THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1898.

Associated Press News.

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BRANCH OFFICES.

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SUNDAY'S WEATHER.

Fair.

By the United States Weather Bureau—MINNESOTA—Fair; west to southwest winds. WISCONSIN—Fair; warmer; brisk southwest winds. NORTH DAKOTA—Fair; west to southwest winds. SOUTH DAKOTA—Fair; west to southwest winds. IOWA—Fair; west winds. MONTANA—Fair; warmer in the southern portions; south to southwest winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES—Buffalo, 26-30; Boston, 30-34; Chicago, 22-27; Cincinnati, 18-22; Montreal, 26-30; New York, 28-30; Pittsburg, 22-26.

YESTERDAY'S MEANS—Barometer, 30.16; mean temperature, 15; relative humidity, 74; wind at 8 p. m., west; weather, clear; maximum temperature, 26; minimum temperature, 4; daily range, 22; amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours, 0.

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

Public Commercial Schools.

The board of education of Chicago are contemplating the establishment of a commercial school in the down town district of that city. The Tribune antagonizes the proposition as unwise and inexpedient. In this view it has the support of a number of well known citizens of Chicago, both in business and professional lines.

It is not so much distinctly commercial schools that are required, as instruction in all the higher grade schools upon the general subject of the commercial history of the world. The Globe has recently given some attention to this subject; and there has appeared from time to time in these columns an expression of opinion as to what is really needed in this particular line of education.

There is, undoubtedly, no better school for a business training and business life than the practical school of the warehouse, the levee, the shipping dock, the counting house and the like. The boy of sixteen, for instance, who begins life in any one of these departments of trade and commerce, starts with an advantage in his favor, provided he is possessed of the true business instinct. The most successful men, and those who have acquired wealth and distinction from these pursuits, are those who began at the bottom and whose acuteness of intellect, operating in harmony with the gradual development of inherent taste for business, led them, step by step, into the position of masters of their particular occupation.

There are many so-called commercial schools in the larger cities which teach rudimentary and elementary knowledge in regard to the routine of a business office or a bank, such as penmanship, bookkeeping, and, in later years, stenography and typewriting. These embrace a preparatory course for mere clerical work, and the percentage is very small indeed among the young men who start out on these lines of those who go much beyond the mere plodding, machinelike occupation. It is oftener the boy who entered the establishment to do errands, to sweep out the store and to do general hustling which affords a broader idea of what the business consists who really becomes the manager and proprietor.

But a line of education from text books in the schools on the history of commerce, the processes of its development, the sources whence the world is supplied by special products and commodities, the methods of handling them, the cost of their production or their creation, the system by which profits are arrived at in the progress of trade, the methods and costs of transportation from one part of the world to another, and many other kindred lines of investigation and instruction are what are most essential to almost every child and youth in attendance at the public schools in this extraordinary period of commercial activity.

It is by bringing to the notice of the young and by creating pictures for their imagination to enlarge upon that oftentimes the first discovery of a particular talent or tendency in a direction which may lead to a proper start in life is made. It is beyond doubt that the imagination plays a most important part in revealing the bent of a youthful mind. A text book which shall present the whole subject in a manner that shall interest instead of weary the young reader might appropriately be added to other books of instruction in every public school in the land.

The young see about them things material. Nature is overhead and round about them; they see great cities and railway lines and mighty steamships and all manner of factories, and they take it all in in a matter of fact way without realizing upon what all this growth and construction has been based. They are not taught to go down deep into the foundations and explore the sources whence these things have sprung, whereas the basis of all is found to exist in original development of material nature, the utilization of all her products, the contribution of one material toward the development of the other, the necessity for industry and the work of the hands for the accomplishment of it all and the rewards in the form of accumulations of wealth which rear the city and supply the means for the creation of the home and the varying degrees of comfort and luxury and culture which the individual is ever seeking after as he makes his journey through this life.

It is due to them that a better understanding and a deeper appreciation, first, of that which exists, and, second, of that whence it comes, that a broader education upon this important subject should be provided.

A National Democratic Club.

New York city will have a club in which the national Democracy can feel a positive pride, when the plans of the Hon. Perry Belmont are fully matured. Mr. Belmont succeeds ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower as the president of the Democratic club. He is fortunate in possessing the confidence of Democrats of every shade of opinion, from the humblest district worker to the learned counselor and the campaign contributor. Tammany hall voiced this feeling when Richard Croker urged him to assume the duties of the presidency. Mr. Belmont was never a member of Tammany, a fact that has not escaped the attention of the deserving.

Henceforth the Democratic club will be open to Democrats of every state in the Union. It will be "nationalized," as it were, and the Democrats of Minnesota and the Northwest who are desirous of seeing their party broadened along national lines should welcome this opportunity of encouraging so excellent an idea. It is a hopeful sign when a gentleman of Mr. Belmont's education, public achievements and sagacity steps boldly forward prepared to accept his share of the labor of rebuilding the party.

