

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1898.

We Aim to Be Accurate. The Globe Prints the Associated Press News.

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Table with 4 columns: By Carrier, 1 mo, 6 mos, 12 mos. Rates for Daily only, Daily and Sunday, Sunday only.

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Table with 4 columns: By Mail, 1 mo, 6 mos, 12 mos. Rates for Daily only, Daily and Sunday, Sunday only.

Address all communications and make all remittances payable to THE GLOBE CO., St. Paul, Minnesota.

Anonymous contributions not noticed. Refused manuscripts will not be returned unless accompanied by postage.

BRANCH OFFICES:

New York: 10 Spruce St. Washington: Corcoran Building. Chicago: Room 69, No. 37 Washington St.

The Democratic State Ticket.

Governor: JOHN LIND, Brown county. Lieut. Gov.: J. M. BOWLER, Renville. Sec. State: J. J. HEINRICH, Hennepin. Treasurer: ALEX. MCKINNEY, Polk. Auditor: GEORGE N. LAMPHIER, Clay. Attorney General: JOHN F. KELLY, Ramsey. Clerk Supreme Court: H. AUSTIN, St. Louis. Judges: THOMAS CANTY, Hennepin; DANIEL BUCK, Blue Earth; W. M. MITCHELL, Winona.

SUNDAYS WEATHER.

Cooler.

By the United States Weather Bureau.

MINNESOTA—Threatening weather and showers in northern portion; cooler in southern portion; northwesterly winds.

IOWA—Generally fair, followed by thunder showers in the afternoon; cooler; northwesterly winds.

NORTH DAKOTA—Threatening weather; cooler in northern portion; northwesterly winds.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Partly cloudy weather; westerly winds.

MONTANA—Threatening weather; southwesterly winds.

MICHIGAN—Thunder storms; cooler; brisk to high westerly winds, becoming northerly.

WISCONSIN—Thunder storms; cooler; brisk to high westerly winds, becoming northerly.

YESTERDAY'S MEANS.

Table with 2 columns: Barometer, 29.58; Mean temperature, 52; Relative humidity, 41; Wind at 8 p. m., West; Maximum temperature, 55; Minimum temperature, 39; Daily range, 16; Amount of precipitation (rain) in last twenty-four hours, 0.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Table with 2 columns: Station, Danger Gauge Change in 24 Hours. Includes St. Paul, La Crosse, DeWitt, St. Louis.

ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Etruria, Liverpool; Nomadic, Liverpool; Rotterdam, Rotterdam; Bismarck, Hamburg; Locusta, Liverpool; La Touraine, Havre; Werckendam, Rotterdam; Fulda, Naples; Pennland, Southampton; Edinburgh, Glasgow; Norge, Copenhagen. DEWITT—Arrived: Wambet, New York for Liverpool. BISMARCK—Sailed: Wisner, New York. LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Canada, Boston. SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: Noordland, New York. BISMARCK—Arrived: Catalonia, Liverpool. SOUTHAMPTON—Sailed: Rhyndland, Philadelphia.

ASSEMBLY HALLS SCHEDULE.

Sunday—Typographical Union No. 30, Socialists, Black and Cab Drivers' union. Monday—All meetings postponed until Sept. 12. Tuesday—Stage Employees' union, Carpenters' union. Wednesday—Stone Carriers' union, Typographical No. 13, Book Binders' union, Painters' union. Thursday—Bricklayers' union, Clamshakers' union. Friday—Trades and Labor assembly. Saturday—Iron Molders' union, Bakers' union, Brewery Workers' union.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

METROPOLITAN—Wilbur Opera company in "The Circus Clown," 8:15. GRAND OPERA—And Bulger in "By the Sea Side." Lexington park, base ball, St. Paul vs. St. Joseph, two games, 2 P. M. Concerts by Minnesota State band at Campo park, afternoon and evening. Country Road club out to Minnesota, leaves Rice park 8 A. M.

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

But what has become of Rev. Heworth and America?

South Dakota is cooking its corn on the cob right on the stalk.

