THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1898.

We Aim to Be Accurate.

The Globe Prints the Associated Press News.

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The Democratic State Ticket.

Governor........JOHN LIND, Brown county
Lieut. Gov..........J. M. BOWLER, Renville
Sec. State ....J. J. HEINRICH, Hennepin
Treasurer..............ALEX. M'KINNON, Polk
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Clerk Supreme Court.Z. H. AUSTIN, St. Louis
Judges |THOMAS CANTY, Hennepin
Supreme |DANIEL BUCK, Blue Earth
Court........|WM. MITCHELL, Winona

TUESDAY'S WEATHER.

Showers; Cooler.

By the United States Weather Bureau.

MINNESOTA—Showers; cooler in southern portion; northerly winds.

NORTH DAKOTA—Showers; cooler; northerly winds.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Showers; cooler; northerly winds.

WISCONSIN—Thunder storms and rain; brisk northeast winds, becoming variable; cooler in central and southern portions.

IOWA—Threatening weather; showers in northern portion; much cooler; variable winds.

MONTANA—Generally fair, warmer; warmer in western portion; variable winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

The Northwest.

St. Paul	80	Battleford	64
Duluth	60	Prince Albert	60
Huron	80	Calgary	64
Bismarck	74	Medicine Hat	60
Williston	72	Swift Current	54
Havre	60	Q'Appelle	52
Helena	64	Minnedosa	58
Edmonton	66	Winnipeg	62

YESTERDAY'S MEANS.

Barometer	29.66
Mean temperature	83
Relative humidity	83
Wind at 8 p. m.	North
Weather	Partly Cloudy
Maximum temperature	95
Minimum temperature	71
Daily range	24
Amount of precipitation (rain) in last twenty-four hours	.06

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	2.8	0.0
La Crosse	10	2.0	0.0
Davenport	15	2.6	..
St. Louis	30	10.9	..

The river will remain stationary or rise slightly from St. Paul up from now to Tuesday night.

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

ATLANTIC LINERS.

BREMEN—Arrived: Koenigen Luise, New York.

HAMBURG—Sailed: Phoenicia, New York.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, New York. Sailed: Barbarossa, New York.

MARSEILLES—Arrived: Britannia, New York.

STETTIN—Sailed: Hekla, New York.

ANTWERP—Arrived: Westernland, New York.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

GRAND—Henderson Stock Company in "Magda."

METROPOLITAN—Dark.

Yacht Races, White Bear Lake, 10:30 and 2:05 PM.

Aldermen Meet, City Hall, 7:30 PM.

Ball Given by White Bear Yacht Club, Ramaley's, Lake Shore, 8 PM.

Band Concert and War Pictures, Lake Como, 7:45 PM.

Capitol Lodge, K. P., Will Visit Fort Snelling, 7:30 PM.

Bethesda Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, Minnehaha Falls.

Travelers unable to buy The St. Paul Globe on any train entering St. Paul will confer a favor on The Globe company by promptly notifying them of each instance.

And poor Pando, he did not even "also ran."

Sometimes the secretary wonders if his name is not Alljeer.

But who is going to preserve peace in the peace commission?

Some of these battleship-building chains are likely to get fouled.

Old Sol must be wondering about this new flag that he can't lose.

Mr. Sherman seems to be trying the grape cure, and with sour grapes.

But have Mason and Morgan signed the protocol? That is the question.

The Brewers are proving the adage that there is always room at the top.

It may be only a coincidence, but Hay and Day both rhyme with "jay."

Tams Bixby does not seem to understand Mr. Eustis' system of wigwagging.

Has any one notified the Temerario that it is safe to come out from under the bed?

A battleship Nancy McKinley would be a good deal like a saloon called the Neal Dow.

His dupes are beginning to suspect it was the Rev. Mr. Jernegan who salted the ocean.

The Kentucky colonel will have to adopt Mr. for his title now if he wants to set himself apart.

If Blanco desires to invade the United States now, nothing but a sense of humor can stand in his way.

Cervera may have picked up the air to "There's No Place Like Home," but no one has yet detected him whistling it.

A penny table d'hote is the latest in New York. It consists largely of a glass of water and one cent's worth of style.

It is true Sampson's fleet came into New York with a few dents and patches, but you ought to see the other fellow.

Let It Be Cardinal, No Longer Archbishop, Ireland.

Archbishop John Ireland talks with his usual directness and frankness in discussing the affairs of his church and their relation to the new government of Cuba and Porto Rico. His is the free and robust American spirit which permeates the Northwest and so differentiates it from other and less favored sections of the Union. The liberality of his views has ever been their distinction, and his conclusions, presented to The Globe readers on Sunday, will, we doubt not, rob religionists generally of their fears, and receive the approval of American citizens. The archbishop had this to say concerning the interests of the Catholic church in the two islands destined to come under American influence:

"Two principles are already settled by the constitution and laws of America.

"There will be no union of state and church, such as is established by custom or otherwise in certain Catholic countries of Europe.

"There will be complete protection of all properties and of all persons with such principles.

"The people of our new possessions will soon realize that it is their duty to support religion by voluntary and personal contributions.

"In the greater number of parishes, moreover, church properties yield ample revenues to meet all expenses.

