THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1898.

Associated Press News.

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FRIDAY'S WEATHER.

Fair.

By the United States Weather Bureau. MINNESOTA—Fair; slowly rising temperature; variable winds, becoming southwesterly. WISCONSIN—Fair; continued low temperature; fresh northwesterly winds, diminishing. NORTH DAKOTA—Fair; slowly rising temperature; variable winds, becoming southwesterly. SOUTH DAKOTA—Fair; continued low temperature; southerly winds. IOWA—Fair; continued low temperature; southerly winds. MONTANA—Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES — St. Paul, 2; Duluth, 6; Huron,—4; Bismarck, —6; Williston, —4; Havre, —4; Helena, 10; Edmonton, 28; Battleford, 2; Prince Albert, 2; Calgary, 12; Medicine Hat, 2; Swift Current, 0; Qu'Appelle, —2; Minnedosa, —2; Winnipeg, —6.

Boston, 28-34; Chicago, 12-20; New Orleans, 38-49; Pittsburg, 20-22; Buffalo, 22-25; Cincinnati, 20-22; Montreal, 14-24; New York, 32-34.

YESTERDAY'S MEANS—Barometer, 30.69; mean temperature, 0; relative humidity, 88; wind at 8 p. m., northwest; weather, clear; maximum temperature, 4; minimum temperature, —5; daily range, 9; amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours, 0.

Economy in Manufacture.

There is nothing so important in any industry as the utilization of every possible element which can be rendered available as a contribution to the general fund of revenue for profit. Wastefulness means increased cost of production, no matter what the line of enterprise may be. The spirit of thrift and economy as practiced by the individual is too often mistakenly characterized as meanness; and the same application is frequently made to the business house or the corporation which recognizes and practices this underlying principle of success.

The people of this country have long been regarded as almost sinfully wasteful, and one reason assigned for the shortcoming is that where everything exists in such abundance it looks mean and degrading to acquire the habit of saving. This is not to say that every one has enough nor that it is always his or her fault that such is the case. The reflection is upon those who have more than enough and some of them more than they deserve.

But the old-fashioned Yankee spirit of economy and thrift is becoming more and more appreciated and respected; indeed it seems to be spreading in a most substantial way, as one of the highest virtues, in all industrial endeavor. The growth of large manufacturing establishments, compelling the investment of vast sums of money and the employment of great numbers of men and women, and involving risks of more or less magnitude, necessitates the utmost watchfulness against waste and thriftlessness.

One of the most conspicuous examples of the value of the utilization of every element in manufacture is the packing industry. A famous packer in Chicago recently declared that at the prevailing market prices for fresh beef he would be soon driven into bankruptcy if he had to rely for his profit upon the plain carcass as sold for shipment and consumption, adding that it was from the offal, including the hides, horns, hoofs, blood, bones, entrails and the like, the profit was derived. Thus every element of raw material associated with this industry is utilized, not a particle of any kind of slaughtered animals being permitted to go to waste. And the influence of this conservation of every element not only makes its contribution to labor by affording employment to those who seek it, but the reduced cost of production has resulted in cheapening the cost to the consumer of the commodities thus created.

For some time a noticeable revolution has been going on in connection with the cotton industry of the Southern states. There has been a gradual decline in the price of raw cotton since 1880, until this year the low point of 5 cents per pound was reached. Meanwhile more economical methods in cultivation, baling, marketing, shipping, manufacturing and so on have been introduced. The discovery of the value of the seed for oil was an economical contribution. But now it is stated that at Edgefield, S. C., the principle of utilization of every element of raw material as well as of time and cost of transportation and labor has been applied in a manner which bids fair to add largely to the profits of handling this staple of the South, and at the same time reducing the cost of all of its products to the consumer. A plant has been established there which embraces, for instance, a public ginnery, together with an oil mill and a fertilizer factory. By the side of this is another building equipped with all the paraphernalia necessary for the treatment of the cotton and supplied with spindles and looms for the manufacture of cotton cloths.

Thus the establishment becomes a sort of local market for the raw material, to which the cotton of the surrounding country is hauled, unloaded automatically and passed to the gins. The seeds are reduced to oil, the refuse is ground into meal for the feeding of cattle, and the offal goes to the fertilizer vats. The cotton is passed on to the spindles and looms, whence it issues as cloth ready for the market.

This plant is only in its experimental stages of operation, but thus far promises to revolutionize the entire system of treating cotton. Later on, it is believed, a plan will be devised for transforming the oil into olive oil, and that even lard will be manufactured on the spot, in pursuance of the methods practiced in Chicago and other Northern points, thus concentrating in one place, by the immediate utilization of every element in the raw material, a manufactory for every commodity which can be produced therefrom. The enterprise is interesting, both as a model of concentration and economy in production, and as an evidence of the industrial development of the South.

Increase of the Army and Its Cost.