At any rate, the rest of the powers are going to let the czar disband his army first.

Stop the fighting all over the line! It is even too hot to lick internal revenue stamps.

Did the summer resort hotels close too soon? The summer is just getting "good" this fall.

Contrary to the usual thing in colors, it looks as if Black would be blue in New York politics this fall.

It is rumored, too, that six of the twelve policemen selected for the bicycle squad cannot ride wheels.

Can't things be evened up a bit? Vice President Hobart is talking too little and "Ducky" Holmes too much.

The Sioux Indians and other "Indians" will please be good. The Third Regiment is coming back to Fort Snelling.

Two cents looks big even to a forger. They say there is a decided falling off in the number of forged checks since the new revenue law.

The Seventy-first New York regiment of volunteers is a good example of the horrors of war. It marched out of New York with 1,443 men; it marched up Broadway the other day with 331, all who were able to be on their feet.

The rush for gold coin for hoarding purposes seems to be over. A St.

Louis banker tried to exchange \$50,000 in gold for currency with Uncle Sam the other day, and the old fellow said: "I don't have no more gold than I know what to do with."

"The Conduct of the War."

Our pleasing contemporary, the Pioneer Press, suggests that: "It is not the 'conduct of the war' that needs any investigation." Let us ask what constitutes "the conduct of the war?"

No patriotic American citizen will permit himself even to regard the war as anything but glorious in its results. The methods by which those results were arrived at constitute an entirely different matter. The United States, through its military and naval forces, has walloped Spain most severely, but how justly is left for history to determine. The men who fought on the battlefields of Dewey and Sampson and Schley were every one of them heroes. The men who fought under Shafter and Wheeler and Lawton were equally heroes. Their action is not that which should be under investigation, but rather the conduct of the war from an official standpoint. Men may win battles fighting in the ranks, even though their officers may be guilty of cowardice and other offenses, but these things are not chargeable, at all, in any instance associated with our late war. Officers and men alike have displayed the utmost bravery, and nowhere in the history of the battles of this nation will valor more radiantly reflect itself than from the action of the brave fellows on sea and land who won for us the brilliant victories in which, as a nation, we now all rejoice.

But higher up, in the almost sanctified realm of official dictatorship, there have existed in the conduct of the war just closed abuses, shortcomings and offenses which are creditable to the military establishment of the nation. No patriotic citizen, made cognizant through the printed reports from the seat of war and the several encampments where troops are congregated, can deny this fact. These may be the result of the evils of a system; they may be the result of individual and official incompetency; they may be due to negligence in the highest bureaus of departmental power; and going further than this they may be due to the injection of demoralizing political influences into the system organizing our army and conducting its campaign.

The country has seen enough already, in the records of death from disease and in the gaunt figures of home-returning heroes, whose sufferings are directly attributable to lack of proper sustenance, to convince the people that something is radically wrong somewhere, and that that something is the conduct of the war. It is quite unnecessary for the man who thinks only along political lines to hold up his hand and cry for a stay of procedure when one talks of investigating. Such an one must remember that there is as much patriotism under other shirtings as he pretends to carry beneath his own. The progress of this war has been marked by a singular absence of partisan diatribe. Notwithstanding this fact, however, a feeling does exist that in the war department, particularly political influences have controlled appointments which in a certain measure have created the deplorable conditions which now are recognized as existing there. The personal appointments of the president, in the earlier weeks of the campaign, of staff and regimental officers, approached nearly to the point of impropriety. To what extent incompetency may have been carried in the service by means of appointments only an investigation will develop. Neglect and ill treatment of soldiers have occurred. Through what processes have these results so deplorably materialized?

The appointment of the head of the war department was notoriously an unfit one to be made. The selection of Gen. Alger as secretary of war, with the privilege of sitting at the same council board with John Sherman was a gratuitous insult to the aged Ohio statesman, who is held in high esteem by representatives of both the great political parties. The reasons for that selection by the president are well understood and need not be reviewed here. Secretary Alger's attitude toward Gen. Miles and the preference shown to Gen. Shafter will, no doubt, be completely exposed when the two gentlemen first named shall come together face to face, either in a court of inquiry, a court martial, or some other form of investigation as to the causes of inharmonious made patent by the recently published interview with Gen. Miles.

