THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1899.

Associated Press News.

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BRANCH OFFICES.

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About the Weather.

St. Paul's boss of the weather went out yesterday morning to buy a ton of coal, but, on noting that anthracite was running easy at $7.75, moved straight south to a commission firm on Third street and bought a box of strawberries. He thus gave the coal dealer the merry ha, ha, and indicated to him that he didn't need any coal, and wouldn't for several days. The weather, indeed, was one of the most charming things around yesterday. It climbed clear up to the thawing point along in the afternoon, and lingered lovingly there for several hours. At 7 p. m. it had again accumulated sufficient chill to frost early radish tops, and was standing at 24. Three hours later it had actually grown a little warmer, but at 2 o'clock this morning it had dropped to 20. Temperatures in the West indicate that there will be a decided thaw here today, and the mercury may mount as high as 50 degrees.

ST. PAUL.

Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons, observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night.—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Highest temperature	32
Lowest temperature	11
Average temperature	21
Daily range	21
Barometer	29.88
Humidity	92
Precipitation	.02
7 p. m. temperature	24
7 p. m., wind, southeast; weather, cloudy.	

THE NORTHWEST.

Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, Washington, D. C.

	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature. High.	*8pm.
Battleford	S	Cloudy.	40	38
Bismarck	N	Snow.	14	14
Duluth	NW	Clear.	40	34
Edmonton	Calm	Cloudy.	44	44
Havre	Calm	Clear.	38	34
Helena	NE	Clear.	40	40
Huron	Calm	Pt. Cloudy.	42	40
Medicine Hat	W	Cloudy.	32	24
Minnedosa	W	Clear.	34	26
Qu'Appelle	S	Pt. Cloudy.	32	28
Swift Current	SW	Cloudy.	22	22
Williston	Calm	Cloudy.	40	34
Winnipeg	SE	Cloudy.	12	10

OTHER CITIES.

	Temperature. High	*8pm.		Temperature. High	*8pm.
Buffalo	16	16	Montreal	10	14
Boston	18	26	New Orleans	38	38
Chicago	24	24	New York	16	28
Cincinnati	20	22	Omaha	44	44
Cleveland	14	18	Philadelphia	18	22
Denver	26	42	San Francisco	62	62
Des Moines	42	46	St. Louis	32	34
Detroit	16	18	Salt Lake	38	42
Galveston	48	50	Washington	14	24
Los Angeles	58	72			

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul time).

FORECAST FOR TODAY.

St. Paul—Generally fair; warmer.

Minnesota—Generally fair; warmer in eastern portion; south to east winds.
Iowa—Cloudy; probably rain; warmer in eastern portion; variable winds.
Montana—Fair; westerly winds.
North Dakota—Fair; variable winds.
South Dakota—Fair; variable winds.
Wisconsin—Fair, except snow flurries near the lakes; warmer; fresh to brisk southeasterly winds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The storm has practically disappeared off the northeast Canadian coast, after a combination of snow and high winds that must hereafter stand as a record for almost the entire Atlantic coast region. Clear weather is general tonight, except in the upper lake region and upper Mississippi valley, where snows and rains are falling, and in the southern portion of the West gulf states, where it is also raining. In addition there were light snows during Monday night in the upper Mississippi valley, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

With the exception of a limited territory in the southwest and the eastern portion of the northern slope, there has been a general and decided rise in temperatures, and they are once more above the freezing point west of the Mississippi river, in Florida and in the gulf states, except Northeastern Alabama. They still continue comparatively low in the Atlantic states.

In the plateau region on the Pacific coast there has been little or no change, except that the rains on the extreme northern coast have extended southward into Northern California.

A low area is evidently developing off the Texas coast, and rains are therefore indicated in the southern portion of the gulf states. There will also be light snows in the upper lake region, and light rain or snow in the central Mississippi valley. Generally fair weather will prevail elsewhere east of the Rocky mountains.

The temperatures will continue comparatively high west of the Mississippi river and rise generally to the eastward.

Storm signals are displayed on the gulf coast from Galveston to New Orleans.

But neither awnings nor soda water are yet en regle.

Weather Observer Lyons is gradually creeping back into our affections.

Gen. Elwell S. Otis is so far the most active member of the Philippine commission.

Aguinaldo's men could not have run any better if they had taken lessons of the Greeks.

Good morning! You remember the Maine, but forget that she was sunk a year ago today.

How the people of New Orleans have suffered. On Monday they had their first skating since the war.

Gen. Miles has lived to learn that the administration's regard for him can be put in a thimble of the smallest size.

Come, Aguinaldo, let's have an understanding! Are you a Christian in time of peace and a pagan in time of war?

