THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1898.

Associated Press News.

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FRIDAY'S WEATHER.

Light Snow.

By the United States Weather Bureau. MINNESOTA—Threatening weather and light snow; warmer; variable winds, becoming southerly. NORTH DAKOTA—Snow; high east winds, becoming variable. SOUTH DAKOTA—Snow; high east winds, becoming variable. IOWA—Threatening weather and light snow; variable winds, increased and becoming south. MONTANA—Threatening weather, with rain turning into snow; variable winds. WISCONSIN—Threatening weather, with light snow; warmer in western and northwestern portions; fresh southwest winds, becoming variable.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES — St. Paul, 12; Duluth, 18; Huron, 24; Bismarck, 24; Williston, 16; Havre, 34; Helena, 40; Edmonton, 8; Battleford, 0; Prince Albert, 16; Medicine Hat, 30; Swift Current, 8; Qu'Appelle, 6; Minnedosa, —4; Winnipeg, —4; Buffalo, 24-34; Boston, 32-40; Chicago, 34-34; Cincinnati, 36-44; Montreal, 30-32; New Orleans, 64-70; New York, 34-40; Pittsburg, 36-38.

YESTERDAY'S MEANS—Barometer, 29.96; mean temperature, 12; relative humidity, 89; wind at 8 p. m., west; weather, partly cloudy; maximum temperature, 18; minimum temperature, 6; daily range, 12; amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours, trace.

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

"Ambassador Reed."

It would seem very funny if Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, should be chosen as the representative of the McKinley administration as ambassador to England. Mr. Reed would grace any court so far as physical representation is concerned; and as one comes to think about him all around it causes a laugh.

Mr. Reed is a large quantity who occupies the speaker's chair of the house of representatives at Washington. More than once the fact has been referred to in the columns of The Globe that he was certainly not a desirable official in his present capacity so far as the purposes of this administration are concerned with reference to the general question of expansion and annexation.

Mr. Reed himself is expansive enough, but he is not the kind of an expansionist that Mr. McKinley desires at the present time in so important a place as that of speakership of the house of representatives. Mr. Reed has ideas which are altogether in opposition to those of the president of the United States and the policy which he represents.

But the idea of Mr. Reed as ambassador to England suggests many possibilities. He is himself a nice fat roly-poly sort of fellow so far as he is physically made up. But when it comes to brain he has so much more of this quality than the party he would represent that he would appear like a whale in a tadpole puddle.

It is all a very pretty thought, this plan of disposing of Thomas B. in the way that is suggested. There is no doubt he will make an impression over there, but when he comes to the dinner speaking service, which is always exacted of an American ambassador, he would be very apt to say some things in his smart and sharp way which would soon put Johnny B. on his muscle. In this instance Thomas and John would not be at all companionable; for the Maine statesman, notwithstanding the fact that he is so much of a lion in the pathway of the administration just now at Washington, would cease to be a lion as soon as he reached the court of St. James and would be just about as pugnacious a bull as old Johnny himself.

The Racket Ahead.

There will unquestionably appear a strong demonstration against the adoption of the Paris treaty when the approaching session of congress takes up the matter. Of the five commissioners three are members of the senate, viz.: Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota; W. P. Frye, of Maine, and Henry G. Gray, of Delaware. The object of the president, as announced at the time, in making up the commission, so far as its personnel was concerned, was to secure men who could appear on the floor of the senate and explain every feature of detail. Mr. Day was taken from the head of the state department and Mr. Whitelaw Reid from the path of civil life, but the other three members of the commission were selected because of their defensive qualities and opportunities, so far as legislative approval might be assured.

It is evident that a clash must occur as soon as the treaty comes up for consideration in the senate. A question must also be raised on the point of appropriation of the large sum of $20,000,000, which, according to the terms of the treaty, must be paid by the United States as a consideration for the surrender of the Philippine islands to this government. This appropriation must necessarily come before the house, and in that body is likely to occur the fierce battle, and, indeed, the fiercest battle of the whole war. The president and the senate constitute, in the executive and higher legislative branch, the treaty-making power; but, in the matter of appropriation of money, the subject must come before the house of representatives under the provisions of the constitution.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, has already issued his manifesto in opposition to the general scheme of territorial expansion. His influence in the senate is derived from a membership in that body of about twenty years. How far he may be able to dominate his party friends in the line of antagonism to this new departure remains to be seen. He is an earnest speaker, possessed of conservative force and combative to a certain degree, and a little inclined to intolerance of opposition. Mr. Hoar, however, is by no means the commonplace representative of his state which Henry W. Blair was of New Hampshire when he occupied a seat in the senate chamber. He will carry with him much more weight than many people are inclined to give him credit for. He represents the best type of conservatism in the Republican party and is possessed of a power of expression equal to if not surpassing that of any of his colleagues. His views as already advanced have attracted attention. He believes in a moderate policy of national expansion, which commends itself to many thoughtful minds.

It is to be expected that Senators Davis, Frye and Gray, on their return to Washington from Paris as members of the commission, will defend their course in the fullest sense; but even this is no guarantee that the treaty will receive the prompt ratification which is generally expected.

Mail Space vs. Mail Weight.