An investigation by order of the president, into many phases pertaining to the "conduct of the war," is inevitable, if Mr. McKinley expects to escape individual and official censure for the condition of things, which have notoriiously prevailed. The time for that investigation is the present, and a failure to institute it will be a reflection of executive apprehension as to its results. If everything is as smooth and exempt from justifiable criticism as Secretary Alger would seem to make it appear, surely the administration would not be a loser, but a gainer, in public estimation, by having the investigation go forward. Is there fear of the effect upon the forthcoming election, which will be there at the bottom of this fear?

The congressional investigation into the "conduct of the war" will no doubt follow in time, and that will pursue many technical lines of inquiry which the inquiry now urged will have no occasion to deal with. Our army is still in the field and in the camp, and the same powers which have caused so much suffering to our soldiers during the past few months continue to exist in the war department today. Shall they be permitted to remain in their recognized inefficiency until congress, next winter, shall have time to consider the case? No. The season for investigation is the present; and the longer it is deferred, the greater will be the political harm accruing to the administration.

"A Strange Man." McClure's Magazine for September contains an article upon Mary Todd Lincoln, the wife of Abraham Lincoln, and embraces reminiscences and letters of Mrs. Lincoln. Its author is her sister, Emily Todd Helm.

A generation of men has passed since the death of Mr. Lincoln, and the literature bearing upon his life and services to his country is becoming, year by year, more voluminous and ever more interesting. Probably no other American has ever been clothed with so much of that peculiar atmosphere of interest which usually attaches to the life of a man who, as time advances, becomes continually a subject in himself, commanding the absorbing thoughtfulness of the people.

The plainness of the man was his chief characteristic; his patriotism, unalloyed sincerity and honesty were his most conspicuous virtues. He seemed to have made his passage through the atmosphere of this earth as a divine spirit, enveloped in human form. His advent, the surroundings of his youth and early manhood, all of which tended to educate him for his future responsibilities and great work; the descent upon him, in the period of his ripest maturity, of the mantle of duty, and his martyrdom, all combined to erect his character upon a higher pedestal than has been occupied by any one in human form since the footsteps were made in the dust in the ascent of Calvary by the Son of Man.

Mr. Lincoln was slow in making himself understood by his fellow citizens. He led them, and they came slowly up to his exalted standard. He was a peculiar man, and unlike many of his contemporaries, much has been written concerning him which would better have been unwritten; and conspicuous among such effusions was the life history prepared by his former law partner, Mr. Herndon, of Springfield, Ill. Mr. Herndon knew, or thought he knew, Abraham Lincoln better than any other man living. He conceived it to be a sort of duty to the spirit of history to unfold his life, and to give a more illuminating view characteristic of his illustrious subject. But in doing this he went too far in that, in order to demonstrate certain qualities of the martyr president, he said much that ought not to have been said concerning his private life, and especially his domestic life, in dealing with which his criticisms of Mrs. Lincoln were intolerable, viewed from the standpoint of good taste and ordinary decency.

Mrs. Lincoln's sister, Mrs. Helm, in the article referred to, distinctly declares that there were two marriage ceremonies arranged, and that Mr. Lincoln shrank from participating in the first. She also speaks pleasingly of the disposition of her sister, and denies the existence of that inharmonious to which so many allusions have been made. The affection of Mrs. Lincoln for her great husband, and her thoughtful and noble qualities, are clearly set forth. It would be better for the world to accept of her statements, bury rank gossip in the dark pit in which it belongs, and henceforth regard Mrs. Lincoln only as the honorable and honored helpmeet of the greatest American of the century.