There are two deaf men in the Minnesota house. But, come to think of it, there are at least 100 dumb ones in the national house.

"Dar" Reese says Cushman K. Davis must be elected president in 1904. Reese is too modest. What's the matter with Reese for president in 1904?

Miss Maude Adams' real name is Maude Kiskadden, and the first syllable of her name is no sort of an invitation to Lieut. Hobson, either.

"Diamonds are cheaper," says the Chicago Tribune. But the Tribune doesn't refer to those black diamonds which are secured from the mines of Pennsylvania.

The number of couples around who have been married sixty-one years or so suggests the possibility that there may not have been almanacs enough around sixty-one years ago or so.

Helen Gould is still getting some fifty offers of marriage a day. She will not listen to any of these felows unless they will make affidavit that they don't want her money—and then she can't hear them.

English Fear and Dislike.

The Globe gives prominence this morning to a cablegram from London foreshadowing diplomatic bickering and possibly trouble in the near future between England and the United States. Our London correspondent is an American and a keen observer, and he is positioned to acquire early and accurate information concerning the moods and fears of English governmental circles.

In a series of letters to The Globe printed last fall he pointed out the hollowness of the Briton's affection for Americans, and predicted that it would come to an end with the suddenness of a drop of the mercury in a Minnesota night.

The change has occurred. There will, of course, be no bloody outbreak, even if the noble war lords are looking to the priming of their guns on the Canadian frontier. There will, however, undoubtedly be business ahead for the diplomats, for the disposition of the Anglo-Saxon when roiled is to feel for the solar plexus of the other fellow. In these days of destructive armaments, sane modern governments naturally prefer to rely upon the dexterity of their diplomats rather than run the risk of permanent disfigurement and possible effacement by the too liberal use of twelve-inch guns.

All this talk of an "alliance" and of the natural ties between the British Anglo-Saxon and his American cousin, which ought to be beautified and permanently cemented and sanctified, will cease. Nations must be selfish. Sentiment has no place in their make-up. Uncle Sam has jostled John Bull at the trade counter. John has had a monopoly long enough of civilizing and skinning the heathen. Jonathan has Medford and wooden nutmegs of his own to dispose of.

It is gratifying to note that the first authentic information upon an international question so important is given to Americans through The St. Paul Globe.

Trust Movement "a Positive Craze."

There is a weekly publication in New York known as "Bradstreet's—A Journal of Trade, Finance and Public Economy." Its columns contain a weekly review of the general conditions prevailing under the three separate heads above stated. This journal is unbiased, except that it necessarily advocates sound money. It is non-partisan, and always stern in its criticisms of those things which make against true public policy.

Under the title "Combinations in the Steel Trade," in the last issue of Bradstreet's, appears this characterization of the present tendency:

What the public for convenience denominates trusts continue to make their appearance from day to day, and to include almost every imaginable line of manufactures. Among the organizations brought out this week are combinations of the iron pipe concerns and also of the principal car-building works of the country, the latter being under the title of the National Car and Foundry company, while those which are now said to be in process of formation include the varnish manufacturers, the shipyards of the great lakes and an enlargement of the organization which already embraces a considerable proportion of the concerns engaged in producing prepared cereal foods. The list, in fact, of actual or prospective incorporations and consolidations of this general character might be indefinitely extended. It would seem that the willingness with which the public purchases such portions of the stocks of the companies as may be offered in the market, the profits which are currently realized by promoters and underwriting syndicates, and the advantageous valuations at which manufacturers are able to sell their plants and business under such arrangements, form a combination which has caused the movement to assume the character of a positive craze.

Every step that is taken along these lines of absorption of smaller enterprises into the "bull ring" of monopoly adds just so much to the forces which sap the developing energies of the people. The existing so-called "era of prosperity" now favoring the country in the line of vast agricultural and industrial production, accompanied by an expanding volume of exports, is likely to prove one of the sources of greatest future evil by reason of the fact that advantage is being taken of its advent by superior powers to invite investment in properties by certificate which before long and when the tide shall have turned, as it inevitably must turn, will prove absolutely worthless.

The Globe has recently called attention, in many ways, to the existing dangers. It has not, however, ventured further than to give the warning to those who are already cited as the victims of the organizers of these dangerous schemes. But where a journal of the sterling qualities of Bradstreet's joins in issuing this note of warning, and does not hesitate to denominate this general combination or trust movement as one that is assuming the proportions of "a positive craze," no stronger indorsement, from the standpoint of sound business judgment, could be given to the position The Globe has taken.

The trust doctrine, of itself, is undemocratic, aside from all its vicious economic inclinations. Its development has been almost wholly associated with those periods when the Republican party was in the ascendancy; its general fruits are gathered as a sort of aftermath, when the chiefs of the gluttonous hosts have departed, and the husks only are left for their victims.

