THE DAILY GLOBE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY
AT NEWSPAPER ROW,
COR. FOURTH AND MINNESOTA STS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,
Payable in Advance.

Daily and Sunday, Per Month	.50
Daily and Sunday, Six Months	$2.75
Daily and Sunday, One Year	$5.00
Daily Only, Per Month	.40
Daily Only, Six Months	$2.25
Daily Only, One Year	$4.00
Sunday Only, One Year	$1.50
Weekly, One Year	$1.00

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Forecast for Saturday: For Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Iowa—Fair; warmer Saturday night; variable winds.

Wisconsin—Fair; brisk westerly winds, diminishing.

Montana—Generally fair; slowly rising temperature; easterly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Dec. 17, 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	—4	Qu'Appelle	—24
Duluth	—8	Minnedosa	—18
Huron	—4	Winnipeg	—16
Bismarck	—16		
Williston	—14	Boston	44-48
Havre	—18	Cheyenne	—8-16
Helena	8	Chicago	4-12
Edmonton	—12	Cincinnati	28-50
Battleford	—24	Montreal	28-32
Prince Albert	—22	New Orleans	46-52
Calgary	12	New York	44-50
Medicine Hat	—20	Pittsburg	18-52
Swift Current	—14		

—Below zero.

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.47; mean temperature, —2; relative humidity, 65; wind at 8 p. m., northwest; weather, clear; maximum temperature, 3; minimum temperature, —6; daily range, 9; amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours, 0.

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

ANOTHER UNFIT NOMINATION.

The president has sent the name of Joseph McKenna, his present attorney general, to the senate for its confirmation of his nomination of that gentleman as an associate justice of the supreme court to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice Field. This appointment has been foreshadowed for some time. The custom of the senate to confirm immediately the appointment of a cabinet officer when transferred to some other position has been, in this case, suspended, and the nomination goes to the judiciary committee with the statement that it will not be reported back until after the holiday recess. This, it is said in explanation, is because nominations to the supreme bench need more careful investigation than do others.

There is good reason in this case for the suspension and for unusual investigation. There are, in fact, two good reasons. The first is the remarkable course of the nominee as attorney general in his official treatment of the notorious section 22 of the Dingley act. We have shown heretofore how, within a month, he completely reversed himself in his official interpretation of this provision. On Aug. 11 he approved of the opinion of his subordinate that the act covered and subjected to the additional 10 per cent duty $90,000 worth of diamonds imported from Europe through Canada; and, a month later, Sept. 21, he held that the act did not apply to goods so imported. The first opinion was a clearly reasoned, logical construction of the law; the latter, written by himself, was so involved and confused as to call down upon him the criticism even of organs of his party. The Elkins trick of interpolation had put the party in a hole, and the attorney general was charged with the task of extricating it. He showed himself capable of twisting, distorting, concealing, sophisticating, making a plain provision meaningless, construing a law to mean its own negation, solely because a party emergency seemed to demand that the law should be nullified. No man, no lawyer, no attorney general capable of such self-stultification is a fit man to sit upon the bench of the court of last resort in this country.

Another reason, secondary, and important only as it confirms the first, is the protest sent to the president from the Pacific coast against the nomination of Mr. McKenna. Whatever may be the personal motives inspiring it, whether, as Mr. McKenna says, it is because of unpleasant personal relations with the protesters or, as is intimated, because he is a Roman Catholic, and the attack is inspired by the A. P. A., it is remarkable in the character of the men making it. The protest is signed by Judge Gilbert, of the United States circuit court of appeals, and Judge Bellinger, of the district court, the former a member of the bench of that court with Mr. McKenna when the latter was appointed to the cabinet, together with judges of the state courts of the coast and a large number of attorneys.

After stating their conception of the importance of the office to which they understood the president intended appointing his attorney general, the qualifications needed for it, the peculiar facilities a lawyer's associates have for determining his qualities, the fact that leadership at the bar is won only by merit, they protest that Mr. McKenna is fitted for a place on the supreme bench or for any judicial position neither by "natural gifts, acquired learning nor decision of character." This is a remarkable arraignment. It took rare courage to make it, for, if it failed of its purpose, it antagonized a man who would be in position to make it very unpleasant, to say the least, for the protesters. The compulsion of duty must have been very strong to induce his associates on the bench to violate the canons of judicial courtesy. But Mr. McKenna, in the section 22 case, has furnished the strongest corroboration of their judgment of his qualifications. It showed his lack of "decision of character;" it revealed a lack of clearness of mind, and it betrayed a willingness to bend the judicial function to partisan necessities that unfitted him for the position of law adviser, to say nothing of a judicial place. We had, in the income tax case, one instance of this pliability of a justice of that court, and he should not be reinforced by another equally lacking in decision of character. Of his confirmation, however, there seems to be little doubt. The popular respect for that bench will not be heightened by the accession of Mr. McKenna.

