THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1898.

Associated Press News.

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THURSDAY'S WEATHER.

Fair.

By the United States Weather Bureau. MINNESOTA — Fair; rising temperature; variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA—Warmer and partly cloudy, with snow flurries in northwest portion; east winds. SOUTH DAKOTA—Fair; warmer; southwest winds. MONTANA—Snow flurries; warmer; easterly winds. IOWA—Fair; rising temperature; variable winds. WISCONSIN—Fair; warmer in Western portion; light variable winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES — St. Paul, 4; Duluth, 0; Huron, 6; Bismarck, 0; Williston, 10; Havre, 2; Helena, 24; Edmonton, 0; Battleford, —6; Prince Albert, 4; Calgary, 2; Medicine Hat, —4; Swift Current, 2; Qu'Appelle, 0; Minnedosa, —18; Winnipeg, —4.

Buffalo, 22-30; Boston, 46-48; Chicago, 18-22; Cincinnati, 28-28; Cleveland, 26-26; Denver, 20-42; Detroit, 22-22; Havre, 2-12; New York, 42-50; Omaha, 10-14; Philadelphia, 28-30; Pittsburg, 28-30; San Francisco, 50-54; Washington, 34-40.

YESTERDAY'S MEANS—Barometer, 30.40; mean temperature, 0; relative humidity, 88; wind at 8 p. m., east; weather, clear; maximum temperature, 7; minimum temperature, —6; daily range, 13; 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	.....	Frozen.	
La Crosse	10	2.4	0.0
Davenport	15	2.2	*0.2
St. Louis	30	5.6	—0.1

*Rise. —Fall.

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

A Thanksgiving Address.

The gobbler's life is full of woes;
Thanksgiving's snows on deck,
He's feeling blue because he knows
He'll get it in the neck.

Judge.

The above text is appropriate for the season of the year. During the past six or eight months there have been many gobblers on the scene and, as suggested, their life has been full of woes, and pursuing the text of the above verse the individual gobbler may be feeling blue because he knows he'll get it in the neck.

The annual thanksgiving day, so far as it applies to Minnesota, falls upon a date thoroughly acceptable to every one, so far as it is possible to put the house in order. Last year Thanksgiving day came at a period when the roads were dusty. Nature has kindly stepped in this year and covered the dust that had accumulated during the last two weeks with a beautiful blanket of snow.

There is no reason why any citizen of Minnesota should approach his dinner table today in any other than a thoroughly thanksgiving spirit. The year just passed, so far as nature could contribute her best offerings, has been famous in plentiful supply to all who have been industrious. There is nothing to be derived from this life except through labor; and Minnesota contributes very slenderly to the class of people who are regarded as delinquents in industrial endeavor.

The advent of the thanksgiving period ought to be one of the most, if not the most, acceptable festivals of the year. Thanksgiving day originated in Massachusetts under the Puritan domination of Gov. Endicott. There was an impressiveness associated with his proclamation which seemed, some how or other, to touch the heart of the later republic, when George Washington became the president thereof. It was the great Virginian who issued the first presidential proclamation recommending an annual thanksgiving ceremony. He did not live to witness many returns of the day; but he started the procession and it has been maintained by all his successors ever since.

The real spirit of Thanksgiving day is probably very indistinctly appreciated by the ordinary American citizen. The day is turned into a festival—a sort of national harvest home—and has combined in the celebration of events a sort of expression of gratitude to the Almighty for favors received. At this point the anniversary too often ends. There is probably no incident in our national life which carries the knife of woe more directly to the heart of the human being, who, from adversity and misfortune, is unable to share the joys of this festive scene. Christmas comes along with its splendid offerings of free will, and this festival is followed with that of Easter in the early vernal months when peace and good will generally is extended to the human family. But the thanksgiving season, as we recognize it in this country, has never attracted to it that force which should make of this holiday the noblest of the year. The day comes in the fullness of the harvest period and at a time when, if ever, the pockets of men are well filled. The appeal to all men thus favored, although it may be silent, is nevertheless urgent in the direction of helpfulness to others who, falling on the wayside in their struggles, are left destitute at a period when kindness and generosity are most demanded.

New Market House Plans.

The Commercial club, or a committee thereof, has just now under consideration a plan for the improvement of the gardeners' market system of St. Paul.

This is a subject which has agitated the people of this community for quite a long while. The fact has been strongly presented that St. Paul has been most deficient in the matter of providing a proper stopping place for the truck men and market gardeners who of right enter the city to supply the needs of the community in the particular lines of produce which they are in a position to furnish.

