It was not one of those ponderous programmes that make people who pretend to be enraptured belie their looks. Neither was it a frothy affair, without the substance of things hoped for. It was rather an exemplification of that happy medium in the way of musical entertainment which gives the artist scope and an appreciative audience pleasure.

In the absence of Mrs. Herman Scheffer, who was unable to appear, as originally announced, Miss Shryock contributed the piano solos. Miss Shryock introduced the programme with a bracket, comprising Grieg's "Ich Liebe Dich" and the "Caprice d'Alceste"—Gluck-St. Saens. The latter number met with the greater appreciation, affording a better opportunity for the display of the pianist's technique. Miss Shryock acquitted herself creditably. Later in the evening she played Chopin's "Ballade No. 3," A flat, with commendable appreciation of the spirit of the composition.

Glenn P. Hall, whose first effort was Braga's "Reginella," created a very favorable impression. He possesses a tenor voice of the lyric quality, musical to a degree, and always true. Mr. Hall attacks the high notes without the perceptible and often painful effort noticeable in the conventional tenor. But spirit he lacks. The vibrant tones are missing. They do not ring out. They succeed each other smoothly, it is true, but with a suggestion of monotony. Mr. Hall phrases well. That he is an artist cannot be disputed. His most meritorious contribution was the recitative and aria from Barnby's "Rebecca."

The next number introduced Mrs. Genevieve Clark Wilson, who selected for her first song Michaela's beautiful aria in "Carmen." Mrs. Wilson has the ideal physique of a singer. She also has the voice of a singer, which is the main essential. Hers is a pure soprano, of no phenomenal range, but of a clear crystal quality and satisfying volume in the upper register. Before she had sung a dozen bars of the aria, it was apparent that Mrs. Wilson had perfect control of her voice. Her lower tones do not possess the richness of quality so noticeable above the staff, and there is a lack of volume in the middle register, observable in contrast with the upper, but so slight are these minor faults that they do not detract from her work as a whole. Mrs. Wilson sings with spirit and fervor. In response to her first encore she gave a characteristic little ballad most expressively. Later she sang Chaminade's "Partout," Henschel's "Spring" and "A Song of Thanksgiving" by Allitsen, the latter a stirring and rhythmic composition, in pleasing contrast with "Spring."

Clarence E. Hay, the baritone, is also a pleasing artist, whose most satisfying effort, because it revealed his voice to the best advantage, was the song "On the Ocean," by Franz. Mr. Hay has a voice of considerable compass, which he uses with good effect in sustained passages. His selections were "Vulcan's Song," by Gounod; "On the Ocean," "I'm Wearing Awa'," by Arthur Foote, and "Lass o' Carlisle," an original composition.

The concert closed with a soprano and baritone duet from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," sung by Mrs. Wilson and Mr. Hay.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the truly admirable achievement of Mrs. Hoffman, whose piano accompaniments contributed their important share to the success of the concert.

ALBION DANCING PARTY

One of the Features of the Day Socially.

An impromptu dancing party was given last evening at the Albion. Among those present were Misses Coburn, Baker, Sanborn, Walther, Lanpher, Gates, Mesdames Stevenson, Johnson and Messrs Hemminghouse, Seeley, Lampher, Wallace, Will and Arthur Swan, R. M. and Frank Neeley and Dr. Berthel. Music was furnished by a string orchestra and refreshments served during the evening.

The Ivy Leaf club gave a dancing party at Oxford hall last evening.

The Ladies' Afternoon Euchre club will meet next Wednesday with Mrs. McRae, of Fort Snelling.

The engagement of Miss Bertha Enderlin and Gustave Schaler, son of Judge and Mrs. Schaler, of Chaska, is announced.

Dr. and Mrs. Beals entertained a large company at dinner last evening.

Mrs. William Platte, of Aurora avenue, gave a euchre party and supper last evening.

Mrs. Trevor McClurg entertained informally last evening at her home on Laurel avenue.

Mrs. Haldor Sneeve will give the last of her November at homes from 4 to 6 o'clock today at her residence on Arundel.

The ladies of Ellsworth Circle No. 8, G. A. R., will hold a quilt party on Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. William Trsziyulny, 64 East Eleventh street.

A union meeting of the Thursday and Friday circles will be held this morning at the home of Mrs. Emerson Peet, 271 Summit avenue. The subject is "Savorarola, Scourge and Seer." Papers are to be read by Mrs. R. P. Lewis, Mrs. Denis Follet and Mrs. H. P. Goodenow.