A SINGULAR PREDICAMENT.

Directly in line with the investigation the Globe has been making into the startling increase in the expense of our state institutions, and confirmatory of its prediction that the next legislature will have to face deficits in their appropriations, comes the meeting of the trustees of the insane hospitals to solve the puzzle set before them by Secretary Hart of how to avoid a deficit that, on the present scale of expenditures, he says, will amount to $130,000. The fiscal year of our state begins on Aug. 1. We have the extraordinary spectacle of the trustees of the hospitals meeting at the opening of the second quarter of that year to devise ways and means for preventing a deficiency of $130,000 during the remaining three quarters. This condition supplements and harmonizes with the condition of the revenue fund of the treasury, which showed a deficiency of $53,000 at the end of the first quarter of the year.

Since the fiscal year we have had reports of the investigation being made under the law of 1897, into the number of inmates of these hospitals who are not properly chargeable upon the state. We have been told of the number that have been found who belonged to and were sent to other states and of the reduction of expense thus brought about. And yet the appropriations for this fiscal year are less than the expenses, by what we may accept as an under rather than an over-estimate, in the sum of $130,000. The appropriation for each of the years 1898-99, for the support of the hospitals, exclusive of buildings, repairs and improvements, is $516,400. If this sum is insufficient by the amount estimated by Secretary Hart, the cost of support for the fiscal year 1898 will be $646,400, or $103,000 more than in 1896, which, as we showed, was twice the average for the preceding fifteen years.

It is claimed that the legislature did not allow for the increase, which is said to be 7 per cent compounded annually. The number of inmates reported in the three hospitals on Sept. 30, this year, is 3,071. At the stated average cost of $3.25 per week or, say $170 a year, their support would cost $522,000 or $6,000 more than the appropriation, leaving $124,000 of this deficit to be otherwise explained. Again it is explained that the appropriation was based on an estimate of 2,900 inmates, but the appropriation for 1898, $516,000, at $170 a year per inmate, will support for a year 3,035 inmates or thirty-six less than were cared for on Sept. 30. The support of these thirty-six will hardly account for the anticipated deficiency. There is a provision in the law permitting appropriations for one fund to be transferred to another; has any of the fund for support been transferred to the building or the repairs and improvement funds?

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES AND FAILURES.

To the Editor of the Globe.

A number of the scholars of the Rochester Industrial school would like for you to answer the following questions through your paper, if it will not be too much trouble to you: First—Approximate cost of presidential campaigns. Second—Number of business failures in the years 1893 and 1896, and cause of such failures. Please answer and oblige,

—The Rochester Industrial School.

Rochester, Dec. 8.

1. This is incapable of being estimated with anything at all approaching even probability. The defeated party usually attributes its defeat to the immense sums of money used by the victors, and there was some basis for this last year in the business habits and ideas of Mr. Hanna. If large interests, deriving profits from government policies, are threatened by the party's proposed policy, they usually contribute to the campaign fund of the opposing party. But it is safe to say that these contributions are always very much exaggerated. A guess, more than an estimate, at the expenses of meetings, bands, uniforms of clubs, speakers, "literature," conventions, polls or canvasses, and all the usual and legitimate expenses of a campaign would put the amount between three and five million dollars for all parties in the field. And then it would be but a guess.

2. The number of business failures in the United States in 1893 was 15,242, with total liabilities of $346,779,889, and in 1896 there were 15,088 with liabilities of $226,096,834. The causes range, in the order of their results, from inexperience, with its mismanagement, down through bad management, accident and several minor causes, to fraud.

"THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."

The Milwaukee Sentinel refuses to "call old notions fudge," and bend its conscience to its party's dealings at the beck of the administration of its party. Under the caption of "The Wishes of Hawaii," it says:

If it be true that a majority of the population of Hawaii is opposed to annexation, the annexationists ought to abandon their cause. They ought to do this, even if the better educated inhabitants of the islands, Europeans and Americans, wish to be annexed. To allow the fate of a country to be determined by the wishes of a minority of its inhabitants, even if this minority has nearly all the education and most of the money, is not the American way of doing things. Even our annexationists will hardly maintain that we want islands whose inhabitants mostly prefer to be left to their own devices.

It is at present impossible to know whether a majority of the inhabitants of Hawaii is opposed to annexation. Such evidence as has been given—like the petition against annexation presented by Mr. Hoar in the senate—indicates that there is such a majority. The evidence is at least strong enough to make one thing plain, namely, that it is not yet certain that there is in Hawaii a majority favorable to annexation. Until this is certain no step toward annexation should be taken. This much will hardly be denied by the annexationists.