A Prediction and a Warning.

A striking prediction was made a few days ago in New York by a clergyman familiar with the subject that this nation was destined at some day not far remote to pass through the crisis of a race war in the South. In making this prediction, however, he attributed the responsibility for such an issue less to the people of the South than to the politicians of the North, who persist in inspiring certain leaders in the South to the manipulation of the negro for selfish purposes.

The speaker was the Rev. Henry Frank. "Perhaps the most poetic injustice ever imposed upon any people," he said, "was the forced bestowal of the duties and privileges of citizenship upon the negro long before he was fitted by training and experience to assume such prerogatives."

Here is an illustration of too precipitate action on the part of the people stirred by an impulse at the period of a great crisis, which may well receive consideration at the present time.

When the slaves were freed as the result of the war, politicians who thought they foresaw a permanent political advantage to be gained by the Republican party insisted upon conferring the suffrage upon all males of the voting age who had previously been slaves. The history of the carpetbag government in the South is not a wholesome one for revival at the present time. It would not be referred to now except for the fact that a condition of things has developed in North and South Carolina which threatens much in the direction of growing inharmony between the white and black races and seems to justify, in a measure, the forebodings indulged in by Mr. Frank above noted.

At the time of the enactment of the fifteenth amendment the people of the North did not comprehend the conditions prevailing in the old slave states. They followed the impulse of sentiment and listened to the advocacy of the measure by unwise leaders and did not look into the future to measure the limits of the evil which they were conferring upon the representatives of the black race under the misapprehension that they were really performing an act of justice under our constitution.

It is needless to say that the negro has never really enjoyed the privilege conferred, for the reason that, in many localities, the scheme was altogether impracticable, in view of the sentiment which prevailed in opposition to government of masters by former slaves.

It is to be hoped that the forebodings of Mr. Frank may not be realized. A generation has passed since the suffrage was conferred upon the Southern slaves. The period has been marked by many acts of intolerance and of brutality. The wiser Republicans, like former Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, who has recently spoken on this subject, are in favor of permitting the South to work out its own destiny in connection with the negro without further meddlesome interference by outsiders.

Just at present the people of this country are exercised over a proposition to annex a group of islands whose people are our antipodes and whose population just about equals in numbers the negroes in the United States, but whose condition as to civilization is far inferior, as a whole, to that of the Southern black man at home.

With the lesson above noted as to their inability to deal with the problem still unadjusted within their own family circle, it would hardly seem to be the part of wisdom on the part of the people of the United States to go forth to explore the equatorial latitudes in search of good things to do when there remain so many things to do at home.

A Death That Recalls a Tragedy.

The death of William H. Robertson, of Westchester county, New York, recalls the tragedy resulting in the death of President James A. Garfield, Sept. 19, 1881, at Elberon, N. J., as the result of the shot fired from the pistol of Charles J. Guiteau in the waiting room of the Baltimore & Potomac railroad depot at Washington July 2 preceding.

William H. Robertson, who had been county judge of Westchester county, New York, and state senator from his district, was an ardent supporter of James G. Blaine. He was an active Republican worker in the state, and for many years had been a delegate to the national conventions of his party. As a politician he was opposed to the dominancy of Senator Roscoe Conkling, whose hostility to Mr. Blaine had its origin when Mr. Conkling and Mr. Blaine were colleagues in the national house of representatives.

In 1876, at Cincinnati, both Mr. Conkling and Mr. Blaine were candidates for the presidential nomination by the convention, which, in consequence of the locking of horns of the representatives of these two men, resulted in the precipitation of Rutherford B. Hayes into the presidential chair at the expense of Samuel J. Tilden, who, as every fair-minded Republican today will admit, was legally elected.

In 1880, at Chicago, Mr. Blaine's name was again before the convention, while Mr. Conkling, as a delegate from New York, led and held the famous 306 votes which stood steadfastly by Gen. Grant throughout all the excitement and variations of the balloting process. Mr. Garfield, on the sixteenth ballot, received the nomination by the aid of the Blaine forces, led in large part by Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Garfield was elected, and his first selection as a cabinet officer was Mr. Blaine for secretary of state. It became generally known that Mr. Blaine's influence, operating upon the president, would secure the appointment of Judge Robertson as collector of the port of New York.

Mr. Conkling's hostility to Judge Robertson was thoroughly understood and appreciated by both the president and Mr. Blaine. Due warning was given that a contest would result over the confirmation. Mr. Conkling and Mr. Thomas C. Platt, the present senator from New York, whose previous approval should in justice have been sought, were absolutely and almost insolently ignored. But the determination of Mr. Blaine and the weakness of Mr. Garfield eventuated in the forwarding of the name of Judge Robertson for that office to the senate. His confirmation was secured by the administration without regard to the usual dictum of senatorial courtesy, and Senators Conkling and Platt forthwith tendered their resignations as senators from the state of New York to Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell.