"The church everywhere in our new possessions is thoroughly organized * * * and is well prepared to care for all her interests without the help of state or charitable aid.

"It demands no favor, no privilege—naught but liberty and the legal protection of the natural and civil rights of its members.

How different from the views of that other member of the church, the Rev. John T. Murphy, president of the Holy Ghost College of Pittsburg, whose belief it is that:

"The United States will find it wise to adopt a liberal policy toward the islanders and assume all the obligations that obtained between the church and her colonies.

"In other words, endow the churches and provide for their maintenance as has been done for the past 300 years."

The contrast between the utterances of these two prelates is indeed marked. The one man, proud of the fact that his church occupies a position of dignity and strength, resents the idea that it shall be supported by other contributions than those of its own children, or receive other protection than what properly should be given to the natural and civil rights of its members. The other gives currency to the idea, prevalent to some extent, perhaps, in certain Eastern quarters, that the church is privileged to pass up and down the aisles of earth, hat in hand, like any mendicant, seeking alms from every conceivable source. Herein lies the difference between the St. Paul and the Pittsburg idea. In the latter lurks a suggestion of the murk of the manufacturing center and of the contracted thought that better befits New York and Quebec than Baltimore and St. Paul.

The archbishop felicitates himself, as a Catholic and an American citizen, upon the way things are going in connection with the settlement of the war. He sees that the American hierarchy is enriched by the addition to our Catholic population of two millions and a half of people in Cuba and Porto Rico, and he is aware that in the Philippines and the other islands of the Pacific, which our Imperialists have captured and are holding by the supreme power of lungs, are fully as many more of the same religious faith. He sees the children of the church transferred from a dying nation to the protection of a living republic, their substance unimpaired, their religious rights guaranteed, their creed completely protected, and, as an American, he realizes the especial significance of each of these conditions and is naturally and properly satisfied.

Minnesota has the honor of having contributed two prominent American actors in the making of the history of this war and of its settlement—Ireland and Davis, the one representing the church, the other the state in its broader significance. Distinctions like this are satisfactory to contemplate, for they reflect the robust spirit of the Northwest. When to them is added some special mark of honor, then is gratification complete.

Whether the archbishop of St. Paul shall become the Ignis Ardens, the Burning Flame, the successor of Leo XIII., as suggested from St. Louis, or whether he shall rank with Gibbons in the cardinalate and bring to St. Paul the Red Hat, are questions which time will press for an early settlement.

Alger's Punch and Judy Show.

Secretary Alger, in his capacity of secretary of war, appears to be unable to square himself with the country except through the process of periodical letters to prominent men in which he takes occasion to exploit his supreme services to the country. Just now he appears in the role of unbosoming himself to Mr. Depew, of New York. Just why he should have thrown himself upon Mr. Depew for this purpose does not readily appear. The proper thing for Mr. Alger to do would be to hold the plug in his muzzle until he can officially fire off his load at the forthcoming session of congress, which is the proper body to receive it. Why should Mr. Alger be dictating long screeds to private individuals with an accompanying privilege to them of giving publicity to what he has to say on these subjects? Mr. Alger has made himself ridiculous throughout this administration by his adulterated methods of gentility and his brazen effrontery, in an official sense, in his efforts to square himself with the country in connection with his shortcomings as the head of the war department.

The late war has been the most insignificant in its mechanical detail in the history of the country. In its accomplishments the army has taken a very limited part, although, when the opportunity was afforded the men to stand up and fight, they have performed their work in the most commendable fashion.

The fact of the matter is the war department has been badly managed from beginning to end under the leadership of Alger. Jealousies have prevailed throughout. The most ponderous obstruction to good conduct has been the dominancy of the selfish purposes and the favoritism of the secretary of war. When the history of the Cuban campaign comes to be written the shortcomings of the surgeon general's bureau will stand out conspicuously in the record of shameless incompetency for which Gen. Alger himself is more directly responsible than anybody else.

The manner in which this distinguished official intrudes himself upon public notice in his effort to stand up well in the judgment of the American people is disgusting. The whole scheme of his defense is shallow and undignified; and it is a wonder that a man like Mr. Depew should permit himself to be a party to its exploitation.

In closing his letter to the distinguished New Yorker Secretary Alger remarks, in his assumed vein of informality and pleasantry: "If you had a day or two to spare I would like to sandwich in a little work for you. I would like to send you these statements in detail, which I think would bewilder you." Why should Gen. Alger want to bewilder a man like Mr. Depew? There certainly is not much of the mettle of Edwin M. Stanton in the character of the present secretary of war.

St. Paul's Monster Entertainment.

The business men of St. Paul have determined that the week of the state fair shall be a memorable one, so far as this city is concerned. The interest they have shown in arranging for a realistic reproduction of the battles of Cuba will be appreciated by the thousands of visitors to the fair. No such combination of pyrotechnics, moving figures and mimic marine display has ever before been presented outside the cities of New York and Chicago. It is certain that the scenes to be witnessed nightly in this city during the fair week will never be forgotten.

When it is stated that by actual count between 20,000 and 30,000 persons have traveled from New York to Manhattan Beach nightly, a distance of a dozen miles, to witness the productions of Pain, the noted pyrotechnist, some idea can be gathered of what St. Paul's exhibition is likely to be.