There is no city on this continent which has paid so little regard to the requirements of the market gardeners as St. Paul. These men for the past three years and more have been driving in to St. Paul during the early hours of the morning, anywhere between midnight and the dawn of day, without any knowledge of where their teams might be hauled up for the distribution of their merchandise.

The whole business of treating with this element of industry in the outlying country is a reflection upon the municipality. The time has come when these honest, industrious representatives of the agricultural community should have a proper hearing as well as a standing before this capital city.

A plan is now in process of formation which shall provide a sufficient area and in an acceptable locality for the location of a gardeners' market in the city. Last March The Globe sent a special correspondent to Kansas City to investigate the system prevailing there respecting this subject. Kansas City and St. Paul are possessed of a population almost identical in numbers, but the community of Kansas City is so far ahead of St. Paul in its treatment of this important element of commercial endeavor that the people of this community ought to hang their heads in shame on account of their shortcomings. Kansas City has a city market which makes a return to the municipality of about $23,000, after deducting all cost of management, including the salary of the market master, the janitor and the scavengers who have to attend to the cleaning up of the place. There is no reason why St. Paul should not be equally advanced in this line of improvement. All that is necessary is a homogeneous co-operation. Minneapolis is, year by year, attracting to itself this very branch of trade so important to St. Paul, not only as a community which absorbs, but one which ought to be an important shipping point to distant localities.

The Globe would respectfully recommend to the citizens of St. Paul a careful reading of the article by their special correspondent sent to Kansas City for the specific purpose of inquiring into the subjects of the city market and public library, which articles appeared in the issue of The Globe on March 27 and April 3, respectively. In these two articles the schemes for the accomplishment of two important results of great municipal worth are illuminated.

The Nicaragua Canal.

Nature, in fashioning the land and separating it from the seas, provided a very slim and slender neck which joins the two sections of the American continent. Of course no one has a right to find fault with nature for having made this peculiar distribution of earth. If there had been a natural inlet between North and South America along about the locality of the Isthmus of Panama, the passage between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans without resort to a long and wide circuit of the lower lands of the southern hemisphere might have been possible.

But all this is presumptive and speculative with regard to the performance of nature. The fact exists that, if there is to be any water communication between the seat of the British empire, say, for instance, Liverpool, London or Southampton, in England, and the European ports generally, and the trade centers of the Orient, some short cut must be effected, either in the locality chosen for the opening of the canal across the Isthmus of Panama or the utilization of the Lake of Nicaragua several degrees northward.

So far as the country west of the Mississippi river is concerned, and, indeed, we might extend that limit to the Allegheny mountains and the Blue Ridge, there is no need of an interoceanic canal either through the Lake of Nicaragua or across the Isthmus of Panama. As this country stands today, in its geographical outlines and its commercial development, the localities west of the Mississippi have all that they require in the way of an outlet for trade on the Pacific coast. If it is essential that a ship canal shall be constructed across the narrow neck of land connecting North and South America, the United States government should control every right associated therewith. But, viewed from the standpoint of the Northwest and St. Paul, whence three or four transcontinental lines bring this community into close touch with the ports upon the western coast of the continent and in close water intercourse with all the ports of Asia, no real necessity exists for an interoceanic canal. If our legislators are putting themselves in proper form to legislate at Washington in the interests of French and English stock and bondholders in the Nicaraguan or the Panama schemes for outlet to European trade in connection with the Orient, they will be held in most positive account later along when the whole subject of the relationship of this western country with the Asiatic trade shall come to be made up.

Twenty-seven years ago Grant was trying to force the annexation of San Domingo. Senator Morrill opposed expansion then as he does now. Among the letters received by him, and published last year in the Forum, was one from Gen. W. T. Sherman, to whom he had written asking for some data relative to the health of troops in Jamaica. Sherman asks him not to "draw me, one way or the other, into the controversy * * * for, although I have most positive opinions on this and most questions, it would be exceedingly improper for me to express such opinions to you, a senator. * * * Long since I told the president that all my predilections were against the incorporation into our Union of states of any West Indian islands." A new lot of men, of smaller intellectual stature than "Uncle Billy," have come into control since Republicans balked Grant's San Domingo scheme, and the above expression of his opinion falls now on heedless ears

It is astonishing what a lot of poetry there is in the Poe family. Edgar Allen Poe wrote beautiful verses, and Arthur Poe, the Princeton footballist, even has poetry in his feet.

Spain has accepted Marshal Blanco's resignation as captain general of Cuba. As the war ended Aug. 12, Spain cannot be said to have been in an unseemly hurry.

Telegraphing without wires isn't exactly new. Lovers have been telegraphing with their eyes at least for the last couple of thousand years.

The suddenness and intensity of the cold snap make it certain that the mortality among skating small boys will be the smallest in ten years.

