THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1898.

We Aim to Be Accurate.

The Globe Prints the Associated Press News.

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BRANCH OFFICES:

New York ....10 Spruce St
Washington .... Corcoran Building
Chicago...Room 609, No. 87 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. M'KINNON, Polk
Auditor ......GEORGE N. LAMPHERE, Clay
Attorney General..JOHN F. KELLY, Ramsey
Clerk Supreme Court.Z. H. AUSTIN, St. Louis
Judges |THOMAS CANTY, Hennepin
Supreme |DANIEL BUCK, Blue Earth
Court.........|WM. MITCHELL, Winona

SUNDAY'S WEATHER.

Fair; Warmer.

By the United States Weather Bureau. Minnesota—Generally fair; warmer; variable winds, becoming southerly. North Dakota—Generally fair; warmer; variable winds, becoming southerly. South Dakota—Generally fair; warmer; variable winds, becoming southerly. Wisconsin—Fair; light to fresh variable winds. Iowa—Generally fair; warmer; variable winds, becoming southerly. Montana—Fair; variable winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

Buffalo	64-64	Montreal	50-56
Boston	46-52	New York	64-72
Chicago	72-88	Pittsburg	68-72
Cincinnati	72-84		

YESTERDAY'S MEANS.

Barometer	29.89
Mean temperature	62
Relative humidity	65
Wind at 8 p. m.	West
Weather	Partly cloudy
Maximum temperature	71
Minimum temperature	52
Daily range	19
Amount of precipitation (rain) in last twenty-four hours	Trace

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	2.9	0.0
La Crosse	10	1.6	*0.1
Davenport	15	1.2	0.0
St. Louis	30	8.3	*0.5

*Rise.

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

The river will remain nearly stationary from now to Monday night in the vicinity of St. Paul.

ATLANTIC LINERS.

NAPLES—Sailed: Fulda, New York.
BREMEN—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, New York.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Campania, New York. Sailed: Etruria, New York.
ANTWERP—Sailed: Southwark, New York.
HAVRE—Sailed: La Touraine, New York.
BREMEN—Sailed: Barborossa, New York.
NEW YORK—Arrived: Alesia, Marseilles. Sailed: Maasdam, Rotterdam; Umbria, Liverpool; La Normandie, Havre; Palatia, Hamburg; Belgenland, Southampton.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

METROPOLITAN—Dorothy Morton Opera company in "Mikado," 8:15 PM.
GRAND—"The Commander," 8:15 PM.
Palm Garden, "An Artist's Model," 2:30 and 8:15.
Base ball, Lexington park, Athletics vs. Rosemount Clippers, 3:30.
A. O. U. W. memorial service, People's church, 3 PM.
Yom Kippur, services Jewish synagogues.
Entertainment and ball by St. Paul section Socialist Labor party, Assembly halls, 2.30 PM.

Church Services Today.

☞ These notices will be printed as part of the news of the day, and free of charge, every Saturday and Sunday. They should be forwarded so as to reach the City Editor of The Globe either Friday or Saturday afternoon.

Baptist.

BURR STREET, G. L. Conley pastor. Rev. J. C. Robillard will preach at the morning service; the pastor at the evening service.
PARK, Mackubin and Holly. Rev. Alexander McGregor. Morning subject, "The Song of Moses and the Lamb." Evening subject, "God Calling."
WOODLAND PARK, Selby and Arundel. Morning, Paul's Description of the Jewish World;" 7:30 PM, prelude, "Wrong Ways of Doing Good." Sermon, "The Punishment of Sin."

Catholic.

The Archdiocese of St. Paul. Most Rev. John Ireland, archbishop; Rev. J. Starriha, vicar general, and Rev. Richard Cahill, secretary.
ASSUMPTION (German), Franklin and Ninth. Rev. Alfred Mayer. Services 6:30, 8 and 10 AM, 3 PM.
CATHEDRAL, Sixth and St. Peter. Rev. J. J. Lawler, pastor. Rev. William Colbert, Rev. J. H. Brannan, assistants. Services at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 AM and 7:30 PM.
ST. AGNES', Kent and Lafond. Rev. M. Solnce, pastor. Rev. H. Smalian. Services 8, 9:15 and 10:30 AM, 8 PM.
ST. BERNARD'S, Albemarle, between Geranium and Rose. Rev. A. Ogulin. Services 8, 10 AM, 2:30 PM.
ST. CASIMIR'S, Jessamine and Forest. Rev. R. L. Guzowski. Services 8 and 10:30 AM, 3 PM.
ST. JOSEPH'S, Virginia and Carroll. Rev. John T. Harrison, pastor. Rev. W. P. Walsh, Rev. William Sheran, assistants. Services 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 AM, 7:30 PM.
ST. LOUIS' (French), Wabasha and Exchange. Rev. Henry Gros, pastor. Rev. J. Thomas, Rev. Alexander Hamet, assistants. Services 7, 8, 10 AM, 3 PM.
ST. LUKE'S, Summit and Victoria. Rev. Ambrose McNulty, pastor. Rev. Thomas Rebill, assistant. Services 7, 9, 10:30 AM, 8 PM.
ST. MATTHEW'S, 500 Hall. Rev. Father Jung. First Mass 8 AM. Second Mass 10 AM. Vespers 3 PM. Sunday school 2 PM.
ST. MARY'S, Ninth and Locust. Rev. T. J. Gibbons. Patrick Shea. Services 10:30 AM, 7:30 PM.
ST. MICHAEL'S, Parnell and Colorado. Rev. P. O'Neil. First Mass 8 AM. Children's Mass 9 AM. High Mass and Sermon 10:30 AM. Sunday school 2:30 PM. Vespers 7:30 PM.
ST. PATRICK'S, Case and Mississippi. Rev. J. F. Dolphin, pastor. Services 7:30, 10:30 AM, 7:30 PM.
ST. PETER CLAVER'S (Colored), Aurora and Farrington. Rev. T. A. Printon, pastor. Services 10:30 AM, 7:30 PM.
ST. VINCENT'S, Blair and Virginia. Rev. L. Cosgrove. Services 8 and 10:30 AM, 7:30 PM.

