THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1898.

Associated Press News.

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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BRANCH OFFICES.

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SUNDAY'S WEATHER.

Rains; Colder.

By the United States Weather Bureau. MINNESOTA—Rains; colder by Sunday afternoon; high southeast shifting to northwest winds. WISCONSIN—Rain; high southeast winds; colder Sunday night. IOWA—Rains; colder by Sunday afternoon; high southeast shifting to northwest winds. DAKOTAS—Clearing and cool; colder; high northwest winds. MONTANA—Fair and cold weather; northwest winds.

YESTERDAY'S MEANS—Barometer, 29.88; mean temperature, 44; relative humidity, 66; wind at 8 p. m., southeast; weather, partly cloudy; maximum temperature, 53; minimum temperature, 36; daily range, 17; amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours, 0.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	4.0	0.0
La Crosse	10	2.0	*0.1
Davenport	15	1.0	0.0
St. Louis	30	3.7	—0.5

*Rise. —Fall.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —H. Volker, Observer.

The Industrial Exhibition.

There has been no more pleasing incident associated with the industrial history of this city than that which is now being illustrated in the exhibition in progress at Market hall.

The actual merits of a community are best reflected through material evidence of what it can do for itself; and in this respect the community is only an enlargement and combination of the qualities of the individuals composing it. A man may make little or much of himself, according to the application of his energies and the environment of circumstances. Less depends upon the latter than the former; but when the two are co-equal success is inevitable.

The city of St. Paul is not a community located in a chance way. The settlement came to be established here because of its peculiarly advantageous location as a commercial center, in the gradual development of the great section tributary thereto. The same spirit which led the pioneers to plant a trading colony at the head of navigation of the Mississippi river attracted men from all sections possessed of an instinct which may be defined as foresight; and the business intelligence and the trading instinct in the individuals thus combined have contributed to the development of this city to its existing degree of importance among the commercial centers of the Northwest. It has required fifty years and more of growth to bring St. Paul to its present high plane in the business world. It has not been a city of spasmodic growth, but it has gone on thriving, year by year, encountering occasional periods of depression, but always responding to every fresh impulse, and meanwhile maintaining an enviable reputation for business integrity.

Thus, as the nineteenth century closes, the pioneers of this settlement who still survive have a rare satisfaction in contemplating a people who, through their own energy and thoughtfully applied intelligence, have created a metropolis, itself the capital city of a great and rapidly growing commonwealth, destined to be one of the most important states in the Union.

And now it has come to pass that St. Paul is capable in a dignified and becoming way of assembling in one great hall, and under one roof, the evidences of her own material progress during the period of her existence, and she is entitled to a contemplation of what has been accomplished, and to a genial and hopeful anticipation of what the realities of today may supply as a foundation for her future greatness.

The Northwestern Manufacturers' association, in bringing about this industrial exhibition, are entitled to much credit for their work. And it may also be appreciatively added that, in the support afforded by the action of the city council, large benefits have been conferred upon the community, as a whole. But beyond the work of these elements of trade and municipal government, and still more worthy of appreciative recognition, stand forth the evidences of the labor of the women of St. Paul, the wives and family companions of the business men and those who make our municipal laws, represented in the Ladies' auxiliary. To this last mentioned organization of sensible and home-loving women, with their natural pride of the particular locality in which their lots have been cast, is due the unstinted credit of making the present exhibition the successful undertaking which it already promises to be.

This exhibition has for its object the bringing together of specimens of the handiwork, in the way of manufactures and art, of those immediately identified with the city. The legend contained in the official catalogue, viz., "By its factories and workshops is the city known," reflects, in its own simplicity of truthful statement, the underlying thought of the promoters of this educational means of demonstrating the city's real material worth. The principle is novel, also, in that the exhibition is free to all. St. Paul is creative in many of its industries. There are centered here thousands of artisans whose workmanship is of the best that can be found anywhere on the continent. It has been with a view to affording all classes of the people an opportunity to really see what St. Paul is doing in the way of productiveness of a high order that this exposition was instituted, and that the doors were unbarred to any respectable and decent person who might be disposed to inspect the outcome of the factories and the workshops existing all around us, but of the quality of which a whole community has long been practically in ignorance.

The Market hall has been thoroughly transformed into a most interesting series of pavilions and chambers and galleries and arcades, wherein are clustered specimens of everything which St. Paul genius, skill and industry are giving forth, all the way from the simplest tool for use in mechanics to magnificent productions of native talent in the fine arts.

Thus far the labors of those who have been so active in this good work have been rewarded by a most generous attendance, which is the more gratefully appreciated, by the ladies in particular, by reason of the fact that their only compensation can come from a knowledge that the community as a whole are so ready to visit, inspect, and depart not only pleased by what they have witnessed, but benefited from the object lessons supplied.

The Passing of the Old Soldier.