One little item appears in this plainly clothed story which hitherto has failed to find its place in history. Mr. Lincoln was murdered in a theater, and the play which was being acted at that time bore the title of "Our American Cousin." The play which he saw was transformed in one of its characters, enabled Mr. E. A. Sothern to become famous as Lord Dunderbary. Mrs. Helm writes that, while sitting in the box of Ford's theater, looking at this comedy, and at the very moment when the assassin was stealing through the door and up behind the president, the latter remarked for Mrs. Lincoln, "There is no city I desire so much to see as Jerusalem," and as the last word fell from his lips the shot was fired that sent him into eternity. And these were the last words of the great liberator.

A gentleman who frequently saw Mr. Lincoln in the fifties, when he used to visit Bloomington, Ill., while "riding the circuit," and heard him tell many of his interesting stories, said, upon one occasion: "Of course you can not at that time foresee the glorious career of Mr. Lincoln; but I never looked at him even in those days, but what I turned away with a feeling that, somehow or other, he was a very strange man. There was something in the expression of his eyes which did not appear to belong to this world."

There were many others who knew Mr. Lincoln in the days of his great trial and in the days of his share in somewhat in this behalf. As one goes back to that scene of tragedy in the Washington theater in 1865, and fancies this great man sitting in "the golden saloon," and thinking, while looking at a comedy, of the delights of Jerusalem, the strangeness of his character can be realized more completely. It was the infidel, Robert G. Ingersoll, who characterized Mr. Lincoln as "a divine man," and years ago by and we can contemplate his coming, his work and his departure. It is not difficult to accept Col. Ingersoll's characterization or that of the citizen at Bloomington. He was, indeed, "a strange man."

The Public Library.

The efforts that have been put forth through the adoption of the process of the endless chain scheme, or the movement to the public library fund, under the supervision of Mr. Edward Feldhauser, are meeting with success. They are not meeting with success, however, through the sneers of some citizens of St. Paul—who, by the way, would shrink from having their names mentioned in the newspapers—to the effect that it is an undignified process for securing a public library fund.

Nothing is undignified that is honest. The endless chain scheme is honest in its inception, operation and method of accounting.

The city of St. Paul stands very high up in financial consideration among business men throughout the United States. It is regarded as a town possessed of a great deal of reserve capital. Every substantial citizen of St. Paul can advance attestation to the correctness of this statement. St. Paul is a city of more than average wealth. If, in this condition of things, it becomes necessary for a few enterprising people within its borders to institute a process for the accumulation of a fund for so worthy an object as the creation of a public library building, the more is the pity to be bestowed upon the folk of the community in general who render such action necessary.

Why should St. Paul go delving around for silver 25-cent pieces in the pockets of the inhabitants of the town when there is to be had in abundance a means to secure the location of the public library in quarters which shall guarantee the approach of women and young girls to its precincts without subjecting them to the ordeal of being vulgar remarks common to the corridors of the city hall, populated in the daytime by gangs of ribald politicians of the lowest order? Simply because of the lack of public interest on the part of the most potential citizens of St. Paul, who ought, if from no other motive than that inspired by national pride, to do something to conserve the good name of the place in which they dwell. If the proper spirit prevailed in this wealthy community, twenty-four hours would not elapse before a fund for the establishment of a public library would be created.

But the proper spirit does not pre-

vail. Hence, we have to record that Mr. Edward Feldhauser received yesterday ninety-five letters in the endless chain scheme, resulting in contributions in the sum of \$23.75. Thus, little by little and inch by inch, so to speak, the work upon the PEOPLE of St. Paul is evidently becoming interested in the work. Those who would like and always do like to be regarded as THE people have permitted this condition of things to come to pass. Where shall we find the iridescent glow of the rainbow—in the PEOPLE, or in THE people? It should be found to exist in both.

Willis vs. Stevens.

The nomination of Judge John W. Willis in this, the Fourth district, comes, with one exception, the list of Democratic congressional nominations in this state. Judge Willis possesses the scholarly attainments, the faculty of readily sifting puzzling questions and a penchant for public affairs, all of which would make him a valued member of any congressional body. While the monopolies and trusts, against which the Democracy has ever been pitted, will receive, we are assured, no small share of his attention, during the campaign, his platform covers some other admirable features in which the public at large is interested.