The two senators returned to Albany, believing that the legislature would vindicate them in the position they had taken. Judge Robertson, with all his influence, antagonized their re-election, and they were ignominiously defeated, and Elbridge G. Lapham and Warner Miller were sent to Washington in their places.

Supplemental to this action Guiteau shot Garfield, and Chester A. Arthur, of New York, the vice president, became president of the United States.

Judge Robertson served throughout his term as collector of the port and has continued to be active in Republican politics ever since. He has always been regarded, however, as the axis around which one of the most striking and tragical incidents in the political history of the country has revolved. He was a genial man of pleasing personality, a determined fighter, and, as usual in such cases, his enemies were almost as numerous as his friends. His name must inevitably always remain attached to the great political incident mentioned.

Dangers of Banquet Talk.

The exhibition made of himself a few nights ago by the British minister to France, at a banquet in Paris, affords another illustration of the dangers attending those diplomats who undertake to express themselves upon delicate points of international importance at the close of a modern banquet. It is customary for wise men who have anything to say calculated to excite discussion to prepare themselves in advance, and not to trust to inspiration under the influence of champagne. A man usually feels pretty good about the time he rises to speak—that is to say, if he is capable at that stage of the proceeding of rising and speaking at all—and he does not always consider how that which he says will appear in the morning newspaper, or how the sentiments he may have expressed shall strike the citizen who reads it critically at his breakfast table. Had Sir Edward Monson been a little more judicious in his utterances with respect to the relations between Great Britain and France, he would not now be compelled to humiliate himself by an explanation of his true meaning.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate, of New York, in 1893, at a dinner of Irishmen who were celebrating St. Patrick's birthday, indulged in some remarks which at this late day have been resurrected to plague him. Mr. Choate, when he arose to speak that evening, was feeling good and merry; and as he enjoys fun greatly, he took occasion to rub it in to the Hibernians present on the supposition that they would all take it good-naturedly, as he intended it. There was present on that occasion a large number of excellent Irishmen who enjoyed Mr. Choate's speech as much as he at that time enjoyed it himself. But there were others who took what he said less kindly.

"Five years and more have passed away," as the story teller would say, in shifting a scene, and Mr. Choate appears conspicuously before the country as a candidate for appointment to the honorable position of ambassador to the court of St. James. His twitting of the Irish gentlemen on the occasion referred to has, it seems, been remembered by them. They didn't relish the funny things he said so much as he may have brought himself to think. On the contrary they appear to have been very much galled by them. The consequence is, protests in large numbers are dropping into President McKinley's mail basket against the selection of Mr. Choate for this most important place, the protestants threatening all sorts of boycotting of Mr. McKinley and his party if Mr. Choate shall receive any honors at his hands.

Here is another instance of the dangers attending upon public men or men who have ambition to become public, in an official way, of talking on a full stomach under the influence of the exhilarating wine.

Californians, Old and Young.

David Starr Jordan presents an idea in the Atlantic Monthly that carries a high flavor of originality. In arguing the peculiar value of "California and the Californians," he says: "The climate is especially kind to childhood and old age. Men live longer there, and, if unwasted by dissipation, strength of body is better conserved. To children the conditions of life are particularly favorable. California could have no better advertisement at some world's fair than the visible demonstration of this fact. A series of measurements of the children of Oakland has recently been taken, in the interest of comparative child-study; and should the average of these for different ages be worked into a series of moulds or statues for comparison with similar models from Eastern cities, the result would cause surprise. The children in California, other things being equal, are larger, stronger and better formed than their Eastern cousins of the same age.

"This advantage of development lasts, unless cigarettes, late hours or grosser forms of dissipation come in to destroy it."

In addition to the above unique proposition President Jordan makes statements in regard to the Californians, implying a comparison with other American citizens which is of doubtful import. For example, he says that the "dominant note in the social development of California is individualism, with all that this implies of good or evil. Man is man in California. (What is he in Minnesota, Mr. Jordan?) He exists for his own sake," continues the writer, "not as a part of a social organism. He is in a sense superior to society." And then again we are assured that the Californian forms his own opinion on matters of politics, religion and human life, and these views he expresses without reserve. His own head he carries under his own hat and whether this be silk or sombrero is a matter of his own choosing. The dictates of church and party have no binding force on him. He does not confine his views to abstractions. He has his own opinions of individual men and women. If need be he will analyze the character, motives and actions of his neighbor in a way which will horrify the traveler who has grown up in the shade of a libel law.