In another column will be found an interesting interview with Capt. Henry A. Castle, sixth auditor of the treasury, concerning mail transportation over the railroads of the country. This item of expense is the largest in the postal department, having reached the enormous sum of $30,449,837.34 last year. It is growing rapidly, and unless some change in existing methods of computing the volume and value of railroad mail matter is adopted, the item of pensions alone will exceed it in amount. It was with the purpose of securing suggestions in this direction that the joint congressional committee invited Vice President Clough, of the Great Northern, before it. As The Globe pointed out at the time, the space system suggested by him offers distinct advantages over the weight system of determining the value of the service.

Capt. Castle's interview is a substantial indorsement of the method proposed by the Great Northern. Although his duties have no direct relation to the fixing of the price, being confined to auditing the accounts between the government and the railroads, his views are none the less those of a practical observer. The quadrennial weighings have always been open to suspicion, and they certainly work an injustice to the railroads of a rapidly growing country like the Northwest.

The space system will have its innings in congress if it is half as intelligently pressed as it was presented by the Great Northern's representative in Chicago.

Now that it is all over, was Jessie Schley?

The snow banks are still open for business.

No, constant reader, Manila cigars are not made of rope.

It is up to Aguinaldo to be continuously, perennially good.

Why does the snow flurry so often? Has it done anything it is ashamed of?

Instead of paying her debts, Spain will probably shove that $20,000,000 far down in her sock.

New York is trying to get the weather clerk to announce his next snow storm forty-eight hours ahead.

Admiral Dewey is having some trouble to understand why Uncle Sam is buying what he captured May 1.

Dear Alabama, give the soldier boys more milk and less whisky if you want to keep the undertakers out of the late Mr. Croesus' class.

San Juan hill will get a pretty good place in history, but see what a record it could have made had it been far enough north to be used as a toboggan slide.

Another political party has been started in Ohio. The Buckeye state is in hard luck. What is wanted over there is that two or three of the parties already in existence should be permitted to die of starvation.

A New York man invited a Little Rock man to a sociable drink over 1,900 miles of telephone wire the other afternoon. The invitation was accepted, each took a bottle of old rye out of his inside pocket and each heard the other smack his lips with great distinctness. This is not a triumph for sociability, but an advertisement for a telephone company.

Our dear old friend, Dr. Parkhurst, is as honest and blunt as ever when he says, as he did in his Thanksgiving sermon: "Some of us are tired of seeing the president put his ear to the ground in order to catch the reverberations that roll in from the West." He was speaking of the Philippines and national expansion. "We wish," said Dr. Parkhurst, "we could hear some ringing words from the president on this matter."

Dramatic and Musical.

THOMAS CONCERT.

Do the St. Paul people appreciate good music? The answer may be found in the size, character and enthusiasm of the audience that filled the large auditorium of the People's church last evening. It was the occasion of the opening concert in the Public Library-Schubert club course, and Edward Feldhauser, the general manager of the course, and Mrs. Russell R. Dorr, president of the Schubert club, congratulated each other, the magnificent audience and the St. Paul public generally on the pronounced success of this concert. And why should it not have been a success? The People's church, with seating capacity exceeding 2,000, is one of the finest auditoriums in the West, and the musical attraction of the evening was the famous Theodore Thomas with his great orchestra. Then there was the St. Paul audience to complete the success. It was a good audience. It was hungry for good music, and while repeating Oliver's cry for "more," did it because that was the simplest and clearest way of showing appreciation of the treat bestowed. The great leader paid attention to his work, as he always does, but several times was compelled by the insistent applause to face the audience and beam his acknowledgment of their enthusiastic devotion. Even as the orchestra were packing up their instruments a number of music-hungry souls kept on applauding as if wanting "more." They can have it tonight and at tomorrow's matinee, for St. Paul is too great a musical center to rest content with a single appearance of this great orchestra, and will repeat its plaudits at these two later concerts. As has been heretofore announced, these are "extras," not on the regular course, which will give a good opportunity for others than course ticket holders to hear and see Theodore Thomas and the orchestra that so wonderfully carries out his ideas.

Last night's was what might be called a "popular" programme, including the work of Mendelssohn, Tschaikowsky, Goldmark, Grieg and Wagner. The opening number was Mendelssohn's Symphony in A minor, a really Scotch production, with its bagpipe passage, its Scotch humor and its thorough Scotchness in sentiment and movement. It is a wonderful musical creation, and the production of it under the direction of Theodore Thomas brought out all its manifold beauties. The suite, "Casse Noisette," by Tschaikowsky, was a magnificent interpretation of music. This contrasting of the dances, from the vigorous Russian, the languorous Arabian on to the dreamy waltz, was particularly well done, and met with hearty appreciation from the audience.

Goldmark's overture, "Spring," opened the second part of the programme, and the orchestra brought out all the distinctly springtime feeling of that work. Grieg's "Norwegian Melodies," the popular song, cow-keeper's tune and country dance, by the string orchestra, was vigorous and vigorously appreciated. In closing, the whole orchestra gave Siegfried's Rhine journey, "Goetterdaemmerung."