Democracy's Reunion.

Chairman Humphrey Barton may well feel gratified at the very successful reunion of the Democracy of Ramsey county last night. The programme for the occasion was well selected and the attendance of some five hundred Democrats attested complete confidence in the leadership of those who have given time and thought to the party's needs hereabouts. Their sentiments were admirably voiced by the ward chairmen. The unanimity of view of the future of the Democracy in their localities, as expressed by these earnest workers, was most gratifying.

Gov. Lind's response to the toast, "The State of Minnesota," was happy in its conception and was received with marked favor. The speaker of the evening was, of course, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan. His exposition of "Democracy" was listened to with the closest interest. Upon the questions of imperialism and militarism there can be no doubt about his being in accord with the Democracy of Minnesota, and, as for that matter, with the conservative thought of the nation. Concerning the mooted question of the ratio, he had, as he always will have, an audience that was not entirely clear as to the wisdom of making it the chief issue of another campaign. Like the sailor at his gun, however, the colonel stands boldly by 16 to 1, prepared to go down if necessary. Whether the national Democracy shall elect to go down with him, if he is to go down, must be determined by the next national convention. Differences of opinion, he frankly concedes, may exist within the party, and if these result in a readjustment of the financial plank, he would indeed be illogical not to recognize the will of the party.

Meanwhile the fact cannot be ignored that the Democracy of other sections of the Union are gravely discussing whether other issues are not forcing themselves so rapidly to the front as to demand pre-eminence in the framing of the next platform. The Globe feels that it is voicing Democratic sentiment in urging a party policy that shall decree a determined and aggressive warfare upon trusts. It hardly meets the issue to say that the greatest of all trusts is the money trust. If there be a money trust, as the distinguished Nebraskan says, it exists in such indefinite, intangible form as to be get-at-able only with great difficulty. This is not the case with the industrial trusts which have been organizing with such amazing rapidity of late. We wish the eloquence of this national Democrat were more earnestly enlisted against the trusts. Such a champion would indeed be unequaled in this broad land.

A Successful Food Show.

Since the day, ten years ago, when Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, introduced a pure food bill, and managed to make it hold the attention of the senate for nearly two years, pure food shows and exhibitions have multiplied in various cities of the country, particularly in the West. Senator Paddock's measure was never enacted into law, but the interest thus created in the subject has never subsided, but increased yearly. That such interest has redounded to the benefit of the national cuisine is undoubted. It has brought prominently to the front the question of food adulteration. It has thus found its way into state legislation, and many laws, some of unquestioned merit, against adulteration of creamery goods and other articles have been enacted. Not all of these various laws were judiciously framed or successfully executed. But in the main the object sought has been worthy of those who have devoted time and attention to the subject.

The exhibition which opened Monday in Market hall is not the first one to be held in St. Paul. But it is the first joint enterprise in which the Northwestern Manufacturers' association has been assisted by the ladies' auxiliary. It is an indication of public spirit that is commendable, and emphasizes the fact that St. Paul is fully abreast other Western cities, such as St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City, in which pure food displays receive annual attention.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN MARRIED

NEGOTIATIONS TO THAT END WERE PENDING BETWEEN MRS. BERNSTEIN AND GOLDMAN

Prisoner, Although in Jail Accused of Having Stolen the Widow's Hoard, Says He Entertains the Kindliest Feelings Toward Her.

An atmosphere of romance was thrown about the theft of $2,000 from Mrs. Fanny Bernstein Sunday by the arrest yesterday of Samuel Goldman on suspicion of having purloined the widow's hoard. The prisoner denies having taken the money and declares that, though cast into a felon's cell by the accusation of Widow Bernstein, he still cherishes for her the kindliest of feelings.

If the robbery had not occurred, the widow might soon have laid aside her weeds to become Mrs. Samuel Goldman. Negotiations looking toward a marriage between the couple had been pending a week before the robbery. Goldman, an itinerant jewelry repairer, wanted a wife, and Mrs. Bernstein wanted a husband. Mutual friends of the couple did all they could to help the match along.

Goldman and Mrs. Bernstein, according to the former's statement, had not known each other previous to last Friday. Goldman lives in St. Louis. He came here a week ago last Monday. Where he stopped in West St. Paul several friends chided him for remaining a widower. His wife died several years ago. The woman of the house, Goldman says, told him she knew of an excellent match for him, mentioning Mrs. Bernstein. Another mutual friend, Goldman says, the next day opened up negotiations with Mrs. Bernstein. This courtship by proxy progressed so favorably that last Friday Goldman and the matrimonial agent visited Mrs. Bernstein at her home. Here Goldman says he and the widow talked of marriage, he explaining that he wanted a good wife, and she, Goldman says, demanding of whomsoever she would consent to wed that he be fairly well supplied with this world's goods. Goldman told Mrs. Bernstein he had no money but could provide her with a comfortable living, but this did not satisfy the widow, who wanted Goldman to show up some money, he says.