When senators are being whipped into line to support the annexation scheme, called by a severe stretch of truth a "treaty," because it is "an administration measure," and when the bulk of the party press is putting out specious and conscienceless reasons for consummating the steal of a people, it is refreshing to find one paper more loyal to its conscience than to its party leaders, standing by the traditions and principles of the republic when its party is abjuring them. It is cheering that not all "sons sit silent when base deeds are done."

The shortstop editor of the St. Paul Globe calls Prosperity "her" and he seems to think he would know "her" if he should meet "her." We would like to inquire, for information, when "it" got to be a "her?"—Faribault Journal.

The cornucopia contains prosperity; always it is a fair damsel who gives the cornucopia the tip that scatters its contents over a smiling land. Consequently it is polite, as well as accurate, to refer to prosperity as "her." That is the real, genuine prosperity; not the kind that bears the Hanna bureau brand. We would not refer to that as even "it;" we would style it "nit."

If it is really intended to send a solid gold statue of President McKinley to the Paris exposition we shall have to insist that it be mounted on a silver platform, just to preserve the unities and carry out the idea of bimetallism. And then they might put a little greenback fringe on it, just to make old man Weaver feel good.—Princeton Union.

And then, to preserve the eternal verities, have that St. Louis money plank engraved on the pedestal.

The old saying that "Great minds flow together" was never more clearly exemplified than in the editorial (?) features of the New Prague Times, Belle Plaine Reporter and Montgomery Messenger, published on the same day, last week, each had five editorials (?) that were exactly the same, word for word and letter for letter. Where is the machine?—Jordan Independent.

The machine is in Room 1, Glover Building, Washington, D. C.

The price of sugar stock is tumbling. Why don't the opposition shout, "it is the Dingley law."—Fairmont News.

Because they are not chumps. They know that the Dingley act sent the stocks up, and they know that the fall is only one of the old tricks of shearing the lambs who bought on the crest.

The 2d district editors ought to get together at some central point early in the spring and unite in demanding what they are entitled to in state politics. "In unity is strength" and without it we are liable to get small recognition.—Echo Enterprise.

An enumeraton of what they think they are "entitled" to, the form it should take, the size of it and their reasons for demanding would be interesting reading.

ELECTION JUDGES GUILTY.

Small-Sized Riot in a Chicago Court Room.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—John J. Hanrahan and Patrick Ferris, judges of election in the Seventeenth ward at the last municipal election, were today convicted of falsifying the election returns and sentenced to the penitentiary. Albert J. Purvis, an election clerk who was on trial with them, was acquitted. Both Hanrahan and Ferris had many friends in the court room, and when the verdict was announced there was almost a riot. Mrs. Hanrahan, wife of the convicted man, became hysterical, and her female friends added their vocal powers to hers as she sent up shriek after shriek. The male friends of Hanrahan and Ferris cursed the jury vigorously and made vicious threats against Assistant State's Attorney Barnes, who had prosecuted the case.

BANDITS UNSUCCESSFUL.

Attempt Made to Wreck a Fast Mail Train.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—An unsuccessful attempt to wreck the fast mail train from New Orleans to Chicago on the Illinois Central was made last night near Alma, 233 miles from Chicago. Six pieces of fish plate iron, four feet long, were placed across the track at a place where the embankment was very steep. The train struck them while running at a rate of fifty-five miles an hour, one of the plates being cut completely in two. Fortunately the engine did not leave the track. The motive was presumably robbery.

CHINA BOWS DOWN.

Willing to Concede Kiao-Chou Bay to the Kaiser.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A special dispatch from Shanghai asserts that China will acquiesce in Germany's retention of Kiao-Chou. Russia and France are irritated at Germany's precipitancy in thus prematurely disclosing her plans to England and Japan in a manner likely, says the dispatch, to defeat the objects in view.

THEIR BOSS TOO YOUNG.

Hundred Cigarette Girls at New York Go on a Strike.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—About one hundred cigarette girls struck today in Seidenberg, Stiefel & Co.'s factory because Foreman Henry Ganz was too young. Ganz is aged twenty-two and the girls said he was too boyish and frivolous for a boss. They also charged that he employed his brother and sister, giving them the best work. Some of the men went on a strike in sympathy with the girls, but the friends of Ganz say they did so because they are jealous because so young a man was placed in authority over them. During the forenoon pickets were posted at the factory to dissuade girls from taking the places of the strikers. Later it was stated that the foreman had been removed, but the girls then discovered that they had a new grievance and would not return to work.

CHARLES G. DAWES.
(New Comptroller of the Currency.)