Where all was well done and everything was appreciated and enjoyed, it is difficult to specify as to the beauties of particular parts of the programme. This is a great musical aggregation, the individuals being artists, but the results came from the directing, controlling genius of the leader, and it seems as if electric currents from the end of the baton drew from the desired instruments just the tone and shading desired, and the orchestra becomes and is Theodore Thomas, the great musician.

Smart Short Stories.

From the Chicago News.

In the Caucasus some years ago a German lady was dangerously ill, when the local police master called at the house and asked for her passport. The husband, an easy-going man, said he had not got one, or, rather, that it was twenty years old, and therefore useless, and, as his wife was dangerously ill and the doctor doubted her living through the day, the demand was ill-timed. "What!" exclaimed the police master; "dying without a passport! May the devil fly away with her; she can't die without a passport!" And she didn't.

* * *

We are all sensitive as to our personal identity. Smith doesn't like to be called Jones, and Adams shows a good deal of the "old Adam" when he is mistaken for an expressman. The London Realm tells a story illustrative of this sensitiveness:

The late Lord Aylesbury was standing bareheaded in a well known hatter's shop in Piccadilly while his hat was being ironed. A bishop—who is still alive—entered the shop in full attire and, seeing Lord Aylesbury bareheaded, mistook him for a shopman.

Taking off his own head covering the bishop said: "I want to know if you have a hat like this:

Lord Aylesbury surveyed the hat and its owner and turned on his heel with the curt remark:

"No, I haven't, and if I had I'd be hanged before I'd wear it."

* * *

Charles Lever, the novelist, was once the guest of Dr. Whately, the archbishop of Dublin, at his country seat. Among the other guests were some of the expectant clergy, who paid submissive court to their host. While the archbishop and his guests were walking through the grounds the bishop plucked from a bush a leaf which, he declared, had a most nauseous flavor. "Taste it," said he, handing the leaf to one of the clergy. The latter smilingly obeyed, and then, with a wry face, subscribed to the botanical orthodoxy of the bishop. 'Taste it, you, Lever," said the gratified prelate, handing the leaf to the novelist. "No, thank you," said Lever, laughing; "my brother is not in your grace's diocese."

Here, There, Everywhere.

"My opinion," says Senator Hoar, "is that if the United States acquire the Philippine islands, to govern them as a subject or vassal state, the destruction of the American republic will date from the administration of William McKinley."

* * *

A feature of the recent conference of transatlantic steamship managers in London was the adoption of three instead of four permanent steamship tracks across the Atlantic, and it is believed that the routes laid down will materially reduce the chances of disaster to ships traversing these ocean highways the year round.—Seaboard.

* * *

The increase of gold continues at such a pace that the mint bureau can hardly keep pace with it. The director, Mr. Roberts, says that the returns from South Africa for the ten months of the present year show that its yield will exceed that of 1897 by $10,335,000. The yield from the Yukon country promises an increase over last year of $8,000,000, and these figures lead to the belief that the world's gold production for 1898 will reach the enormous sum of $283,192,800, that of 1897 having been in round figures $240,000,000. The whole product of gold and silver together in 1888 was only $251,000,000, reckoning the silver at its coining value of $1.29 per ounce. In other words, this year's production of gold exceeds the productions of both metals ten years ago by more than $30,000,000. The gold famine that many politicians, and some men of scientific pretensions, predicted with such positiveness two or three years ago is as disappointing and elusive as the day of advent in the creed of Millerism.—New York Evening Post.

GERMAN INTERESTS SOCIETY.

A handsome german was given at the Town and Country club Wednesday evening for which fifty cards were issued by unknown hands and no one owns to the responsibility of the selection of guests. A large part of the company included married people, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Luther Newport, Mr. and Mrs. Cass Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Will Peet and others. The unmarried set was represented by a score or more of young people including Fred Monfort and Mr. Porter, of Minneapolis. However, it is difficult to obtain a correct list of the guests as the committee issuing the cards is not known and those invited do not feel at liberty to answer questions. Luther Newport, despite a severe cold, led the cotillion and confesses as much, but owns to no knowledge of the event's origin. This is the first of a winter series and it seems just possible it means a split in the German club.

* * *

Mrs. James J. Hill was hostess to one of a series of luncheons given yesterday at her home, on Summit avenue. The guests yesterday were matrons.

* * *

Mr and Mrs. Robert R. Rhodes have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Fannie Williams, to Sidney Emerson Farwell, Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, at 7 o'clock at The Hickories, Cleveland.

* * *

Mrs. H. R. Tilton entertained last evening in compliment to Mrs. W. H. Newman.

* * *

Mrs. Dudley W. Rhodes gave the second of a series of luncheons yesterday, at her home on Ashland avenue.

* * *

Mrs. G. L. Beardslee, of Fairmount avenue, entertains at euchre Saturday of next week.

* * *

Mrs. Archibald Anderson, of Summit place, gives an afternoon reception Dec. 9, from 4 until 9 o'clock.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Social Circle of Plymouth Church will be held today.

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Edwin Schnell, president of the Epworth league, will give a lecture for the benefit of the Bates Avenue church this evening, in the First German M. E. church.

* * *

There will be a large meeting of the St. Paul W. C. T. unions this evening in the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Fifth street. Miss Comings and Miss Vincent, 'round-the-world missionaries from Australia, will speak, and there will be music.