He holds, for instance, that "civil service reform should be vigorously prosecuted until merit shall be the only basis for appointment to office." This was the article of faith which aroused the antagonism of some party leaders against Mr. Cleveland, though that fact by no means proved that he was wrong and they were right. In fact, the contrary is generally held to be the case.

"The welfare of society depends upon a scrupulous regard for the rights of property—as defined by law," is another admirable plank. So is plank No. 7, which demands the expansion of our merchant marine—a subject, by the way, that is rapidly coming to the fore-front of discussion among intelligent and far-seeing American citizens.

Here are just a few figures which show the magnitude of the pressing need of upbuilding our shipping interests:

The total foreign commerce of the United States during the last year was valued at \$1,847,322,984, of which \$616,656,654 represents the value of the exports of domestic and foreign products. Of the foregoing, a total of \$73,283,074 of imports and \$1,774,039,910 of exports were carried by the United States by land vehicles and a total of \$1,748,068,426 of imports and \$1,825,041,473 of exports were carried by sea.

These figures show that, although that year was the greatest in our history, as regards foreign commerce, it was the worst year of American shipping in that trade. In other words, the proportion of imports and exports carried in American vessels, during the year ending June 30, 1897, was 11 per cent, while for the year ending June 30, 1898, it was only 9 per cent. Truly, American farmers and manufacturers should insist upon their representatives in congress bestirring themselves in behalf of the marine transportation facilities of this country. It appears to be the fact already that these facilities are inadequate for our growing Asiatic trade, and such a condition of affairs will in no way improve until the American shipping interests.

The Democracy is to be congratulated upon having injected into the campaign a live issue. It can be treated as such by the live men of the party, and the "money question" can safely be left where it is, in the possession of its dancing Dervishes.

The Zueblin Lecture Course.

The effort of the St. Paul Public School union to have Prof. Zueblin, of Chicago university, deliver a course of lectures in this city for the benefit of the teachers in particular, and the citizens in general, is a guarantee of the practical work to be done by the organization this year. The prospective course, which comprises six lectures on British municipal life, has been chosen with reference to existing social and educational problems, and will be conducted as a comparative study of institutions of the great republic of the United States. We have had in the past the conspiracy to loot China, whereby to monopolize her trade, and our reward is seen in our gradually getting the cream of the trade of 400,000,000 people. Within a few years our trade with China has doubled. The Chinese like our goods and they like us with the result that we are making a steady and rapid gain in their patronage.—Boston Globe.

It appears that during a period of twenty years this country almost quadrupled its output of iron and steel. The annual production from 1881 to 1895 amounting to \$285,000,000, against only 2,284,000 during the period from 1871 to 1875. Great Britain's annual output in the same time increased from \$25,000,000 to \$225,000,000. From 1,848,000 to 5,680,000, and France's from 1,265,000 to 2,006,000 tons. In the last three years, moreover, the American output has been steadily increasing.—Baltimore Herald.

A flour combine is talked of, taking in the Minneapolis, Duluth and New York mills. It will be the biggest combine on record. The Minneapolis mill alone cuts 14,000,000 barrels of flour a year, and consumes 60,000,000 bushels of wheat. Opposition comes from London syndicates that have acquired large interests in the flour industry of Minneapolis.—Pittsburg Post.

President Hill, of the Great Northern, at Seattle the other day had been compelled to refuse 60,000 tons of steel rails and 15,000 tons of cotton, as freight for Asia, on his road, because there was no suitable merchant tonnage on the Pacific ocean. He threw the responsibility of that rail of steel on the protection of the American navigation laws, which prohibit American shippers from purchasing foreign-built vessels and placing them under the American flag. This is the champion idea of the protection system. The whole thing is soon to go by the boards—protective duties because they are no longer needed and do not provide revenue, and the antiquated navigation laws because the spirit is taking hold of our people that the merchant marine must be re-established in its old proportions.—Pittsburg Post.