It is a little difficult to tell from the inferences just where the rest of us "are at" in Mr. Jordan's mind.

Think of It!

What a woeful thing it would be if Senator William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, should happen to be turned down by Henry W. Blair. There are suggestions of this in the eastern horizon. Of course, the country has had about as much as it can stand of both these gentlemen. But it is to be hoped that Mr. Blair, with his national educational bill, will never be resurrected. Chandler is bad enough on account of his eccentricities, but nothing like as complete a humbug as Blair always was and never can escape being. Chandler has always been possessed of a certain amount of brain; Blair was never accredited with the possession of any. So far as wind power is concerned Chandler could not hold a candle to Blair, but when it came to pointedness of expression Chandler was always a master of sarcasm and had no equal in the senate except when he ran up against men like Conkling and Ingalls. But Mr. Chandler did not have as much of an opportunity to display this power against either of these men, inasmuch as he toddled into the senate just about the time they were traveling out.

It would really be a pity to have Mr. Chandler removed from the senate. He has been an ornament as well as a freak. There ought always to be attractions maintained in a national museum of this sort, and nobody could suggest a more delightful attraction than Mr. Chandler, particularly when he gets his nose up against some members of his own party, which he frequently does.

The First Attempt.

Our first experience in garrisoning our oceanic possessions is not altogether reassuring even to the most sanguine of the "duty and destiny" men. That the First New York regiment, sent under command of a West Point graduate to garrison Honolulu, should have to be ordered back because of the increasing sickness among the men throws some suspicion on the "salubrity of the Hawaiian climate."

Surely the regiment had no undue hardships to undergo; they didn't have to swelter in trenches, fight on short rations, or get along without medical supplies. Yet the dispatches which have come within the last ten days show that the men are completely demoralized by disease. On Nov. 14 there were 162 patients in the hospital, sixty-three of whom were suffering from typhoid fever.

The assurances from the war department that camps have been moved to high ground and sanitary precautions taken call forth the query as to why, if such measures would have prevented sickness, they were not adopted sooner. In view of the fact-smothering proceedings of the "investigating" committee we wonder, too, whether that which has occurred in Hawaii and in this country will not soon occur in the Philippines and in Cuba.

If the Commercial club is a good judge of its own interest—and we believe it is—there will be only one candidate for the presidency who will receive recognition at this week's annual election. Col. Conde Hamlin has proved a model president. He is wedded to the welfare of the club, and that means St. Paul. Where would the Saintly city have been on several occasions during the past year had it not been for this public-spirited club? Re-elect Mr. Hamlin, gentlemen, and let the club continue to broaden its sphere of activity. There is hard work ahead for St. Paul, if it hopes to wear the laurels it has won. Intelligence, activity, ingenuity, eternal hustle are qualifications absolutely requisite for the chief executive of the club during the coming year. We predict Mr. Hamlin's re-election.

The Twin City Rapid Transit company would perform a service for which the public would be grateful if it would designate by signs those cars which run around the union depot loop. To the uninitiated the problem of selecting that car which will take one to the depot is extremely vexing, and, as there appears to be no way to distinguish those that do not from those that do make the circuit of the loop, the ignorant, though innocent, traveler is obliged to take chances. Each loop car should be as plainly marked as those which go to any other section of the city, and it would be an easy matter for the company to do it.

Why does the flour combine have so much trouble to stick?

The lake boats now on the way to Buffalo are "cutting some ice."

Dear Japan, we need the money, but our missionaries want a new browsing ground.

You see it's this way: Gen. Miles doesn't want Gen. Alger in his army, and vice versa.

Mr. Kenyon has expressed the opinion that January will be a great deal colder than December.

The fight between the Mad Mullah and the Nawab of Dir very appropriately took place in Swat valley.

Ephraim Keigwin, the Jeffersonville, Ind., parson who wedded 9,000 couples, is dead. He must have been tired.

The treaty of peace having been signed, Manager Comiskey can go ahead and sign his ball players for next season.

In settling the little affair with Spain the American commissioners seem to have got both peace and the pieces.

The last man in the big bicycle race at New York declared he remained in it for fun. His ideas of fun are at least grotesque.

In looking for a soft thing Mr. Leiter has lodged at the head of a milk trust. And very early he will be called the "chief cheese" of the concern.

Tsi An, the empress dowager of China, is the most despotic woman in the world. That is about what could be expected of a woman who spells Ann with one n.

Congressman Roberts just couldn't help it, he was so handsome. If he had had Congressman Eddy's face, he wouldn't have been bothered by the charming damsels of Utah.

Arthur Jorg Pegler had half a page of fiction in the Minneapolis Journal Saturday night. It hardly equaled his last bit of fiction, "The Battle of Bear Island as Seen From Lookout Mountain."

Tuning of the Editors.

Part of Their Life.