The Chicago Record says the Italian wine growers are joyful. At that they ought to have better sense than to drink their own wine.

Kansas cattle are dying from eating frost-bitten oats. The oats were not the only things frost bitten in Kansas, were they, Jerry Simpson?

A Chicago man has committed suicide because of debt. This is the first recent evidence of a revival of conscience in Chicago.

We note that four of the editors of the Cornell Era are '00 men. However, we hope they are better newspaper men than that.

Queen Lil talks of spending Christmas in Washington. In that event President McKinley can go over to Canton.

Now it is presumed James J. Corbett will feel called upon to be struck dumb for an indefinite period.

Mr. Corbett can now number among his bitterest enemies the "friends" who bet their money on him.

The Dispatch's regular series of lectures to the Swedes has been indefinitely postponed.

And then, again, Mr. Quay may be getting into position to shake the weeping willow.

It is just as well, however, to go ahead and boil your ice.

Every turkey has his day, much to his regret.

Spain will eat soup with bowed head today.

Epistles to St. Paul.

Rev. William Wilkinson, of Minneapolis, a gentleman and politician, who has been anticipating a venison Thanksgiving dinner, may have to eat plain, ordinary turkey. The venison is in Minneapolis all right, but it isn't in Mr. Wilkinson's larder. The venison arrived Tuesday morning, as per schedule, and when Mr. Wilkinson took a visit to the express office he considered with complacency the pleasure of his own family and those of his flock whom he intended to favor with some of the venison. When he came to claim the consignment he found the bulky form of Deputy Game Warden Coffin hovering over the carcasses.

The game warden informed Mr. Wilkinson that the venison was contraband, as it was shipped without being accompanied by the owner. In vain he exhorted the game warden to release the game. He pictured the disappointment of those of his flock and disavowed any intention of violating the law.

"I'll tell Fullerton about this," threatened Mr. Wilkinson.

"So will I," replied Coffin.

"Well, I'll go over and see Gov. Clough," was the concluding sally of the clergyman.

This was on Tuesday.

Yesterday he paid Warden Coffin another visit to give that official one more chance before resorting to heroic measures. Coffin this time threatened Wilkinson with prosecution for illegal shipment of game. This was more than the former chaplain of the house could stand.

He first visited Gov. Clough's office and inquired for the governor. Upon being informed that the governor had not been over since the blizzard, Mr. Wilkinson took himself through the deserted legislative halls to Sam Fullerton's office.

Here Mr. Wilkinson told his troubles.

Fullerton was in a dilemma. The law was against Mr. Wilkinson, but rather than disappoint the clergyman's parishioners and an old school friend, he decided at once upon a plan.

"There is certainly some mistake about this," said Fullerton, "and I will go over to Minneapolis with you and straighten out the matter. Coffin has certainly made a mistake."

"Why, of course he has. I told him so," said Mr. Wilkinson. "A friend of mine at Grand Rapids promised me a couple of deer several days ago, and I received notice on Monday that the deer had been shipped." Fullerton heartily agreed with him that it was very bad form for a game warden to seize a gentleman's dinner, and augmented his assurance with a promise that the matter should be straightened out.

Upon their arrival at Minneapolis matters were not so easily adjusted. Deputy Game Warden Coffin could not be found and the express company had released the game Monday. Mr. Coffin was reported to have gone to Stillwater to eat his Thanksgiving dinner, and unless he is found this morning the venison dinner of Mr. Wilkinson's will be of some other kind of meat.

Dramatic and Musical.

SCHUBERT CLUB.

The concert of the Schubert club at the Park Congregational church yesterday afternoon was an event of more than ordinary interest in musical circles, and it is to be regretted that the weather and the charity ball preparations kept so many at home. However, the goodly number who were present not only appreciated their treat, but they showed their appreciation by generous applause. The programme for the day was in charge of the second division of the club, of which Mrs. F. F. Jilson is chairman, and was a vocal recital by Mr. David Ferguson Colville, assisted by Mrs. Eric Dahlgren, Miss Esther Appleton, Mrs. Jilson, Miss Wilson, Miss Morton and Mrs. Canby, and Mrs. Louis Milch, accompanist.

At the Schubert club's president's reception a few weeks ago Mr. Colville made his first appearance since his return from his studies with Henschel and Bispham, but the crowded Commercial club rooms gave little opportunity to judge his present work in comparison with what he had done heretofore. Yesterday, however, there was ample opportunity to hear and appreciate what a summer of hard work can accomplish for an artist who is conscientious and thorough in work, in addition to being the possessor of a good vocal organ. The St. Paul and Minneapolis musical world knew and appreciated and enjoyed Mr. Colville's singing before he studied with Henschel and Bispham, but now they will have the opportunity to enjoy an artistic finish, evenness and flexibility of tone and general broadening of style that have added immensely to the richness and resonance of voice of this popular baritone.