Prince Bismarck's death, according to the estimate of the anthropologist, Otto Ammon, was probably the heaviest known to anatomical science. Herr Ammon, in consultation with Prof. Schaeffer, sculptor, concluded that the brain of the old statesman weighed 1,877 grammes, and consequently exceeded in weight that of any known genius. Cuvier's brain weighed 1,550 grammes; Byron's 1,607; Kant's 1,650; Schiller's 1,530, and Dean's 1,420. The average weight of the brain of an intelligent European is only 1,380 grammes.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

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in fact, but we must be original in this matter. Hessian boots would do, and then they would not have to wear those fearful English riding boots. Why not the red coat with white breeches, too. What color for the coat?" "Make it plink with green facings, your worship."

"Freddie, you talk like a Confederate thirty years ago. You talk of the red coat with a blue chlamys filled with barack, to throw over the shoulder. I don't know about the headpiece though. Which would be the best, a barack bushy or a brass helmet?" "I don't know about the brass helmet, your worship. Think of Jack Hennessy under a brass helmet."

"This is a matter of the welfare of the state, Freddie. We will not consider the individual. I propose to maintain the state as it came to me from my grandpa—I mean from the people. I incline to the helmet. You will have such a uniform made and try it on your Master Ammon by holding the counter."

And the ghost of Jim Nugent moved his ear from the crack in the green balze door and remarked:

"Another angel. Now if the colonel had only thought of what he had added to the utility of that uniform by having a handle put on the back of the brass helmet so that it could be used for a stein when the copper attended a kommer."

The restaurants of Stillwater are not among the things that give of that town point of view. Yesterday those same restaurants, crowded with Charlie Feise, the drum major of the band, wandered into one of the few pauses in the playing of his men and addressed a small red-headed boy holding the counter.

"Gimme a dozen raw," remarked Charlie to the youngster. The boy looked blank for a minute, but he had evidently made up his mind not to be bothered by the city chaps—perhaps the magnificence of the drum major led him to think he was being addressed by Gen. Miles. He said: "Yes, sir," and escaped. Five minutes later Feise nearly fell over the counter when the water came back and laid a plate before him. The dish contained a dozen carefully broken raw eggs.

"Jim" Younger was leaning against the wall in the library of the prison yesterday afternoon when Judge Willis and the Phillips entered the room. Younger's mouth is a small red-head by holding the counter.

"How are you, Judge?" he asked, and he gave no sign of knowing Judge Willis bound by the prison rules, until the latter put out his hand and said, "How are you, Jim?" He shook hands very cordially and said he was feeling all right. He said he never saw the very well since the service of the judge on the board of charities and corrections. I was introduced to Younger and remarked that the allegation that was going through the prison walls in Stillwater was the name of the man named Judge Willis for congress. Younger congratulated the judge in an easy way and as we left he remarked, with a touch of good humor:

"Good-by, Judge. I expect I'll have to go out and vote for you on election day. I have neglected voting for several elections, you know."

Here, There, Everywhere.

Have our readers any conception of the way in which the United States presses are turning out revenue stamps? One of those uncomfortable creatures who is always working out sums has made a calculation that the issue of stamps for a single day would, if in one sheet, cover an area of 25,550 square yards or nearly a city block. If placed end to end in a straight line they would form a strip 67 miles in length. It is estimated that if one person should be employed in attaching the stamps, it would require fifty-five years to do the work. On August 27, 1898, and August has already proved itself to be a correspondingly active month.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The man who should be promptly tendered the English mission is ex-President Benjamin Harrison. He would take him not only the highest honor in our country, but a ship, but he would, by his personal character and admitted abilities, command the highest respect in the diplomatic circles of Europe. He is just the man who is needed at this time when a new international policy is enforced upon our government.—Philadelphia Times.

Which is better, that men should die rather than that the red tape should die or that a bonfire be built of all hampering regulations that lives may be saved? There can be but one answer to this question. If there is not a change, and that one there will be a terrible day of reckoning for some one in the near future. This nation will not stand the disgrace of starving the men who have fought for it.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A policy of fostering education through friendly channels of trade is alone worthy of the great, generous republic of the United States. We have had in the past the conspiracy to loot China, whereby to monopolize her trade, and our reward is seen in our gradually getting the cream of the trade of 400,000,000 people. Within a few years our trade with China has doubled. The Chinese like our goods and they like us with the result that we are making a steady and rapid gain in their patronage.—Boston Globe.