For the better execution of the programme of the week's entertainment the following financial committee, composed of St. Paul's business men, has been selected:

Theo. L. Schurmeier, chairman.
C. W. Gordon, secretary and treasurer.

L. W. French,	A. B. Driscoll,
J. W. Cooper,	E. S. Durment,
F. E. Rice,	John W. Lane,
W. H. Lightner,	R. C. Hine,
Pierce Butler,	Judge J. J. McCafferty,
B. H. Evans,	Dr. B. Foster,
T. L. Blood,	Dr. Parke Ritchie,
F. S. Blodgett,	Dr. J. F. Fulton,
C. R. Smith,	W. C. Read,
T. A. Schulze,	William Hamm,
E. A. Konantz,	A. W. Drewry,
James Skinner,	R. E. Cobb,
Benj. Sommers,	J. B. Redpath,
R. A. Kirk,	E. A. Cammack,
Horace B. Gates,	J. B. Hoxsie,
A. P. Floan,	Jesse A. Gregg,
George B. Lennon,	Conde Hamlin,
Frank Schlick Jr.,	Geo. Thompson,
L. G. Hoffmann,	Geo. F. Spinney,
Robert Mannheimer,	A. H. Sander,
Adolph Michaud,	John Bruggemann,
Andrew Schoch,	C. W. Emmert,
Geo. Benz Jr.,	Wm. Funk,
P. J. Bowlin,	Jacob Worth,
Isaac Lederer,	Jacob Schmitt,
Wilbur Tibbils,	Jos. Ehrmanntraut Jr.,
W. L. Perkins Jr.,	Gustave Heineman,
Dr. C. A. Wheaton,	
E. H. Cutler,	

The readers of The Globe will be kept fully informed from day to day of the progress of the work of preparing for this monster entertainment.

No Cowards in New York's Seventy-First.

If the Seventy-first New York needs any evidence to refute the libelous charge of cowardice, made by the New York World, it can be furnished. Listen to what Private Julius Grothendich, of Company G, Sixteenth infantry, told The Globe reporter:

"Our regiment was in Gen. Hawkins' brigade. The Sixth regulars and the Seventy-first New York volunteers were with us. We were in the battle of San Juan, and were in the center of the firing line when the charge up the hill was made. We went into action at 10 o'clock in the morning and did not capture the block house until after 4 in the afternoon. It was the hottest fight, I guess, in history. The Spaniards were intrenched in rifle pits behind barb wire fences and we had to drive them out one after another. Our brigade was able to advance through woods and tall grass for a considerable distance, and we had reached the open when the Seventy-first began to shoot. The volunteers carried Springfields, and the smoke from the guns gave the Spaniards the range, so they could shoot accurately and kill us off. The Seventy-first was then ordered back out of the firing line, for our guns are the Krag-Jorgensens, and we used smokeless powder, like that of the Spaniards. It is an injustice to the Seventy-first to say that the regiment fled from the fight. It was ordered to retreat so as to save our lives, and the men had to obey directions. There may have been a little fright, but there was no cowardice anywhere in that battle."

The Globe tenders its services to the gallant Seventy-first, if it is determined to move on yellow journalism.

John Bull's Sudden Love for Us.

The selfish motives at the bottom of all this English talk about an "Anglo-American understanding" are clearly outlined in the two letters printed in The Globe of Sunday and Monday from London. Their writer, "G. C. P.," is a clear-headed American, engaged in business in England, who has had exceptional opportunities for studying the Englishman as he is at home. His earlier training as a newspaper man gives a ready flow to his pen and adds to the keenness of his powers of observation.

It cannot be denied by those who know the inside of newspaper correspondence in New York and London and who marvel at the ponderosity of the English press that his railleries are not without justification. That these worthy gentlemen at both ends of the cable should have been wrought up to a very high pitch over the idea of some sort of an understanding or agreement between Uncle Sam and John Bull is quite natural. Environment is everything, and these same gentlemen would be restored to their normal balance, no doubt, if they were assigned to duty at some other points than New York and London. As for the "society" of those two centers, which is so absorbed in this question, it can contribute the conditions of alliances and understandings of its own, London, for instance, furnishing the dukelets and Gotham the ducats, but beyond that its influence will amount to little, so far as America is concerned. A city that has lost a large percentage of its foreign trade, as New York has during the past quarter of a century, by its incapacity to regulate its port charges and otherwise attend to its own particular affairs, cannot be trusted to deal for the whole United States when trade complications, such as are involved in the English cry for an "Anglo-American understanding," must needs be considered.

As for the London and the New York press generally, their correspondence and their editorials will cut no ice with those Americans who are accustomed to make their own observations and stand reliantly upon their own calculations. More than one shallow pretender occupies a conspicuous chair in the journalism of those two cities and makes his inky tracks across the pages of the newspapers of the day. But trade and commerce are no longer confused by such trails. The specialist commands attention nowadays, and in proportion to the thoroughness and accuracy of his work; and we hope to be pardoned for expressing the belief that neither the London nor the New York press employs very much of this kind of human talent. Hence the very inconsiderable part which the latter plays either in the affairs of New York city or of the country at large.