The musical numbers were well calculated to show all the powers of the artist, and the encore after the second group of songs made the recital complete by securing the well known "Two Grenadiers," which was given with all the life and strength it calls for.

In the first group were "Spesso vibra suo gioco," by A. Scarlatti; "Lungi dal caro bene," by Secchi, and "Pur dicesti, bocca bella," by Lotti. Last year, it will be remembered, Secchi's "Lungi dal caro bene" was given by Bispham. Last summer when Mr. Colville was in London studying with Henschel he found that great teacher was about to leave on an annual trip long before the time Mr. Colville had taken for study had expired. Determined not to lose the rest of the summer, and hearing that David Bispham was in the city, our energetic St. Paulite hunted him up and demanded instruction. He was very politely refused, Mr. Bispham not being in the teaching line just at that time. But it took more than a simple refusal, and after some argument Bispham finally, apparently thinking to dispose of this importunate American by hearing and dismissing him, pointed to the piano and told Mr. Colville to show what he could do. And our St. Paul baritone chose this song which was so beautifully given a year ago by Bispham himself, and it was so well sung by Colville that Bispham yielded, and for some six weeks had this one pupil, to whom he gave all he could of his great store. And this same beautiful Italian song was a favorite yesterday.

The second group included Beethoven's "Adelaide" and Schumann's "Widmung," with the stirring encore already mentioned. In the last group were Somervell's "Weep Ye No More, Sad Fountains," Henschel's "Salomo," Henschel's Resurrection, Op. 57, No. 3, and "Acorn Song," by Coleridge-Taylor. It would be difficult to say in what song Mr. Colville appeared to most advantage, for he has been so greatly benefited by his summer's study that all were well done. His voice is always resonant, sweet and true, and the artistic finish has added much to this popular singer.

The first piano number was Wagner's motives from "Walkure," by Mrs. Jilson and Miss Appleton. Miss Wilson gave Rubinstein's "Etude de Concert," and had to respond to an encore. Saint-Saens' op. 35, variations on a Beethoven theme, was given admirably by Miss Morton and Mrs. Canby, the syncopation being especially fine. Mrs. Dahlgren was satisfactory in her playing of Wagner-Liszt's "Isolde's Liebes Tod."

Clever Little Stories.

From the Chicago Journal.

Frank Daniels, just prior to his departure from his summer home in Rye, called his young son to him and thus he spake: "My boy, when you are older and are through with your preparatory schools, what college do you want to go to?" And the boy, with but a moment's pause, replied: "Vassar." "Huh," the comedian exclaimed, getting up and whistling softly, "Huh! I'll be hanged if I wouldn't like to go there myself."

* * *

A few years ago the Duke of Argyll was taken suddenly ill while delivering a lecture in a hall in Edinburgh, with Lord Kelvin in the chair. "When the aged peer was carried down to one of the anterooms," wrote one of the Scottish newspapers, "one of the first things to be thought of was the lighting of a fire, and this task was tackled by the duke's host, Lord Kelvin. But, instead of placing some paper in the grate and some wood on that, in the orthodox manner, he amazed the onlookers by desperate efforts to kindle a handful of sticks at a gasburner!" Ordinary mortals, it was added, may be pardoned in taking some comfort to themselves on learning that "even so great a philosopher as Lord Kelvin does not know how to light a fire."

* * *

It is not every man who knows how to compliment a woman gracefully. The following dialogue took place between a very pretty lady singer and a celebrated composer, who is by no means addicted to flattery: "Tell me, my dear maestro, which would you like better, to be blind or deaf?" "Deaf, madam, when I am looking at you, and blind when I hear you sing."

* * *

An English newspaper having offered a prize of £5 for the best reply to the question, "Who makes the best wife?" should have given it to that loyal soul who wrote, "Dear Sir: Mine. Yours truly, Bertram Boggs."

* * *

Prince Bismarck was pressed by a certain official to recommend his son for a diplomatic place. "He is a remarkable fellow," said the proud father. "He speaks seven languages." "Indeed!" replied Bismarck, who had not a high opinion of linguistic acquirements. "What a wonderful head waiter he would make!"

Odd English Wagers.

From the New York Sun.