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Mrs. H. W. Fagley, of Holly avenue, entertains at luncheon today for Mrs. Albert Moore and Mrs. Ernest Davidson.

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Mrs. C. W. Carpenter and Miss Carpenter give a reception this afternoon at their home on St. Peter street.

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Miss Van Duzee, of Van Slyke court, entertains this evening.

* * *

Miss Grace McClinick, of Beaumont street, entertains the E. O. F. club this evening.

* * *

Theodore Post Jr., for many years superintendent of the circulation of The Globe, left yesterday for California, where he will remain for the winter recuperating.

* * *

The Ladies' Co-operative Society of Atlantic Congregational Church gave a New England supper last evening in the church for the benefit of the organ fund.

Mrs. H. C. Stowell was in charge of the tables, assisted by Miss Maude Lewis, Miss May Brant, Miss Belle Calderwood, Miss Sophy Johnson. Miss Hazel Andrews.

The committee was composed of Mrs. F. H. Hamilton, Mrs. A. E. George, Mrs. C. D. Andrews, Mrs. J. K. Morrison, Mrs. B. F. Johnson.

Mrs. Francis J. Towle is visiting in St. Louis.

Mrs. Timberlake and the Misses Timberlake will spend the season South.

Miss Marion Allen, of Summit avenue, has gone to Chicago.

Miss Edith Marian Burger, who has been spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. Farrington, of Ashland avenue, left last evening for her home, in East Orange, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Wessel and daughters returned to Little Falls, after spending Thanksgiving with relatives in the city.

Samples of No. 1 Hard.

Editor Fuller Knows it All.

L. A. Rosing, chairman of the Democratic state committee, has been offered a position of governor's secretary. John Lind evidently intends that there shall be a Democratic machine, and that he will be near it. —Little Falls Transcript.

Day Shares the Glory.

The people down in Martin county rendered the final decision in the Day-Dunn senatorial contest case. Dunn, who was a candidate for re-election this year, was beaten by a large majority. Too bad Frank Day was not in the field to complete the vindication.—Norman County Herald.

Thorn Doesn't Prick Itself.

We hope that the officials around the state capitol will try to make things pleasant for the new governor. We don't want John to feel that he is a thorn among that box of roses.—Faribault Journal.

Speaks by the Card.

Same old trouble with this coming legislature. There are not offices enough to go round and the swearing train will be crowded as usual. We notice several who "also ran" two years ago are again entered for several of the races. A little politics is a dangerous thing.—Stillwater Gazette.

Some of Them Handicapped.

With Langum, Dowling, Verity, Van Dusee and Martin all after the secretaryship of the senate, there is no telling who will be successful, but without doubt it will go to the man who falls heir to the most of the votes when the weaker candidates fall out. Langum and Dowling are handicapped by the fact that they have each had the office two terms, in the senate and house respectively.—Benson Times.

That's the Rub, He Isn't.

A fellow named Brigham H. Roberts was recently elected to congress from Utah. Many of our very moral contemporaries are fearing that Roberts will not be admitted to the house, because he has more than one wife. Don't bother yourself about that, brethren; for, as the house is the sole judge of the election and qualification of its members and the patriarchs of the house are not half as touchy as you seem to think on the question of polygamy, the Hon. Brigham will be seated, especially if he is a Republican.—Fergus Globe.

Nor Anybody Else.

There is considerable talk about what John Lind said at his meeting in Sleepy Eye last week. To us it matters very little what he said, it does not change affairs in the least. Why he was elected governor of Minnesota may be of importance to know, but opinions differ as to that. One thing is sure and that is, he will be governor after Jan. 1; and the reason why he will be governor is, that the majority of the voters of this state voted for him. It is also certain that 35,000 to 40,000 Republicans voted for him, so it matters little whether the Swedes voted for him or not, or whether the Chicago platform had anything to do with it or not. He is elected, and that he will dispose of the patronage to his friends of the party that nominated him is what everybody might reasonably expect, but this will not in the least handicap him in being a good governor. All this talk of what he said, or didn't say, makes very little difference to us.—The Tyler Journal.

Late Campaign Contributions.

Some of the good Republican papers are arranging Gov. Lind's appointments for him. There's nothing like being neighborly and obliging about such things.—Faribault Journal.

With the Republicans.

Doc Ames has announced that hereafter he will be found in the ranks of the Republican party. The g. o. p. in Minnesota is having lots of hard luck this year.—Litchfield Independent.

Who's Talking That Way?

There is some talk of making Senator Davis' re-election unanimous in the Minnesota legislature this winter. There is no possibility of his defeat, but that is not proof that the Democrats will make a formal nomination.—Little Falls Transcript.

Don't Worry About Washington.

As Lind is the only Democrat who has succeeded in years in grasping Washington county from the Republican fold, of course we must be remembered by several first-class appointments. This is only a hunch to John; we don't want anything for the part we played, but we have Democratic friends.—Stillwater Gazette.

Go Back on Their Friends.