The old soldier is tramping over rough ground in these fast flying last years of his career. From being petted and coddled, from having political parties and congresses dancing attendance on him, obsequious to his demands, from having pension commissioners appointed to assist in converting treasury surplus into deficit, and from being where the resolutions of his Grand Army encampments were made into law by congress, he is being ignored, slighted, buffeted, ridiculed and scorned. Luscious promises turn to ashes on his lips, and tempting pie becomes the hardest of tack when it reaches his outstretched hand.

Even the administration, with a comrade at its head and comrades officering it, installed largely by his vote that it might contrast its loving with the hating of its predecessor, follows disappointingly in the footsteps of that predecessor. The commissioner of pensions adheres to the policy of the abhorred Lochren and refuses to restore the latitudinous orders of the beloved Raum. The Grand Army, in its encampment, protests in vain. Corporal Tanner, he of "God help the surplus," thunders at Evans, and no echo rolls back from Washington. The feet of the pension bureau are as tortoise-paced as ever. Those "pending cases," that formed one of the several points of horror with which the Cleveland administration of the bureau bristled, have increased in number. Evans is also discovering frauds on the rolls. In fact, all that was damnable in Lochren reappears in Evans.

And then came Judge Kelly and took all the sweetening out of Gen. Pope's preference act that was intended to give to the old soldier a lead over the mere civilian politician in appointments to civil position. Spellbinders have pointed with pride to this act as one of the hundred proofs the Republican party has given of its love of and tender provision for the old soldier. It was a snaffle bit in the mouth of the politician to prevent him from passing by the old soldier and giving preference to his heelers. And now, at the first pull, the bit breaks and leaves the politician as free to turn a cold shoulder to the old soldier applicant as ever Eustis did when, as mayor of Minneapolis, he had a little pie to cut and serve.

The old soldier must be preferred if he is qualified, or, as the court reads the law, "when all other things as to qualification and fitness are equal," but, and here is where the knife rips the act up the back, "the appointing power has the right to the honest use of its discretion in determining such matters." The appointing power determines for itself, absolutely and without review, in its prerogative of discretion, the fact of qualification and of equality in "all other things," and the courts will not question either the accuracy or the honesty of use of its discretion. It will be always the sufficient answer to any old soldier's complaint in mandamus that, in the "discretion" of the appointing officer, the relator was unfit, or unqualified, or, "in other things," unequal to the person selected. Poor old soldier! Obdurate to fact as he has been, even he must begin to realize that, politically, he is a sucked orange, a banana peel, a busted football, a cold potato, a faded flower, a played-out pack-mule.

Nice Bedfellows, These Filipinos.

We are told that the Philippines contain about 8,000,000 natives, most of whom are of the Malayan race. D. O. Kellog, in Self-Culture Magazine, assures us that a great part of these are by no means barbarous, but possess a civilization two or three centuries older than the Christian era, molded by the influence of Hindu and Buddhist missionaries and developed subsequently under Mohammedan control. This must be but dubious encouragement for the imperialists, in view of the fact that the statement applies only to the best portion of the Malay inhabitants—a race known to be of a low order of intellect—and that this particular branch has been for centuries dominated by influence utterly hostile to the principles of civil liberty.

But there are some delicious bits of information which will not fail to intensify our pleasure in the possible fellow-citizenship of the Filipinos. For instance, among the natives there are 25,000 negritoes, or dwarfed blacks. "In stature, the men seldom reach five feet," says Mr. Kellogg; "have scant beards and frizzly hair, go almost and often quite naked, possess a prehensile power in their toes (!), are wanderers with no settled dwellings, which they seem incapable of building. They live on roots, fish and wild fruits and tattoo their bodies as a prerequisite to marriage."

Fine! The "prehensile toes" doubtless are the secret of the fascination which the otherwise inexplicable annexationists have for these monkeymen. If the negritoes grow tiresome, why there are the Chinese (the exclusion bill will make no difference, of course), and one need not go outside of Manila to find them, for there are fifty thousand within the city limits. If straight Chinese is too strong, their 300,000 half-breed progeny will serve as a fair dilution.

As to religion, you may take your choice. Nominal Catholicism, racial superstition, 100,000 Malay Mohammedans, Brahmanism and Buddhism, everything and anything—all ready to be "assimilated" by the United States!

Where the Scandal Began.

The scandal of the late war, now under investigation, had its origin in the pernicious politics displayed in the earlier history of events. It began with the appointment of some 200 men from private life, civilians, to places on the general staff of the army. The politicians in the various states who had sufficient influence to get the ear of the secretary of war or his closest advisers had their friends appointed, and there was little or no inquiry into their fitness. That these 200 appointees were given places in the office of the adjutant general and in the departments of the quartermaster and commissary general was so much the worse for the army. Their incompetency was hidden in those departments until they were called upon for actual duty, and then the camps of the armies, the transports and the hospitals were filled with dead and dying men in consequence.

Aside from these staff appointments of incompetents with political pulls, there were scores of paymasters, surgeons and other officers appointed for no other reason than that they had political strength. These men were altogether ignorant of the duties that they were expected to perform; many of them were undoubtedly anxious for an opportunity to make money out of their offices, and the result was that the army suffered from the corruption of a political system that is rotten to the core.