Gov. Lind can't cure all ills. Some of the professional fault-finders will doubtless howl as of yore.—Lamberton Star.

Turn Them All Out.

From pretty good authority it comes that Gov. Lind will make a clean sweep. That is right, cut them off—to the victors belong the spoils.—Lamberton Star.

Think How They Feel.

Somehow the writer cannot help rejoicing to learn that a number of Republicans will have to get their long legs out of a long continued soft snap.—Anoka Union (Rep.).

Getting Proper Credit.

To The St. Paul Globe is due the greatest credit for the election of John Lind to the governship. The fact that it gets the credit due it is what makes the plutocratic city dailies wince.—Waverly Tribune.

Double Compliment.

John Lind has a great head. If he hadn't, he never would have selected such a good man for private secretary as L. A. Rosing.—Cloquet Independent.

Certainly No Excuse.

The Republican managers are now trying to get the fusion forces to make the election of Senator Davis unanimous. Is there any Republican precedent for such a procedure?—Northfield Independent.

Bump That Didn't Hurt.

It is genrally understood that L. A. Paddock, of this county, has bumped up against John Lind's pie counter sufficiently hard to get the appointment of wheat inspector at Duluth when the proper time comes. Good enough.—Verndale Sun.

And There Are Still Others.

The Alexandria Post-News has not seen a Republican paper that has demanded an investigation of the wheat inspection department. It should add to its exchange list Senator Miller's Luverne Herald and the Redwood Gazette, two of the best Republican papers in Minnesota.—St. Peter Herald.

Dried Ones Will Do.

No county in the state gave a larger majority for John Lind for governor than Winona county, but, for that reason alone, those who aided in swelling this grand majority do not expect the ripest plums within the gift of the governor-elect. Just a few dried plums will answer.—Winona Herald.

Excellent Appointments.

Gov.-elect Lind has tendered the appointment of private secretary to L. A. Rosing, of Cannon Falls, chairman of the Democratic central committee, and that of railroad commissioner to Hon. P. M. Ringdal, of Crookston. Both appointments are excellent and both will undoubtedly accept.—Northfield Independent.

Candidate for Judgeship.

W. C. Bicknell's chances of ultimately landing the judgeship of this district are growing apace. We understand that the Democratic strength of this county is to be thrown for him, which is a very commendable thing for the Democrats to do instead of trying to throw it for one of their party and thus help remove the chambers from Morris. It is also significant that the local bar, excepting those who are candidates, and their business associates are for Mr. Bicknell. A further fact is that Mr. Bicknell is the only candidate from this city whose name we have noticed in our exchanges from different parts of the district.—Morris Tribune.

Mr. Gilman's Position.

In The St. Paul Globe of the 1st inst. appears an article the purport of which is that Hon. H. H. Gilman, of Winnebago City, is a candidate for dairy and food commissioner under the incoming state administration. In a talk with Mr. Gilman the Press-News learned that he has been in no sense a candidate, although if the position is offered to him he would accept it. His friends believe this section of the state deserves recognition, and that no man is better qualified than he to discharge the duties of the office. Besides, he, like the governor himself, has been a faithful worker in the reform ranks. Both men are old-time Republicans, but not at present in accord with their party on the currency question.—Winnebago City Press-News.

First in War, First in Peace, Etc.

The St. Paul Globe is now first in the hearts of the Democracy, while the Minneapolis Times is like John Lind—a political orphan.—Aitkin Age.

Which One?

J. Adam Bede, dealer in second-hand political material, is booming Yale for speakership. In fact, he is a remote quantity.—Winona Weekly Leader.

Happy New Year.

Bank Examiner Kenyon and Labor Commissioner Powers, farewell! A long and pleasant farewell, on a free trade, free silver, or any old basis! Farewell!—Winona Weekly Leader.

Let's Brother Bill Out.

John Lind gives it out straight that memers of his staff must be able to ride a horse. This is an easy way to dispose of Brother Bill, of the Wadena Tribune.—Menahga Messenger.

Like the Title.

How about the assertion of the past, that the election of Lind would drive Eastern capital out of the state? The Eastern people have heard of the soubriquet "Honest John" and seem to take kindly to it.—Winona Weekly Leader.

Commends Rosing's Appointment.

The appointment of L. A. Rosing as the governor's private secretary is purely a personal appointment, is one of the best that could have been made, and the fact that it is not especially pleasing to Mr. Lind's enemies, is no reflection upon the appointment.—St. Peter Herald.

Investigate the Department.

The next legislature has a duty to perform, namely, to thoroughly investigate the state grain inspection department. The investigation should be made complete and no favors shown. If half the evils complained of are true, a thorough overhauling is needed, for a great many people are under the impression our grain inspection department is not alone mismanaged but rotten to the core.—Winnebago City Press News.

President's Long Suit.