During the discussion Goldman says Mrs. Bernstein sat nervously on a trunk which she tried to cover up with bed clothes. He says his friend told him Mrs. Bernstein was "well fixed."

The couple could not come to terms, and no agreement was reached. Goldman wears whiskers. Mrs. Goldman's daughter says the man who broke open the trunk and stole the money had whiskers, so Goldman was locked up. He says he was at his boarding house all Sunday afternoon and evening. He is not yet formally charged with larceny.

FIREMEN'S BUSY MONTH.

Have Answered Many Calls, but None of Them Serious.

The board of fire commissioners, at its meeting last evening, allowed bills amounting to $335.99, leaving to the credit of the department $17,312.53. The claim of E. B. Birge for $12 for a patent door opening device, furnished the department in 1895, was allowed.

Some discussion was indulged in over a claim of $25, which the department makes against the city railway company for a section of hose, which, it is alleged, was run over and ruined by a street car several months ago. The company declines to settle the claim and the board desires to bring suit for the amount of damage, but the corporation attorney is of the opinion that the suit will cost so much more than the damage to the hose that his institution is inexpedient. The commissioners are strongly disposed to sue, however, as a means of establishing the right of the department to the streets during a fire.

Chief Cook reported forty fires so far for the month of February. There are fourteen members of the department on the sick list. The chief reports the entire department in first-class working order.

Electrical Inspector Varnum reported sixty-seven permits issued during the month. The estimated cost of the work entailed is $3,407. The reports of Superintendent Carey, Master Mechanic Wheeler and Veterinary Surgeon Berkman were received and filed.

GROCERS AS GUESTS

ATTENDED PURE FOOD SHOW AT MARKET HALL LAST NIGHT

EXHIBIT SURPRISED THEM

Prediction Is Made That the Exposition Will Create a Demand Among Business Men for the Products of St. Paul Manufacturing Concerns—Cooking Demonstrations Attracted Crowds.

Yesterday afternoon the pure food show was well attended, although the crowds so far have not been up to the expectation of the management, presumably because an admission fee is charged this year. This fact, however, ought not keep the citizens of St. Paul from attending the show, as 10 cents is but a small sum to pay for so large a show.

The musical programme every afternoon proves a drawing card with the crowds, and the exhibitors all have ample facilities for accommodating a large crowd.

Mrs. Armstrong's demonstrations entertained and instructed a good-sized audience of ladies during the afternoon in the lecture room on the second floor.

The attendance last night was quite large. Many delegates to the grocers' convention visited the exposition and made the acquaintance of exhibitors and demonstrators. They seemed very much impressed with the plan of exhibiting manufactures and food products and expressed surprise when they saw how many different kinds of goods are made in St. Paul. They were all certain that the exposition would create a demand among grocers and other business men throughout the state for St. Paul goods.

At every booth demonstrations were given during the evening while the orchestra played the following musical selections:

Overture—"Mill in the Forest".....Thomas
Mazurka—"La-Czerene".....Zenor
Waltz—"Visions of Paradise".....Bennett
March—"U. C. T".....Farrand
Serenade—(Mexican).....Langey
Intermission.
Overture—"Wedding of the Winds".....Hall
Characteristic Piece—"The Rainbow Dance".....Rosey
Medley—Popular coon songs.....Trinkaus

The exposition has thus far proceeded without an unpleasant incident of any kind. The strictest order is maintained, and there is no confusion in carrying out the programmes.

Mrs. C. J. McConville and Mrs. John A. Swenson, of the ladies' auxiliary, were in charge yesterday. The cooking demonstrations by Mrs. Helen Armstrong are proving very popular. Two were given yesterday; one at 10:30 in the morning, and one at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The demonstrations will take place at these hours during the rest of the week.

The first of the competitive dinner series by local cooks was given yesterday afternoon in room No. 2, upstairs. These dinners are to be adapted especially to the needs of brain workers, and are not to exceed 50 cents in cost. Mrs. T. B. Wheelock and Mrs. Ellen Oberg were the competitors yesterday. Mrs. Oberg's menu was as follows:

Tomato Soup,
Baked Fish in Shells, Mashed Potatoes,
Tomatoes,
Nut and Apple Salad,
Cream Pudding, Golden Sauce,
Coffee.

The dinner was prepared for four people and the cost was exactly fifty cents.