Puerto Rico and Statehood.

The president of Puerto Rico, Senor Munez, was sufficiently yielding to temptation to grant an interview to the New York Tribune, which was published a few days ago. In that interview he took occasion to remark upon the possibilities of early statehood in the American Union for this recent Spanish possession in the Antilles. The hopefulness regarding that consummation which he expressed was seized upon by one of the editorial youngsters of the Tribune as a favorable opportunity for dashing cold water into the face of the warm-blooded West Indian. Upon what authority he assumed to take such liberties, in so extraordinary and impressive language, it is difficult to conjecture.

Senor Munez ventured to suggest his belief that, "after a short period," Puerto Rico would be allowed to enter the Union as a state. With a positiveness that, in the circumstances, seems almost impertinent, and with an indication of headiness which suggests that its author is youthful, and not beyond the period when discipline, of a wholesome kind, can be applied by the sharp twisting of a well developed ear, the Tribune says:

> The people of this nation do not mean, at the present time, or "after a short period," or in any future near enough for practical consideration, to admit Porto Rico or Hawaii or any such outlying territory as a state. That may as well be understood, distinctly and at once. There is no question that the American people were strongly in favor of the annexation of those lands as they were annexed. They are just as strongly opposed to the erection of either of them into a state. And we are inclined to think that had they been compelled to choose between taking them in as states and not annexing them at all they would have chosen the latter. We see no reason for supposing that in the lifetime of the present generation that sentiment will be materially changed.

This reads so amusingly that it makes one laugh. Who is there within the circle of authority in the New York Tribune office who shall declare, with such emphasis, against the admission of Puerto Rico as a state of this Union? If that island should rapidly become rehabilitated and sufficiently infused, through its population, with the spirit of the American republic, and if that population should attain to the proper figures necessary to secure admission under the constitution, will it not be admitted to statehood just as much as Idaho, Nevada, Utah and other areas within the actual boundaries of the Atlantic and Pacific have been admitted in the past?

There is a sterility of common sense in this bumptious declaration of the New York Tribune which renders it absolutely ridiculous. Of course, we don't want Puerto Rico as a state, any more than we want Canada, or Mexico, as territory which may be capable of future admission to statehood. But there is about as much sense in declaring that Puerto Rico shall not enjoy statehood in this Union as that the provinces of Canada and the states of Mexico should not, "after a short period," be divisionally brought into the family group of the nation, if the exigencies of the future should demand it.

And speaking of exigencies, one of the dangers associated with the annexation of outlying territory exists in the fact that, in the progress of the creation of history, the time may come when a party, and indeed the nation itself, may be saved from annihilation by the admission of such communities. We never know until temptation comes what we may do.

This suggestion points out the hazardous tendencies towards the indulgence in plans for colonization by a republic. All who enter into communion under the flag of this country become, through the provisions of its constitution, subject to the enjoyment of all the privileges associated with that beneficent instrument.

The remark of the Tribune, through its suggestiveness in this connection, is confirmatory of the solid foundation for the fears which have existed in the minds of many honest, patriotic people ever since the subject of territorial expansion was broached.

"Across the corn lands of Illinois the train of President McKinley swept all last night," says the Associated Press. Didn't it also sweep along by the Peoria distilleries?

Emperor William has troubles enough to tell to a policeman. A plot against his life has been discovered, and he has been obliged to put into the Ionian islands with his yacht because of a sirocco.

Spain wept because American soldiers were such good shots, and the Chippewa Indians laughed because they were such poor shots. Where stands the bluecoat as a marksman?

The government mule has been ordered into service at Leech lake. This ought to be a sufficient signal to the red man to throw down his arms and throw up his hands.

As we understand it the Thirteenth regiment doesn't want its Christmas presents sent to Manila, but wants to come over to Minnesota after them.

The government should see that all of our products are put on exhibition at Paris in 1900. Our board of strategy should be one of the chief exhibits.

John L. Sullivan boxed before an audience of lunatics the other day. What lunatics permitted Sullivan to box before lunatics?

Gen. Miles' trip was neither political nor military. He didn't shake hands with George Irish or send for Bug-Ah-Ma-Geshig.

That Hobson kiss seems to be only one of a great American chain of kisses extending from St. Augustine to St. Michael's.

Don't tarry at Havana on our account, Gen. Blanco. Every American will be glad to bid you good-bye.

Theodore Roosevelt has found Augustus Van Wyck intrenched at the top of San Juan hill, N. Y.

Did our Mr. Corbett hear Lord Rosebery's warlike threat to all the world?

As the campaign warms up the egg flies almost as fast as the chicken.

We may be happy yet. The National league base ball season is over.

Epistles to St. Paul.

Dorothy Morton has been slightly favored by the people of St. Paul this week, but Tim Murphy has a prize hard luck story: In a small town in Northern Ohio one night, Murphy sized up a small audience through a hole in the curtain. It was about time for the performance to commence, the comedian said to the local stage carpenter:

"Is this one of the towns where the audience comes in late?"