Congregational.

FIRST, Ninth and Wacouta. Rev. H. F. Stilwell. 10:30 AM, 7:30 PM. Morning subject, "On the Threshold." Evening, "The Good Ground." Singing by chorus choir at evening service.
PEOPLE'S, Pleasant avenue. Dr. Smith will preach on "The Duty and Destiny of America."
PLYMOUTH, Wabasha and Summit. Rev. R. H. Batley, of Minneapolis, superintendent of the Minnesota Anti-Saloon league, will speak at 10:30 AM, and the pastor, G. E. Soper, in the evening at 8 PM.
ATLANTIC, Conway and Bates. W. W. Lewis. 10:30 AM., 7:30 PM. Subject for morning sermon, "The Home Coming." Sunday school, 12 M. Wednesday evening, 7:30.

Christian.

FIRST, Nelson and Farrington. Rev. A. D. Harmon. Subject, 11 AM., "Parable of the Talents." Subject, 8 PM., "The Mission of Christ."

Episcopal.

DIOCESE OF MINNESOTA—Rt. Rev. Henry B. Whipple, D. D., LL. D., residence, Faribault; Rt. Rev. M. N. Gilbert, D. D., LL. D., Coadjutor; residence, 18 Summit court. Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Thursday St. Michael's and All Angels'.
ASCENSION, Clinton and Isabel, Rev. Chas. Holmes, 7:30 and 10:30 AM, 8 PM. Sunday school, 12 M.
CHRIST, Fourth and Franklin. Rev. Chas. D. Andrews, 7 and 11 AM, 8 PM. Sunday school 9:45 AM.
MISSION OF THE RESURRECTION. Atwater and Stellar. W. C. Pope, 3:30 PM.
HOLY FAITH MISSION, Post Siding. Earl and East Seventh. Sunday school 9:30 AM. Children made welcome.
ST. BARNABAS' MISSION, Lilydale. W. M. Farrar, Lay Reader. 4 PM. Sunday school 3 PM.
ST. BONIFACIUS' CHAPEL. Mackubin and Aurora. Bishop Gilbert will perform the holy rite of confirmation. Several of the reverend clergy of St. Paul and Minneapolis are expected to be present. Bishop Gilbert will be the preacher. All welcome.
ST. CLEMENT'S, Milton and Portland. Rev. Ernest Dray. 11 AM. Sunday school 3 PM. Evening service 7:30.
ST. JAMES', De Soto and Lawson. Rev. Carl Reed Taylor. 8 AM, 11 AM. Evening, 7 PM. Sunday school 9:45 AM.
ST. JOHN'S, White Bear Lake. Rev. Mr. Streeter, rector. Sermon 11 AM and 8 PM. Visitors at the lake cordially invited. Seats free.
ST. MATTHEW'S, St. Anthony Park. Rev. Charles E. Hixon. 11 AM. Sunday school 12:15 PM.
ST. PHILIP'S MISSION, 438 Rice. Celebration Holy Communion, 7 AM. Morning service, 11:15. Sunday school 11:30.
ST. PETER'S, Dayton's Bluff, Fourth and Maple. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. Rev. George H. Mueller. Holy Eucharist, 7:30 AM. Matins and Sermon, 11 AM. Evensong and Sermon by Bishop Gilbert, 7:30 PM.
ST. MARY'S, Merriam Park. Rev. George H. Ten Broeck. Evening Prayer and Sermon, 7:30 PM. Sunday School, 3 PM. Strangers cordially invited. Seats all free.
TRINITY, St. Paul Park. Rev. Charles Holmes. Services will be resumed in near future.
ST. PAUL'S, Ninth and Olive. Rev. John Wright, D. D., pastor. Holy Communion and Sermon at 11 AM. Sunday School, 9:30. Harvest Home Festival, 7:30. Sermon by Rev. F. A. Allen.
HOLY SPIRIT MISSION, Hastings and Earl. Sunday School, 9:30 AM. Children invited.
ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL MISSION, View and Randolph streets. Sunday School, 3 PM. Evening Prayer and Sermon, 7:30 PM. Strangers made welcome.

Lutheran.