The annual meeting of officers of Columbia Lodge No. 27, I. O. O. F., was held last evening. After the business meeting there was a card party and an oyster supper. The committee on arrangements included W. P. Dyer, S. E. Keller and Charles Bomback.

A musical and literary entertainment was given at St. Paul Commons last evening.

The Thursday and Friday circles do not hold their usual meetings this week, but instead the Friday circle will entertain the Thursday circle this morning at the residence of Mrs. E. W. Peet, 271 Summit avenue.

The English History class will meet today with Mrs. Willrich, of Grand avenue. Mrs. George H. Finn will read a paper.

Miss Abbie Warner is in Faribault.

Mrs. Auerbach is entertaining Miss Nelson, of Stillwater.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pearce have gone to Milwaukee for a short visit.

Mrs. L. H. Emerson, of Holly avenue, has returnd from Grand Forks.

Prof. H. S. Baker is entertaining Prof. and Mrs. G. L. Bowman, of West Superior.

Mrs. Varker, who has been the guest of Mrs. D. W. Hand, has returned to Pittsburg.

Mrs. Oliver Dalrymple, of Summit avenue, is entertaining Mrs. Woodside, of Warren, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Weyerhauser, of Cloquet, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lindeke, of Summit avenue.

Miss Genevieve C. Wilson, of Chicago, visited Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Chamberlin, of Nelson avenue, yesterday.

Charles F. Smith Jr., of Boston, and Rev. and Mrs. E. P. Ingersoll, are guests of Mrs. W. J. Dyer today.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Ripley, of Seattle, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Purdy, 632 Holly avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Watkins, of Holly avenue, and their guests, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilder, of Montana, have gone to Washington, D. C.

Her Shrewd Idea.

Mrs. Gofrequent—You have your plated ware, instead of your solid silver, engraved with your initials. How very odd!

Mrs. Seldom-Holme—Yes; we do that to fool the burglars.—Chicago Tribune.

CROPS OF KANSAS

A COMPREHENSIVE BULLETIN ISSUED BY THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS.

MARKET VALUE OF THE SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT, CORN AND OATS.

INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR.

Forty Million Dollars More This Season for the Farmers Than Was Received in 1896.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 25.—The Kansas board of agriculture has prepared a final bulletin showing the state's crop yields and farm values and the numbers and farm values of live stock for the year 1897. The total yield of winter wheat is 50,040,274 bu, worth $33,798,612, or almost 160 per cent more than last year's crop. Its average yield per acre, entire state, is 15.07 bu. The corn crop is 152,140,893 bu, or 68,278,421 bu less than in 1896, and its value $7,077,720 less. Of oats the yield is 23,431,273 bu, an increase of 4,116,501 bu. The yield per acre was 23.82 bu. Spring wheat shows a yield of 986,230 bu, as against 601,523 bu in 1896. The combined value of winter and spring wheat, corn and oats is $66,768,788, an increase of $15,071,920 over that of last year. The figures given are a result of probably the most searching inquiry the board has ever undertaken for learning beyond question in careful detail the extent and value of the state's productions. The probable total acreage of winter wheat sown the present autumn is about 3,845,000 acres, or an increase over the previous year of 16 per cent. In spite of an unusually dry fall in much of the state, a large proportion of the wheat is growing and promises well. The net increase in value of this year's agricultural productions over that of 1896 is $20,204,246, and of live stock $20,508,985, a total increase of $40,554,231, or somewhat more than 21 per cent.

SUPERIOR WIDE OPEN.

Gambling Going on During the Sunday School Administration.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Nov. 25.—Superior is "wide open" at the present time, despite the assurances of Mayor Starkweather that there is a Sunday school government going on so far as he is concerned. Not since the last spasm of morality, a couple of years ago, when a few gambling houses were pulled after being told what was going to happen, have there been any arrests on the charge of gaming. Since that time, one by one the gambling establishments have opened, almost any saloon along Tower avenue accommodating games. It is a notorious fact that the places are running full blast, and in one joint the proprietors have not even taken the trouble to more than barely screen the view of the rolling wheel from the sidewalk. There are at this time eighteen roulette wheels going nightly in Superior, of which fourteen are on the principal business street. It is stated that Mayor Starkweather has been formally notified of this fact, but, when asked about the matter, he states that the fire and police commission law has taken the matter out of his control; that the police department will not obey his orders, and that he is powerless to do anything. Ald. Lund, of the Third ward, has officially notified the city council of the fact that gambling is going on openly, and says that at the next meeting of the council he will serve every alderman with formal notice.