The defeat of Judge Ives, of Crookston, was as unfortunate as it was unexpected. Contrary to the general belief at the time of his election, Frank Ives became a good, fearless, upright judge, and the people in his district praised him. But in the wave which swept everything into the Republican hopper, Judge Ives went with the rest, and his defeat, as that of Judge Canty proves, that the people never stand by those who stand by them. It is the old, old story.—Fergus Globe.

Senator Dart Will Do.

C. H. Dart, the senator-elect in Meeker county, although a Democrat, is a man of whom his party can well be proud. Back in boyhood days the Tribune editor sat side by side with C. H. Dart at school, and we can testify to his many good qualities, although as a boy he was inclined to be somewhat mischievous and it seems to have followed him into manhood, for he has "played the mischief" with the Republican senatorial candidate in that old Republican stronghold of Meeker county. But here's luck to Senator Dart; we can indorse the man, if not his politics.—Inter-Lake Tribune.

Speaks Well of Lamphere.

The Journal referred to the fact that Hon. George M. Lamphere, of the Moorhead News, who was the union candidate for state auditor, was prominently mentioned for adjutant general under the Lind administration. Commenting on the fact, Mr. Lamphere says that although he has been a soldier his inclinations are along civic rather than military lines. This being the case, Mr. Lamphere is well located for a position on the railroad and warehouse commission in case Gov. Lind should not appoint Peter Ringdal. Mr. Lamphere has made the grain question a study, especially during the past season, and while perhaps he has not talked as much about transportation, he has written a great deal more. Moorhead was the center of the agitation of the grain question the past fall and as Mr. Lamphere was prominent in it he knows the abuses and would right them if Gov. Lind should see fit to put him in a position where he could.—Fergus Falls Journal.

In Woman's Realm.

THE CLUB CORNER.

The Globe desires to make its club corner a clear and faithful reflector of Minnesota organizations, and to this end extends to them an urgent invitation to use its space as an open parliament.

In response to a request much interesting information has been received with reference to the organization, purpose and methods of various clubs. This matter has appeared from time to time in this column, and we wish now to urge club women to continue their correspondence by sending the Club Corner the salient features of their study or work, and also to forward any interesting points of discussion which may arise in their club meetings. Such comparison of results and interchange of ideas cannot but be helpful to the clubs themselves and instructive to others.

While it is essentially a club column, it is nevertheless open to communications from women who are not club members, and bearing on matters of interest generally.

* * *

The next biennial of the general federation, which is due in 1900, will be held in Milwaukee, the executive board having formally accepted the invitation extended by the Milwaukee Citizens' league and the College Endowment association. The latter is the only federated club in the city, but all the other clubs have given hearty indorsement to the invitation and are already laying plans for the great assembly. The Business league has very appropriately pledged to manage the financial end of the matter, leaving the programme and the details of entertainment in the hands of the ladies. The exact date of the biennial has not yet been fixed.

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According to Harper's Bazar, the League of American Pen Women, organized in Washington a little over a year ago, has now quite a large membership. At the annual meeting, Nov. 2, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue, president; Mrs. Virginia King Frye, vice president; Mrs. Theodora Cunningham, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Emma V. Triepell, recording secretary; Miss Jennie S. Campbell, treasurer; Mrs. Kate Scott Brooks, auditor; Mrs. Juliette M. Babbitt, librarian; delegates at large, Mrs. Abbie G. Baker, Miss Alice R. Morgan and Mrs. Mary Temple Jamison—best known by her pen name, "Meg." Mrs. Margaret Sullivan Burke, first president of the league, and Mrs. Mary Andrews Denison, first corresponding secretary, were placed on the honorary list, as ill health and many duties prevented them from accepting any office. Among out-of-town members are Mrs. Elvira Wilson Albert, of Pittsburg; Mrs. Haryot Holt Cahoon, New York; Miss Jennie Chapin and Miss Caroline C. Walch, of Syracuse, and Miss Tillie Orr Hays, Philadelphia. The league would appreciate additions to its library. Books or periodicals may be sent, for the present, to Mrs. Juliette M. Babbitt, 933 Massachusetts avenue northwest.

* * *

The following method for reviewing books has been adopted with gratifying results by the Ladies' Literary club, of Livonia, N. Y. It is worthy of the consideration of other clubs devoted to literature:

I.—Read the book twice. 1. To learn its entire contents. 2. To reflect upon them.

II.—Classify—Assign to its proper place in the department of literature, whether to fiction, history, biography, travel, essays, etc. 1. Novel. 2. Romance. (A novel portrays the commonplace; a romance deals with the extraordinary, the picturesque.)

III.—Tell to which of the four kinds of composition it belongs—Description, narration, exposition or argumentation.

IV.—Give a brief synopsis, combining with it such points mentioned below as characterize the story.

V.—Study its style. (Style is the expression of thought and feeling in written words.) Some of the elements of style. (a) Vocabulary. (b) Figures of speech. Qualities of style. 1. Intellectual. (a) Simplicity. (b) Clearness. 2. Emotional. (a) Strength. (b) Pathos. (c) The ludicrous. 3. Elegancies. (a) Melody. (b) Harmony. (c) Taste.

VI.—Describe any especially characteristic scene or scenes.

VII.—Tell the motive of the book.

VIII.—Study reviews in first-class magazines.