ST. JAMES' ENGLISH EVANGELICAL, Marshall and Grotto. Rev. Frank E. Jensen, pastor. The pastor will officiate in Confirmation. Services at Goodhue, Minn. 10:30 AM Student Williams, of Minneapolis, will preach on the theme, "The Flight of Faith." At 7:30 PM, Student Stole on "Following Christ." Sunday School at 12 M. Subject, "The Destruction of Sodom."
MEMORIAL ENGLISH, Sixth near Exchange. Alex J. D. Haupt, pastor. 10:30 AM, 8 PM. Text for Morning's Sermon, "Lights in the World." 8 PM, "Ishmael." Sunday School Hour, 12 to 1 PM. Special Sunday Services at St. Mark's, North St. Paul, 3 to 5 PM. Services or meetings during the coming week: Luther league, Tuesday evening, at 175 Iglehart street; very important meeting; service Wednesday evening.
DANISH LUTHERAN, Orleans and Stevens. Rev. J. C. Peterson, pastor. Sunday school 1:30 PM. Preaching service 3 PM. Lutheran league meets first and third Thursdays in every month.
EVANGELICAL EMANUEL, Goff and Dearborn. Rev. E. L. Lubbert, pastor. Sunday school 9:30 AM. Preaching service 10:30 AM.
GERMAN EVANGELICAL, Winifred and Bancroft. Rev. Mandly, pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 AM and 7:30 PM. Sunday school at 9:30 AM. Y. P. A. meeting 6:45 PM. All welcome.
SALEM EVANGELICAL, South Robert and Bunker. Rev. William Utesch, pastor. Sunday school 9:30 AM. Preaching service 10:30 AM. Evening service 7:30 PM.
TRINITY ENGLISH, Roble and Ada. Rev. W. H. Zuber, pastor. Sunday school 10 AM. Morning services, 11. All welcome. Seats free.

Methodist Episcopal.

CLINTON AVENUE, Clinton and Isabel. Thomas Hambly, pastor. 10:30 AM, 8 PM. Morning topic, "The Sword of the Lord;" evening, "A Fierce Battle." Sunday school 12 M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening 8 o'clock.
FIRST, Dayton and West Third. Rev. Frank B. Cowgill, D. D. Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 AM. Subject, "The Practical Expression of Sympathy in Christian Life." Sunday school at 12 M. Junior Endeavor society at 3:30 PM. Young people's prayer meeting at 7 PM. Preaching by the pastor at 8 PM. Subject, "Relations of the Church to Social Reform; the Problem of Poverty."
KING STREET. Rev. Fryckberg, pastor. Preaching service 10:30 AM. Sunday school 12 M. Epworth league 6:30 PM. Evening service 7:30 PM.

Presbyterian.

WESTMINSTER, East Winifred and Greenwood. Rev. R. L. Barackman, pastor. Sunday school rally 10:30 AM. Junior C. E. 3:30 PM. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:55 PM. Preaching 8 PM.
GOODRICH AVENUE, Goodrich and Garfield, 10:30 AM, 8 PM. Sabbath school 12 M. C. E. society 7 PM.
FIRST, Lincoln and Grotto. Rev. John Sinclair will preach forenoon and evening. Forenoon subject: "The Parable of the Laborers." Evening, "Memories of Religious Life in Scotland."

Spiritualist.

CHURCH OF THE SPIRIT, Central Block, Eighth and West Seventh. Lecture by F. M. Brown, of California. Tests and messages by Mrs. Langdon. Services at 8 PM. All welcome.

New Jerusalem.

NEW JERUSALEM, (or Swedenborgian), Virginia and Selby. Rev. Edward C. Mitchell. Service at 10:30 AM. Sunday school at 11:45 AM. Subject of sermon: "The Just Ruler, Who Shall Be as the Light of the Morning, When the Tender Grass Springeth Out of the Earth, Through Clear Shining, After Rain." Sunday school at 11:45 AM.

Scientist.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, Ryan building, 418 Robert street, St. Paul. 10:45 AM. Subject: "Unreality."

Unitarian.

UNITY, Summit and Wabasha. 10:30 AM. Clarence Leslie Diven, of Boston, will speak on the question, "What Kind of Perfection Is Possible in This Life?" Sunday school at 12 M.

And the American flag is steadily marching toward San Juan.

A New York physician offers to board cats at 50 cents a day. Catnip must have gone up.

The horse called Vim and Vinegar was left at the post in a race at Chicago on Thursday. What's in a name?

A fellow named Abbettatcher is playing ball on the Philadelphia team. Ought he not to be in the cabinet of Aguinaldo instead?

Patriotism sticks out here and there on the Fosston branch of the Great Northern. One of the stations is called Schley and another Cuba.

Gen. Garcia found the grapes very high and very sour out in the Cuban mountains, so he has come down to Santiago to see if he can't find fruit that is sweeter and nearer to hand.

Milan, former king of Servia, is heavily in debt and is pursued by no less than seven money lenders. Our own Allie Kittson might get some pointers from Milan as to how to get rid of one's funds with the least friction.

That realty is looking up is shown by the extraordinary increase in real estate advertising in another page. It also indicates clearly that The Globe is the medium which advertisers use when they seek to get the ear of the public.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, has scored one on Gov. Tanner. The latter employed a janitor at $2 a day, and Altgeld has found out and given to the public the fact that the fellow does nothing but shave the governor. The state of Illinois is therefore paying for Tanner's shaves at $2 each.

Mr. Black's lieutenants have at least scored a ludicrous point against Rough Rider Roosevelt. They find and are not slow to publish the fact that Roosevelt swore off his assessment down at Oyster Bay on the ground that he lived in Washington. Right behind this they insist that he cannot run for governor of New York if he lives in Washington.

Our State Bureaucracy.

I.