Consolidation Delayed.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17.—It will be at least three months before the next step can be taken in forming the big wire nail combination. The date to which it is now understood that the options extend for the sale of properties for the consolidation is March 31.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Postmasters were appointed today as follows: Minnesota—Clear Lake, Sherburn county, Edgard White, vice Leland Coates, removed; Crow Wing, Crow Wing county, William W. Hutchins, vice H. H. Poole, resigned. North Dakota—Adler, Nelson county, E. B. Harrison; Griswold, Lamoure county, Edward Smith. South Dakota—Hartford, Minnehaha county, Peter Menth. Wisconsin—Buckeye, Sarah C. Bowers.

BY EASY PAYMENTS

CHARTER COMMISSION TALK OVER THE INSTALLMENT PLAN OF PAYING ASSESSMENTS

FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

MATTER REFERRED BACK TO ASCERTAIN IF CHANGE CAN BE MADE LEGALLY,

AND TO SUBMIT A FEASIBLE PLAN.

Sections Relating to the Board of Public Works and Engineer Are Adopted.

The charter commission devoted the greater part of last evening to discussing the so-called installment plan of collecting special assessments for local improvements. No definite action resulted, the whole matter being referred back to the committee, with instructions that the committee ascertain whether any change can legally be made in chapter 7 of the present charter, and if so, report if feasible, a plan for paying assessments by installments, such plan, however, not to involve any pledge of the general credit of the city.

The matter came before the commission in the shape of a partial report from the committee appointed to draft chapter 7, relating to local improvements and special assessments. Mr. Horn is the chairman of the committee.

The committee announced at the outset that it desired instruction upon the question of adopting the installment plan of paying special assessments, which appeared to be favored by the chamber of commerce and a number of citizens. The report says:

The Indiana system in use in Indianapolis, under the general law of 1891, has received considerable attention as a precedent. In street improvements the assessment of the expenses, with exception of street intersections, etc., is assessed upon the lots abutting on the improvement, according to their frontage, and the city is liable to the contractor to the extent of the money actually received from the assessment.

Under the foregoing system it is provided that the assessment for the improvement of any street or alley may, at the option of each property holder, be payable in ten annual installments, whoever desires to exercise such privilege of payment by installment shall, at any time before expiration of thirty days after the allowance of the final estimate, enter into a written agreement that, in consideration of such privilege, he will make no objection to any illegality or irregularity with regard to the assessment against his property and will pay the same as required by law with the specified interest.

Other provisions are made for foreclosing such assessments by a lien holder by action in court, under which a decree of sale is rendered and the property of the delinquent owner sold subject to one year's redemption. Section 82 of the Indiana law reads:

"Failure to pay any installment of principal or interest when the same is due shall bring all installments of principal yet unpaid forthwith due and payable." In Iowa there is a similar system, under the general law, which provides for seven installments. A practical difficulty is to be considered in this connection in making provision for payment to the contractor, as these assessments do not make the city liable except for the fund collected. In Indiana, probably to obviate this difficulty, there is a provision in their law under which bonds may be issued, payable out of the fund collected and bearing interest, which may be either sold or paid to the contractor.

In conclusion the report stated:

We enclose one of the form of certificates of the state of Iowa, and also their form of contract. One of the difficulties in our own system, outside the question of payment of assessments to be made in installments, is the feature substantially similar in Indiana and Iowa, and perhaps other cities, whereby the city is not liable to the contractor except for the fund collected. The contracts in use in this providing substantially that the contractor is to receive his payment out of the proceeds of the assessment. This provision, no doubt, has gone far to prevent competition in bidding for work, and has a tendency of greatly increasing the price at which contractors are willing to do such work owing to the uncertainty of prompt payment and the difficulty sometime of disposing of their certificate or claims, as well as the necessity of resorting to borrowing money to enable them to proceed with their work. The prompt taxpayer pays for this addition to the market price for such work to the same extent as the delinquent. Whether the other difficulty in furnishing funds to pay the contractor under the installment system would be obviated by such provisions as are found in the law of Indiana and Iowa, and perhaps other states, is a matter to be considered.

Chapter 255 of the Laws of 1897 of our own statutes, provides as follows:

"That the certificates of indebtedness issued for the creation and maintenance of a permanent improvement revolving fund shall not be considered as portion of the indebtedness of the city for the purpose of this section," referring to certain limitations as to power of city to borrow money, etc., (section 10). This provision should be carefully scrutinized with the constitutional amendment, and may afford the means whereby the city may safely issue certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of collections from assessments at a low rate of interest, so as to make up to a reasonable extent deficits in collection from the assessments, and provide a fund for paying the contractor as his claims or estimates fall due punctually in cash. The amount of such certificates of indebtedness outstanding at any one time might be limited to a certain fixed sum.