The proposed increase of the regular army of the United States is one of the first fruits of the imperialistic policy upon which the McKinley administration has entered. The president has unqualifiedly approved the recommendation by Secretary Alger, and already Representative Hull, of the committee on military affairs of the house, has submitted a bill to that end. Gen. Miles has also prepared a bill, which, however, has been sidetracked in favor of that of Chairman Hull, but both provide for the increase named.

In this connection the figures contained in Secretary Alger's report on the subject of expenditures, appropriations and estimates are interesting. The expenditures from the ordinary appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, amounted to $62,534,784.61. The ordinary appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, were $55,652,035.74. The estimates of all amounts required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, amount to $195,250,377.71.

This estimate is on the basis of an increase of the army from the present peace footing of 25,000 men and 2,116 officers, or 27,116 in all, to 100,000 in all.

The increase in the estimate over the expenditures from ordinary appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30 last is $132,715,572.90.

The pension roll is now approximately $145,000,000 per annum. This means an annual tax upon the people, in connection with the army alone, of about $277,000,000.

The regular army of Great Britain, exclusive of India, during the year ended March 31 last, consisted of a total of 163,569 officers and men. The net cost of the British army during the year named was about $90,500,000.

Thus the United States is asked by President McKinley and Secretary Alger to contribute, for the military establishment of the United States and the maintenance of an army of 100,000 men, $105,000,000 per annum more than Great Britain annually appropriates for the maintenance of her military establishment, comprising 163,569 men.

Whence shall come the revenues?

The above figures are worthy of study by those who hitherto have swelled with pride over the territorial growth of their beloved country. Expansion may be attractive to the imaginations of some, but it is bound to prove exceedingly costly to those who have to pay the taxes while they watch the country grow.

Growth of Anti-Imperialism Agitation.

The hope expressed by John Sherman in his letter to the Anti-Imperialism league, that the United States would reject the Paris treaty and leave the Filipinos to govern themselves, is in line with the position he has consistently maintained since the question first arose.

It is notable that the older and more conservative heads of the Republican party are making themselves heard from day to day in opposition to the expansion idea.

It is folly to suppose that the influence of such tried and trusted statesmen as Mr. Sherman, Senator Morrill and ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, Senator Hoar and ex-Senator Boutwell, of Massachusetts, as well as Senator Hale and Speaker Reed, of Maine, to say nothing of other but less conspicuous leaders in the Republican party, will carry no weight among the thinking men within the ranks of that organization.

Andrew Carnegie and Carl Schurz are likewise patriotic men, whose opinions on all national subjects command the highest respect. And will not the views of so distinguished an ecclesiast as Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, who has joined this anti-imperialism organization, carry weight not only with the body of the church with which he is so prominently identified, but among other representative religious bodies as well?

The victories of our army and navy have been won; but a greater battle remains to be fought. A peaceful struggle this will be, between the forces of uncontrolled enthusiasm in the first flush of the martial triumphs of the nation, and the second sober thought of a people not easily unhinged from their anchors to the solid rock of sound and deliberate judgment in moments of unusual excitement.

It is evident that the tide of anti-imperialism is rising; and it will not be driven back by sneers of "mugwumpism," "pessimism" and the like; nor will it be discouraged or dismayed by occasional desertions like those of the Chicago Chronicle and the Boston Herald, for instance.

The results of the recent elections prove that, even in the flush of victory in the war, which was a war of the whole country against a foreign power, the administration conducting it barely escaped defeat at the polls.

The sentiment of the people of this country, when they are afforded an opportunity to vote directly upon the issue of imperialism, may be justly expected to pronounce unmistakably against this increasing policy. And there is every reason to believe that they will have that opportunity before the treaty deliberations are closed in the senate. The agitation has only begun. When the true meaning of it all comes to be comprehended, and the dangerous elements associated with so radical a change in the national policy come to be understood, a reaction in sentiment is likely to result, and one of such force as will clip the wings of the vulture of imperialism and paralyze its voracious appetite from that time forward.

Secretary Gage and Comptroller Dawes.

The little difference between Secretary Gage and Mr. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, on the subject of the origin, nature, quality, uses, values, etc., of the several elements of the national currency, as demonstrated in their respective reports, is doubtless fictitious rather than real. Possibly it might not be too much to say that the fiction is inspired.

It seems almost unfair to believe that Mr. Dawes is really ignorant of the nature of the greenback and of the difference existing between that evidence of indebtedness by the United States and an ordinary bank note. He seems in his report, however, to have a rather mixed view as to its relations to the currency as distinct from the ordinary bank note. Every one, excepting himself, perhaps, knows the history of its origin in the emergency of war, and that it stands in the relation of a demand debt by the government and subject to liquidation—a sort of non-interest-bearing note of hand with the promise of the United States for payment on demand, and a fixed gold reserve as security behind it.

Nor is it credible that the comptroller of the currency of the United States treasury should have presented his report to so conspicuous a financier as Mr. Gage, with his pronounced views on the subject of the nature and value of different kinds of money, and proceeded to have it published to the world combating as it does in many respects the well known views of the secretary, as heretofore expressed, and reiterated in his late report, without some understanding as to a purpose in doing so.