When Thomas Jefferson drew his indictment against George III. and his ministry one count charged that he had "erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance." George, today, would be a stalwart Republican. He believed that the common people were incapable of taking care of themselves, so he provided "a multitude of new offices" and filled them with his faithful henchmen and made the people whose affairs they managed pay the cost of it. The orthodox Republican also holds to the incompetency of the people to get along without guardians. So we have tariff laws and navigation laws and immigration laws in the nation, and we have, in states controlled by those of that faith "a multitude of new offices," ever increasing in number, created to protect the dear people from themselves. Minnesota, dominated for thirty-eight years by Republicanism, is a bright example of this spirit of collectivism. Its bureaucracy is unexcelled in extent and completeness of equipment. Old George himself would pale with envy could he come here and view it.

Now that there is no national question to be answered in the fall election, and that the sole practical questions relate to state government and policies, the voter may well ask if it be true that the Republican party has "erected a multitude of new offices" and installed in them "swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance?" Let us go through the corridors of the capitol and out into the offices in rented rooms in the city, into which the overflow of "new offices" has run because the capitol, commodious as it is, has not sufficient room, and see what foundation there is for the indictment; what specifications to support the general charge of bureaucratic government. Let us stop and ask of each head of bureau, board or commission some pertinent questions which the men who pay the fees and salaries have a right to ask; such, for instance as: What do you do? How many help you do it? What pay do you get for doing it? Of what use to us have you been?

This door-sign reads "Public Examiner." M. D. Kenyon is its head and has been for many years. What do you do, Mr. Kenyon? He checks up the accounts of state, county and municipal fiduciary officers to see that they are not stealing public money, and he examines the financial condition of state banks to find out if the depositors' money is being stolen by cashiers and presidents and directors or put into wildcat schemes; purely in the interests of the poor depositor who entrusts his savings to these institutions. And how many help you to do all this? One deputy, three assistants and two clerks. And what do we pay you and them? Kenyon gets $3,500 a year, the deputy and two of the assistants $1,800 each, the other assistant $1,625, and the two clerks divide $1,000 between them. Anything more? Nothing except a contingent fund of $2,500 spent for traveling expenses of the head and his assistants, for postage, subscription, in 1896, to the Minneapolis Tribune, and "washing towels." Anything more? Well, there are fees for examining banks and building and loan associations, which we collect whether we make an examination or not. How much from that? In 1896 bank fees were $2,265, and building and loan association fees $460. That makes $14,250 for this bureau.

And of what public utility is the bureau; what has it done? It found out, five or six years ago, that one Democratic county treasurer had loaned a Republican county auditor $500 of public money, and it had the Democrat dismissed, and did nothing to the Republican. Kenyon, by the way, is a Republican. What else? Why, it found out, after they had failed, that there were a lot of rotten deposit banks in the state, and, if it knew of their condition before, and it did, it kept the information safely from the depositors; just told the governor of it, who put the reports away in his vault where no one could get at them. Several thousand depositors woke up to find that their money had been stolen by bank officers who were either rascals or rascals' tools, and that the examiner had not examined, or, if he had, had not done his duty by them. Why did these banks break? Because their officers were not honest. Why did the others not fail? Because their officers were honest. If a bank examiner cannot detect the dishonesty of the one, and the honesty of the other is sufficient protection, of what use is the examiner with this $15,000 of annual cost?

Supt. Smith's Views.

Supt. Smith this morning continues his discussion of the public schools (begun in The Globe last Sunday) in order that the citizens of St. Paul may get, at first hand, his attitude toward the questions of interest to them. The interview is taken up with the consideration of three topics, viz., the kindergartens, the publishing houses and the Public School union. This announcement in itself is enough to command the attention of readers, since these are subjects toward which no wide-awake citizen is indifferent. Mr. Smith makes the emphatic statement that the so-called $1 tax on kindergarten and manual training pupils is not a tax, but a voluntary contribution from those parents who feel able to pay; while those who do not may continue to send their children without reference to the contribution.

It will be of interest to many, too, to read what the superintendent has to say about the publishing houses and their holdings in the city. Finally, his attitude toward the Public School union is clearly stated—not only so, but suggestions are thrown out as to the helpful things which it could do.

We take occasion to call attention again to the fact that this interview, together with the one in last Sunday's Globe, constitutes the first and complete statement of the superintendent's views on important educational questions in the local system.

It Is Not Partisan.

It has been intimated from more than one quarter that the truths told about the conduct of the Spanish war had behind them something of partisanship. The charge is absurd. It is, of course, to be apprehended that the charges would be more readily given to the public by those papers which do not believe in Alger or his kind, but the most eminent and partisan of the Republican organs have not attempted to combat the facts as presented, and no reputable Republican paper has had the temerity to attempt a justification of Alger and his bureaucratic gang.

The New York Evening Post, commenting on the scandal, says:

Nobody can read the press of the country or talk with the people without finding that Secretary Alger is severely blamed for the scandals in the war department, and that public indignation against him has been increasing as the returning soldiers have scattered into the thousands of communities from which they came. It is not easy to exaggerate the intensity of this feeling. One illustration of its force was afforded in the statement which the Evening Post published the other day from the father of a soldier, who said that he had been a life-long Republican, but that "if an election were held tomorrow, and the Democratic nominee were Bryan, I would swallow Democracy and free silver, much as I hate both, rather than cast a ballot for the accursed politicians who now dominate the Republican administration." Another illustration of this feeling is found in the statement published by the Springfield (Mass.) Republican from "a veteran and a stalwart Republican, who has never bolted a ticket," but who now says:

"Nothing shall induce me to vote a ticket loaded down with Alger and 'all that that implies.' It is too heavy for me. Sinbad the sailor with the old man of the sea had an easy task compared to this administration if it continues to carry this old man of the land. I am not alone in this resolve. 'There are others.' The Vermont election suggests what is to follow."