At Brighton, in 1755, Sir John Lade, for a trifling wager, undertook to carry Lord Cholmondeley on his back from opposite the pavilion twice round the steine. Several ladies attended to be spectators of the extraordinary feat of the dwarf carrying the giant. When his lordship declared himself ready, Sir John desired him to strip. "Strip!" exclaimed the other, "why, surely, you promised to carry me in my clothes!" "By no means," replied the baronet: "I engaged to carry you, but not an inch of clothes. So, therefore, my lord, make ready, and let us not disappoint the ladies." After much laughable altercation, it was at length decided that Sir John had won his wager, the peer declining to exhibit in puris naturalibus.

* * *

In the early part of this century sporting men were fond of betting on the duration of the lives of celebrities. Napoleon I. was specially the subject of these wagers. It is related that at a dinner party in 1809 Sir Mark Sykes offered to pay any one who would give him 100 guineas down, a guinea a day so long as Napoleon lived. The offer was taken by a clergyman present, and for three years Sir Mark Sykes paid him 365 guineas per annum. He then thought he had thrown away enough money and disputed further payment. The recipient, who was not at all disposed to lose his comfortable annuity, brought an action, which, after lengthy litigation, was decided in favor of the baronet.

* * *

In 1848 Mr. Fanshawe wagered Lord Dalkeith one guinea that his peruke is better than his lordship's, to be judged by the majority of the members the next time they both shall meet.

* * *

A pious lady in 1767 lived in Holborn. Her husband gave her a lottery ticket, and she used her influence with the church so well that on the Sunday previous to the drawing the clergyman gave out that "the prayers of the congregation are desired for the success of a person engaged in a new undertaking."

Gen. Miles' Report.

Gen. Miles' report of the operations he conducted and of his general connection as commanding general with the whole war is modest and straightforward. It is, however, the heaviest gun which has been fired at the incompetency which radiated from the office of Secretary Alger. His statement, although not so framed, is a scathing criticism of the methods, processes and plans of that brain so fertile in inexpedients. We see now what so many suspected that the formlessness which resulted so fatally to thousands of our brave men was largely the result of an effort not to do what experience recommended. The secretary wanted to have ways of his own for his own purposes. What will become of the recommendations Gen. Miles makes now? Will Alger be retained to do his best to nullify them?—Criterion.

High Lights.

From the Chicago Record.

It generally turns out that a broken ideal was always cracked.

If you ask a woman for a reason give her time to make one up.

Dismal people would never smile were it not for other people's bad luck.

A cynic sneers whenever he sees a frosted wedding cake in a bakeshop window.

Extravagant people are sometimes cured by having to earn the money they spend.

After marriage a girl becomes too economical to cry on her husband's coat collar.

Man gets ready for winter by saving money; woman gets ready by making money fly.

It is the people without background who generally scramble to be seen in the foreground.

A strong-minded woman is one who goes shopping without counting up her change on the way home.

But Few Frozen.

Tommy, aged five, accompanied his father to church one cold Sabbath morning, and upon their return his mother asked if he could repeat the minister's text. "Course I can," replied the little fellow, "He got up and rubbed his hands together and said, 'Many are cold, but few are frozen.'"—New York Tribune.

The Earth's Motions.

"Say, pa," queried Willie the other morning, while preparing his geography lesson, "how many motions has the earth?"

"I don't know, Willie," replied the fond parent as he bound a towel soaked in ice water about his throbbing brow, "but they're numerous, quite numerous."—Chicago News.

Strategy.

An Atchison man sits with his coat off in the house because he has found it to be a sure way to get his shirt mended. Company comes and sees the holes, and the next time he puts on the shirt they have been sewed up.—Atchison Globe.

Thanks and Supplication.

For all the blessings from Thy hand
We thank Thee, Lord, and humbly pray
That Thou wilt guide our noble land
Tomorrow as on yesterday.
Through all the stress of storm and strife
We placed unfaltering trust in Thee;
Our Faith, O Lord, has been the life,
The sacred anthem of the free.

Nations have risen, reigned and *fell—
Their pomp and grandeur passed away,
And crumbled ruins mutely tell
Their story of unholy sway.
In wrong they flourished and decayed;
In right we seek to stand, and when
The trumpet sounds to draw the blade
We ask Thy mercy, Lord, Amen.

—Will H. Maiden.

*Poetic license.

PAIR OF PRESIDENTS

EXECUTIVES OF UNITED STATES AND COSTA RICA EXCHANGE VISITS

ALL A MATTER OF FORM

Mr. McKinley Drove to the Hotel of the Central American Ruler, and Five Minutes Later the Visit Was Returned—State Dinner to Be Given at the White House Within a Week.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—President Iglesias, of Costa Rica, arrived here this afternoon, and, although traveling incognito, he was accorded all the honors fitting to the visit of the president of a sovereign government and a sister republic. Col. Carter, of the adjutant general's office, had met the president and his party and accompanied them to Washington. On their arrival here they were met at the station by Col. Bingham, as the personal representative of the president, who escorted the party to carriages in waiting. President Iglesias, Minister Calvo, of Costa Rica, and Cols. Carter and Bingham entered the first carriage and were driven to the Arlington hotel, where they were joined by the remaining members of the party.