IX.—Study the life of the author.

* * *

Prof. David Starr Jordan, of the University of California, disapproves of the methods of the Woman's Christian Temperance union as unscientific. He classifies the crusade as "an appeal to sentiment which runs into exaggeration, and that into inaction." Men may be cured of drunkenness, he says, by giving them something to do that is worth doing, and therein, in his opinion, lies the success of the Salvation Army. "The soulless corporations," he added, "are doing more today for the cause of temperance, by refusing to employ those who drink, than is being done by all the lecturers and temperance workers. Prof Jordan believes in individual effort to combat drunkenness in education, and, above all, local option.

* * *

In the red room at Delmonico's the Daughters of the Cincinnati gathered recently for their meeting, which, on this occasion, took the form of a reception to officers of the army. Maj. Gen. Shafter and several of his staff were guests of honor, and Gen. James Grant Wilson and John S. Wise were among the speakers. Gen. Shafter, in his speech, gave a resume of the entire campaign in Cuba during the late war, and interested his hearers by the recital of some personal experiences. After the addresses letters of regret were read from Gen. George H. Sharp, Capt. Robley D. Evans, Rear Admiral Sampson and Col. Roosevelt.

* * *

University extension programmes seem to be unifying the methods of many clubs. The Wenonah Chautauqua Scientific and Literary circle, organized in 1896, has adopted this plan of work. It is an organization limited to twenty, which devotes itself exclusively to literary work and permits no press reports of its regular meetings.

DEPARTING DEFERENCE.

What an Aged New Yorker Thinks of the Rising Generation.

From the New York Tribune.

"Every now and then," said a thorough gentlewoman of the old New York type, "I am startled by the sentiments uttered by the younger generation—opinions and ideas which make me feel how old-fashioned I am and how completely my world has become a thing of the past. My niece, you know, married a man named Smart, whom the elder members of the family thought quite parvenu. However, he had no end of money and succeeded in everything he attempted, obtaining also a social success quite commensurate with his business triumphs. Of course, under such conditions his children have no reverence at all for our traditions; in fact, our social creeds do not exist for them, and it gave me a curious shock and a realization of how old things were slipping away to hear the two Smart boys discussing some function to which they had unwillingly been dragged the night before by their mother, who still remembers that she was a Knickerbocker.

" 'How thankful I am,' said one of these young iconoclasts, 'that I am not named Van R—— or S—— or L——,' naming several of the well known clans of New York, to belong to which I had been brought up to feel, in our republican land, was equal to a title of nobility. 'If there is anything musty and fusty, and foolishly pretentious,' he went on, 'it is one of those second-rate old families.' Second-rate! I fairly gasped!

" 'Do you actually mean to say,' I asked, with what I meant to be withering sarcasm, but which he was obtuse enough to take as a simple question, 'that you would actually rather be named Smart than Van R——?'

" 'Why, I should say so!' chimed in his sister; 'I wouldn't be classed with those old frumps for anything. I was invited to join a class the other day and I asked who were the people, and when I heard that it was to be composed of the representatives of the so-called old families, and that I had been asked on mamma's account, I said "No, thank you," for I felt sure without asking that none of our set would be in it.'

" 'Yes, Aunt Rococo,' laughed their mother, much amused at my horrified expression, 'I am afraid it is true. I myself feel often that my children and I belong to different eras. To borrow a slang expression from Jack, the old families are "snowed under." "

PORTLAND DISASTER.

The Sea Still Grudgingly Gives Up Its Dead.

PROVINCETOWN, Dec. 1. — Another day has passed and the mystery of the steamer Portland wreck has not been given up by the sea. It was a day of constant watching of more than thirty miles of coast line, and the sea grudgingly held its victims, yielding only five. Twenty-five bodies have been recovered out of the entire passenger and crew list, the exact number of which is still unknown. The number of people who went to their death in the Portland will never be known, but almost hourly persons are reported missing from different places in New England, until now it seems possible that the number was over 150. Of the bodies recovered here about thirteen have been identified and eight remain to be named.

Municipal League.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 1.—The second day's session of the conference for good city government was held this morning at the Commercial club assembly rooms. The session was devoted to the consideration of the general problem of municipal government.

Dead at San Juan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Gen. Brooke, at San Juan de Porto Rico, has telegraphed the war department that Private Fred H. Holden, Company L, Nineteenth infantry, died yesterday of dysentery.

INTELLECT IN CITIES

PROF. ZUEBLIN DISCUSSES THE GREAT COMMUNITIES AND THEIR STUDIOUS PEOPLE

SOME LESSONS FROM EUROPE

Chicago Man Thinks They May Profitably Be Drawn From the Experience of the East—Western Schools, However, Are Doing Much—St. Paul Not Yet Ready to Take Action.

Prof. Charles Zueblin delivered the fifth lecture in his course last evening in Assembly hall of the Central high school, on "Intellectual Life in Cities," before a large audience.