Mr. Lightner, in opening the discussion, remarked that the privilege granted by the existing charter allowing property owners to pay their special assessments in five equal installments was not taken advantage of to any noticeable extent. But, if the proposed installment plan was adopted, the difficulty would be that the city could not get the money with which to pay its contractors. In Duluth the certificates issued for assessments for local improvements were backed with the credit of the city. Mr. Lightner thought that, if the commission was in favor of the installment plan, the committee should report to the commission such installment plan as it approved. Mr. Lightner thereupon put his suggestion in the form of a motion.

Judge Lusk thought that the installment plan was indirectly an effort to shift off on the city the burden of paying assessments on property the owners of which neglected to pay their assessments. It was whipping the devil around a stump. The result of the plan would be that the property owners will quit paying for the improvements, and the city will have to bear the burden. Judge Lusk deemed it the natural and legal duty of the owner of a lot to take care of his property to the middle of the street, to maintain it in proper order and condition. It was to the interest of the owner of the property to keep it and the street in an improved condition. This squirming around of property owners to make some one else pay the expense of taking care of it had been going on since the days of Adam. Judge Lusk cited the condition of things in Omaha in support of his assertion that the installment plan was a failure. The judgment docket books there proved it.

Mr. Lightner said he agreed with almost all that Judge Lusk had said, and he didn't think it would be wise to pledge the credit of the city for the payment of these certificates, but it didn't follow that when an improvement is made, that a man ought to be obliged to pay for a heavy improvement at once, such for instance as paving a street with asphalt, or cutting a street through a hill. In such cases the owners couldn't borrow any more money on their property and they frequently lost it in consequence. Sometimes the cost of the improvement was more than the lot was worth.

Mr. Lightner wished it understood that he was not advocating the Ontario, or installment, plan, but he wanted to speak in behalf of those people who are suffering under the present system of levying and collecting assessments, and he thought the installment plan ought to be looked into and considered. If the city was going to allow property owners to pay in installments, wouldn't it be wise to provide that the application for judgment be postponed until the property owner is in default. Mr. Lightner suggested that the city might assign its lien on the property instead of selling the certificate of assessment, and so the people could avail themselves of this privilege.

Judge Clark wondered if anybody under such an agreement would touch the city certificates with a ten-foot pole.

Mr. Lightner thought that the purchaser of the city's lien might foreclose it.

Col. Clough at this point suggested that the committee on chapter VII. be requested to formulate a plan and submit it to the commission. Col. Clough here referred to a provision in the constitution of Minnesota—Article 9, section 1, which says that all taxes shall be as nearly equal as can be, etc. This article has been amended so as to permit the legislature to authorize municipal corporations to levy assessments. The constitutional provision was not self-operative, for the legislature must pass a specific act authorizing such assessment to be levied and prescribing the mode of levying it. Such an act had been passed. Col. Clough therefore held that the present charter must be followed in this matter or else the city must fall back on the general law. If the city is to be governed by the existing charter in the matter of assessments, were there any other legislative acts to be observed? Col. Clough said he would be afraid to ignore any legislative provisions on the subject of assessments, and would like to have the committee ascertain if the commission was not restricted to the present charter, and also investigate with a view of learning whether some installment plan could be inserted between the clauses providing for the judgment against and the sale of the property. Col. Clough added that the committee would be wasting its time if it reported any plan that contemplated the city's assuming any liability.

Mr. Lightner thereupon amended his motion that the committee be requested to submit an installment plan by adding a proviso that the plan shall not involve the pledging of the city's credit for the payment of the assessment or the contractor for the doing of the work, but should involve the proper provisions for the payment of the contractor.

Mr. Lindeke predicted that, if any installment plan was adopted, the city would be saddled with an additional indebtedness of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000, unless the city was guarded against being made liable to pay the assessment.

Mr. Lightner then submitted in place of his first motion the following resolution:

"That the committee on chapter 7 examine and ascertain whether in their judgment, under article 9 of the constitution, any change can be made in the provisions of chapter 7, and if so report, if feasible, a plan for for paying assessments in installments, such plan not to involve any pledge of the general credit of the city, but to provide for means for paying contractors."

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Col. Clough then moved that the commission adjourn over the holidays until the first Monday in January, and that thereafter the commission meet on Monday and Friday evenings of each week. The motion prevailed. It was also understood that all committees be ready to report at the next meeting.

During the earlier portion of the session, the commission disposed of the sections in chapters 6 and 8, that were referred back to be redrafted.

Chapter 6, establishing and governing the board of public works, which was thoroughly discussed at the meeting of Dec. 3, and which was referred back to the committee to be redrafted in accordance with the instructions then decided upon, was submitted by the committee as redrafted, and formally adopted section by section. The principle changes are: First, that the city engineer shall be elected by the mayor, president of the board of public works, president of the water board and president of the park board; second, the mayor shall designate one of the four members of the board of public works as the president thereof, and he shall devote his whole time to the duties of the office and receive a salary commensurate with his services, while the remaining three members shall receive nominal salaries.