Secretary Porter called to ask when it would be agreeable for Mr. Iglesias to receive the president of the United States, who desired to pay his respects. An immediate engagement was made, and soon thereafter President McKinley, accompanied by Secretary Porter and Col. Bingham, the latter in full uniform, drove from the White house to the hotel. They were met at the door by Minister Calvo and Col. Carter and escorted to President Iglesias' private parlor. The meeting of the two presidents was most cordial and entirely devoid of formalities. They chatted together about five minutes, exchanging good wishes, and then President McKinley bade Mr. Iglesias good-bye, after wishing him a most pleasant visit in this country. This official formality over, another one of a like nature followed when President Iglesias returned Mr. McKinley's call.

A dinner will be given at the White house in honor of the visiting president some time next week.

TWENTY-FIVE-CENT SIZE.

Opinion of a Charity Ball Treasurer of the People Opposed.

DES MOINES, Io., Nov. 23.—"They talk a good deal, but they don't give much. Twenty-five cents is about their size."

So spoke Simon Casady, treasurer of the Associated Charities, at a conference of the council of that organization with some of the preachers of the city, the subject being the preachers' request that the charity ball be abolished. Mr. Casady, who is one of the leading bankers of the city, was led to make this remark by the assertion of Rev. H. O. Breenden, pastor of the Central Church of Christ, that many Christian people had declined to support the Associated Charities because of the proposed charity ball. Mr. Casady took issue with this statement and said few of the contributions came from the members of churches as such.

The preachers were repeatedly asked by the members of the council to make some tangible proposition as a substitute for the charity ball, but they had nothing but generalities to offer, saying they would urge their congregations to contribute directly.

Maj. Hoyt Sherman, president of the organization, read a statement of the receipts of the Associated Charities from church collections. He showed they amounted to not more than $120 in any one year, and in one year only to $9. The church collections, he added, had been discontinued, they being so small. The charity ball, on the contrary, brought from $700 to $1,500 net every year.

There is little doubt that the ball will be given. The council is unanimous about it, since no definite proposition can be secured from the preachers.

NEW SARDINE TRUST.

London Financiers Likely to Furnish Most of the Capital.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Three million dollars capital is to be put into the sardine trust which has so long been forming. The shares will be held at $100 each.

The bulk of the capital, it is said, is to be furnished in London. It only awaits the examination of the books and plants of the sardine packers who are to go into the combination to ascertain if these are satisfactory.

The movement for a sardine trust has been led by Francis P. McColl, of New York. The technical work of organizing the trust is in the hands of former Judge Hiram R. Steele. It is proposed to introduce labor-saving machinery in all plants purchased, enabling the company to maintain a more independent attitude toward the journeymen packers and solderers than has heretofore been possible.

Wolff & Ressing, of Eastport, who were among the chief opponents to former efforts to form a trust, have not thus far given their adhesion to the present scheme.

GEN. BLANCO'S RESIGNATION.

Proud Spaniard Does Not Wish to Hand Over Cuba.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—The Official Gazette today publishes a decree accepting the resignation of Marshal Blanco as captain general of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—No surprise is expressed in government circles here at the news of Gen. Blanco's resignation. It is known that some time ago the general sought to resign the office of captain general of Cuba, and he was induced to retain that post only by appeals to his patriotism, on the part of the Madrid government. It is supposed that his purpose is to avoid what he may regard as a dishonor, of surrendering the gem of the Antilles to the United States. Gen. Arolas, the second in command, is likely to have the unpleasant duty of surrendering Spanish sovereignty over Cuba.

LOST HIS DIAMONDS.

Max J. Lasar Forfeits $40,000 Worth of Smuggled Gems.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The jury in the case of the United States against Max J. Lasar, diamond dealer, for the forfeiture of about $40,000 worth of diamonds, which it was charged were smuggled into the country by Lasar, returned a verdict, today, forfeiting the diamonds to the government. Lasar is under indictment on the criminal charge of having smuggled the diamonds, and his attorneys preferred to hold their defense until the trial on the original charge comes up, believing, they said, that to bring forward their witnesses now might be to the disadvantage of Lasar.

Maria Teresa Inquiry.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 23.—The Maria Teresa board of inquiry held another secret session today and adjourned to await the arrival of important testimony from Washington. The members of the board maintain secrecy and say that the first information given out will emanate from the navy department.