The president's message was a lengthy document, and was read with a great deal of interest throughout the entire civilized world and Spain. While Mr. McKinley says many interesting things in his communication to the country, we would hate to have him write us a letter. He's too long-winded.—Cloquet Independent.

Mysteries of Twine Making.

The farmers in this state should attend to one thing this winter. They should see to it that the legislature investigates the method of disposing of binding twine at the penitentiary, and let us know how it is that we are required to pay taxes for making the twine and then pay an exorbitant profit on it to retail dealers. What we want is to have our binding twine in the future at cost. It grows in our own Philippines and is made in our own factory, so why should we pay twelve or fourteen cents a pound for it when it costs but five or six?—Freeborn County Times.

Not an Empty Honor.

While there has been some talk about Senator Davis being re-elected by a unanimous vote of the legislature, it is hardly likely that it will be done. The fusion members of the legislature may admire the senior senator on account of certain qualities, but he believes in and represents political principles to which they are strongly and unalterably opposed. It can hardly be expected therefore that they will stultify themselves by casting their votes for a candidate for senator with whose views they are not in accord. This being the case, some member of the fusion forces conspicuous for his ability and personal strength will be honored with the votes of the fusion members of the legislature.

Several names have already been mentioned in connection with this honor, among them being Judge Canty, Gov.-elect Lind, Charles A. Towne, Thomas D. O'Brien, S. M. Owen and others. Either one of these would be satisfactory to a great majority of the fusionists in the state. Probably no selection would be more popular than that of Judge Canty, who is a man of acknowledged ability and who is held in high esteem throughout the state by reason of his splendid record on the supreme bench.—Duluth Herald.

Churches and Their Work.

Rev. Dr. Taintor, the distinguished Congregational clergyman, of Chicago, will occupy the pulpit of the People's church at both services today. Dr. Taintor enjoys a wide reputation as a public speaker, and his stereopticon lecture on the "Men of the Mayflower," which he gives in the evening, has been received with enthusiasm all over the country, and is regarded as the best story of the Pilgrim Fathers which has been put on the platform.

* * *

The St. Agnes Guild of St. Peter's Church held their annual Xmas sale Tuesday evening in the guild rooms. Presiding over the booths were the Misses Barber, Germain, Lizzie Germain, Annie McElveny, Florence Smith, Minnie Ball, Cora De Paytt, Gussie Stein, Edna Fabian, Lizzie Ball, Winnie McElveny, Alice Cox and Lottie Brounson.

* * *

At the directors' meeting of the board of city missions a committee was appointed to arrange for holding noon-day services, to be centrally located, during the lenten season, similar to those held last year. Lent begins next year upon Feb. 15, Ash-Wednesday. The board still needs $150 to carry on its missionery work in the city. The "Stir-up Sunday" appeal failed to realize the amount asked for to sustain this work.

* * *

A junior branch of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew will be organized in St. Peter's parish shortly. Efforts are being made to enlist the eligible boys of the parish in the order.

* * *

At St. Peter's and Holy Spirit mission, Hastings avenue and Earl street, the girls' sewing guild, under the direction of Mrs. Mueller, wife of the rector of St. Peter's, are making splendid progress. Mrs. Mueller devotes two afternoons each week teaching the young girls plain and fancy sewing.

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A recital for the men of St. Michael's parish will be held during the week before Christmas.

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The annual bazar for the benefit of St. Peter Claver's church commences next Monday evening at St. Peter Claver's hall, corner Aurora and Farrington avenues, and continues through the week.

* * *

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. John's German Lutheran Church gave a supper and sale Thursday evening in the church parlors. In charge of the booths were the following: Fancy articles, Mrs. J. C. Schultz, Mrs. W. F. Stutzman, Mrs. R. Scheuekveth, Mrs. F. Kemper; useful articles, Mrs. Treaze, Mrs. J. Behreus, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Brenler and Mrs. H. Behleus; fish pond, Mrs. O. D. Munson and Mrs. Schmitt; candy, Mrs. K. Blecht and Mrs. Bierman; refreshments, Mrs. Kampher, Mrs. Yanke, Mrs. Leisman, and Mrs. Dickbardt.

* * *

Bishop Gilbert will lecture Tuesday evening at St. Peter's church on the subject, "Leaves From a Bishop's Experience."

* * *

A New England supper, consisting of Boston baked beans, potatoes, home-made brown and white bread, etc., will be served at the Park Avenue Baptist mission, corner of Park avenue and Cook street, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 13, from 5:30 to 9 p. m. Along with this there will be social features, as well as a musical and literary programme, the proceeds to be devoted to the Christmas entertainment for the Sunday school.

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The Ladies' Aid Society of the Arlington Hills Presbyterian Church will give a New England supper and sale of fancy articles next Thursday and Friday, from 6 to 9 p. m., in the parlors of the church.