President McKinley needs to realize the situation at once, and to act upon it. And action must take some other shape than the starting of an investigation by a commission which lacks alike proper power and the confidence of the public.

No Entangling Alliance With Great Britain.

It is by no means certain that our new secretary of state, Col. John Hay, is not at heart a warm friend of England. Many little things have crept out that have awakened the suspicion that such is the fact. Curious how soon our representatives in London become tinctured with British ideas. We recall at the moment only a single one on the list who came back just as he went abroad, a full-blooded American—Col. Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, who was appointed consul general to London by President Cleveland.

The stalwart Republican Inter Ocean of Chicago is impressed by what it has heard about Col. Hay. "The glamour thrown around the scheme for binding our fortunes to the failing cause of England in Europe," it says, "ought to be the last subject to occupy Col. Hay's attention at the present moment. He should understand that the dream of an Anglo-American alliance is cherished only by a few Anglomaniacs on our Atlantic seaboard, a group of sentimental mugwumps, and a few score of pulpit diplomatists, and that it has no hold whatever on the masses of the American people."

The London Truth of Sept. 8, with the proverbial brutal frankness of the British press, talked thus plainly of the British situation:

We find ourselves cold-shouldered by the great continental powers of Europe, and we are terribly affrighted lest our commercial supremacy in the far East should suffer, for they are all competing with us there, and Russia has secured to herself a land route to China. We, therefore, have been for the last two or three months suggesting to the Americans that, as they are our kith and kin, they ought to join with us in some sort of alliance. A country is actuated by its own interests alone, and a more thoroughly practical nation than the Americans does not exist on the globe. Even supposing that they were to retain the Philippines, they would do their best to remain friends with all other nations, and the particular ally of none, for the plain and simple reason that this is to their interest.

The Inter Ocean is right. It occupies the same Democratic ground with The Globe on this matter. The American motto should be: "Harmonious relations with all; entangling alliances with none."

The Republic and the Empire.

"The project of getting Hawaii," says John Clark Ridpath in the Arena, "has excited the poetry of all simpletons, the oratory of all sophomores, the enthusiasm of all American veal." Now that the islands are ours the whole tenor of the article in question invites the simpletons, sophomores and immature bovines to effuse over the following fact:

According to the census of 1896 there were 109,020 people in Hawaii. Of these 21,868 were British, German or American, and 87,152 were natives, halfbreeds, Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese.

"From this mass of ignorance, foreignism, inexperience and depravity," says Mr. Ridpath, "you are expected to produce American citizens." He then sketches the growth of imperialism under the guise of "insular ambition," and draws a striking parallel between the position of the American republic today and the Roman republic when, fascinated by visions of power, it glided without change of name from republicanism into imperialism—and into the brilliant but sure autumn of its life.

"Behold," he says, "what a nut the affairs of Cuba will henceforth be for those statesmen at Washington who are so capable of conducting the affairs of the world and so impotent before the smallest complication of American society! Given to the same statesman the strike of the 9,000 weavers at New Bedford, or the woes of 50,000 starving miners in Western Pennsylvania, and he retires under the sofa to comfort himself with the platitudes of his creed and the consolations of his party platform. When he comes out he denounces the Mormons and reads an article in Mr. Stead's Review on the situation in Crete."

Swedish Gymnastics.

The rudiments of Swedish educational gymnastics having been thoroughly tested for the last seven years in the primary and grammar schools of Boston, the teachers have adopted, for this year, the higher course which was incorporated into the school systems of Norway and Sweden more than thirty years ago. The principle running through elementary and advanced course alike is that quick and accurate muscular action is the concomitant of a quick and responsive mind. For this reason exercise is obtained through intelligent games, with balls, bean-bags, balance boards and so forth. The teachers hope to have the grammar schools furnished with a complete Swedish apparatus adjusted to the differences in the courses for girls and boys.

Boston may well feel proud of the physical training provided for her children. By introducing these refreshing ten-minute exercises into the sessions she has insured a wholesome development of body and mind far ahead of the meaningless motions and "attitudes" of the fad calisthenics. We cannot but wonder that the superior strength and endurance of the Swede and the German youth are not even more marked than they are in view of the differences in their physical training. At no time is the normal gymnastic training of the German youth allowed to lag. All through his course the hand and the eye are trained as persistently as the mind. When he has finished the ordinary course he is for two years under a military regime from which he comes out with a straight, compact, superb physique. It is not strange that Germany is the center of enduring intellectual activity.

Place this training beside that of the American youth, and we almost lose heart, in spite of Boston's strides in the right direction.

Fosston Line's Meaning.

The opening of the Fosston extension of the Great Northern railway from Crookston to Deer River means the completion of a through line from the coast to the great lakes.

It means a direct market in Duluth for Red river valley wheat.

It means a market in the Red river valley for Duluth business enterprise.

It means cheap freight rates for wheat and all grains in the grain belt to the head of lake navigation.

It means a direct highway from Europe to Asia.

It means the opening up and development of one of the richest sections in the United States.

It means more farms, more towns, more buyers, more sellers, and more business of all kinds for the state of Minnesota.

It means that enterprise is given a new channel for usefulness.

No railway ever built has promised at the outset such great immediate benefits to a state or community.