"I don't just know," replied the man, "sometimes they come in purty late, and agin, sometimes they clean forgit to come in at all."

* * *

"The mess that Kenyon has got himself into reminds me of the parrot story," said the city hall politician, "ever hear the parrot story? Well, I won't inflict it on you, but in a brief way there was a parrot who was given to profanity. He was repeatedly chastised and his mistress one day hit on the scheme of dousing him in the water barrel every time he used naughty language. He had gotten so used to this treatment and disliked it so much that he made an effort to reform. One day he was perched in the kitchen window looking out into the rain, and he saw a drenched chicken run across the yard and seek shelter at the door. 'A-h,' shrieked Poll, 'I know what's the matter with you; you talk too d——m much.' That's what's the matter with Kenyon."

* * *

A lowly Italian stood yesterday morning at the corner of Robert and Fourth and carefully cooked up a mess of chestnuts. He was neither a political spell-binder nor a joke-maker, so it was the real article he was cooking up. The savory nuts caught the attention of the passer-by, and the wanderer from the Pontine Marshes was doing the business of his life. He gathered in nickels and burned his fingers with much graceful ease and the sun of prosperity was shining on him. A man drove an ice wagon up Robert street. The season was over with him, and he could see that ice would presently be a drug on the market, and he would have to become a policeman or something, and he was desperate. He drove desperately, and when he got to the corner of Robert he had to pull up short and then back out of the way of a car that was crossing. He backed up to the chestnut vendor and threatened the stand. The merchant shrieked "Cospetto," "Malidetto," and the other things it is meet and just for an Italian to say under the circumstances. He put his shoulder to the end-gate of the ice wagon and pushed hard. The horses were in training, and the Italian gave ground. In a minute his chestnuts, cooked and uncooked, were spread out in a pool of water, and the charcoal was sputtering fiercely in the wet. The Italian was speechless for a moment; then he hurled a broadside of foreign oaths at the driver. The latter turned about on his seat and listened. When the Italian was through the driver retorted:

"Ches'nuts! Get-ap."

* * *

"Teddy" Webb, of the Morton Opera company, was the recipient of a tender "mash note" yesterday. "Where can I meet you?" the fair writer pleaded.

"I will be in the end seat on the front row."

When the curtain rose Mr. Webb glanced at the end seat on the front row. There was a pretty girl there, but he could not be sure that she was paying any more attention to him than to any other of the male members of the cast, unless possibly Phinnares.

There was also a pretty girl in each of the three other seats that might be considered end seats in that row. That kept him pretty busy. He finally sought counsel of a friend. This one confided to another, and shortly the entire company was spending its moments of repose in a study of the four pretty girls in the front row.

After the second act one of the young women was thrown out of the race. Her identity had been discovered, and it was declared to Mr. Webb that the note was surely not from her.

So a straw vote of the company was taken as to the other three. It was a warmer contest than that which was waged in Paris' mind when he awarded the golden apple.

It is safe to say that the two young women who did not write the note will, if they see this, sit farther back next time.

Churches and Their Work.

The first entertainment of the Y. M. C. A. course will be given in the Central Presbyterian church instead of the People's church, where the remaining nine events will be presented. In order that all patrons may be accommodated, this first entertainment, consisting of the Redpath Grand Concert company, will be given both afternoon and evening, and those who can as well attend the afternoon matinee will be requested to do so. The special concert company, which is under the direct ownership of the great Redpath Lyceum bureau, has always been the highest class, and contains some of the leading American musicians and singers.

* * *

A deaf mutes' service will be held at 7:30 this evening, and not 1:30, as previously announced, at Lafond and Grotto streets, by the Rev. Arthur L. Reinke, of Chicago. All deaf mutes welcome.

* * *

The Episcopal Sunday schools of St. Paul will hold a rally at Christ church Sunday afternoon.

* * *

A reception was given Thursday evening in the parlors of the Bates Avenue church by the Ladies' Aid society for Rev. and Mrs. W. Jamieson and Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Sage. This reception was a farewell to the retiring and a welcome to the new pastor of the church. Receiving with Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson were Dr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Thomas Burke, Mrs. Brink, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Kruger, A. F. Atkins and Charles Kruger. Mrs. Robertson and Mrs. Miller had charge of the refreshment table, assisted by Mrs. Sargeant, Mrs. Brink and Oliva Brooks.

* * *

A bazaar was held during the past week in St. John's hall, for the benefit of St. John's Catholic church. The rosary table was in charge of the following: Mesdames Hoban, Helywick, McGuire, Lorin, Kerman, Darmody, Flaherty, Ball, Mattimore, Muligan and Murphy. The sodality table was in charge of Misses McDermot, Reid, Farrell, Gaffney, Gilboy, Shinners, Waldorf, Supple, McDonough, Carling, Devitt, Gorman, Daly, Hickey, O'Connor, L. Tarrell, La Fever, Berresford and Egan. Mesdames Farrell, McGee, Daley, Rily and Cannon had charge of refreshment table.