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The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Philadelphian Baptist Church was held Thursday at the home of Mrs. Northrup, on Westminster street. Mrs. Doran, Mrs. Northrup and Mrs. Randall read papers. Tea was served at 5 o'clock.

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The Ladies' Aid Society of Grace M. E. Church will give a supper and sale next Friday evening, from 5 to 8, in the basement of the church, after which there will be a short programme.

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The Ladies' Aid Society of the East Presbyterian Church held its annual meeting Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. D. H. Evans, on Ross street. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. E. R. Findley; vice president, Mrs. F. C. Spates; secretary, Mrs. Leslie Parlin; treasurer, Mrs. Helmes.

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The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Asbury M. E. Church met Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. B. A. Meacham, on Beech street. The subject was "India." Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. A. T. Atkins and F. P. McCoy spoke.

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Rev. Mr. Copeland, of the East Presbyterian church, entertained his Sunday school class Tuesday evening at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Spates, on Fauquier street. Refreshments were served.

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The Angels of the Home T. A. society will meet at the girls' school this afternoon at 4 o'clock. All the members are requested to be present.

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The Sacred Thirst society will hold an open meeting at Cretin hall next Wednesday evening, to which friends are cordially invited. Miss B. M. Phelan, principal of the Teachers' Training school, will lecture upon "Holland," with illustrations of points of interest. Members will contribute temperance extracts. A choice selection of vocal and instrumental musical numbers will precede the literary features.

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A picture sale and New England supper was given Thursday evening by the Epworth league and the Ladies' Aid Societies of the Dayton's Bluff German M. E. Church, in the church parlors. Serving at the tables were: Mrs. A. L. Koeneke, Mrs. W. A. Miller, Miss Julia Wichman, Mrs. Edward Miller, Mrs. Edward Strate, Mrs. William Meyer, Miss Minnie Boetcher, Mrs. Samuel Traeger, Miss Addie Bach, Mrs. W. Temme, Mrs. M. Burger, Mrs. M. Bachman and Miss Lydia Wichman. Mr. Goffstaeder had charge of the fish pond and Mr. Koeneke and Edward Miller auctioned off the pictures.

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A benefit lecture for the House of Hope chapel, on Bradley street, will be given. Miss Helen Kelleher, of San Francisco, has been engaged to give her lecture on "California" next Friday evening. The lecture is illustrated with 200 colored stereopticon views. Miss Kelleher ranks high as a dramatic reader. Mrs. De Wolf will sing.

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A temperance rally will be held Tuesday evening at the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Fifth street. The subject for special discussion will be "Law Enforcement." Miss Lucy Page Gaston, vice president of the Young People's Christian Temperance union, of Chicago, and organizer of the Anti-Cigarette league in the schools of Chicago, will be the principal speaker. The Christian Endeavorers of the city and the societies composing the Christian Temperance federation, are interested in the rally.

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The ladies of the First Presbyterian church, of which the Rev. John Sinclair is pastor, held a bazar and supper in the church parlors and lecture room last evening. A hoop drill was given by a number of children, which was conducted by Miss Frances F. Woodruff, and a violin orchestra, led by Miss E. B. Bartlett, rendered a number of musical selections. Miss Stebbins accompanied on a piano.

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The illustrated sermons at Plymouth church Sunday evenings are attracting large congregations. The pictures shown by Mr. Sonnen are works of art and materially help to make vivid and real the life of the "Man of Gallilee." This evening the healing power of Jesus will be illustrated.

Some Notable Fires.

The destruction of a few of New York's high buildings the other day suggests other fires of note. The great Chicago fire commenced about 11 a. m., Oct. 7, 1871, and burned until Oct. 10; 17,430 buildings were destroyed entailing a total loss of $195,000,000. Nearly 100,000 people were rendered homeless in the three and one-half miles of burned territory, which included the chief business part of Chicago. It was estimated that 250 people perished in the three days that the fire raged. In less than five years the buildings destroyed were replaced by structures much better than before.

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The great fire in London began Sept. 3, 1866, and burned for three days; 13,000 houses and 89 churches burned, and 200,000 people rendered homeless. The fire originated in a baker's shop near London bridge, and at one time threatened to consume the entire city.

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The great fire at Portland, Me., early in July, 1866, destroyed about one-half of the city, causing a loss of over $10,000,000. Two hundred acres were burned over and 50 buildings were blown up to check its progress.

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One of the most disastrous fires of the East occurred in Boston, Nov. 9, 1872. The residence portion of the city was burned over, destroying some of the finest private mansions in the country; 776 buildings were consumed and 65 acres were burned over. Loss was in the neighborhood of $75,000,000. The burned-over part of the city was rebuilt by the end of 1876.