The candidates on the Republican county and legislative tickets cannot feel flattered at the tone of the Republican papers in commending the nominations to the public. Both of our local contemporaries felt that it would not be possible to commend the work of the convention unqualifiedly. They agree that the tickets are about what might have been expected and let it go at that. They understand the working of the Republican mind. They appreciate the fact that the Republicans who are not seekers for preferment would rebel at the suggestion that the tickets were all that they should be. They also understand that other fact, that the Republican can be made to stand for almost anything that is labeled Republican, and they trust to time to reconcile the rank and file of the party to the array of talent that is to be supported. It is to be anticipated, however, that the people will have more difficulty in assimilating the mass than the organs. Will the latter be in line in two weeks?

The Cloquet Pine Knot discusses the case of Sergeant Kirkham, of Minneapolis, in this wise:

For a most gross breach of discipline and for an offense impardonable in an officer, namely, insulting a lady when on duty and in uniform on the street, Kirkham was dismissed from the force by Mayor Eustis, as he most certainly deserved to be.

We never should have believed it of Kirkham. Insulting "a lady on duty and in uniform" is one of the offenses to be properly classed as "impardonable." To insult a lady under any circumstances is bad enough, but finding that lady on duty and in uniform on the street, and then and there insulting her! It was shameful, and we quite agree with the editor of the Pine Knot—it was "impardonable," nothing less.

The immediate and most noticeable effect of the Republican conventions was the commencement of a struggle for the Democratic nominations. Up to Thursday night there was little evidence of rivalry for the Democratic nominations. Now there is a prospect that there will be as many candidates for some of the offices as there were in the Republican conventions. The work of the Republicans on Thursday made a thousand Democratic votes flat, and sent Democratic stock up a hundred per cent in the county.

Minneapolis has a scheme to borrow the Third infantry to do some advertising with. A parade of the regiment is being exploited as one of the attractions of the town up the river for the next month. It is possible that the other twin is sincere in wanting to give the heroes of San Juan a reception. But there is nothing that is quite so hard to get rid of as a bad reputation.

Here, There, Everywhere.

It is related that once upon a time, just before his ship was brought into action, a captain saw one of his sailors in the attitude of prayer. "What are you praying for?" asked the captain. "I am praying that the bullets of the enemy be distributed like the prize money," replied Jack. "How's that?" queried the captain. "Mostly among the officers," was Jack's response. There is a tradition among the sailors of the navy that the prize money is poured through a ladder, all that passes through belonging to the officers, and all that remains upon the rungs belonging to the sailors.—Omaha World-Herald.

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There may be room for honest differences of opinion concerning Gen. Alger. But this one thing is becoming clearer every day—he has outlived whatever usefulness he may once have possessed as secretary of war. If he desires to do the country a signal service, he will promptly surrender his portfolio.—Rochester (N. Y.) Post-Express (Rep.).

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Why do Chicago women prefer New York men to those of their own city?—A Chicagoan.

That's easy. For one thing, most New York men are not bores. They can talk to a woman for an hour, or two hours, without discoursing about themselves. They don't talk shop. A Chicago man, no matter what his trade or calling may be, has no interests outside it. He may be cultivated as culture goes there, he may have traveled and all that, but as sure as fate he will come back to the one great subject in life—himself and his business. When talking about that he has a painful gift of fluency. You might be with a New Yorker for days or weeks and not know what his occupation was. Reticence is one of the tests of the higher civilization.—New York Evening Sun.

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President Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, says that while the railway war of the past few months, with low passenger rates, has not allowed the railways to make any money from that business, it has been a good thing for transcontinental roads. The benefits will come later from the increased immigration to and development of Washington, which was induced and aided by the low rates. If in this manner the railways have been benefited, it is clear that this state is also a gainer. The small cost of railway travel to the coast has induced thousands of people in the East to visit this section and investigate its resources, and such investigation has convinced many of them that the state of Washington presented attractions and advantages sufficient to induce them to make their homes here.—Tacoma Ledger.

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The gold Democrats polled 197 votes in Maine. No wonder Mr. Bynum is seeking a new political shelter.—Washington Post.

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Mulhall's latest estimates of national wealth in the several countries are as follows:

United States	$81,750,000,000
Great Britain	59,030,000,000
France	47,950,000,000
Germany	40,260,000,000
Russia	32,125,000,000
Austria	22,560,000,000
Italy	15,800,000,000
Spain	11,300,000,000

These computations are based upon values as shown by real estate records, buildings, merchandise and railways, as well as the circulating medium in each nation.—Financial Review, vol. vii., No. 9, 1898, p. 5.

EPISTLES TO ST. PAUL.

A West side Polish Jew had gotten along in the world to the extent of having a place of business of his own. He had discarded the pack and settled down. His store was not large, and it had an intimate connection with his domestic arrangements. When the fire came that ruined the poor man he lost his stock of goods and his furniture. Happily, he was insured, and the adjuster looked him up the day after the fire. The unfortunate one had gone over his stock and his household goods very carefully and had apparently included everything in the list the adjuster had. The total was figured, and it was found to be $375 short of the amount of the policy. The unfortunate suddenly remembered.

"The feather bed," he said, "we forgot that."

"How much was it worth?" asked the adjuster.

"Vell, I don't gnow, but feathers are vorth a dollar a pound."

"Well, how many pounds did the bed weigh?"

The unfortunate looked at the summary and made up his mind.

"Vell," he said, "it vas a big bed. I t'nk id vould veaigh about 375 pounds."