May it not be possible that some such understanding was effected with a view to affording greater prominence and attracting enlarged attention to Mr. Gage's elaborate argument in favor of extended bank note circulation? Certainly one peculiarity of the two reports is that every now and then the secretary and the comptroller appear to be going hand in hand along the same lines harmoniously, together when suddenly they part company and, as in the case of Mrs. Gamp and Betsy Prig in their famous quarrel, a gulf appears to yawn between them which it would seem nothing could ever bridge across.

The Sugar Beet Industry.

Catherine Louise Smith writes for the last number of Gunton's magazine a comprehensive and vigorous article on "Sugar Beet Industry in America." She urges beet culture upon farmers as a most profitable business, stating that four millions of the seven million tons of sugar consumed in the civilized world are made from the beet. The United States consumes 2,000,000 tons of sugar annually, and the writer argues that this amount and much more can be manufactured right here from the sugar beet. In 1889 the United States paid German manufacturers $16,000,000 for about 200,000 tons of beet sugar, whereas 500 factories could have been supplied with material from which not only enough sugar could have been made for home consumption, but by which a great deal of labor might have been made available.

"There is a vast belt in the United States of no mean width, in the latitude of the lakes and stretching from ocean to ocean," says Miss Smith, "which invites the culture of sugar beet and seems to unite in happy proportions all the elements that tend to the production of beet sugar. California, New Mexico and Utah leave no want unsupplied so far as warmth and sunshine are concerned. Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas and now Minnesota have already been taking up the cultivation of the sugar beet.

"The yield varies from twelve to forty tons per acre. There is land that has yielded twenty to thirty-five tons." The cost of production averages $50 per acre. Miss Smith reviews the growth of the industry in other countries and points to the great economic value of the late inventions which have simplified the manufacturing processes to an admirable degree.

Gen. Gomez is alive again. How's the emperor of China?

Mexican silver and Missouri zinc are running a neck-and-neck race.

Norway has a new flag. Spain might have one, too, and label it "only one."

"The corset must go!" shouts Shirley Dare. Perhaps it must go—around the girl.

The great storm, however, did not separate the Bostonian from his bean bag.

The plum trees of Pennsylvania have a very dreary look just now to Mr. Quay.

There is one prohibitionist in the Illinois legislature. He'll have to drink by himself.

The plumber and the coal dealer fail to see anything in this weather to provoke tears.

Now the Spaniards have begun to fight duels among themselves. Is Spain about to degenerate into a gigantic graveyard?

The number of persons predicting an "early, hard and long" winter is increasing rapidly. Old Boreas must be showing his hand.

So long as sugar sells at 8 cents a pound and sand at $1 a carload it is going to be pretty hard to keep the two from getting mixed.

Corbett has posted another forfeit. If he would paste a strong plaster six inches square right over his mouth, he would do his country his greatest service.

An oyster has been taken to New York which is thirty-five years old. He must have been playing week stands at church fairs in Wisconsin or Michigan.

New South Wales has sent Rear Admiral Dewey's fleet eighty-one tons of onions and twenty-two tons of carrots. Stop the fleet's pay. It will not need another scent in a year.

Last Sunday Rev. Charles Parkhurst preached on "If St. Paul would come to New York." If he wants something real hard, let him tackle "If St. Paul Should Go to Minneapolis."

Girls, there is not another leap year until 1904, but you can come pretty close to asking the young man to have you by hinting in numerous ways that you want him.

Aguinaldo, dear boy, you'd better move over to Cuba if you want to become independent. The Philippines will be handled by some of our "highly civilized American politicians."

Who said the negro of the South was unprogressive? He has learned that he can get a very satisfactory drunk from baking sweet potatoes half done, mashing them up and allowing them to ferment.

St. Paul Church News.

A service for deaf mutes will be held next Sunday at 8 p. m. in the Lutheran church, Wabasha and Tilton streets, St. Paul. Rev. Arthur L. Reinke will preach in the sign language, and will do his own interpreting in the English language. All deaf mutes and their friends are welcome to attend

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A church fair living pictures and a literary entertainment for the benefit of the University Avenue Congregational church will be given at 809 University avenue tonight, and repeated tomorrow night.

Submit It to the People.

A simple amendment or resolution submitting that part of the treaty providing for the annexation of the Philippines to the vote of the people of the Philippines would probably be the best way of ratifying the treaty. We cannot have them without their consent. Nobody, for instance, dreams of taking Canada without the consent of the Canadians, or Cuba without the consent of the Cubans. Even in the days of the French empire, after the war of 1859, when Nice and part of Savoy were ceded by Italy as the result of war, the annexation was submitted to popular vote.—New York World.

State Press Comment.

Eustis' Alibi.

It must be a source of congratulation to William H. Eustis that the Great Northern express was robbed after election, so the St. Paul Globe couldn't lay that up against him.—Barrett Lake Breeze.

Prayers in the Legislature.

We hope the incoming legislature will have back-bone enough to do away with the useless expense of chaplains. We have nothing against the ministers, but think it useless for them to pray for the legislature.—Fairmont News.