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Coming nearer home, the Minnesota state capitol was totally destroyed by fire on the evening of March 1, 1861, while both houses of the legislature were in session. No loss of life was reported, but many of the legislators escaped from upper windows on ladders. Many of the state's records were destroyed. The Minnesota State Historical society sustained the heaviest loss. The fire was said to have been of incendiary origin.

The total loss was about $85,650. The present capitol building was completed two years later. In the meantime the legislative and executive branches of the state government was carried on in the Market hall, which had just been completed.

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The Davidson Grand opera house, on Wabasha street, between Third and Fourth, was burned out Jan. 21, 1889. Total loss, $100,000.

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The old Jefferson school house, one of the first school houses erected in St. Paul, was destroyed by an incendiary fire during the morning of July 1, 1866. It stood about half way up the bluff on the west side of Pleasant avenue, about opposite the site of the present one, at Pleasant avenue and Sherman street.

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One of the heaviest fires during the early '80s in St. Paul was the Averill & Kelly fire, on the south side of Third street, from Sibley street east. The fire was discovered at 2 a. m., Aug. 23, 1880, in the Wright block, occupied by Averill, Russell & Carpenter as a paper warehouse. P. H. Kelly & Co. occupied the G. W. Sherwood and Amos Hall block, on the southeast corner of Third and Sibley streets. The stock and buildings of several other firms were also damaged. The total loss was estimated at $667,000.

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The Park Place hotel, one of the old-time hostelries of St. Paul, was burned to the ground one morning in May, 1878. The edifice stood on St. Peter street, between Summit and College avenues, and was for many years used as a headquarters for exercises of a public nature. Just back of the hotel is what is known as Park place, where some famous speeches were made during the early political campaigns in Minnesota.

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The firm of Beaupre, Keogh & Davis were burned out Jan. 17, 1888, entailing a loss of about $400,000 on stock and buildings. It was one of the hottest fires ever witnessed in St. Paul.

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The Concert hall block on the south side of Third street, between Market and St. Peter, burned May 19, 1870. During the early days social festivities of the city were held in Concert hall, which will be remembered by all the old settlers as the place where the social side of St. Paul was given its brightest hue, when the city was yet young. Eight other buildings on West Third street were consumed at the same time.

ALGER A MISTAKE.

A Little Man With a Little Head at a Big Department's Head.

To The St. Paul Globe:

It is a subject matter of national regret that President McKinley, with so many accomplished political adherents to choose from, should have felt so much indebted to Hon. R. R. Alger for his election, that he considered it his duty to reciprocate the fancied favor by appointing him, a small-caliber politician, to the highly important office of secretary of war of this great nation, an ambitious partisan, who, in the estimation of a multitude of well informed people, is an overrated man. It is obvious that there are but few, if any, of the 1,104,799 citizens who voted for and elected President McKinley, or in fact but few of the inhabitants generally, who think that the president should feel under such great obligations to any one aspiring political backer for his election, that he must necessarily concede to him, even though immensely wealthy, the administration of one of the chief departments of the government, unles the aspirant possessed abilities of an exceptionally high order to direct the affairs coming under his control, in such an intelligent, economic and and practical manner as would best promote the interests of the public.

The incompetency of the head of the war department to fill the responsible position creditably to the nation has been notably demonstrated during the present war by the superficial manner in which most of the important military operations have been conducted. The aggravating delays and defective arrangeents of the secretary in carrying on the war, taking into consideration the infinite resources and facilities at his command for the speedy mobilization, suitable disposition and proper care of the troops called into service, shows marked incompetency, and especially so from the fact that the conflict was one of moderate proportions and the military preparations and movements were on a limited scale, as compared with the vast operations attending the great wars which the nation has heretofore waged under adverse circumstances. There are many talented and conscientious citizens endowed with minds quick to comprehend great undertakings, from whom a selection might have been made to fill the responsible office of secretary of war, who, with the enthusiastic support of congress and the entire population, together with the earnest co-operation of the governors of the various states, and having at command the immense available strength of this enterprising republic, with its 75,000,000 of patriotic inhabitants, and the enormous manufacturing, transportation and telegraphic facilities of the whole country to draw upon to execute orders promptly, and being supplied with unlimited funds to defray all expenses, would have arranged to organize, uniform, equip and move a much larger force in far less time than was consumed by the war department in prolonged preparations and tardy movements in mobilizing the troops called into service.

In detailing the forces for the Cuban campaign a capable secretary of war would not have ordered an unreasonable small number of troops, and with scanty supplies, to Santiago de Cuba to assault a strongly fortified military post in a foreign country and defended by an equally large number of disciplined Spanish troops. There was no perceivable excuse for sending a comparatively small army to such a formidable encounter and take the chances of a possible repulse and risk a still greater sacrifice of life than

Continued on Fifth Page.