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He was a son of one of those Asiatic islands which were formerly the Orient, but which, since the advent of George Dewey, of Vermont, have been hanging between the East and West.

"Your language,' he said, "is so different. The same words, so often, they are not the same."

"You ask 'Is that no so?' "

"If I say 'yes,' do I mean that it is not so, or that it is so. If I say 'no,' do I mean that it is not so or that it is so. I look in the dictionary, and untrue means not so. You put untrue in you see the question puzzles. Then the names, the what you call them—nouns?"

"There is wrapper. In Manila and in Vancouver I hear of Manila wrapper. You put it on packages. I ride on the train. I offer a gentleman a cigar. He says 'I'll try it. It has a fine wrapper.'

"Finally I call in your houses. Your wife, she have a queer style of dress, what you call it—gown. They tell me that is the wrapper. The cigar, the bundle, the lady of the house, all wear the wrapper. It is not polite."

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It was at one of the soft drink booths between here and Minneapolis. He rode up puffing. In the language of the cycle path, his tongue was hanging out. But he did not look as though soft drink booths were really his natural habitat.

"What have you got?" he asked surlily, or windbroken, at least.

"Pop, cream soda——"

"Give me some pop."

"Lemon, sarsaparill or ——?"

"Lemon'll do."

The bottle was emptied into a glass and the glass into a face. The purchaser wiped the bubbles from his moustache.

"Brr—r—r—r," he said.

The lemon pop man looked at him quizzically.

"Tastes like kerosene oil and blue vitriol with green chartreuse on the side," he said.

The proprietor was a man of ready wit.

"Won't you have some cherry phosphate and make it a pousse cafe?"

He had seen better days himself.

—The Philistine.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

Just forty years ago the population of St. Paul was 10,000. The growth of the city during the preceding five years had been marvelous. From a small trading post it had sprung to a good-sized town. As the result of a speculative movement, which for a short time greatly enhanced values, the town had suffered quite a setback by the reaction. House rents were cheap, potatoes 15 cents per bushel and whisky 25 cents per gallon.

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Nic Pottgieser bought out the old Minnesota house at Fifth and Wabasha streets, and conducted for several years the "Pottgieser house," which was very popular with the German traveling public. The next year a great many Germans took up homesteads in Minnesota, and the "Pottgieser house" was the headquarters for all such while in the city.

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In eight years the personnel of St. Paul's business men had greatly changed. Hardly a merchant was still in business who had originally engaged in commerce in St. Paul during the early 50's. Cathcart & Co. were at the time the only firm in business who had opened up a store in 1850.

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There was no direct railroad connection between Chicago and St. Paul, and it took several days to make the trip by steamboat and rail connections. Later, when the first direct connection by rail was made, it took twenty-four hours to make the journey. Steamboats carrying the mail frequently met with accidents, and the St. Paul people were often shut off from the outside world for a week at a time.

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The Minnesota Old Settlers' association organized and elected H. H. Sibley as president.

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The Jefferson and the Adams schools were completed, being the first stone school houses built in St. Paul.

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The five-million-dollar loan bill was submitted to a popular vote of the people, and was carried by a large majority. The vote in St. Paul was 4,051 in favor and 183 against. It was through this aid that several of the largest railroads in the state were built.

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At the city election the following ticket was elected: Mayor, Norman W. Kittson; treasurer, George W. Rohrer; justice, O. Simons; comptroller, T. M. Metcalf; attorney, Henry J. Horn; surveyor, D. L. Curtice; chief of police, J. W. Crosby; chief of fire department, C. H. Williams; aldermen, C. H. Schuneman, R. W. Lott, P. Paine, P. O'Gorman, W. C. Gray, W. F. Wolff, S. P. Folsom, H. M. Dodge, N. Goss and G. Grace.

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All the land grant railroads in the state pushed construction of their lines in 1858. The large concessions of land granted by congress and the $5,000,000 state aid attracted a great deal of capital to Minnesota.

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Several large colonies of Norwegian emigrants were formed in Minnesota, proving a valuable addition to the state.

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The present county jail was completed at a cost of $70,000. It was one of the first steam-heated buildings in the state.

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A large number of state banks were incorporated in Southern Minnesota during 1858. These were the foundation to some of the strongest banking institutions now doing business in the state.

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Corn fourteen feet high was raised on Dr. Hayward's farm just north of St. Paul.

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The St. Paul Dramatic club was one of the enlivening features of the social side of St. Paul forty years ago. Among those prominent in the club's entertainments were Joseph Rolette, J. W. Bond, George H. Oakes, C. W. Simons, P. E. Wertendyke, R. M. Carlton, E. P. Filkins, E. Pierce, J. D. Cruttendon, W. R. Murphy, J. W. Crosby, J. B. Wakefield, J. L. Hall, George B. Kingsley.

The Minnesota Press.

"Now, Johnnie," said a prominent Emmetsburg man to his young bud of promise, "just take that hoe out into the back yard, and imagine every weed you see to be a Spaniard, and that you are Uncle Sam hot upon their trail. I am now going to attend the board of lethargy which meets this afternoon, and will reinforce you later on." True to his promise he returned, but Johnnie was not to be seen. Out in the middle of the patch, however, there was seen a large bottle containing a strip of pig weed, securely corked. A note tied to the neck of the bottle reading as follows explained it all: "Corked by Johnnie. Gone to join Sampson."—Jackson Pilot.