Too Early to Blame Him.

We are not prepared to believe that the election of John Lind has caused the storms of the last few days. It is well to remember that he is not yet governor and cannot be held responsible until he takes the oath of office.—Fairmont News.

Heatwole's Ambitions.

Some say that handsome Joel Heatwole, Minnesota congressman from the Third district, has his weather eye on the governor's chair in 1900, while others say that he would be pleased to succeed Knute Nelson in the senate.—Inter-Lake Tribune.

Cannot Stand for Mills.

Editor Lamphere, of the Moorhead News, regrets the continuance by Gov. Clough of Judge Mills upon the railroad commission, as a direct menace to reform in the grain department. Judge Mills, he says, has stoutly and persistently denied the allegations that there was anything wrong in the conduct of the grain inspection department. He has never admitted what leading Republicans now freely admit, that this department needs any overhauling or reforming, and it is probable that his influence will be exerted in preventing it; or, if any investigation is ordered, in preventing damaging testimony from coming out, and making the report, as far as possible, a coat of whitewash.—Crookston Times.

An Officeseeker Himself.

Elmer Adams, the Fergus Falls editor, and manager of Mr. Eddy's campaign, is said to be an aspirant for the position of the United States marshal of Minnesota. Mr. Adams is deserving of that or some other good appointment for his excellent work for the party.—Crookston Times.

Globe's Good Work.

The St. Paul Globe performed a good work in the late campaign, and members of the allied parties should give it liberal support. Take the papers that advocate your cause. The Globe is a good newspaper as well as an able political champion, and no reader will suffer loss of news by dropping his old favorite and subscribing for The Globe.—Moorhead Daily News.

Turn Them All Out.

The people of Minnesota expect that Gov. Lind will make a radical departure in the conduct of the state government. He was elected with this understanding. It cannot be done with old incumbents retained in their places of power and responsibility. Republicans did not vote for Lind with the purpose or with the expectation that he would retain these officials. If that had been their purpose they would have voted for the Republican candidate for governor. "Turn the rascals out."—Moorhead News.

Change Their Tune.

It is characteristic of the Americans that they submit peacefully to the voice of the people expressed at the polls. John Lind, before election, was a very dangerous man for the exalted office of governor of Minnesota, according to the estimate placed upon him by prominent and influential editors, but after the people spoke and invested him with the power he is not so regarded by the same editors. On the contrary, they now admit that he is honest, conservative, wise and patriotic, and that the welfare of the people will be in safe hands.—Moorhead News.

Epistles to St. Paul.

It was no later than last Thursday night that Sam G. F. Fullerton, the executive agent of the game and fish commission, started for the north. Wrapped snugly in a big bearskin coat, with a six-shooter in each pocket and provisions for an extended era of snake bites, Fullerton strode up and down the corridor of the union depot waiting for his train.

"Arrest those Indians! Why, of course I'll arrest 'em. They can't bamboozle me."

Dick O'Connor did not tender any asistance to the game warden.

Tim Sheehan, the elder Tim, you know, did not volunteer either.

Gen. Bacon did not say anything very especial about going up on the same train.

Fullerton is back.

But the prison pens and lock-ups of the for North are not reeking with redskins—not by a long ways.

Nor has Sammy been scalped, although his political forelock will, no doubt, be detached from its cutaneous basis about Jan. 3.

* * *

Attorneys Sam Whaley, Moritz Heim and Ed Dwyer were placed under confinement yesterday by Judge Lewis.

The three lawyers visited the court in his chambers shortly before 10 a. m., to discuss some legal matters. They were still in the room when Judge Lewis went out to take his place on the bench, and inadvertently they were locked in.

After experimenting unsuccessfully with the door for half an hour and visiting Judge Kelly's chambers, which have a connecting door, the trio went to the window and tried to attract the attention of the passers by. This proved as ineffectual as had the attack on the door, and the prisoners were in despair.

At last after a consultation Dwyer went to the telephone and acquainted the sheriff's office with his plight, and Deputy Charley Reichow appeared in the role of rescuer and released the party with Judge Lewis' key.

The court only smiled when informed of the occurrence and now between buying cigars the lawyers are speculating whether their imprisonment was not in the nature of retributive justice.

—The Philistine.

In St. Paul Society.

The monthly meeting of the Monroe School Mothers' union will be held at 3:30 o'clock today. Mrs. Freeman will lecture on "Hygienic Cooking."

* * *

The Friday circle will meet this morning with Mrs. Denis Follett, at the Albion. Mrs. J. W. Bishop will read a paper on "Leo X. and His Age," and Mrs. G. S. Fernald will read one on "The Customs and Manners of the Sixteenth Century in Italy and Elsewhere."

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The Ladies' Aid Society of the English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer will meet this afternoon with Mrs. Wehl, of Burr street.

* * *

The Laurel Cycle club will give a sleighing party Friday evening, Dec. 16. The party will leave the club house, 166 Summit avenue, at 7:45 o'clock and drive seven miles to a hall in Hennepin county, where there will be dancing. The St. Anthony Hill orchestra will accompany the party.