* * *

Mrs. J. B. McCuish, of Denver, announced to be at the First Presbyterian church this morning, will, in the evening, occupy the pulpit of the Central Presbyterian church.

* * *

The third annual Bible conference will be held at the Plymouth Congregational church next week, covering 18 to the 20th inst. The special addresses will be delivered by Messrs. Torrey and Munhall, and the conference will be in session afternoon and evening. The circular reads: "The subjects to be presented will all be along the Keswick line, for the deepening of the Christian life. A service will be held at 10 o'clock each morning from Monday to Friday inclusive, in the Plymouth Congregational church in Minneapolis, especially designed for pastors and Christian workers. Conference conducted under the auspices of the Bible conference committee of the Northwest."

* * *

Bible study will be conducted at Central hall, Sixth and Seventh streets, today at 3 o'clock and 7:30 o'clock. The subject will be "The Vast Difference Between God's Earthly and Heavenly Promises, as Set Forth in His Several Covenants, and the Fulfillment of Each in God's Own Orderly Plan of the Ages."

* * *

Father Lawler will preach in the cathedral today.

* * *

Dr. Weaver, of Baltimore, Md., a colored minister of ability, will speak on "Work Among the Freedmen" at the House of Hope Presbyterian church this morning at 10:30 o'clock. The pastor, Dr. John Paul Egbert, will preach at 8 o'clock p. m.

* * *

The ladies of the Trinity church gave a reception Friday evening in honor of Rev. and Mrs. John Pemberton at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Boswise. The house was decorated in crimson and white and the ladies in attendance were dressed in the same colors. Frappe was served by Miss Maude Rand and Miss Lucy Wiseman, and Mrs. Carey and Mrs. H. R. Gearey presided at the refreshment tables, assisted by Misses Jennie Doak, Daisy Powers, Bessie Gibson and Florence Crider.

* * *

Rev. David Morgan will address the Socialist Labor party on "The Cause and Cure of the Tramp" at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon in Assembly hall, Third and Wabasha. A free discussion will follow. Everybody welcome.

The Minnesota Press.

John Lind is out putting ginger into the campaign and the ardor of the Eustis crowd is cooled off very much. John is too honest to have much peace with that capitol crowd, but he will make them step around. The steals will stop when John is governor.—Jordan Independent.

* * *

Senator Nelson was sent up into the Seventh district to help out Congressman Eddy, but reports indicate that he failed signally to stem the tide that has set in towards Ringdal and Lind. His audiences as a rule have been small and disinterested. At one place in Kittson county he spoke the whole evening to less than thirty persons. Here he was interrupted by a farmer, who asked him about state issues. Nelson told him it was useless to discuss state matters, as the Republican party would take care of them as it had before. The inquirer persisted and wanted to know if the Republicans were going to make any improvement in grain grading, or if the party would fix up the binding twine matter. Nelson got mad and told his interrogator that, if he had any sense, he would take what he told the people for granted. At another place the senator was annoyed by a man who wanted to know whether it was true that Eustis was a director in the Guaranty Loan company, and Nelson in a huff replied that he din't know and he didn't care. "For," he said, "I don't think any of you had any money in the Guaranty Loan."

Such campaigning as this should have, and with intelligent men can have, but one result. They ask for bread and get a stone. The only thing they are interested in this year is reform in state government. The Republican speakers meet this demand with brilliant platitudes about the tariff, the gold standard and the folly of hauling down the American flag from places where American bravery has placed it. Fiddlesticks! They know the rottenness of affairs political and administrative in this state through forty years of misrule, and the only reason they have for refusing to discuss vital state issues is because they appreciate fully who is responible for the conditions as they exist. That they haven't the courage to meet them is a source of congratulation to the opposition and should be a convincing argument with the voters that their plain duty lie in demanding a change.—New Ulm Review.

* * *

When Gov. Clough intimated to the government at Washington that Gen. Bacon had been whipped in his fight with the Indians, he expressed the sentiment of a great many thoughtful men, who had read the accounts sent by the reporters. It is not to the discredit of the gallant soldiers under his command that it is so, for they fought with a courage that could not be questioned, but it is due to the imbecility of a commander who would take a detachment of eighty men into a hostile country to contend with a fighting force of six or eight hundred trained and well armed and equipped savages. The life of Maj. Wilkinson, so far as the cause of civilization is concerned worth the whole Chippewa nation, was sacrificed by this kind of a campaign.—Mankato Review.