The following is Mrs. Wheelock's menu:

Oyster Bouillon,
Bread Sticks,
Lambs' Tongues With Curry Sauce in Rice Border,
Spaghetti Timbals, Persian Potatoes,
Russian Salad, French Dressing,
Cheese Straws,
Apple Snow With Cream,
Lemon Cake, Coffee.

This latter dinner amounted to forty-eight cents.

The judges, Mrs. Maurice Auerbach, Mrs. Fred Wright, Mrs. E. J. Hodgson, Mr. C. J. McConville, Mr. J. B. Johnson, Mr. J. N. Cooper, Mr. Hevener, Mr. F. E. Perkins and Mr. C. J. Whellams, awarded the first prize, $5 cash, to Mrs. Oberg, and the second, $3 cash, to Mrs. Wheelock.

The ladies of the Retail Grocers' association, the ladies of the City Salesmen's association and the Commercial club of St. Paul will tender a reception to the visiting ladies of the State Retail Grocers and Retail Merchants' association this afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock, in the parlors of the Commercial club, Germania Life building, corner Fourth and Minnesota streets.

The programme today will be as follows:

MORNING.

First Floor—Demonstrations by manufacturers at their booths. Musical selections.

Upper Floor, Room 1—Lecture and demonstrations, Mrs. Helen Armstrong. Subjects: Egg timbales, tomato sauce, fancy cakes, orange Bavarian cream. Room 2—Competitive dinners by local cooks.

AFTERNOON.

First Floor—Demonstrations by manufactures at their booths. Concert by piano and violin orchestra, directed by Miss Nellie A. Hope, 2:30 to 5. Overture, "Poet and Peasant," Suppe; waltzes, "Nordica," Tourjee; selection, "Willow Pattern Plate," Sport; "Manzanillo," Robyn. Intermission. "Parade of the Toreadors," Pomeroy; "Simple Aveu," F. Thome; "The Rainbow Dance," George Rosey; "Aeolian Harp Sounds," Pomeroy; march, "America Forever." Visit of delegates to Retail Grocers and General Merchants' convention.

Upper Floor, Room 1—Lecture and demonstrations, Mrs. Helen Armstrong. Subjects: Chicken croquettes, spaghetti au gratin, Florentines, coffee.

Room 2—Lecture and demonstrations by Mrs. J. L. Sheppard and class of the state agricultural school. Subject: Vienna bread and rolls.

EVENING.

Demonstrations by manufactuurers at their booths. Concert 8 to 10. March, "Our Nation's Guard," Brooks; overture from "Martha," Bellini; waltz, "Symposia," Beudix; march, "Greeting to Bangor," Hall; descriptive, "The Georgia Camp Meeting," Mills; intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mascagni; selections from "Robin Hood," De Koven; popular medley from "Children's Carnival," Ziehrer.

Upper Floor, Room 2—Lecture and demonstrations by Mrs. J. L. Sheppard and class of the state agricultural school. Subject: Hygienic desserts.

LIGHT COSTS MONEY.

Bill of the St. Paul Gas Company for January Is Allowed.

At a meeting of the board of public works yesterday, the bill of the St. Paul Gas Light company for maintaining 2,648 lamps during the month of January, $5,074.45 was allowed.

The contract for grading Hatch street from Sylvan to Park street, was awarded to George Bowlin, to be completed June 15. Contract price, $500.

The sprinkling bids were taken up and laid over for further consideration.

The board received final orders for grading the alley in block 42 in Merriam Park, the construction of a sewer on Atwater street from Rice street to Sylvan; construction of a sewer on Pennsylvania avenue from Mississippi to L'Orient, and construction of sewer on East Fourth street from Mendota to Forest. They were all referred to the city engineer for plans and specifications.

The board also received a preliminary order for macadamizing Rice street from Como avenue to north city limits, and completed the assessment for relaying, constructing and repairing wooden sidewalks for the year 1898.

STATE LAWS FORBID.

"Boys' Brigade," of Minneapolis, Want to Parade With Real Guns.

A delegation from the Minneapolis battalion of the Boy's brigade called upon Adjt. Gen. Lambert yesterday, to secure permission to parade on the streets of Minneapolis, under arms.

Gen. Lambert is perplexed to know what to say to the request. The state laws prohibit the marching on public streets and highways of armed bodies of men, unless they are regularly organized militia companies.

Gen. Lambert says the boys have marched on the streets in St. Paul in the past, but the St. Paul battalion, as he understands it, only have wooden guns, that have been made over from the pattern of the old Springfield rifles, used during the Civil war. The Minneapolis brigade, however, have real guns, and Gen. Lambert says this law would therefore apply to the Minneapolis brigade.