The half dozen sections of chapter 8, governing the health department, which were referred back to the committee at the last meeting, were also submitted as drafted and adopted.

THEY LACK EMPLOYMENT.

Mass Meeting of Would-Be Workers Yesterday Afternoon.

The organized unemployed held a mass meeting yesterday afternoon to listen to addresses delivered by A. Paradis and F. R. Hays. Mr. Hays, the first speaker, urged his listeners to organize co-operative banks, claiming that a number of prominent citizens promised their moral and financial support to such an institution. He said: "Labor is the basis of capital. You can destroy all our large banks and the people will not starve; on the contrary, they may receive a more just compensation for their services than under the present banking system, which enriches the rich at the expense of the poor."

Mr. Paradis said: "When congress convened, the eyes of the nation were turned toward Washington, hoping to see the wheels of industry restored to their former activity. The half-famished citizens expected bread and work, but received a volley of bullets fired from the muskets of irresponsible bullies, who were ever ready to do the behests of corporate power." Congress, he asserted, cost the people $100,000 a day to discuss the Dingley bill, which had for its object the further enrichment of the wealthy, and making the poor poorer. The Republican party had played its last card. The people cannot expect relief from that party, dominated, as it is, by trusts and corporations.

"Private charity," continued the speaker, "crushes out manhood and only makes slaves and not good citizens. In Mr. Morgan private charity is exemplified, when he compels men to saw fifteen to thirty sticks of wood for a bowl of thin soup. What the people want," he asserted, "is not charity, but an opportunity to work, and to that end the organized unemployed would lend its best effort."

After the speaking, the following permanent officers were elected: A. Paradis, president; F. R. Hays, secretary. An organization committee of nine was also elected consisting of T. H. McMahon, S. Feehon, C. D. Peppard, F. X. Prevost, John McCarthy, Henry Damman, Mark Bishop, John Flaherty and L. A. St. George.

A constitution and by-laws were also adopted. The organization committee will meet at 103 East Fourth street next Monday evening at 7:30. A mass meeting will be held again next Wednesday at Labor hall at 8 o'clock.

THREE MONTHS TO REFORM.

Mary Blooming Will Be Given That Chance.

Mary Blooming was before Judge Twohy yesterday charged with vagrancy. The young woman admitted that she had left her home in the southern part of the state some months ago, and had been wandering about since. She was sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse but D. T. Wellington asked that she be allowed to be taken to the Rescue home, and the court agreed to this disposition. The court tab shows that the case was continued to St. Patrick's day at 9 o'clock.

IN CHRISTMAS VINES

Are the Decorations at Current Events in Local Society.

Miss Alness, of 463 Ashland avenue, gave a dancing party last evening for her sister, Miss Dora Alness. The decorations was entirely of holly Christmas green and handsome palms. Miss Alness was assisted by Mrs. O. O. Searle, Miss H. Holman, Miss Richardson, Misses Boeckmann, Miss E. Hallberg and Miss May Alness. The programme consisted of ten regular numbers. At the conclusion of the first part of the programme the young people formed into a grand march line and, to the strains of music, were lead by Miss Dora Alness and Mr. Elbert Young up stairs, where refreshents were served.

The members of Lodge 59, B. P. O. E., who are fond of social diversion gathered last night in their beautiful hall, and, with their wives and sweethearts and friends, made the third social event of the season, to which the members of the gentler sex are bidden, by far the most successful of the series. The Twin City Mandolin club furnished music for a score of numbers, most of which were round dances, the floor was waxed to a point of perfection, and the dancers put in the time to good advantage until 11, when light refreshments were served. Some punch was brewed and dispensed during the evening, and the pleasure and comfort of the Elks and their guests were looked after by the committee consisting of Messrs. Harry Hardick, Adolph Michaud and Charles Liebrock.

Miss Barry's dancing classes had an informal hop last evening at the Aberdeen. This evening they will give a german at the same place.

Miss Hallberg will entertain at a dancing party Wednesday evening, Dec. 29.

Mrs. L. L. C. Brooks, of Western avenue, gave a series of cinch parties Thursday and Friday evenings. There were seven tables each evening company. The decorations were palms and American Beauty roses.

Mrs. W. D. George, of Dayton avenue, gave the second of a series of progressive euchre parties yesterday afternoon. There were six tables. The rooms were prettily decorated with roses and carnations for the function, at which Mrs. C. A. Davis and Miss Miriam Sproat assisted.

Miss Lyon, of St. Catherine's school, will entertain at tea Monday afternoon.