As for the American correspondent in London, it is a well known fact that he anglicizes gradually, if not readily, finally loses his keenness of perception, and American interests are not so closely watched in consequence. It remains therefore for an American business man to detect the English motive and to prick the Anglo-American bubble in these clear-cut sentences of "G. C. P.:"

And what is at the bottom of all these international complications? Merely trade. Lord Rosebery, I think it was, in a recent address predicted that the next great war will be for trade. "Surely trade is at the bottom of all of England's moves.

And here is the hard rub. The handwriting is as plainly on the wall as it was at the ancient feast. England is now meeting with strong competition in the world's markets. Germany has undersold her and America knocks at the door of nearly every country. English workmen will not work, the labor organizations are stronger than ever, the co-operative idea has cut up profits, and England is in reality entering upon a fight for existence in trade. She sees cotton mills being moved to our South; she is compelled to use American machinery; American locomotives go to Russia; America's prices for vessels of war are now cheapest in the world, and the ships the best; and Mulhall, the English statistician, comes out periodically with his figures to add to the succession of shocks.

Epistles to St. Paul.

"Your worship called me," said Mr. Hammer, pushing his way through the green door into the sanctum.

"I did," said the colonel. "It occurs to me, Freddie, that the time has arrived when we should put into practice those ideas which we had concealed about us when our good people elected us mayor, by heavenly decree. We promised them, Freddie, that we would practice economy, and I have had an idea for some time that we must see to it that those ideas are carried out at once.

"There are many things that are not right," continued the colonel, "and I scarcely know where to start to save the money of the people. I have ordered stone paving to be put in in place of a couple of grass plots down in front of the palace—I mean the city hall—and they will save the taxpayer something, for it will not be necessary to spend money to have the grass mown. But there are other and more important things to be done.

"It has occurred to me that there is a great waste of time and things in the court house clock. You will give orders, Freddie, that hereafter the clock in the steeple is to be stopped at midnight. There is not one on the street after that hour who cares anything about time, and the clock might as well stop for six hours. I have calculated that in 674 years the saving to the city by stopping the clock would amount to $3.37. Let it be stopped. We will not have those wheels wearing themselves out grinding time for people who are sleeping and don't want to know the time."

* * *

It was at Camp Ramsey.

"Do you know," commented the old maid, almost effusively, "I think these brave young men are the salt of the earth?"

"Salt? Oh, I don't know," replied her prettier and younger companion. "I think some of them are pretty fresh."

* * *

This has been a year of great changes for Wabasha street, and when future archaeologists examine the vaulted tombs that were buried in the eruption of Merriam hill, a la Pompeii and Pain's spectacles, there will be some curious geological formations for the scientists of those days to study.

Early in the spring Mr. Butler and Mr. Ryan began hauling heavy blocks of marble to the new capitol site. After they left the asphalt pavement, the drivers took to the cedar block, but found that this was caving beneath their wheels, so they balanced one wheel on the outer rail of the right-hand car track, and the other side of the wagon bore on the granite, half way between the two tracks. As the frost went out of the ground this produced between the tracks canons of precipitous ruggedness, not to be beaten in the grand gorge of the Colorado. Then the heavy haulers went around by St. Peter street, after several four-ton blocks had slid off the wagons into the canon.

The telephone company came next, and tore up what little there was left of the cedar paving on the left hand west side of the street to string a lot of pretty fire clay organ pipes along the gutter to whistle through. Then they put the paving back, if the whistle did not blow too early. Some places they lavished a little money on new cedar block and real gravel, but these are oases to the nomadic bicyclist who, by the time he gets to them, is almost paralyzed by molecular vibration.

Now Mr. Lowry has a nightly carnival of merry making with sledge hammers, fire axes and Bessemer process melting pots which makes the vicinage of the rails look like the cross section of a shad, viewed by the X-rays, and a topographical chart of the right of way like a stethoscopic record of a tobacco heart on a week's fishing trip.

All that is needed now is to have Gene Finger's advertising fence blow into the thoroughfare some windy night and the highway will present a picturesque variety of scenery that will draw state fair visitors to St. Paul in spite of the tricks of the Mill City gentry to get the country visitors into their bailiwick.

In Woman's Realm.

THE CLUB CORNER.

The Globe desires to complete, so far as possible, a roster of the clubs of Minnesota. It will be indebted, therefore, to the secretaries of the organizations throughout the state if they will forward to the editor of the department a statement of membership, object of association, methods of procedure and such other information as will form a valuable source of reference to the department as well as to club women. It is desirable to have all Minnesota clubs represented in The Globe's club column, which is devoted to an interchange of news and views, and to an impartial dealing with all organizations.

Through an over-sight the number of St. Paul club women read 9,000 instead of 900 in Sunday's issue.

The women of St. Petersburg, Russia, have established a club to be known as the Russian Women's Mutual Help society, with a membership of nearly 1,400. It is but very recently that Russian law allowed the formation of organizations among women, but the growth of the club movement in England and America attracted the attention of Russian women, and, after numerous appeals to the czar and czarina, permission was granted thus to organize. This new society partakes of several of the best known features of the Boston Woman's Educational and Industrial union.