Cuban Representatives Confer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—T. Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate here, and H. S. Rubens, the counsel for the junta, met the members of the Cuban commission sent here by the Cuban assembly at the Hoffman house today. The conference lasted nearly two hours. Secretary Laneusa, speaking for the commission, said that at the conference, in which were Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, Gen. Garcia, Col. Manuel Sanguilly, Col. Vilanova and Messrs. Palma and Rubens, the resolutions passed by the Cuban assembly for presentation to President McKinley were discussed and translated into English.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODES.

Engineer and Fireman Believed to Have Been Killed.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 23.—A locomotive on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, at Jones station, near Hamilton, O., exploded tonight, wrecking fifteen freight cars, tearing up the road and utterly destroying the locomotive. Engineer James Dayer and Freeman Ranadson are missing. A wrecking train and a passenger train are on their way from here. No other known fatalities.

HIS BAIL MONEY

Continued From First Page.

Michaels hied himself to the bank, but was informed that the institution was just then out of money but was expecting a large consignment from Oshkosh or some other point the next day.

For the next three days Michaels haunted the bank, but he could not get the check cashed. He deposited the paper in a Minneapolis bank for collection, but the best he got was $4 protest fees charged up against him, and the check was still unpaid.

Jan. 18, the Minnesota Savings bank closed its doors, and when Mr. Michaels called again to see Clerk Conroy about the $200, he was informed by the clerk that all the money he had was in the Minnesota Savings, and that the $200 was along with the rest. Michaels wouldn't hear this and demanded his money. The best he got was a proposal from Conroy to give his personal notes for thirty and sixty days for $100.

These Michaels refused to accept, and threatened to go the grand jury with his tale of woe. Conroy then decided that he would not pay Michaels until the Minnesota Savings bank declared a dividend.

CONROY FINALLY SETTLED.

Michaels brought suit against Conroy and his bondsmen, Timothy Reardon and P. O'Halloran. The suit dragged along and ultimately Conroy settled the claim by paying Michaels the $200, but it was months afterwards, and Michaels during the time was out of money.

It was understood at the time the Michaels case was made public that an ordinance would be passed by the council authorizing the clerk of the municipal court to turn over to the city treasurer, daily, all bail money deposited in his hands, but Clerk Conroy and the judges contended that this would be impracticable, and the proposed measure was not passed.

The facts in the case, and the trouble and delay Mr. Wallace was put to in order to secure from the clerk of the municipal court money which he had placed in the hands of that official makes it apparent that some provision should be made in the law which would prevent any such action in the future.

In speaking of the case yesterday, a number of Republican politicians and officials suggested that the selection of another clerk to the position now held by Conroy would prevent any such action in the future.

There are those, however, who take the position that even should Conroy be deposed, which is not at all likely considering the stand taken by Judge Orr for his retention, another Republican would be selected to fill his place.

With the class of candidates elected to office, and considering those who have been given appointments under the present Republican administration, it is claimed that something more than a change in clerks is needed to give security to the public.

What is needed is a change in the law of the municipal court which will make it impossible for a clerk of that court to retain in his possession under any pretext or excuse bail money for ten months or any length of time.

LAW GOVERNING CLERKSHIPS.

The following is the law under which Conroy holds his position:

There shall be a clerk of said municipal court, who shall be appointed by the judges of said court, and the judges shall have the power to remove said clerk at pleasure, or he may be removed by a two-thirds (2-3) vote of the whole number of aldermen elected to the common council of said city.

Such clerk, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe an oath to support the constitution of the United States and of the state of Minnesota, and to faithfully and honestly discharge and perform the duties of his office, and shall execute to the city of St. Paul a penal bond in such sum and with such sureties as the common council shall direct and approve, conditioned that he will account to and pay over to the treasurer of said city on each day all fines, penalties, fees and other monies belonging or to go to said city which may have come into his hands during said day, AND THAT HE WILL AT ALL TIMES PAY OVER TO ALL PERSONS ON DEMAND ALL MONEYS TO WHICH THEY MAY BE ENTITLED WHICH MAY HAVE COME INTO HIS HANDS IN VIRTUE OR BY REASON OF HIS OFFICE.

OPEN DOOR DESIRABLE.

Germany Fearful It May Be Closed for Her.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times, who remarks this morning upon the scepticism of the German critics regarding the sincerity of America's intention to adopt the "open door" policy in the Philippines and calls attention to German speculations on the prospect of protection in the American possessions in the Pacific, says:

"The Neuste Nachrichten draws attention to the treaty of 1877 between Spain, Great Britain and Germany, securing freedom of trade in the Sulu archipelago for Anglo-German shipping, and says that Prince Bismarck at that time successfully contested Spain's claims to have the Sulus regarded as belonging to the Philippine group."