Gen. Lambert has a cordial feeling towards the brigade boys and he said yesterday if no additional light was thrown on the matter he would take it up with the governor and see if something could not be done to grant the boys' request.

HIS FAITH UNSHAKEN

Continued from Second Page.

currents of destiny are flowing through the hearts of men and we are entering upon a manifest mission."

GROUNDS OF DEFENSE.

And then they get up and defend it on what ground? Why, Mr. Gage said he thought that philanthropy and 5 per cent would go hand in hand. Philanthropy and 5 per cent! My friends, I have no doubt that those who advocate a combination of philanthropy and 5 per cent would be willing to amend by striking off philanthropy if it was necessary in order to get the 5 per cent. (Laughter.)

The doctrine of conquest in all ages has been defended on the ground of philanthropy and 5 per cent. The philanthropic idea chloroforms the conscience of the conqueror, and the 5 per cent idea picks the pocket of the conquered, and they go hand in hand. My friends, if it be that the American people will depart from all they have believed and enter upon this career—I don't believe it. They have not so decided. I do not believe that they will so decide. They will investigate the question. They will find out what is in it; and, my friends, when they come to study it, I believe they will find that there is not any political duty, there is not any religious duty, there is not any pecuniary profit in the policy upon which they have embarked. Religious duty—think of it!

RELIGION AND BLOOD.

My friends, the Christian religion is based upon the doctrine of vicarious suffering—suffering for another. The colonial policy is based upon the doctrine of vicarious enjoyment—you enjoy for somebody else. And while there are a great many people not able to endure vicarious suffering, you will find a great many willing to take upon themselves "The White Man's Burden," of enjoying for all the rest of the people. Christian duty! Think of it, my friends. Carrying over there a gospel of One whose coming into the world was heralded as the coming of the day of peace. "Peace on earth, good will toward men." Think of us going over with cannons and muskets to teach those people over there to love God, who said through His Son, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Do you think we are going to advance our ideas much? I think I love that flag as much as anybody. I love that flag too much to change the character of the flag. I love that flag too much to attempt to hold it over an alien race by force, when they cannot see in it a thing that they can hope for. My friends, they tell us that this nation must expand. We have expanded. We have expanded as no nation has expanded. Our ideas have spread as the ideas of no nation ever spread. This policy of forcible annexation, while it may expand the nation's territory, contracts the nation's spirit and the nation's purpose. You tell me a people are not fit for self-government; I tell you that in this hall tonight are men who left countries where they were thought not to be capable of self-government. (Applause.) Why, I think, my friends, that over in Sweden—if I am not mistaken—they do not consider the people capable of governing themselves. They have to have kings over there, don't they?

Gov. Lind—Yes. Very limited.

Mr. Bryan—Yes, I know they are limited, but the idea is there, and if you think it is a very small thing, suggest that you do away with it, and see how big a thing it is to those who believe in it. It is very

LIMITED IN ENGLAND,

but, my friends, where there is a hereditary king it is a recognition of the doctrine that government comes down from above, and not up from the people. And yet the people who come from Sweden to this country are good enough to take part in government, and you never did a wiser thing than when you made one of them the executive of a great state like this. (Great applause.) There are some people who think that the people of Ireland are not capable of self-government. And yet, my friends, we find that the Irish people do pretty well over here. They are able to make good citizens and help to govern this nation. You go over to Germany and you find that the German people are not competent for self-government, because they have an emperor too; but when they come over here they are competent to govern themselves and they make good citizens. I tell you, my friends, that you cannot expect people to be good at governing themselves unless they have a chance. You develop the capacity of self-government. Why, my friends, we for hundreds of years have been developing this capacity for self-government, and we have not reached perfection yet. But we can govern ourselves better than anybody would be able to govern us. And, my friends, all the nations have to go through the same process.

They said the South American republics were not capable of self-government, and yet they are working out their destiny. The people of Mexico were not thought capable of self-government, and yet Mexico is working out her destiny. They had a president down there—Juarez—an Indian, almost full-blooded, who was so great a leader and so great a patriot that Victor Hugo compared him with Abraham Lincoln. He said that America had produced two great men: Lincoln, who gave freedom to the slaves, and Juarez, who prevented his people from becoming slaves. You find their president there today is a man partially of Indian blood, and there is not in the executive office of a nation in the world a wiser, stronger, more honorable man than the president of Mexico.

SELF-GOVERNMENT MAKES PATRIOTS.