* * *

John Lind's campaign speeches will differ materially from those of William Henry Eustis in at least one respect. They will deal with matters of great interest right here at home—matters that direcly affect the taxpayers and producers of the state. In other words, they will inform the people as to what ought to be expected of Minnesota's governor and not as to what should be the policy of the president regarding our newly acquired foreign possesions. To be sure, John Lind stated his position on territorial expansion at the request of a newspaper reporter, but he didn't intend to make it the burden of his campaign for governor. That Eustis should take it up and make the plea for an ever-increasing national domain his chief argument for votes was hardly to be expected. We have issues closer at hand. Economical administration of state affairs, closer scrutiny as to the condition of banks, a more just and equitable arrangement of transportation rates, honest inspection of grain, a more stringest management of state institutions and greater care in the disposal of state property—these are the things that the people of Minnesota are interested in, and from their consideration they cannot be sidetracked by any eloquent plea in behalf of holding the Philippines. And don't you forget it.—New Ulm Review.

Fun Boiled Down.

He—You have heard of the old, old story that is ever new? She—Yes; but I haven't been to a minstrel show for two years.—Indianapolis Journal.

In No Hurry.—"Uncle Beasley, are you going to heaven?" asked the little boy. "I s'pose I'll have to, some day or other," answered the old man.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Potts—If Fitzsimmons, now, had stuck to his respectable trade of blacksmithing he would not find himself barred from first-class hotels. Watts—But he wouldn't have money enough to enable him to eat at a first-class hotel.—Ex.

Alertness.—"Does a man have to be wide awake to be a bicycle policeman?" inquired the person who asks insane questions. "I should say so," replied the member of the force. "Those people have to keep their eyes open all the time to avoid arresting one another for scorching."—Washington Star.

"How's your town coming along, doctor?" was asked of the young physician who hails from a rural village. "Doing as well as could be expected," replied the doctor, who is assiduously cultivating a professional air. "It is beginning to show symptoms of a couple of new business blocks and a bigger schoolhouse."—Detroit Free Press.

Associated Charities' Economy.

To The St. Paul Globe:

To those deeply interested in charitable and reform work in our city the congratulatory reports of the Associated Charities, published in Tuesday's Globe, force upon our minds some serious reflections. We all know the efficient work the Associated Charities has done and is doing, but in congratulating themselves upon reducing expenses from 160 per cent to 66 per cent in these last few years, we note that this period of retrenchment is coincident with the period of "hard times," when hundreds of people made a desperate fight for existence.

As a result of this struggle there is a regiment of bootblacks, newsboys and idle boys on the streets today; scores of cash boys and girls in our stores—all growing up without sufficient education to acquire a respectable maintenance in after life. When we think that the families of these boys and girls must have the miserable pittance earned at the expense of the children's future career, it is a little difficult to join enthusiastically in the rejoicing over the decreased expenses.

We are forced to believe this splendid machinery is not working at its full power. Is there not a law restricting child labor and compelling attendance at school up to fourteen years? Is it not within the province of the Associated Charities to see that this law is enforced?

Will a few dollars saved in hard times look well as against a vast increase of an ignorant working force in our midst?

We appeal to the Associated Charities to see to it that the families of this army of youthful wageearners may find some way by which their children can go to school.

Then may St. Paul rightfully receive the "admiration and envy of sister cities," and not until then. O. W.

St. Paul, Oct. 15.

Hatching a China Egg.

England and Russia may yet succeed in hatching a disturbance from that China egg.—Chicago Times-Herald.

When They Died.

Hon. Edmund Rice Sr., several times mayor of St. Paul, ex-congressman, etc., died at White Bear lake, July 11, 1889, after a short illness.

* * *

Dr. Daniel W. Hand, one of St. Paul's most eminent physicians, died June 1, 1889. He served several years in the Union army during the rebellion as surgeon and medical director.

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Prof. Samuel S. Taylor, superintendent St. Paul public schools, died March 18, 1889, suddenly of heart disease, while on his way home from a Plymouth church meeting. He was a teacher in the St. Paul public schools and principal of the Franklin school before he became superintendent, and was unquestionably one of the most popular educators connected with the schools of St. Paul.

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Richard Ireland, father of Archbishop Ireland, passed away in St. Paul March 18, 1887. He was eighty-two years of age, and was an early settler in St. Paul.

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Norman W. Kittson died suddenly May 10, 1888, on his way home from the East. Mrs. Kittson's death occurred two years previous in New York.

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Charles Hoag, of Minneapolis, died Feb. 1, 1888. He gave the city of Minneapolis its name.

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George A. Hamilton, a respected citizen, died suddenly July 2, 1889. He was secretary of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railway company.

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Judge Wescott Wilkin, for twenty-one years judge on the district court bench in St. Paul, died May 12, 1894, from the result of a fall. He was one of the best known jurists in the state.

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Joseph Rolette, of Pembina, died May 16, 1871. Mr. Rolette is credited with purloining the bill for the removal of the state capitol to St. Peter, thus averting the threatened calamity.

* * *

Rev. Edward D. Neill, one of the early pastors of the House of Hope Presbyterian church, died of heart disease Sept. 6, 1893, at his home in this city. He was Minnesota's first historian and a very learned man.

The Lind Meetings.