In a letter of some length to the New York Tribune, in which the writer urges club women to do more studying and to become more conversant with the facts which exert constant and tremendous influence upon the sphere of life which they are entering, this pointed paragraph is found:

"The studies to prepare women to be efficient social reformers are illimitable, but when ignorant women appear before the public as social reformers no amount of stage manner or blatant parade of carefully memorized extracts from educational books or magazines will hasten the day of social reform. The country is flooded with such platform speakers, who, by effrontery and fraud, are bringing into disrepute the real work of earnest scholars. Societies should guard against encouraging such, and only really cultured women should be allowed to speak before women's clubs."

The Goodfellowship club, of Chicago, is an organization effected by and among wage-earning women for self-culture and pleasure. It now numbers over 200 members, maintains a suite of three handsomely furnished club rooms, and is managed entirely by the members. The hand of good fellowship is not extended to professional women, but to business women exclusively.

The Twentieth Century club, of Cincinnati, has petitioned the mayor to appoint a fair proportion of women to act on the board of district physicians.

A New York woman who has a club of small boys under her charge took them for an outing recently. They traveled by elevated train, and, looking from the windows, one of the boys exclaimed over an object of dark reddish brown color. "What is it?" he asked of the boys who crowded around, much interested at his discovery. "Who is it for?"

"The child had actually never seen a cow before," said the projector of the excursion. "This one was about the color of a bay horse, and I really think the boy thought it was some kind of a horse with horns."

The Boston Sunday Herald voices the opinion of all club women when it says that the clubs are "turning more and more away from the original idea of the movement, which was self-culture, and are now taking up the problems of the present day and generation." All club women are expressing an unbounded interest in the industrial questions of the day. Educational advancement has been found to increase along with the demand for the traveling library. One of the states where these collections of books are most popular is Georgia. But it is not generally known that even in the "backwoods" of Georgia there were found in the days before the war many deep thinkers and insatiable readers. The children of such people have inherited tastes that can be more speedily recognized now because the opportunities they have for development are so much greater than those their parents enjoyed. Georgia has also farm and garden clubs, which are of infinite benefit to the denizens of districts far removed from centers of movement. Even here the desire to look into vital questions of the day is growing, and good results may be looked for in the near future.

Paris is soon to have its first woman's club. Not only will the membership charges be high, but there will be other methods to limit it, so that only the most aristocratic women of France will be among its members. This club will be modeled somewhat after the London club, but will have its own unique features.

A writer in the Gentlewoman, in speaking of a Don't Worry club that she had heard of in America, gives the rules, and says that the moral is "to start Don't Worry clubs without delay all over the kingdom."

The first club house for women anywhere in the German empire was opened a short time ago in Berlin. The Prince Ernest von Hohenlohe and the princess were present at the dedication, and the lord mayor and his wife took part in the ceremonies.

The Women's clubs of Great Britain are considering the question of politics at present at their federation meetings. "Is it wise, proper or expedient," they ask, "that the federation should work at elections for candidates opposed to women's suffrage? Two arguments are brought forward, one being that if the object of the federation is to help the liberal party, it would be folly to excommunicate a first-rate liberal candidate for a cause not yet adopted by the liberal leaders. It is, on the other hand, urged that if women really want the suffrage, it is absurd for them to work to put men in parliament who will vote against it. At last reports the side holding the former view had succeeded in obtaining an overwhelming majority, which means that the federation will continue to help the men opposed to their ever entering politics. Consistency is met with infrequently even among women that think they have mastered parliamentary law and like profound subjects.

Manual Training for Children.

Sadie American, the successful Chicago kindergartner, enthusiastically recommends manual training when discussing "Child-training by the Froebel System" in the September Woman's Home Companion.

"Manual training sharpens the senses and makes eyes that see and ears that hear and a touch that is fine and true. It gives proper balance of values, not only to the physical and intellectual activities of the individual, but to the intercourse of pupil with pupil, for frequently the seeming dullard turns out to be the skillful worker, and vice versa, and mutual respect and harmony result. So the varying yet equal worth of men is taught without sign or sound. Pupils, too, are encouraged to mutually aid each other in construction and in handling and use of tools; and the valuable quantity of social helpfulness grows like the flower from the swelling bud. It is a method of positive creative activity as against passive receptivity or destructive restlessness; in short, it is education, not instruction. It forms the mind instead of furnishing it. It creates right habits, and so molds character. It makes careful, thinking, true men. 'We make it our constant aim to let the acquisition of knowledge, the apprehension of truth, grow out of the experience of the children themselves,' says Prof. Bamberger. It is the constructive method, as against that of cramming with rules and definitions the children do not understand, and facts they do not assimilate. First comes actual acquaintance and repeated experiment, out of which the definition, rule or truth naturally grows, and thus becomes the lasting possession of the child."

Mrs. Catharine Parr Traill, the oldest living author in her majesty's dominions, is now living in rather straitened circumstances at her home in Lakefield, Ontario. She is 97 years of age and has maintained literary activity for more than eighty years.

The Minnesota Press.

The capitol commission admits that the Georgia marble in the new building is streaked, but of course this really amounts to nothing. It can be whitewashed every spring and fall.—Hastings Gazette.