Miss Elsie Constans will give a dancing party Thursday evening, Dec. 30.

Mr. and Mrs. William Topliff left last evening for Boston, where they will take up their residence for the future. Mrs. Russell R. Dorr will take Mrs. Topliff's place as organist in the First M. E. church.

The second regular afternoon musical of the Schubert club will occur Wednesday, at 3:30 o'clock, in Cambridge hall, Ryan annex. The second division will have charge of the programme, the instrumental phase of which will be arranged by Miss Annie Wilson, and the vocal by Miss Grace Morehouse. They will be assisted by Mrs. Vina Avery Smith and Mr. D. F. Colville.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Hayes will entertain Mrs. Hayes' Sunday school class this evening.

Charles Hodum, of Genesee street, will leave soon for his future home at Mena, Ark.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Kirk, of Laurel avenue, have returned from the East.

Augustus Clapp, of Portland avenue, will return from Yale for the holidays.

Miss Georgia Grant, who is now at Vassar, will spend the holidays with the family of Col. Jones, in Baltimore.

Mrs. W. H. Dixon, of Ashland avenue, will leave early in January for California.

Mrs. O. D. Brown and Miss Edna Brown will leave Wednesday to spend the winter in Riverside, Cal.

Mrs. Shurrick and Mrs. A. P. Moss of the Dacotah flats, are entertaining Mrs. Louise Rial, of the "Piney Ridge" company, during her stay in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Driscoll and Miss Driscoll have returned from the East.

Miss Moses, who has been visiting friends in the city, has returned to Trenton, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thompson, of Summit avenue, have gone to Thomasville, Ga., for the remainder of the winter.

Mrs. John Silver, of Lincoln avenue, is entertaining Mrs. David Rice, of Prescott, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. James J. Dartmouth, of Denver, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Clark, of Holly avenue.

PUPILS OF MISS RICHARDS.

Recital of Programme—Well Selected and Carefully Rendered.

The pupils' recital, given under the direction of Miss Richards, in Dyer's hall, last evening, was well attended and gave evidence of the careful work of the instructor. It is much more just to speak of such a concert as a whole than to estimate the individual work, as the pupils are not supposed to have attained as yet the dash and brilliancy, the independence and interpretive power of mature artists. There was, however, much evidence of artistic possibilities. The programme was well selected and carefully rendered, some of the numbers demanding more than ordinary skill for their interpretation. Following are the selections given:

Concerto, G major, first movement..Mozart
Miss Elizabeth Burbank.
(a) "Allemand" from trio No. 5 .....Haydn
(b) "Berceuse," op. 60, No. 17 ....Strelezki
(c) "Curious Story" .....Heller
Miss Marcia Russell.
Polonaise—"Posthumes" ....Chopin
Miss Nellie Starkweather.
Concerto, G minor andante, presto, allegro, e Vivace.....Mendessohn
Miss Edith McMillan.
(a) "Barcarolle," op. 30, No. 1 ....Rubinstein
(b) "Maedchen's Wunsch" ....Chopin Liszt
Miss Ella Funk.
(a) "Impromptu," op. 142 .....Schubert
(b) "Aufschwung" ....Schumann
Miss Rose Nabersberg.
(a) "Du bist die Ruh" .....Schubert-Liszt
(b) "Impromptu," op. 29 .....Chopin
F. W. Krieger.

RECEPTION FOR TEACHERS.

President of Federated Clubs Complete the Arrangements.

The presidents of the Federated clubs of Minneapolis and St. Paul had a meeting yesterday morning at the West hotel to plan for the general reception which is to be tendered the Minnesota Teachers' association in its convention the last week in December. The reception will be given Wednesday evening, Dec. 29, in Central Park Presbyterian church, St. Paul. Arrangements were completed and the general reception committee will include the presidents of the Federated clubs, presidents of the Minneapolis and St. Paul school boards, members of the federation committees and regents of the St. Paul chapters of Daughters of the American Revolution. The guests will be presented to Miss Evans, president of the federation, by Dr. D. L. Kiehle, president of the Teachers' association. A short programme will be rendered in which Miss Evans will speak the welcome, and Miss Sanford will respond for the teachers. President Northrop, Dr. Helen Bissell and J. G. Pyle will make short addresses.

RELIGIOUS LIBRARY.

Two Meetings Called to Consider the Subject.

A project for the foramation of a Library association, having for its object the collection of books, pamphlets and periodicals, pertaining to religious questions and work, which may be loaned to those desiring them in any part of the state, mention of which was made in last Saturday's Globe, has met with much favor among clergymen and laymen of all denominations, and by request of a number of the clergy, two general meetings will be held to consider the advisability of undertaking the project. The movement is strictly pan-denominational. All interested, both clergy and laymen, are invited to attend one of these general meetings. The first, for convenience of those in or near St. Paul, will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 4 p. m., in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, St. Paul; and the second, for convenience of those in or near Minneapolis, on Wednesday, Jan. 12, at 4 p. m., in the Y. M. C. A. lecture room, Minneapolis.