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When wheat was $1.50 a bushel our Republican friends proclaimed it far and wide that it was owing to the confidence in the McKinley administration. At the present price of wheat, at 50 cents a bushel, is it owing to a lack of confidence in the national administration?—Winona Herald.

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The Republican candidate for governor is visiting county fairs wherever he can get an invitation, and with his pockets full of buttons he distributes them among the people. He seems to be laboring under the delusion that every button he can pin on somebody's garment represents a vote for Eustis. The distribution of buttons has become a mania with the man. For his own reputation he ought to be called off. The electors of Minnesota will not be hoodwinked by a Eustis button. Buttons won't count in this gubernatorial race.—Winona Daily Herald.

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Eustis has encountered the opposition of the Scandinavians, as well as the soldiers. It was a mere trifle at the start, but is being fostered and encouraged, and may cut into his vote seriously—Taylor's Falls Journal.

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John A. Johnson, the bright, energetic editor of the St. Peter Herald, has received the nomination for state senator on the Democratic ticket, and we congratulate the district that so honored him. The interests of his constituents will not suffer with a representative like Johnson. Though a Democrat, he is honest and fair and would be a splendid and painstaking representative of the people, and we hope he will win out, for he is a noble type of manhood.—Granite Falls Tribune.

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A political tidal wave is approaching and it carries with it the Democratic ship of state. It is high time, for the Democrats have been at sea long enough.—Sibley County Independent.

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It is now quite apparent that John Lind, the statesman and soldier, the honest champion of the common people, is destined to become our next governor. It is well.—Sibley County Independent.

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The Democrats of Sibley county, by selecting E. L. Welch as their nominee for senator, have no doubt strengthened their ticket, and it will be no great surprise if they should carry the county with the old time majority.—Sibley County Independent.

Personal and Otherwise.

Daniel Boone's only surviving son-in-law, Frank J. Quinn, died the other day. He was 91 years of age.

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It may help the people who were caught in the Leiter wheat squeeze to know that there is a row in that interesting family. Gov. Tanner announced the other day that he would appoint Miss Daisy Leiter to christen the new warship Illinois. "Joe" Leiter heard of it, and concluded that the governor must mean the eldest of his unmarried sisters. He telegraphed the news to her—not to Miss Daisy. Now there is trouble, and Gov. Tanner does not quite know how to get out of the mess.

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Gen. Weyler is going to challenge Count Almenas, who attacked him in the cortes. It has been suggested that Weyler will probably insist on fighting with his natural weapon, the typewriter.

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There is a story going the rounds of the Eastern press to the effect that Chief Big Nose, of the Assinaboine Indians, was bowed down with grief because he could not go and fight for the Great Father in the Spanish war. The story would be very affecting if there were any chief of that name or any Assinaboines on this side of the line.

The Regulars.

The Thirteenth United States infantry is back from the wars with 113 men—just half the number that it took away. We heard all about what the Rough Riders did, and what the Seventy-first did, and what the Massachusetts boys did before Santiago, but we did not hear much of what was done by a battalion of regular army men who won honor for the country, respect from the Spaniards and gained for their commander some glorious hurts and a brigadier's commission.

One company contains only ten of the original seventy-six men. Bullets, shells, hunger, thirst, and worst of all, the poison water and poison air of the tropics have claimed the others. It was these men who were first in the fight, who fired the most shots at the enemy, and fired them with the best effect, who lost the most in proportion to their numbers, who had no friends to express food or solicitude to them, who captured the block house on San Juan hill and received the Spanish flag that had floated over it. On the march up that hill in the face of the enemy's fire, one of the regular captains calmly rolled a cigarette and lighted it. The major of the battalion was the first man to be struck, and he was shot twice, the second bullet finding him while a hospital steward was dressing his first wound. The men have come back to their quarters on Governor's island, and the public that had shrieked itself hoarse over the return of the volunteers knew nothing about it and had no welcome for it. All honor to the volunteers. They have nobly done their part. But let us not so lamentably forget the regular army—the stay and substance of all the fighting forces we have raised. Trained to their work by officers who themselves have been trained in the best school of war in the world, picked from thousands of the commonalty by reason of their intelligence, agility and strength, doing their duty without flinching and without question, relying on the care and friendliness of their superiors, concerned in no jealousies that divide the volunteers, the regulars have in the past, do now in the present and will always in the future deserve the respect of the people whose liberties they protect, and who are ready at a moment's notice to battle for victory or lay down their lives in the attempt to win it.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Our Export Trade.

Not only will the Pacific be the seat of naval, but also of commercial, operations of the future. Statistics show that our trade with the nations to the westward is growing more rapidly than in any other direction.

In this regard some figures showing the changes in the world's export trade since 1872 to 1896 will prove of interest. At the former period the United States stood in fourth place with exports of four hundred and thirty million dollars, Germany and France being ahead of this country. Now the United States has stepped up to second place with an increase of exports to $1,050,592,000. The export trade of this country increased more rapidly than that of any other, amounting to 150 per cent, while Germany increased only about 40 per cent, and that of France decreased.

In connection with these figures the trade of the United States with the Orient is known to have not only increased within this period, but to have grown from almost nothing to a goodly proportion of our entire foreign commerce.

The consumption of American goods in the Orient is rapidly increasing, as well as the demand for American machinery and manufactured articles, and the Pacific coast states will ere long find there a market for a still larger proportion of their products. Besides this, the settlement of this vast tract of country by the completion of the railway through Siberia will furnish another extensive market for our manufactured articles.—Tacoma Ledger.

DEFECTIVE PAGE