Seven thousand or more people gathered at Minneapolis on Monday evening to listen to John Lind's opening speech of the fusion state campaign. The fact that such a large audience congregated to hear Mr. Lind discuss the issues of the state campaign is "a condition which may well create some consternation among the managers of the opposition." As a rule, political campaigns in "off years" are not very exciting, and popular interest is inclined to lag and public meeting to lack attendance. Consequently the great gathering at Minneapolis shows that Mr. Lind holds a very warm place in the affections of the people of that city, and that he will get a tremendous vote there in November.

And what is true of Minneapolis is also true of Duluth. Last night's meeting at the armory furnished additional testimony of the already well-established fact that the fusion forces in Duluth have gained in strength since the election two years ago. The thousands who were present were enthusiastic over Mr. Lind and liberally punctuated his able and interesting address with hearty applause, while they fairly went wild when the speaker made a passing allusion to Mr. Towne. In the audience were quite a large number of citizens who helped the Republican ticket last year, but are now on the side of Lind and Towne, and joined in the enthusiastic applause which greeted the principal points of Mr. Lind's speech. The gathering, both in numbers and enthusiasm, was the greatest held here this campaign.

Naturally Mr. Lind devoted almost all his speech to a discussion of state issues, and demonstrated the absurdity of the Republicans in attempting to carry on their campaign this year upon what they are pleased to call the war issues, because there are no war issues. Democrats and Populists, as well as Republicans, favored the war, and their representatives in congress unanimously directed the president to begin hostilities, and then unanimously voted all the money required to carry it to a successful issue. In response to the president's call for volunteers, Democrats and Populists as well as Republicans responded by the thousands and fought side by side in the battles before Santiago and in Porto Rico. So that, as Mr. Lind said, there can be no war issues.

The issues that he discusses are state issues—questions which directly affect every resident of Minnesota—and they should be thoroughly understood by every man who goes to the polls on Nov. 8. If they be fully comprehended, there can be no doubt of the result and John Lind will be triumphantly elected to the governorship.—Duluth Evening Herald.

Jasper's One Convert.

Rev. T. H. Reynolds, of Lexington, Ga., announces his belief that the earth stands still and the sun revolves around it. He is ready to meet all comers on this question, Rev. Sam Jones preferred. Bro. John Jasper has not lived in vain. He has made one convert.—Chicago Tribune.

Retrenchment.

Papa—We must cut down our family expenses.

Mamma—Well?

Papa—Can't Robbie be induced to accept a regular salary for taking his medicine?—Detroit Journal.

Chance for Southerners.

Those people down South who are afraid of yellow fever should come North and get a cold wave.—Chicago Record.

"IRISH EVIDENCE."

An Irishman—Duffy by name—was indicted
For smuggling contraband goods; and invited
By the court to show proof, if he could, without fail,
Of his innocence, else be remanded to jail.
In Newberry Place—a small town on the border
Of Canada soil—was found, made to order,
A mysterious cask, which was thought to contain
Spirits more ardent than beer or champagne.
In possession of "said Patrick Duffy" 'twas found;
And his friend, Michael Durgen—at the time on the ground—
Was brought as a witness to 'stablish the crime—
For the cask had been hidden away—in meantime.
Said the judge to Mike Durgen: "On oath, you must tell
The truth to this court, and the whole truth, as well.
Now, Mike, what was inside the cask that you saw?
(Remember, you're under the eyes of the law!)"
Said Mike to his honor: "Now, thin, since ye ask,
It'll please me to tell all Oi know of the cask.
One end was marked 'whisky,' as plain as your face,
And the other 'Pat Duffy, of Newberry Place.'
But, as Oi'm on me oath, this forchenit minit,
Oi can't say for sartin which of 'em was in it!"

—Detroit Journal.

THE WOOD-LILY.

Within the forest's meadow-bordered hem,
Poising, light-tilted, on a single stem;
In lonely beauty; seldom seen with more
Than three companions at the forest door;
I hail thee as a messenger of grace
Sent to enliven sunless wold and space.

Slim-petaled wonder of a race too few;
Shy cousin of that tossing retinue
Which too with splendor the tall meadow grass;
Jocund are they with all the sprites that pass
—Bee, bird, and zephyr. But thou shinest alone
To brighten here the wood's umbrageous zone.

Looking the dense-roofed forest up and down,
Nothing seems more imperial than thy crown;
'Tis never far from knoll, or meadow side,
Never uplifted with cool, flaunting pride;
But comes, in all its glorious garb arrayed,
Beauty's evangel to the gloom and shade.

—Joel Benton in Harper's Weekly.

CAN'T LAND NEGROES

COMPANY PRACTICALLY ABANDONS ONE PHASE OF THE FIGHT

PUTS BLAME ON TANNER

Attempt Will Be Made to Fix the Responsibility for the Tragedy on the Governor of Illinois—Legality of Deputy Sheriffs Considered at Coroner's Inquest—Quiet Prevails at Pana.