Self-government develops men. It makes patriots. My friends, I want to see the nations of the world have a chance to start on the road toward self-government. They used to say—you have heard it: "Never go near the water till you learn how to swim." My friends, they want to send carpet-bag governors over to govern people because they are not competent to govern themselves, and the longer the carpet-baggers govern them the less competent they will be to govern themselves. It has been tried and it has failed. Nations have got to work out their own destiny. And I believe when the American people have a chance to speak on this subject they will not deny to any nation on earth the right to self-government, the right to begin to work out its own salvation; and, instead of going into a war as a good Samaritan, and then make a slave out of the man you rescue from the thieves among whom he fell, that this nation will close the war upon the same plane on which it began it and stand by its principles, and, instead of holding its flag over an unwilling people, it will plant its flag upon the hearts of the people, and America will be loved everywhere and her example emulated among all the people of the world. (Applause.)

My friends, our mission is not to force our sovereignty over people. It is to cultivate in them the ideas that we have, and these ideas will revolutionize them. And you give man the idea that men are created equal! Let him understand that they are to stand side by side—not one on top of another—and that very idea working out through any people will develop statesmen and patriots, and those patriots will lead that nation step by step onto higher ground.

In concluding Mr. Bryan paid a high compliment to Gov. Lind, and humorously pointed out that the Democracy should not be discouraged or dissatisfied if there were not enough offices at the governor's disposal to pass around. Mr. Bryan spoke exactly sixty-three minutes. At the conclusion of his remarks he was heartily applauded.

AROUND THE TABLES.

List of the Guests Who Enjoyed the Banquet.

The following is a list of those present:

Joseph Ehrmanntraut Jr., A. Hagstrom, And. S. Larsen, L. W. Dion, J. Q. Haas, Howard Lankester, M. D., Arthur W. Miller, M. D., P. R. McDonnell, D. S. Healy, B. A. Hickey, P. H. Borden, D. A. Murphy, M. Murphy, D. H. Hickey, C. I. McCarthy, H. Eggen, J. A. Hurley, James S. Meade, S. J. Donnelly, O. W. Matheis, P. J. Kavanagh, E. A. Ploteger, T. F. Darragh, Wm. Comach, L. F. Kuhlman, N. F. Segers, M. E. McNally, W. F. Donohue, D. P. O'Neill, E. M. Barrett, L. H. Jergens, Jas. J. Dunnigan, Thos. J. Murnane, John McNamara, James King, Henry O'Connor, Otto Bremer, Jacob Schmidt, Adolph Premer, Dr. H. L. Taylor, D. M. Peebles, J. B. Irvine, Arthur M. Hull, Edwin J. Bishop, H. A. Elliery, M. J. Flanagan, W. L. Williams, W. E. Verity, Minneapolis Tribune, F. C. Faude, Minneapolis, J. B. Covington, O. B. Robertson, Ed Aadms, P. Dradenhofen, Edward Mott, Slayton, James McCarter, J. E. Kennedy, J. A. Stockton, John Noonan, Richard J. Chenery, A. J. La Montain, Louis A. Parent, John I. Lally, James J. Lunney, Chippewa Falls, John Dunngan, P. O'Mally, Philip J. Klein, C. B. Moran, Louis H. Lueders, Frank Koelerdorfer, Jos. F. Kokesh, W. J. Preston, W. Branch, Thos. Spencer, Joseph Jarosz, J. J. Preston, Thaddeus Clancy, Martin McHale, Julius A. Coller, Shakopee, Minn., Louis Memmer, C. L. Cooper, Davenport, Io., H. J. McFarland, Davenport, Io., Edward Rohrbeck, H. J. Hollister, Lakefield, Minn., M. M. Falvey, M. Heffron, Rochester, Minn., George Ketcham, Herman, Minn., W. W. Parrott, Shelby, Mont., John H. Ives, John T. Meade, Shelby Jct., Mont., E. Fanning, John Pennington, J. H. Bahrle, P. H. McManus, James Jordan, W. J. Ryder, P. J. Rabhotz, J. G. Wardell, Jno. E. Sullivan, N. Robertson, Wm. Brown, James Nugent, Chas. Baer, M. J. Shermark, Wm. C. Woldr, W. H. Murnane, B. B. Maguire, M. J. McMahon, Harry R. Lewis, Vincennes, Ind., W. E. Lewis, Thomas F. Hart, Minneapolis, Robert N. Grady, John Furlong, John P. Melady, P. H. O. Harg, Fillmore county, R. N. Hare, R. T. Wardell, Jno. S. Grode, H. T. Halbert, J. B. Emerson, J. J. Dwyer, G. A. Dougher, Wm. Casey, John A. O'Hara, H. O. Doolittle, Joseph E. Raynes, Chas. G. Wendt, T. J. Ryan, M. Quigley, H. Meyerding, J. E. Hearn, Oscar Tankenhoff, Frank Lillygreen, W. H. Sparrow, Francis Maley, Thomas Delany, Milton Garges, Geo. C. McKnight, Wm. Johnson, J. Morgan, Ed Davern, John Donnelly, C. T. Sanders, W. B. Hawley, B. E. Gran, J. N. Bemmer, C. E. Danforth, Frank W. Baer, Wm. Louis Kelly Jr., R. W. Horsford, James H. Sinclair, Cooperstown, N. D., Tom McMahon, A. Weaver, G. W. Guion, A. J. Johnson, Clarkfield, Minn., A. H. Kolset, F. A. Partlow, Turtle Lake, Wis., S. P. Brown, J. S. Meeche, Victor A. Lundberg, D. C. Anderson, editor Carlton County Vidette, D. Collins, John J. Skelding, D. J. Ryan, Cornac, Canada, S. E. Brace, Charles H. Voret, John Feely Jr., A. Johnston, William Delaney, Barney Ryan, J. I. Farley, John M. Lynch, Tom F. Martin, A. L. Wagner, James W. Jordan, F. S. Hyatt, H. J. Hinton, R. F. Malone, John McElligott, James E. Treat, J. Y. Ames, Wilson Borst, Winn Powers, J. Newsalt, E. F. Shanley, A. O. Schinansky, T. W. Delaney, O. S. Deringer, John Owens, Emil Kasnuit, C. H. Schmidt, James Herrmann, P. J. Farrell, Thomas H. Nolan, B. F. Week Jr., Paul Potter, A. N. Curtis, C. J. Buell, C. A. Fleming, C. A. McCann, J. J. Dow, Faribault, E. H. Loybed, Faribault, W. E. F. Oakes, David T. Calhoun, St. Cloud, A. M. Craighead, H. A. Campbell, Alex. Adams, B. J. Mosier, Stillwater, J. G. Armson, Stillwater, A. T. Lindholm, Stillwater, G. W. Kroon, Stillwater, J. F. Sullivan, Stillwater, L. B. Taylor, Stillwater, James Cumming, Mallory, A. H. Taisey, Donnelly, John W. Eddy, Morris, Dennis Hennessy, Morris, Valentine Batz, Holdingford, John J. Ahnann, Richmond, Thomas Manning, Charles Reif, George Nadeam, Thomas Milner, William Anger, H. K. Getty, W. H. Jackson, F. M. Tipping, Lorenzo Hoyt, Rose Town, William Carmody, William O'Brien, J. N. Mounts, Charles A. Deutsch, James Feenstermaker, A. N. Peltier, L. Loiselle, Frederic A. Pike, Frank F. Unterleiter, P. A. Lindue, D. E. Edwards, Knute Warnn, Spring Lake, Rev. G. Wahlund, Spring Lake, M. J. McGrath, St. Charles, E. J. Meilicke, Windom, M. P. Moriarty, L. McKeenan, J. C. Shenek, Alva R. Hunt, H. E. Driese, H. Bueger, A. M. Balfany, Rudolph R. Driese, Charles Brenck, F. J. Fitzpatrick, R. J. Fry, C. H. Willen, E. C. Wisnom, F. P. McCarron, T. A. Brannan, Alonzo Brennan, James McHale, P. M. Govern, M. J. O'Connor, Wm. O'Gorman, M. Shenien, Frederic L. Daman, William Taylor, E. F. Berrisford, F. G. Brady, Chas. G. Lauer, Geo. Graff, James Doran, James M. Melady, W. J. McAndreus, Eugene Melady, James Melady, John McGrath, Frank J. O'Brien, Fritz Lehmann, J. H. Re Bruyn, John Heller, Peter Wagener, Math. Broos, Edw. Pierson, Ed Peterson, H. McColl, L. C. Rogers, V. J. Mullery, Wm. T. Young, John T. Dillon, John Rogers Jr., James R. Bennett Jr., C. M. King, C. E. Robb, Jas. Fallow, M. Mullane, Alfred W. Wood, Harry Souder, Gottfred Olson, H. Hanson, P. Larson, E. Kensberg, J. O. Cederberg, Gustav Cederberg, Jas. Buisson, J. W. Cramsie, Henry G. Haas, Eugene Marien, T. F. Thomas, C. H. Bonn, George S. Chrysler Jr., John Bolmnert, Martin Kirwin, P. J. Metzdorf, P. Kelly Jr., Emil W. Helmes, Aug. Norrdin, Goff Jones, J. C. McHugh, P. McDonald, W. F. Symonds, Wm. E. Knobloch, C. D. Smith, Edw. J. Sniker, J. Lowell, Lauchlin J. Hart, James Schoonmaker, Wm. H. Cook, William Heck, Jacob Heck, Chas. Lledman, Emil Pearl, O. S. Relshus, H