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Mrs. A. Gudin, of the Lovine, entertained the Merry Evening Euchre club last evening.

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A duplicate whist party will be given Tuesday evening by the Standard club.

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Mrs. Robert C. Holbert, of Fairmont avenue, has issued invitations for a card party Dec. 17.

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Cards are out for a tea to be given by Mrs. Kirk and Miss Gertrude Kirk, of Laurel avenue, next Friday.

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Mrs. E. G. Rogers, of Summit avenue, gave a euchre party Tuesday afternoon.

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Mr. and Mrs. Megroth, of Goodrich avenue, entertained at dinner Tuesday in honor of Rev. and Mrs. Alex. McGregor. Covers were laid for ten.

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Invitations have been issued by Mrs. I. L. Mahan, of Dayton avenue, for a reception Thursday, in honor of Mrs. Dougherty and Miss Mahan.

* * *

George W. Wynacht and Miss Cora Cornell were married last night at the future home of Mr. and Mrs. Wynacht, 107 Eva street. Rev. Thomas Hambly performed the ceremony. About twenty friends were present.

* * *

Mrs. Amarballe, of Cuba, formerly Miss Graves, a nurse at St. Luke's hospital, is visiting at 536 Ashland avenue. Her husband is a Cuban soldier.

* * *

Officer Thomas Flyn, of the Central station, on returning home Saturday evening, found, to his surprise, a large crowd of friends enjoying themselves with cards and dancing. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. William Laughton; Mr. W. Laughton Jr., Minneapolis; Miss Alice Mulvy, Darwin; Miss Gracie McGraw, Darwin; Mrs. Barry, Michigan City, N. D.; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Maly, Mrs. Finagan, Miss Maly, Miss Laughton, Miss Donavan, Miss B. Feeley, Miss L. Horigan, Mr. Conroy, Mr. Dilly, Mr. Sweeney, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Rearden, Mr. Black, Mr. McCullough, Officer Peterson, Mr. John Maly, Mr. William O'Keefe.

* * *

Mrs. H. P. Barlow gave a euchre party at her home on Hague avenue. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. A. L. Haman and Miss Woodman. Twelve tables were played.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Nina Henrietta Krieger and Edwin Grant Spindler, to occur Wednesday Wednesday evening at the home of the bride on Bates avenue. A reception will be held in the evening.

Mrs. S. S. Welch, of Dayton avenue, is at Gaylord, Minn.

Mrs. George Armstrong, of Western avenue, is in San Francisco.

Miss Helen Leslie, of Cleveland, is visiting Mrs. C. J. McConville, of Arundel street.

Miss Grace Holbert, of Summit avenue, will return from Kemper hall for the holidays.

Mrs. George F. Thomas, of Ashland avenue, is entertaining Miss Flandrau, of Rome, N. Y.

Mrs. Newel H. Clapp, of Portland avenue, has been entertaining Mrs. Carroll, of Stillwater.

Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft Hill, of New York, will shortly be the guests of Mrs. Weyerhaeuser, of Summit avenue.

Indian Never Saw Uncle Sam.

I heard a United States marshal tell a good story the other day. He had been ordered to go after an Indian who was selling whisky to his dusky friends. After he captured the warrior he gave him a long lecture on the depravity of his conduct. After listening stolidly the half-breed said:

"Ain't dere no way I can get helped outer this?"

"No one can help you now but God," his captor answered.

The prisoner shook his head sadly, in a hopeless manner, as he muttered:

"Well, God he good deal like Uncle Sam. Injun never see him."—Truth.

Meat for Modern Caesars.

It is time to stop and think and to take all the time necessary for doing it. The real estate business is one thing, and bartering in sovereignty and humanity is quite another. Massachusetts is with her senior senator in his purpose to oppose the treaty with Spain. Its defeat is the first thing to be done. The administration must be forced to reshape its proposition in consonance with the constitution of the United States.—Springfield Republican.

* * *

People who grow quite maudlin in their sympathy for the Sulu pirates and the Tagals, and other victims of Spanish oppression, as they are fond of representing them, seem to have no trouble to reconcile themselves to the idea of sending thousands of American young men to a deadly climate and exposing them to the most fatal of diseases, or to the idea of loading down the American laboring man with onerous taxation from which he will receive no benefit whatever.—Portland Press (Rep.).

* * *

The question of expansion will not be settled by the confirmation of the treaty, but will simply be transferred from the international field, where motives of patriotism impel most Americans to subordinate their personal views to those which the government has adopted, to the domestic field, where it can be decided as is any other national question. The likelihood that a constitutional amendment will be necessary to enable the country to embark on a colonial policy in any practical way insures the widest discussion and a unanimity of the people if the experiment should be undertaken, since not congress alone, but the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, must agree to it.—Buffalo Express (Rep.).