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undertaken to purchase cycles to the value of \$7,500 annually from one American maker alone. English bicycles, it is stated, are undoubtedly not so much in vogue, partly owing to their reputation for heaviness, especially compared with American machines, though lately English makers have discovered that most cyclists on the Continent do not want very light, but rather heavy bicycles.—British Report from Munich.

Thirty-Three Years Ago Now.

Just thirty-three years ago the Minnesota troops engaged the Civil war were returning home and by the middle of September nearly all of the Minnesota regiments had been mustered out of the service. While the conditions of 1865 are not unlike those of today, it was from a conflict which had lasted four years, and cost the nation over a billion dollars and the lives of 250,000 of her citizens that the Federal soldiers returned to their homes in the North. The nation mourned for the dead and fallen in battle, and the assassination of President Lincoln, April 14, was still fresh in the minds of the people.

Today the Minnesota troops at Chickamauga are preparing to return to their homes in their state, but not from a civil strife, but one carried on by a nation.

Today the nation honors Dewey, Sampson, Schley, Hobson and others, but it is with none the less fervor and patriotism that the people greet Grant after congress had formally declared the war over, Aug. 20, as it mourned for the nation's martyred president, Abraham Lincoln.

The present war has inconvenienced the city world but little. The war of '61 to '65 paralyzed all lines of business, but it was with new hope that the soldiers returned to their homes in the North and South to engage in business.

The declaration of peace was heralded with all the parts of the world. The seventh session of the Minnesota legislature had adjourned a couple months before and congress had made the largest appropriations on record. A debt hung over the nation, but the result of the conflict was such as to inspire all with a lively hope for the future prosperity of the country.

Late in the fall of 1855 the last trouble with the Indians on the Minnesota frontier occurred, although the Indian war was practically over. The Minnesota volunteers were kept in the field at the outpost for several years, and served to reassure the settlers who had fled to the towns along the Minnesota river of their safety. They saw the Indians to their homesteads and under the persevering hand of the Minnesota frontiersman, Minnesota's Western prairies once more bloomed with the grain of the settler. The North Star State a first place among the agricultural states of the Union.

Sully's expedition against the Indians in 1864 pursued the Sioux westward, and from that time Minnesotans lived in peace.

The thirty-eighth congress made appropriations amounting in the aggregate to \$32,076,523, of which \$54,000,000 went towards maintaining the army, \$11,000,000 for the navy, \$4,000,000 for the militia and about \$2,000,000 for the purchase of gunboats. The balance was expended in maintaining the executive, judicial and legislative departments of the national government.

The American eagle soared high in the fall of 1865 and the people were, despite the terrible cost of the war, as patriotic and loyal to the Union as ever. The first gun was fired on Fort Sumter. Overtures were given all the heroes of the war and a purse raised by popular subscription, amounting to nearly \$500,000, was presented to Admiral Farragut. Gen. Grant visited St. Paul, Oct. 1868, and gave a rousing reception. He made the trip to St. Paul by boat and enthusiastic demonstrations were given him at all the stops on the Mississippi.

Sept. 8 the Democrats nominated Henry M. Rice for governor and Robert A. Smith for mayor of St. Paul.

The Federal army was reduced to 150,000 men early in September.

July 9 Mrs. Surratt, Dr. Mudd and Atzerot, the conspirators against President Lincoln, were hung.

GUAM TO SAM.

Said the citizen of Guam To Uncle Sam: "Juba—jumba—jumba—jumba." Meaning in his archaic lingo: "You're a dandy, and here's my hand."

Said the citizen of Guam To Uncle Sam: "Foola—foola—foola—foola." Which the same man meant to say: "Means, 'I'm charmed with you, now really!'" "Deed I am!"