South Dakota's Guards.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 25.—Col. Frost has been out inspecting the militia companies of the state, and is very enthusiastic over the condition of the force. He gives the strength of the different companies as follows: Company A, Pierre, Capt. A. L. Fuller, 57; Company D, Yankton, First Lieut. W. S. Gray commanding, 35; Company D, Worthing, Capt. C. P. Van Houten, 54; Company E, De Smet, Capt. George E. Masters, 53; Company F, Aberdeen, Capt. C. A. Howard, 38; Company G, Huron, Capt. T. R. Cooper, 45; Company H, Watertown, Capt. C. H. Englesby, 50; Company I, Custer, Capt. C. S. Donney, 50; Company L, Spearfish, Capt. Adrian Gray, 32; Company M, Medberry, 50; Battery A, Clark, Capt. E. F. Conklin, 40; Col. M. W. Sheafe, of Watertown, colonel in command. There are the battalion organizations under majors L. E. Stover, Watertown; John T. Coxhead and A. J. Mower, Rapid City. Several other companies are desiring to be mustered in.

Wounded Reds Recovering.

BEMIDJI, Minn., Nov. 25.—The wounded Indians, Ka-kay-quah and Mah-che-ano-quip, who were shot by Game Warden Wetsel, have been removed from the place where they formerly were down to the mouth of Cass lake, some ten miles distant. The wounded men were found on beds in tepees. Dr. Newman examined each of them, no opposition being offered to the operation, and found both of them suffering from wounds about as described by Overseer Hart, of the Leech lake agency. Strange to say, the wound of the younger man, which must have perforated the liver, seemed to be in good condition, and that of Ka-kay-quah, which perforated his lung from end to end, in fair conditoin, though Dr. Newman thought it would be a miracle if either recovered. Not long ago, 200 Cass lake Chippewas held a big medicine dance to invoke the Good Spirit in behalf of the two men.

Warrants for Thirty Editors.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 25.—It is claimed that warrants for thirty edtors are said to have been secured by Bismarck parties charging criminal libel. Editor Kent went to Bismarck on public business and they run him in. Sheriff Taylor seems to be holding the bag, and Attorney Allen runs them into it when they show up. So far only five arrests have been made, four of Editor Moffet and one of Editor Kent, who dared insinuate that the mayor and state's attorney were interested in illicit saloons. All the suits are criminal and must be prosecuted by Burleigh county funds, and the bill that will ultimately be run up will be appalling.

Bloodshed at Ada.

ADA, Minn., Nov. 25.—A stabbing affray occurred at the residence of Charles Kindler, at Ada, last night, in which Walter Wheeler, a restaurantkeeper here, and William Kell, hailing from Minneapolis, were seriously stabbed by Frank Frenchy, a stranger. Wheeler had a narrow escape, the knife just missing the heart. Frenchy had a hearing this afternoon.

Winnipeg Water Works.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 25.—The proposition to raise $700,000 for the construction of water works by the city was carried yesterday by 1,100 majority.

Horrible Sufferings Ended.

Special to the Globe.

PRESTON, Minn., Nov. 25.—Little Vesta King, who was so badly burned Tuesday, died last night, after thirty-one hours of horrible suffering.

PRISON INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the management of the state prison has already developed the fact that the prison physicians are frequently called to dress wounds on the heads of convicts, and in one instance a broken finger was reported. In another case a man was kept in the solitary for five days on a bread and water diet and only taken out when the physicians protested to Warden Wolfer, after vainly requesting the deputy warden to have the man taken out, on the ground that his pulse was getting low and fever setting in and the doctor was afraid he would die if left there longer. Further developments will be awaited with interest.—Northfield Independent.

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The state prison investigation was opened in Stillwater Monday, and the examination there was confined to an examination of Warden Wolfer, the prison physician and other officials as to the general management of the prison. Of course, the officers had never heard or seen any brutal treatment, and the warden testified that the prisoners were allowed to make complaints direct to him of any improper treatment; but it is known what that means, for the prisoner complaining would soon be known to the deputy warden, who could take revenge.—New Ulm News.

Of Course He Wouldn't.

"You wouldn't marry a girl solely for money, would you?"

"O, dear, no—that is, not if I could get money with a girl who had some other attraction also."—Chicago Evening Post.