* * *

The administration has discarded the teachings of the Father of the Republic, the principles of the Declaration of Independence, the constitutional basis of our form of government, knocked the Monroe doctrine out of sight and the whole body of constitutional literature from the days of Washington to the days of McKinley. Now, what has it got as a substitute?—Pittsburg Post.

* * *

The policy is one that concerns every citizen more or less nearly, and every intelligent citizen should give prompt expression to his opinions regarding it. It is better to protest against the proposed iniquity, and prevent it by such protest, than to suffer and pay for it later as the result of indifference and silence.—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

* * *

There is little prospect that the Filipinos will submit to our rule without a struggle. The probability is that we shall have to kill many of them before we convince them that it is a glorious and profitable thing to live under the Stars and Stripes. In the process of shedding Philippine blood we must spill some of our own, which is far from a pleasant expectation. If we should have the same sort of trouble with Cuba and with the Philippines that Spain has had we need not be surprised.—Atlanta Journal.

NEW PENSION BILL.

First Due to the War With Spain Is Presented to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The first of the special pension bills growing out of the Spanish-American war to be introduced at the present session is that of Representative Gillett, of Massachusetts, to pension the widow of Capt. Dickinson, Seventeenth United States infantry, mortally wounded during the fight at El Caney on July 1 last. Other bills of this character coming over from the last session are those to pension the mother of Worth Bagley, the naval ensign, who lost his life on the torpedo boat Winslow, during the bombardment of Cardenas, and to pension the widow of Capt. Gridley, commander of Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia during the battle of Manila. All bills relating to the Spanish-American war go to the pension committee, as the committee on invalid pensions, which handled the great bulk of pension legislation, is restricted in the matter to the Civil war.

Chairman Ray, of the committee on invalid pensions, said today that he did not look for any general pension legislation growing out of the recent war.

Washington Waifs of Local Interest

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. — Congressman Stevens has had a conference with the chief engineer, and urged the improvement of the St. Croix river, in line with a petition from interested citizens.

Representative Fletcher today introduced a bill for constructing an addition to the Minneapolis federal building at a cost not exceeding $55,000.

The new Indian agency for Minnesota is now settled. The new agency will be known as Leech Lake agency. Senator Nelson, Congressmen Eddy and Morris will be consulted about making appointments.

Representative Stevens has introduced a bill providing for the purchase of a site and construction of a federal building at Stillwater, Minn., in the sum of $200,000. He also recommended William Easton for postmaster at Stillwater.

Hawaiian Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The senate committee on foreign relations held a meeting today to consider the bill reported by the Hawaiian committee for the government of the Hawaiian islands. The bill was only considered in a very general way, the committee deciding to postpone the detail work upon it for a week.

Hobson Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The president today sent these nominations to the senate: Postmasters—Minnesota: Simon J. McKensie, Adrian; Benjamin A. Shevey, Kasson. Navy—Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, to be naval constructor.

IN WOMAN'S REALM.

The Globe wishes to impress upon the women of the Northwest that while it strives to make all its columns meet the wants of both men and women in the line of news and information this particular column is devoted exclusively to the interests of women. These are days when not only club women and women in public life are doing some serious thinking, but when the thoroughly domestic woman looks from her home upon the trend of social, industrial and educational affairs with an increasing thoughtfulness and growing convictions. The world has seen no reform whose origin cannot be traced to scattered expressions of individual opinion, fairly and seriously expressed. Signatures will be withheld from print if it is so requested, but we want the views as well as the news of what is being done and what ought to and can be done by club women and non-club women to improve the condition of the home, the school and the industrial life.

We would especially urge that where women, whether members of clubs or not, have tried any experiment in connection with their particular line of work they would describe the results for this column, as nothing is so instructive, encouraging and inspiring as example. Comparisons are always helpful and we are therefore anxious that clubs should submit notes on their progress. To facilitate this work club programmes are valuable.

Mrs. Carse Says Yes.

To The St. Paul Globe:

A clipping from your paper of Nov. 27 has just come into my hands. As you seem to have been misinformed, I am sure you will be glad to receive this correction and give it due notice in your columns. The Union Signal, organ of the World's and National W. C. T. U., did not deny Mrs. Carse the privilege of saying good-bye through her Temple Items column to the women to whom she has so long appealed for money for the Temple. The could have used a full column for a valedictory had she so desired. What the Union Signal did refuse was to print plans, methods and appeals altogether out of harmony with the policy of the national W. C. T. U. as just adopted by an overwhelming majority of the national convention held in your city. Mrs. Carse's statements were not only "misleading," but they were incorrect as regards the money and pledges. Mr. Field's gift of $50,000 in stock might be forthcoming when she had secured the balance of the $300,000, but his gift of $50,000 in cash will never be, as it has already been expended to pay the interest on the bonds presented to the Field museum and to pay the deficit on the building. Very truly yours,

—Minnie Barker Horning,
Press Superintendent.

Chicago Temple, Dec. 3, 1898.

The Ways of Women.