Preceding Prof. Zueblin's lecture, the study class met and discussed the desirability of perfecting a permanent organization for the purpose of furthering the suggestions made by the speaker in his lectures. Ferdinand Willius, chairman of the committee recently appointed on the matter, submitted a report which recommended that the idea of establishing such an organization be given up for the present at least. The committee could not find that there was sufficient public sentiment to enable them to carry the organization to a successful issue. In the local administration of municipal affairs there was a great deal which needed reforming and revision, yet there was little public interest manifest in the subjects of reform proposed, undoubtedly resulting from ignorance largely on the part of the people.

Some members of the club favored going ahead and endeavoring, with the study club as a nucleus, to effect an adequate organization. They were in the minority, however, and the report presented by Mr. Willius was adopted.

George W. McCree gave an interesting talk on "How Can the City Encourage a High Standard of Life Among Its Workers." He suggested as valuable curative legislation a law which would compel every man living on a street contiguous to a sewer to have a bath tub in his house. A recent investigation developed that out of 450 houses less than 150 houses were equipped with bath rooms. To make the law effective a provision should be made requiring the building inspector to reject all plans for houses that did not have such an adjunct.

A proposition looking to the reorganization of the night high school was discussed at length and unanimously favored by the gathering. Owing to the stringency of the school funds, Thomas Cochran explained that nothing could be done until after the season of the legislation. The matter was left with a committee, consisting of J. W. L. Corning, George W. McCree, Miss Minor, Mr. E. E. Woodman and Prof. Estabrook, to work up, together with the proposition to secure an additional tax levy for school purposes.

Prof. Zueblin opened his lecture with a comparison of some of the universities in the centers of learning in Great Britain with those of the United States. In the great population centers, the United States led in the matter of public libraries, and England in museum for the collection of rare treasures of historical and scientific research. The United States had, Prof. Zueblin said, abundant reason to be proud of her universities and colleges, as we had little to learn from Great Britain. The old universities of learning of England, were properly centers of culture, and produced many men with little relish for active life, yet they had also produced such men as Wolsey, Gibbon, Gladstone and many others who were powers among their fellow men. All education implied leisure, and there was no good education without leisure. The tendency, however, of late years in developing the intellectual life of the people had been broader and more practical than ever before. Special democratic forms of education had been in vogue of late years, which had a great effect on the industrial question, just as education primarily had elevated the condition of the laboring man. New colleges had been built, and of necessity could not include old traditions, so making it necessary the specialization of the class of the instruction imparted to the local needs. For instance, in Liverpool, many of the schools gave maritime courses to prepare men for their share in the work which made Liverpool the great seaport of the world.

Great Britain a century ago, was an intellectual chaos, the professor said, but, through a persistent system of practical education and instruction in commercial persuits the nation had risen to a fairly adequate system. The London school board was an interesting branch of Prof. Zueblin's discussion. He said that the board had under its control 500,000 school children at a per capita cost to the municipality of $19, against a per capita cost in New York of $25. It required $15,000,000 annually to maintain this school system, but that was not half what it cost to maintain the army and navy. Eleven thousand teachers were employed in 1,300 schools scattered throughout the city. To illustrate the practicability of industrial instruction as given in the London grammar or elementary schools the school board made $3,000 profit out of the manufactured articles made by 32,000 children, who were instructed in cooking. Twenty-three thousand school children were taught sewing and 15,000 laundry work.

Prof. Zueblin dwelt at considerable length on municipal education and its effect on industrialism, which had become the most important element in London national life and was growing rapidly in the United States.

The doctrine of evolution as applied to plant life, and all other forms of life, was no more truly shown than in industrialism. Where one machine supplanted another, because it could do the work faster and better, was even a better personification of the "survival of the fittest" than was found in animal life.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The Methodist general conference of 1900 will be held at Chicago.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The Tradesmen's National bank, which suspended business on Oct. 4, opened its doors today for liquidation.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Dec. 1.—Don Perry, a young Frenchman, brutally murdered his former sweetheart, Jennie Andrews, an English girl, here, last night.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 1.—A colony of sixteen negroes has left Oklahoma City for Liberia. It is headed by an intelligent farmer named Appleberry, who recently sold his farm on Fork Creek for $3,000. All have some money.

DETROIT, Dec. 1.—William Senusky was sentenced to life imprisonment today upon conviction of murder of his young wife, who had left him on account of his dissipated habits.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—C. P. Huntington, it is stated here, will build two magnificent steamships of 11,000 tons each for the China trade. Each will cost in the neighborhood of $2,000,000.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 1.—Fire today destroyed the main building of the Lincoln Normal university, three miles from the city. It was a four-story brick and stone structure. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $25,000.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The candy factory of the Pettit Manufacturing company was destroyed by fire today. It is supposed that the fire was caused by an explosion in the chocolate room. The loss is $50,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The seven-story granite building at Wooster and Third streets was destroyed by fire today, causing an aggregate loss of $185,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 1.—The will of the late John W. Keeley, the inventor, was admitted to probate today. It bequeathes the entire estate, which has a value of about $10,000, to the widow, and also appoints her executrix. No reference is made in the will to the mysterious motor upon which Keeley had been working for so many years.