* * *

Jadam Bede says he didn't mean what he said last month about Washington and Jefferson. It was all a deep laid scheme to show the American people that if they accepted a policy of imperialism and land grabbing, they must of necessity turn down "George and Tom," as he puts it. Jadam is a strong opponent of the plan to annex any portion of the Philippines, but his schemes are apparently too deep for the average mortal. He should label his heavy editorial jokes hereafter, so we may know how to take him.—Aitkin Age.

* * *

Charles A. Towne was nominated for congress from this district by a unanimous vote of the convention and he will have almost a unanimous vote at the polls.—Cass County Pioneer.

* * *

Cass county politics are all one sided. You can't fine even a quorum in Walker that will stand by the ring. The possession of the Republican committee don't seem to be much of a whip in their hands as even the Republicans state that in local politics there are to be no party lines drawn and that they can't support the ringsters. There will be a political land slide this fall.—Cass County Pioneer.

* * *

A. N. Dare, of The Elk River Star News, has been whipped into line, and will run for the house in the Forty-fifth district.—Hastings Gazette.

Service Said to Be Poor.

To The St. Paul Globe:

What can be done to secure better service on the Selby avenue line? Is it ignorance or indifference that is responsible for the present poor service?

The cars, morning, noon and night, are uncomfortably, even dangerously, crowded.

What is it that leads the street railway people to start a car from Dale street at 7:15 a. m. without a trailer, as they did last Friday morning, with the car almost half filled to commence with, knowing, as they must have known, that before it reached Summit the car would be filled to overflowing?

I was a passenger on the Selby avenue train that reached Wabasha street going east this morning about 7:45. The cars were jammed and packed before they reached Nina avenue, but the train was stopped at every street that those feeling in fighting trim might display their muscular development in an attempt which endangered their own lives and involved scores of others in positive discomfort. As the train in question crossed Wabasha a careful count, for the trailer alone, showed:

	Passengers.
Seated	32
Standing in aisle	11
On front platform	15
Rear platform	17
Total	75

Not much wonder that but fifty-one fares had been rung up. The cars preceding and those immediately following were packed in like manner. —A Paying Passenger.

St. Paul, Aug. 22, 1898

IN A SACRED SECLUSION

NOYES-DE FOREST NUPTIALS SOLEMNIZED YESTERDAY

Only Relatives of the Bride and Groom Were Present—Miss Katheryne Ruyter Van Vliet, of Chicago, and Richards Gordon Deacon Are Married—Other News of the Day in St. Paul Society.

The marriage of Miss Julia Gilman Noyes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Noyes, of this city, to H. W. De Forest took place last evening at 5 o'clock at the bride's home on Virginia avenue. The ceremony was a very private one, only the relatives of the young couple being present. The bride wore pure white. The house decorations were in harmony with the extreme quietness of the event, and, though beautiful, were very simple in arrangement. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. De Forest, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Noyes, Miss Noyes and Miss Robbins.

Following the ceremony there was a bridal supper, and later the young people left for a wedding trip. They will reside in New York city. Mr. De Forest is a member of one of the wealthiest and most exclusive New York families. He is a brother of Mr. De Forest who married Miss Dean, of this city, some years ago. Miss Noyes is a popular St. Paul society girl. She has been educated abroad and is a descendant of old Puritan stock.

* * *

The marriage is announced of Miss Katheryne Ruyter Van Vliet, daughter of G. D. Van Vliet, of Chicago, to Richards Gordon Deacon, son of Mrs. Katherine Deacon, of this city. The wedding took place at noon, Aug. 15, at the home of the bride, Washington boulevard, Oak Park, Chicago. Rev. Charles Reynolds read the marriage service in the presence of the immediate friends and relatives of the contracting parties. Mr. and Mrs. Deacon went to Omaha for a short visit and will make their home in Miles City, Mont.

Mr. Deacon is an architect, well known in this city, having lived here since his childhood.

For the last six years he has made his home in New York city, but last winter moved to Miles City, Mont., where he has since resided.

* * *

The board of directors of the St. Paul School of Fine Arts will meet at 10 o'clock Thursday morning in the studio, in the Moore building. The principal business to come before the board is the appointment of an instructor to take charge of the school for the coming term, which opens in October.

* * *

The committee of the St. Paul School of Fine Arts, having in charge the exhibit of art for the Industrial exposition, to be held in Market hall in September, met with Mrs. Metcalf yesterday. No decisive action was taken in the matter, but the committee will endeavor to make an exhibit worthy of the School of Fine Arts.

* * *

The Central union of the W. C. T. U. met in the St. Paul Commons yesterday afternoon. Miss Hattie Walker presided. Reports of superintendents were read and other routine business transacted. Mrs. P. B. Joy was appointed to hold religious services in the county jail on Thursday.

* * *

The Francis Harper union, W. C. T. U., met yesterday and appointed Mrs. T. N. Lyles and Mrs. L. A. Robinson and Miss Fannie Dodd delegates to the state convention, which meets at Glencoe today.