Miss Seddie Anderson is a young woman who, according to the San Francisco Examiner, has been discovered living in the Santa Cruz mountains, and is a feminine prototype of Thoreau, the mountain poet. Like him she is collegebred, a student and a lover of humanity, but prefers to live 'far from the madding crowd." She raises chickens while she writes verses, and, like Thoreau, disapproves of the tax-gatherer or his occupation. Her home is a cabin of rough logs, of but two rooms, and is perched on a height far above the world, among the rocky peaks of the Santa Cruz mountains, and from her windows she can see the ships out on Monterey bay.

Miss Anderson, although living so much alone, is not pessimistic, but a most cheerful person, and finds much amusement as well as profit in selling her chickens and eggs to tourists and campers.

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Maj. Laurie, who fought with Kitchener in the Soudan, owes his life to a spider, says the New York Tribune. The spider made a nest in the top of his helmet just before the battle of Albara. He recognized at once that the spider had chosen to constitute itself his mascot. Accordingly, he left the insect undisturbed, and went through the battle without a wound. Grateful for the protection thus clearly given him by the spider, he allowed it to remain in his helmet, and consequently was able to pass through the battle of Omdurman without injury. He then shipped spider and helmet home and followed in person to tell the story to his fiancee. His prospective mother-in-law was so impressed by it that she made his bride a present of a diamond spider.

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Mrs. Russell Sage has published a volume entitled "Emma Willard and Her Pupils," which contains many sketches of prominent Eastern women.

UNDEFINED POWER.

The Influence Which Women May Exert Cannot Be Touched by Laws.

The disqualifications, legal or social, which tell against a woman, today, says the London Spectator, are nothing compared with those which, in the judgment of Rome, told against a slave, yet Diocletian, who revived the Roman Empire, was believed to have been slave-born. Freedmen were constantly rising to the control of the Roman Empire, and one or two at least of that great series of statesmen of whom the West knows so little, the grand viziers of Turkey, had actually been slaves. The truth is, the disabilities of women in Asia are habitually overrated. Their legal position as wives and daughters is bad, but as mothers they are greatly reverenced, Asiatics being human beings, and even as wives and daughters they have brains and tongues. The man who finds that his wife's or daughter's counsel gives him success consults his wife or daughter, so under all manner of forms does the party behind him, and the trusted counselor of the state becomes, with good luck, its ruler. If there are social ideas in the way, they are held in suspense, and if etiquettes, they are in some more or less decorous fashion brushed aside.

The Dowager-Empress of China appears unveiled among the great mandarins, as does the Begum of Bhopal among her counselors. In the whole palace the empress has the most nerve, the most audacity, and the clearest idea of what is necessary in order to govern Chinamen, and accordingly she governs. We believe, without knowing, that it is often the same in private life in China; and we know that it is often the same in India, a woman being the mainspring of the great Zemindaree, or banking-house, or family which rises to social power.

Club Corner.

The Woman's Club of Portland, Or., recently held an election for the name of a state flower, which resulted in a landslide in favor of the Oregon grape. This was made the occasion of a very lively and interesting interchange of opinion, says a local paper. The excellencies of the Oregon grape were pointed out by numerous speakers. One member said it was no quitter. Other flowers, "not naming no names," went out of business as soon as their blossoms withered. But the Oregon grape continued to shed luster from its burnished leaves through the summer, and in autumn donned a brilliant winter dress, that Solomon, with all his tailors, could not have hopes to imitate. One member favored the Oregon grape because its blossom was yellow. This color, she said, had been adopted by the women's clubs all over the land, therefore it was suitable for a state like Oregon. A spectator remarked that the same color had been adopted also by a number of newspapers.

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The Portia club, of Boston, is a unique law organization in that there are no presiding officers only a chairman, who holds the office, on the "good behavior" plan. Mrs. Alice Lesser is chairman and she must behave well for nobody is willing to take her place.

The club gives a dinner three times a year and has just enjoyed the last function of 1898.

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The Baltimore Sun says that Miss Agnes M. McLean, teacher of elocution and physical training at the Maryland Normal school, who has for several years examined physically the girl pupils, is compiling statistics on the injury done to female pupils by carrying heavy books to and from school daily. "This year," said Miss McLean, the other day, "the subject has been more impressed upon my mind that ever before, because of the increase in the number of deformities I have noticed. In our entering class I should say that one-third of the girls have suffered from carrying heavy books. From the questions I have asked I have been told by the girls that it is a rule in the public schools that they must not leave any of their books in their desks when leaving school for fear of their being stolen. They are not allowed to leave any books home, but must take them to school every morning.