TO SAVE THE TEMPLE

WILLARD MEMORIAL CIRCLES TO BE FORMED IN VARIOUS STATES

ST. PAUL PLANS MATURE

Work Inaugurated in the Saintly City, Seems Destined to Bear Fruit—Scheme for the New Organization Outlined in a Circular Statement to Those Interested—Both Sexes to Be Admitted.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The Temple trustees this afternoon finished a two days' meeting. Mrs. Mathilda B. Carse, president of the board of trustees, made the following statement after the final adjournment:

"Since the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, at its convention in St. Paul, Minn., dropped the Temple as an affiliated interest the trustees, fully realizing the great responsibility devolving upon them, turn for aid in the task they have set themselves to accomplish to those in all parts of the world who loved Miss Willard and desire to honor her memory by making the Temple she so dearly loved and admired her monument. As one of the agencies for this object, and to allow all her friends the opportunity to contribute according to their means and power, they propose to form Willard Memorial circles, for which constitution and bylaws have been prepared, and in which they invite the co-operation of all friendly to the undertaking. This constitution defines the purpose of the circles thus:

" 'The object shall be to raise money to enable the Temple trustees to purchase all outstanding stock and bonds held by the women's temperance building in order that the Temple may become the memorial of Frances E. Willard, and by the revenue derived therefrom perpetuate her life and labors'.

"The other provisions of the constitution are that any person can become a member of a circle by subscribing for the Appeal, the official organ of the Temple trustees, and the payment of $1 annually, which shall be sent to the treasurer of the Temple trustees for the Willard memorial fund.

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

"The officers of each circle shall consist of a president, secretary and treasurer. When organized the secretary shall report to the superintendent of Willard memorial circles for the county and to the secretary of the board of Temple trustees.

"The treasurer of each circle shall once in three months remit all dues, contributions and funds in hand to the financial secretary of the board of Temple trustees. Auxiliaries of the world's Women's Christian Temperance unions, state unions or other state and national organizations co-operating as such to make the Temple a memorial of Frances Willard, shall be entitled to one-half of the net income from rentals, pro rata of the entire amounts contributed by them in payment for the building, provided such amounts are not less than $1,000. The other half shall be credited to the Willard memorial fund, and will be disbursed by the Temple trustees to the different departments of temperance work, which, in their opinion are most important.

BOTH SEXES ADMITTED.

"Both sexes and all ages are eligible to membership in the circles, and men as well as women are eligible to office. The circles, when completed, shall consist of fifty-nine members, representing the fifty-nine years of Miss Willard's life. Any membership exceeding this number shall become the nucleus of another local circle.

"The badge of the society will be a Willard button, which will be presented by the Temple trustees to each member. Each circle is expected to give at least one entertainment during the year, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Willard memorial fund."

At the meeting of the board of Temple trustees other business transacted was that the official organ of the board of Temple trustees, the Appeal, is to be changed to a semi-monthly, eight-page, illustrated paper, subscriptions to be sent to the board of Temple trustees of the Temple, Chicago.

Mrs. Anna M. Bunting, of David City, Neb., was elected as promoter of the Willard memorial circles for the trans-Mississippi section, and Mrs. L. S. Teetor, of New York city, promoter for the Eastern states. Mrs. C. M. Woodward, of Nebraska, was appointed national organizer and financial agent for the Temple.

Minnesota unions, as a state body, favor the Temple, and Miss Shontz and Miss Sarah Johnson will both be in the Twin Cities about holiday time in the interests of the Willard circles which were talked of during the convention. They will undoubtedly have the hearty co-operation of the Minnesota state president, Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovel.

FILIPINOS ARE BOLD.

Announce They Will Not Accept American Domination.

MANILA, Dec. 1.—The independent party of the Filipinos is not disposed to accept the result of the deliberations of the peace commissioners at Paris, judging from the tone of the native press. The Independencia publishes a particularly bombastic article to the effect that the Filipinos will decline to submit their homes to be bought and sold like merchandise. It then repeats that the Filipinos are ready to fight in defense of their rights, and says that the people are claiming nothing less than independence. The paper also claims that the Filipinos have incontestable claims upon the island of Luzon, part of the Visayas islands and the island of Mindanao, by right of conquest. It concedes that the Americans helped the insurgents "indirectly by blockading Manila." But the Independencia claims that, even without help, the revolutionists must have ultimately won. Finally, the Independencia holds that Spain cannot cede the Philippine archipelago, "because it was never hers."

The transport Indiana arrived here this morning and the Nero sailed for home.

Two companies of Pennsylvanians have been transferred to Corregidor island.

SENSATION REVIVED.

Suit of Robert Laidlaw Jr. Against Russell Sage.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Arguments were taken in the court of appeals this afternoon on the application of Russel Sage from the judgment of $43,143 rendered against him in the action of Robert Laidlaw Jr. for injuries received by him in the dynamite explosion in Sage's office, in 1894, in which Laidlay alleges that Sage shielded himself by drawing him (Laidlaw) in front of him when the explosion occurred. The case has been tried four different times, and has been before the court of appeals once before. On the first complaint the case was dismissed; on the second the jury gave a verdict of $25,000, and the court of appeals ordered a new trial in this case. On the third trial the jury disagreed, and on the fourth and last trial the judgment mentioned above was rendered.

Col. Ames began the argument in Mr. Sage's interest this morning and will conclude tomorrow, when Joseph H. Choate will present the case for the respondent.