Held to the Grand Jury.

John Hanson, who several weeks ago, in a friendly discussion with W. Sampson, broke that gentleman's jaw with a blow of his fist, was held to await the action of the grand jury, yesterday in the police court.

Bicycle Makers Win.

The jury in the case of the March-Davis Cycle Manufacturing company against F. M. Smith & Bro., an action to recover for goods sold and delivered, returned a verdict in Judge Bunn's court yesterday for $1,669.02 in favor of the plaintiff.

CALLED TO CLEVELAND.

S. V. Harris Goes Hastily to Meet His Mother.

S. V. Harris, chief clerk of the Ryan hotel, was called East suddenly Thursday night. A telegram from Cleveland, O., explains the hasty summons. It is as follows:

S. V. Harris, of St. Paul, will arrive here tonight to meet his mother, whom he has not seen in many years. She is Mrs. Sarah C. Wilson, and her home is in Buffalo. Yesterday morning, she was picked up by the police, while wandering around the street, apparently lost. She was taken to police headquarters, and later to the city hospital. She could give no explanation of herself, but from cards found in her possession and letters found, her identity was revealed. She is highly educated, but is nearly eighty years old, and is feeble. She can hardly walk.

One card, dated years ago, gave the name of Harris, her son, and the authorities telegraphed to him. An answer was received last night from him stating that he would take the first train, and arrive here Friday night or Saturday morning. The mother is on her way to California to see another son, but she became lost in Cleveland, and could not find her way. She had tickets to the coast. She said she had not seen her son in St. Paul for years, and did not know whether he was alive or not, and it was only an accident that his card was found among her effects. There will be a happy reunion at the city hospital when they meet.

Horse Was Killed.

A horse, attached to one of the street railway company's derrick wagons, was killed last night about 6:30 o'clock, in a collision with an interurban car at Kent street. The front of the car was badly smashed and the passengers were locked in by the disablement of the levers operating the gates. No one was hurt.

Thought to Be Burglars.

J. E. Scott and Thomas F. McDonald were arraigned in the police court yesterday, charged with burglary. The police claim that the two youths are the ones who entered Donohue's grocery store, on Selby avenue, last Saturday night and carried off ten boxes of cigars and $11 in cash. The defendants will be given a preliminary hearing this morning.

Suit Against the City.

The Scandinavian-American bank has sued the city of St. Paul, John McCulloch and Frederick Weyerhaeuser for an accounting on sprinkling contracts with Thomas Reilly.

NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Increase in the Sea Fighting Force Discussed at Madrid.

MADRID, Dec. 17.—It is understood that the cabinet at its meeting today discussed the proposition to increase the strength of the navy and how to meet the expense of such a step which the Imparcial estimates at 50,000,000 pesatas.

HAVANA, Dec. 17.—The Arapiles batallion, it was announced officially today, has surprised the insurgent forces under Napoles, at the Manquito farm in the province of Santa Clara. The insurgents, it is added, left twenty-five men killed on the field and the Spanish troops captured three prisoners, twenty-six rifles, some ammunition and a number of documents. The reunited central committee of the Reformist party has approved of the action taken by the commission in accepting the Autonomist propositions. The Reformists will publish a manifesto early next week, and electoral commissions will be appointed before Dec. 24. The reunited Autonomist central committee has approved the acts of the commission, which has been negotiating with the Reformists. Ex-Minister Canalejas went to Matanzas today. After the removal of the obstacles in the river Cauto, the troops and gunboats commanded by Gen. Pando have been enabled to push on towards Cauto landing place. On Monday last, it is stated in further advices from the province of Santiago de Cuba, Gen. Segura, with the Seamora, Colon Alcantara and the Vizzaya batallions, consisting of 4,000 men, with four guns, left Manzanillo to execute an important move against the insurgents. The insurgent leader, Betancourt, in the province of Matanzas, has hanged Manuel Argudin, a well-known inhabitant of Havana.

TRIAL GOES ON.

Jury Once More Secured in the Luetgert Case.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Once more twelve men sit in the box to hear the evidence tending to show the guilt or innocence of Adolph L. Luetgert, alleged wife murderer. The man who will take the place of Henry Boasberg, dismissed yesterday because he is alleged to have remarked that it would please him to place a rope around the Lake View sausage maker's neck, is Robert Anners, a shoemaker, forty-five years old. Three consulations were held before Anners was chosen. At the end of the last one it was announced by the lawyers that they would like further time to make up their minds. Judge Gary refused