* * *

Mrs. E. S. Bean, of the Colonnade, leaves Saturday for Honolulu, going by way of the Soo and Canadian Pacific lines to Vancouver, and thence by steamer to San Francisco; after a forty-eight hours rest in San Francisco she will continue her journey on the steamer Belgic. In Honolulu she will await advices from her husband, Maj. Bean, now at Manila with the Thirteenth regiment. If the Thirteenth remains at Manila for any length of time, Mrs. Bean will join her husband there. A letter from Mrs. C. McC. Reeve, now at Honolulu, to Mrs. Bean, contains a glowing description of the Hawaiian city. She advises Mrs. Bean to leave furs, and heavy raps in St. Paul, as only summer apparel is needed. The hotel rates, she says, are no higher than in the cities of America, and she is living in a hotel at Honolulu for much the same cost as she did in San Francisco. The people are charming, the population being largely American, and people coming from the United States soon come to feel very much at home there.

If Mrs. Bean goes to Manila she will be accompanied by Mrs. Reeve. Mrs. Fitzgerald, wife of Maj. Fitzgerald, of the Thirteenth regiment, will also go to Honolulu Saturday.

* * *

The Co-operative Society of the Atlantic Congregational Church meets this afternoon in the church parlors.

* * *

The women of St. Patrick's parish will give an ice cream fete this evening in the church parlors, Case and Mississippi streets.

* * *

Tomorrow evening the Daughters of Erin, Division No. 3, will give a musical in Central hall. A dancing programme will follow. It is the third anniversary of the division.

* * *

The Daughters of Veterans will give a dancing party this evening at the home of Mrs. Maxwell, 371 North Washington street.

* * *

Biddle Circle, No. 38, Ladies of the G. A. R., will give their first lawn social this evening at 418 Edmund street. There will be music and refreshments.

* * *

Rebekah Lodge No. 3 gives an ice cream social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Twiss, 383 East Ninth street. Mrs. F. L. Korth, Mrs. Richmond, Mrs. Saule, Miss Zimmerman, Miss Elsner, Miss Wicker and Mrs. F. A. Twiss has the programme in charge.

Manager L. N. Scott, of the Metropolitan opera house, returns home this morning from New York, where he has been for the past two weeks completing the Metropolitan bookings for the coming season.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Loomis, of Fairmount avenue, are in Wisconsin.

Mrs. Raymond Evens, of Chicago, is the guest of her brother, Frank McCoy, of Holly avenue.

Mrs. Katherine Deacon, of Grand avenue, has returned from Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. McDermott left last evening for a two weeks' visit in Canada.

The Misses Donnelly, who have been the guests of Miss Julia Donnelly, of Robert street, Sunday evening returned to their home in Milwaukee.

Miss Gertrude McKaig, of Hamline, and Miss Z. R. Hart, of Minneapolis, left for Seattle Sunday evening. They will sail Aug. 25 for Honolulu.

Mrs. Harry Graham, of St. Albans street, has gone to Montreal, Canada.

Mrs. Billings and daughter, who have been the guests of Mrs. Griggs, of Laurel avenue, have returned to Boston.

Rev. and Mrs. William Bancroft Hill, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Weyerhaeuser, of Summit avenue, returned last night.

Mrs. E. M. Prouty, of Summit avenue, has returned from Lake Melissa.

Franklyn J. Krieger leaves Wednesday for Germany, where he will continue his musical studies.

Miss Clara Ward, of Montana, is the guest of Miss Minnie Grathwol, of Sherburne avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Snow, of Iglehart street, have returned from a ten days' visit in Duluth.

Mrs. William R. Johnson, of Charles street, is in Hazlewood, Minn., the guest of her sister, Mrs. John King.

Miss Agnes Murphy, of Rondo street, has returned from a week's visit in Hastings.

Miss Abbie Duncan, of Iglehart street, has returned from Waconia.

Mrs. E. C. Bean, of the Buckingham, leaves Saturday for Honolulu.

Mr. and Mrs. John Treacy and Miss Abbie Treacy left yesterday for an Eastern trip.

James, Thomas and Joseph Maloney left Saturday evening for a month's outing at Graceville, Minn.

CHINA TRADE INCREASING.

A Growth of Ten Million Dollars in Ten Years.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22—The success of the United States in the invasion of the markets of China is illustrated by figures just prepared by the bureau of statistics, showing that our exports to that market of late have increased much more rapidly than those of other countries, and that the heavy falling off in imports of certain lines of goods into China in the last year has not been so seriously felt by the United States as by other nations with which we come in competition. This is especially true of cotton piece goods. The report on the trade of China for 1897, published by the inspector general of Chinese customs, says:

"The trade in cotton piece goods shows, as was expected, a falling off from the figures of 1896. American goods, however, continue to increase in favor, these being almost an exception to the general decline. The favor which the American goods find in the Chinese market is due to their cheapness."

The steady gain which the United States is making in its effort to obtain a share of the market which China affords is shown by the following comparison of our imports into China and Hong Kong, from 1890 to 1897, inclusive, with those of Great Britain during the same period:

Years—	United States.	United Kingdom.
1890	$7,385,362	£9,137,194
1891	13,469,705	8,987,921
1892	10,557,546	7,581,906
1893	8,117,059	6,446,943
1894	10,071,273	6,262,810
1895	7,856,880	7,166,643
1896	11,613,134	8,539,390
1897	17,984,472	7,117,716

CYCLE CAP CLUE.