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An example of the subjects to which many club women are now turning their attention is found in the recent meeting of the New York League of University Women, which occurred a few days ago in Brooklyn. The subject was "Patriotism in Politics," and the discussion indicated the temper of the women. Said the first speaker:

"Genuine patriotism," she said, "is that of the man who loves his country with a passion of the highest and best developed manhood, yet never forgets that the true patriot takes account, not only of his country and his relationship to it, but of his duties and relationships as a citizen of the world, for nothing can be good for one's country that is injurious to mankind. No matter in what country we chance to be born, we are born citizens of the world, though the theater on which we are to perform our duties as citizens of the world is the country in which we dwell. And here we can do most for mankind by striving to make the institutions and government of our own country the purest, the best, the most wisely and justly administered, and therefore the most conducive to the wellbeing of all who dwell within our borders, and thus make an example that will serve the whole world. Lowell defines politics as an art which concerns itself about the national housekeeping, about the immediate interest and work, the income and outgo of the people. The true patriot will never narrow himself to a party which does not include in its aims the good of mankind, and will decide which party or through what organization he can best serve his country in any given emergency. This principle carried out will prevent a few men or a political boss from imposing on a party unfit nominees for office."

WORLD PATRIOTISM.

The second speaker took up the subject of "Patriotism in International Affairs" and urged the necessity for women, in spite of their limitations, taking a broad and intelligent interest in the affairs of nations. She mentioned the names and missions of women from all parts of the world and coming to American women, she said:

"Do we not wish to help the women of China to unbind the feet of their children, and so in more ways than one help them to a better understanding? Do we not wish to help the women of India, Turkey and Iceland, all of whom have sent representatives to plead their cause?"

After describing very forcibly the opposition with which improvements and developments in nations have always been met, the speaker pleaded for patriotism which would keep an open door for trade in China and the East, and finished her address by quoting the words of Lord Chief Justice Russell, of England, "Charity, though beginning at home, should spread out over the world and cover it as the waters cover the sea."

THE CLUB WOMAN'S HUSBAND.

My wife belongs to all the clubs
That ever vexed a nation;
Such clubs as women organize
To stir up all creation.
And if I venture just a word,
She says with agitation,
"Peter, put off your dull remarks
Till after my ovation.
I'm gaining prestige every day,
My name is in the 'paper,'
I shall be president ere long,
If you don't act the ape, sir."

Reforms outside so take her time
She can't sew on a button,
Nor teach poor Bridget how to cook
A leg of ancient mutton.
And if I ask her if she won't
At least give up Sorosis,
"Keep out of my affairs," she says,
"Your meddlesome proboscis.
I'm gaining laurels every day,
So rapid my advance, sir,
I shall be president ere long
If you don't spoil my chance, sir."

"But, love," said I, "the baby's cross,
And Georgie's socks need darning;"
"Rock her!" she cried, "and darn the socks
With yarn, while you are yarning!"
I sometimes think I'll take the babe,
And George, her little brother,
And leave my wife to club it out,
While I go home to mother.
For I am sure my wife will win,
And be a living wonder;
The president of all the clubs—
And I shall be snowed under!

—Jennie Terrill Ruprecht, in the Club Woman.

DIVIDED ON LUMBER.

Anglo-American Commission Cannot Agree as to Concessions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—It has been given out by members of the joint high commission that no agreement has been reached relative to the proposed reduction in lumber duties. The only thing that has been agreed on is that high grade white pine finished lumber may be admitted free. The Canadians are not pleased at this, for they say all of their high grade lumber is exported to England and other countries across the water. It looks now as if an adjournment of the commission will be taken about Christmas with no final report or treaty decided on.

SENATOR VEST'S BILL.

It Provides That Senators and Other Officials Keep Off Commissions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator Vest today followed up the debate in executive session of yesterday concerning the appointment of senators and members of the house to positions on presidential committees by the introduction of a bill prohibiting the practice of making such appointments. The bill is very brief and is as follows:

"That no person, while holding a judicial or executive office under the United States, shall be appointed by the president commissioner, agent of the government or any department or bureau thereof."

INDIAN EDUCATION.

Cardinal Gibbons Asks Congress to Reopen Contract School Question.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Cardinal Gibbons, on behalf of himself and the archbishops of the Catholic church in America, has submitted a petition to congress asking that the question of the contract school system be reopened, and that congress again go over the whole subject of Indian education.

The petition sets forth at length the history of the Indian school question and the legislation applying to it, up to the recent provisions in appropriation bills looking to the gradual discontinuance of government aid to sectarian schools.

CONTROL OF CUBA.

Administration Will Send a Commission to Perfect Plans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The administration has practically decided to send a commission to Cuba and the matter will be brought up for action at tomorrow's cabinet meeting. The subject of the commission is to determine and, if possible, execute in a general way what is needed throughout the island in the assumption of the government functions by the United States toward the island of Cuba.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The senate today confirmed the following nominations:

Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, to be ambassador to Mexico.

Brigadier Generals to Be Major Generals—Guy V. Henry, U. S. A.; Leonard Wood, U. S. V.

J. M. Hartley, of Montana, to be commissioner to examine and classify land within the land grant and indemnity land grant limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad company, in the Missoula land district, Montana.

To Provide for Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator Mitchell introduced a bill today amending the existing law in regard to volunteer soldiers' homes so as to admit volunteers who were disabled by the war with Spain. About 2,000 men are affected by the proposed amendment.

Mexican Boundary Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The senate, in executive session, today ratified the treaty for the extension of the time for the completion of the Mexican boundary for one year. There was no opposition and no debate.