VIRDEN, Ill., Oct. 15.—Attorney William Patton, of the Chicago-Virden Coal company, is authority for the statement that no further attempt will be made to land here the Alabama negroes whose coming resulted in the loss of so many lives. There is under consideration, according to Attorney Patton, an attempt to fix the responsibility for the tragedy upon the governor of Illinois. The lawyer declares that it is the intention of the coal company to press the matter, and it will be for the grand jury of Macoupin county to say whether Gov. Tanner shall answer in court.

J. Franklin Eyster, manager of the company store, who was nearly killed by the mob Wednesday, is recovering. The militia commander, Col. Young, has placed a guard of soldiers at the house where Eyster was taken.

The authorities at Springfield are considering the advisability of sending another Gatling gun here to be placed inside the stockade. Col. Young, however, does not consider additional artillery necessary.

AT THE INQUEST.

Dispute as to the Right of Deputies to Act.

VIRDEN, Ill., Oct. 15.—Inside the stockade Coroner Hart today resumed the inquest over the bodies of the victims of the fight at the Chicago-Virden Coal company mine. Three witnesses were examined, all ex-guards of the company. They admitted that they were present during the fight, but denied having taken part in the battle. One witness swore that he came here to help build the stockade and afterward was employed as cook. He said that he, together with about twenty-five others, were sworn in by Sheriff Davenport as deputies, and so far as he knew, he was still serving in that capacity. In the cross-examination, Attorney Mooney, representing the miners' union, brought out the fact that the witness had never received a written commission nor had filed a bond. Attorney Patton asked if it was necessary to have written commissions and bonds; if so, he would like to see the authority. Lawyer Mooney said:

"Have you a copy of the statutes?"

"No, not with me," replied Mr. Patton.

"I am sorry," said Mr. Mooney, "as I would like very much to show you my authority."

One of the jurors then spoke up and said:

"Mr. Mooney, do I understand you to say that it is necessary to file a bond and have a written commission to create a legal deputy sheriff?"

The miners' attorney assured him that such was the fact.

"Then," said the juror, "I can say that there have been lots of papers served in Macoupin county that are illegal, as I have served as deputy sheriff numberless times for years and have never given a bond or received a written commission."

Attorney Patton volunteered the opinion that Mr. Mooney could not find any such law in the statutes.

The mine officials have as yet given no intimation regarding the number of witnesses they expect to present, but from the leisurely manner the inquest was conducted today it may be prolonged a week at least. It is the evident intention to bring out as much testimony on both sides as possible. Lawyer Mooney is apparently trying to get testimony tending to implicate the inmates of the stockade and the train guards in the battle, while the company attorney is drawing out detailed statements of the personal experience of the mine guards.

The jury had two sessions today. Several witnesses were examined. They were all ex-guards, who were under nominal arrest by the militia and for whom blanket warrant was sworn out yesterday charging them with conspiracy to murder in connection with Wednesday's fight. The general idea conveyed was that, while the men were employed to defend the property of the Chicago-Virden Coal company, they not only did not fire any shots themselves, but they had no time to see whether any of their comrades fired upon the mob. This applied to the guards stationed inside the grounds. The members of the train escort either declined to answer or that point or said that they did not remember. The coal company has several witnesses to examine, including Manager Lukens, and it will take one or more days to conclude.

NEGROES AT ST. LOUIS.

Claimed There They Will Eventually Be Put to Work.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—The fifty-seven negro men, with their women and children, who were brought to St. Louis last night after being driven out of Virden, are being cared for by the city temporarily. The negroes desire to be taken back to Alabama, but they have no transportation. Mayor Ziegenhein says that he will demand that the Chicago, St. Louis & Peoria Railroad company, which landed them here penniless and hungry last night, take them out of town again.

Acting Manager F. C. Mills, of the Thiel Detective agency, in this city, says his company is paying the board of a number of negro miners at Venice, Ill., across the river from here. He said: "We were instructed to do that by the Virden people.

"The Chicago-Virden Coal company will reimburse us, and we think the state of Illinois will have to reimburse the coal company. At least a strong effort will be made to have the state pay."

Speaking of the negroes who arrived here last night, Mr. Mills said: "Of course, we will take care of them, though we are under no obligations to do so. We have wired the Chicago-Virden Coal company and they will doubtless authorize us to board them."

Mr. Mills received a telegram late this afternoon from the Chicago-Virden Coal company, at Virden, Ill., telling him to keep the fifty-seven negro miners here, the coal company to pay their expenses. The telegram said that the negroes would be kept in St. Louis until protection for them at Virden could be had, and then they would be taken there and put to work in the mines at that place.

Quiet at Pana.

PANA, Ill., Oct. 15.—Quiet prevails here today, the excitement over the reported coming of the Virden negroes having abated to considerable extent.

Maj. Butler is in full charge of the city, and has a guard watching every railroad entrance. Many of the Pana miners who were at Virden during the riot have returned.

Big Army Post.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—President McKinley has ordered that Jefferson Barracks, near this city, be made as large a military post as any in the country. The order was given direct to Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, in the presence of a number of St. Louisans, at Omaha.