The Latest Developments in the Reynolds Murder Mystery.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A bicycle cap forms the latest link in the chain of testimony the police are winding around Dr. Kennedy, the dentist, charged with the murder of Emeline C. Reynolds. Robert Clark, a salesman in the hat department of Smith, Gray & Co., has made a written statement concerning the alleged purchase of a straw hat from him by Kennedy. A paragraph in this statement is as follows:

"He picked out a $2 straw hat, but, as it had a soiled spot on it, I sold it to him for $1.50. He also bought a brown plaid hat, paying $1 for it."

The detective department is now working hard to connect the prisoner with the lead pipe bludgeon, and to discover the diamonds and jewelry which the murderer took from his victim. Up to tonight it had not discovered any bit of evidence to show that Kennedy made the weapon or even had it in his possession. The search for the diamonds has been equally fruitless. Detectives spent the greater part of today searching the woods along the five-mile path Kennedy said he took on his way home the night of the murder, hoping to find where the jewelry had been buried. Their search was not successful.

GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Money for War Purposes Largely Swelled the Grand Total.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The volume of appropriations, new offices, etc., required by law to be prepared at the end of each session of congress under the direction of the committee on appropriations for the senate and house of representatives, has just been completed for the second session of the Fifty-fifth congress by T. P. Cleaves and J. F. C. Courts, chief clerks respectively of the senate and house committees. A summary of the appropriations shows the grand total to be $893,231,615. The details by bills are as follows: Agriculture, $3,509,202; army, $23,193,392; diplomatic, $1,752,208; District of Columbia, $6,426,880; fortifications, $9,377,494; Indian, $7,673,854; legislative, $21,625,846; military academy, $458,689; naval, $56,098,783; pension, $141,233,830; postoffice, $99,222,300; sundry civil, $48,490,212; deficiencies, including various war appropriations for fiscal year 1898, and continuing until Dec. 31, $349,772,389; miscellaneous appropriations, $6,560,311; permanent appropriations, $117,836,220. Grand total of appropriations, $893,231,615. Of this amount $361,859,927.26 are to meet expenses on account of the war with Spain.

DEMANDS ON RED CROSS.

An Increase Since the Suspension of Active Hostilities.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The demands upon the Red Cross society and its auxiliaries have been increased rather than diminished since the negotiations for peace. Some idea can be gained of the work done by the Red Cross society and the auxiliaries during the past week from the announcement made today by some of the members of the executive committee that over $4,000 a day is now being expended by the society. Groceries and delicacies in enormous quantities have been purchased to supply the demands from the different camps and hospitals, and the supplies sent in by auxiliaries represent thousands of dollars.

During the past week the Red Cross equipment of the hospital ship Missouri has been completed. The laundry, ice, car handling and sterilizing plants have been put in place on the vessel, together with a set of electric fans and a steam launch. The following supplies have also been sent to the vessel as part of her equipment: Three hundred cots, 500 pajamas, 500 surgical night shirts, 300 bath towels, 1,000 handkerchiefs, 500 suits of underwear, 400 pairs of slippers, 1,000 pairs of socks, 1,000 abdominal bands, tobacco, pipes and brushes. The Missouri will also be supplied with fifteen male nurses, all furnished by the Red Cross.

THREE MILLION SURPLUS.

State Banks Have Plenty of Cash to Spare.

M. D. Kenyon, state superintendent of banks, has completed his abstract of the reports of the banks of the state, showing their condition at the close of business July 14. A surplus of over $3,000,000 is shown in the following figures:

Resources—	State Banks.	National Banks.	Total.
Loans and discounts	$19,627,600 56	$35,124,751 47	$54,752,352 03
Overdrafts	151,059 78	127,418 33	278,478 06
United States bonds on hand	50,415 00	117,550 00	167,965 00
Other stocks and bonds	575,801 23	5,581,001 01	6,156,802 24
Due from other banks	4,037,378 44	14,784,533 14	18,821,911 58
Banking houses, furniture and fixtures	1,032,883 46	1,723,321 30	2,756,204 76
Other real estate	962,345 20	582,991 50	1,545,336 70
Expenses paid	20,355 86	....	80,355 86
Taxes paid	842 06	....	842 06
Checks and cash items	99,840 49	191,148 32	290,988 81
Exchanges for clearing house	143,410 91	603,174 91	746,585 82
Cash on hand	2,581,320 78	6,025,577 43	8,606,898 21
Other resources	360,723 77	327,484 32	688,208 09
Total resources	$29,643,977 49	$65,188,951 73	$94,832,929 22
Liabilities—			
Capital stock paid in	$6,266,800 00	$12,940,000 00	$19,206,800 00
Surplus fund	853,839 89	2,192,550 00	3,046,389 89
Other undivided profits	397,247 03	1,461,358 84	1,858,605 87
Dividends unpaid	8,617 72	30,747 46	39,465 18
Due to depositors	20,356,158 86	36,216,307 04	56,572,465 96
Due to other banks	1,508,528 00	10,615,350 47	12,123,878 47
Bills payable	170,283 05	71,700 00	241,983 05
Other liabilities	82,502 94	124,062 92	206,565 86
Circulation		1,536,875 00	1,536,875 00
Total liabilities	$29,643,977 49	$65,188,951 73	$94,832,929 22

Number of banks, state, 146; national, 70.