The correspondent draws attention to the fact that a section of the German press "hastily assumes that America will claim the Sulus, and suggests that is a point upon which an understanding with Great Britain with a view to joint action appears indispensable."

SNOW IN ENGLAND.

Many Blockades and Accidents on Railroads.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Fierce winds, accompanied by a sudden cold snap, have proved serious over the whole northern portion of the kingdom. The snow has caused many blockades, and a number of accidents on the railways. Along the coast there have been numerous wrecks, and the life boats have been in constant requisition. The channel traffic is practically suspended, and the hotels at Calais, on the French side, are crowded with travelers waiting to cross to Dover.

Watching Swat.

SIMLA, Nov. 23.—The Mad Fakir, who with 600 men has been threatening to cross the Swat frontier, has retired, but the British military authorities are continuing their precautions. General Lockhart, the commander in chief of the British forces, has gone to the frontier.

OFF FOR THE PACIFIC

THE BATTLESHIPS OREGON AND IOWA RESUME THEIR LONG JOURNEY

SQUADRON SAILED SATURDAY

At Honolulu the Warships Are Likely to Find Orders to Proceed to Manila—Their Presence at the Rio Celebration Appreciated by the People of Brazil—Will Stop at Montevideo.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The battleships Oregon and Iowa have resumed their long cruise to Honolulu. Capt. Barker, commanding the Oregon, and the senior officer of the expedition, has notified the navy department that his little squadron sailed last Saturday from Rio de Janeiro for Montevideo, where another stop will be made for coal. After leaving that port the ships will head for Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, almost at the extremity of South America, which will mark the accomplishment of about one-half of their voyage, unless they are ordered at Honolulu to proceed to Manila.

Only a brief reference has been made officially to the ceremonies at Rio Janeiro attending the celebration of the anniversary of the creation of the Brazilian government, but it is known that the visit of our battleships to the Brazilian capital made a most happy impression on the government and people of the great republic, and will tend to cultivate the fraternal relations now existing between the United States and Brazil.

ITALIAN FINANCES.

Budget of the Treasury Minister Is Received With Cold Approval.

ROME, Nov. 27.—In the chamber of deputies today Signor Vacchelli, minister of the treasury, made a budget statement for the year, which was received with somewhat cold approval, since it proposes gradual means of various kinds for extinguishing a deficit in the estimates of 1898-99 at 14,500,000 lires, and for 1899-1900, owing to railway construction and the cessation of various sources of revenue, at 31,500,000 lires.

Signor Vacchelli explained that surpluses estimated by his predecessor had not been realized. He announced that the floating debt of Italy amounted to 500,000,000 lires, which the government would gradually convert into 4½ per cent consolidated stock. It would be unnecessary, he said, to issue a fresh loan, either this year or next.

MME. DREYFUS HAPPY.

She Has Received a Letter Direct From Her Husband.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Mme. Dreyfus has received a letter from her husband in his own handwriting.

It is reported that Gen. Zurlinden, military governor of Paris and former minister of war, has signed a decree ordering the trial of Col. Piquart by court martial for forgery and the divulgation of secret documents concerning the safety of the state. The trial has been fixed for Dec. 12.

Col. Picquart's examination before the court of cassation in the Dreyfus affair will be continued tomorrow.

SURPRISE FOR GRAIN MEN.

Nearly Half the Wheat in St. Louis Elevators Sold.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—A lively time is expected in the grain pit at the Merchants' exchange Friday morning when it becomes generally known that of the 1,560,074 bushels of wheat in St. Louis public elevators 650,000 bushels, or nearly one-half of the total stock, has been sold for immediate shipment and will be loaded out as fast as possible.

FOUR THOUSAND MORE.

Madrid Learns of Arrival of Americans at Manila.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—An official telegram from Manila states that 4,000 Americans have just landed in the Philippines.

SPANIARDS TAKE TIME.

Delay Is Regarded as Favorable to Proposed Treaty.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—At the request of the Spanish peace commissioners there was no joint session today, pending instructions from Madrid. The date of the next meeting is not named.

The postponement of today is regarded as a hopeful sign that the treaty will be signed. While the Madrid government has not yet received the text of the American ultimatum, the Spanish ministers received quite enough by telegraph on Monday to enable them to instruct their commissioners to retire, were such their intentions.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., Nov. 23.—(Special.)—John Whytock, judge of the Tenth judicial district, died today after a ten day's illness with pneumonia. He was apparently recovering when his heart became affected. Death took place at his home in this city.

CALEDONIA, Minn., Nov. 23.—(Special.)—On receiving information of the