

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 1899.

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Table with columns: By Carrier, 1 mo., 6 mos., 12 mos. Rates for Daily only, Daily and Sunday, and Sunday.

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota - Partly cloudy, with warmer in northeast portion Sunday; easterly winds; Monday showers. The Dakotas - Showers Sunday, with cooler in western portion; Monday partly cloudy and colder; variable winds.

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.

Table with columns: Station, Danger Line, Gauge Reading, Change in 24 Hours. Lists stations like St. Paul, La Crosse, Davenport, St. Louis.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

Table with columns: High, Low, Wind, Clouds. Lists cities like Bismarck, Buffalo, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Pittsburgh.

Well, at any rate, Quay will never do it again.

Several people need a biscuit, but a good many more need a brick.

And yet there are a lot of people who fish for everything except fish.

Dewey sighs because he hasn't any house cleaning to do over at Manila this year.

This is the time to eat your farewell oyster. The month of May hasn't any R in it.

So the city hall is settling. That is about the only thing on that block that ever settles.

Outing has an article on "The Dam Leapers of Wisconsin." What is the use of swearing about it?

And, let it not be forgotten, the tack's remarks to the bicycle tire are always pointed and cutting.

The air is clearing just a little for the next campaign. Mr. Sewall says he wants nothing but to be left alone.

Dear Journal, did you notice that in fixing the route of the Minneapolis & St. Louis you left St. Paul off the map?

What a big world this is. The denizens of Cuba are eating watermelons and some of those of Dawson City snow balls.

But recent events will not prevent Mr. Reed from camping on the trail of that other \$50,000, now drawn by President McKinley.

Reg pardon, Mr. Pingree, but is this the best time to plant the pencilbox? But perhaps we ought to ask Mr. Corbett or Mr. Fitzsimmons.

The people of St. Anthony hill might have occasion to ask the governor for protection. Senator Cushman K. Davis has planted a cannon up there.

Gen. Grosvenor, too, wants to be speaker of the house. Can't somebody induce Grosvenor, Alger and Eagan to go off somewhere and forget to come back?

In the next year or so everything ought to be read in Pittsburg. Andrew Carnegie has given another \$1,750,000 to the library bearing his name there.

Christian Huggler, of Cincinnati, is the most abused man in the universe if his story is to be believed. He says his wife beats him for morning exercise and charges him for his meals.

One never can tell what is going to happen next in either politics or religion. Dr. Parkhurst says Croker is right and that the first duty of the Mazet committee is to call Tom Platt.

Special attention is called to the short frontier stories by Judge Charles E. Flaudra, appearing in the Sunday Globe for the past few months. They are a valuable contribution to the literature of Minnesota's early days and well worth reading.

EVOLUTION OF THE SCHOOL HOUSE.

Until quite recently the school house has been as sacred to pedagogy as the church is to religious services. While the latter has yielded to the social development of the race and has added its parlors and kitchens and gymnasias, they are but annexes, and the solemnity of the main edifice remains a thing apart.

These are but steps in an advance that is to make the school house not only the educational center, in the technical sense of that word, but also the social-intellectual center of the district. There will gather the members of the school union, those of mothers' clubs, the audiences of lectures; in short, all the local organizations of the district whose purposes are the intellectual improvement of the people.

with its seats and desks, for meetings of adults will be required. Each school should have a commodious room with chair seats that will answer both for an assembly room for the school and a meeting place for the members of the various social or sociological societies that may be organized within the district.

RAPID TRANSIT TRULY.

In New York city they are going to have an underground system of rapid transit, the elevated plan having been found inadequate. The best way in which to provide the additional facilities has been under consideration for some time. At last it has become quite apparent that the city will build its own additional rapid transit system, and will own it when built.

The era of public ownership seems to have broken upon New York, as it has on Detroit, Mich. Whatever plan may finally be evolved from the prevailing popular disposition to subscribe for the building and operation of the new rapid transit system in New York, it seems quite plain that municipal ownership of certain public utilities, among others that of street cars, is well on the way toward realization in that city.

It is comparatively a few years since the late Samuel J. Tilden brought the principle of rapid transit into practical application through the medium of the Ninth avenue elevated railroad system, previous to which the journey from Harlem bridge to the Battery might be made in an unheated street car drawn by horses and strewed with straw, such as is provided for the comfort of beasts, in the course of an hour and a half or so.

A SHOCKED PRECEDENT.

Down in Arkansas—or was it Missouri?—there is a judge who is a phenomenon. He refuses to worship at the altar of Precedent, and make a salaam to it whenever he meets it, and settle everything in this world with a Precedent, and put on magnifying glasses and go mousing through books for Precedent before he dare say his sou is his own.

And it all came about in this way. A jury of twelve good men and true, peers of a peerless realm, had been lied to by the usual number of contradictory witnesses, and been told by the lawyers what a noble institution they were, the minute-men of justice, the bulwark of liberty, and the most intelligent and upright twelve that ever got into a box; and the judge had solemnly delivered himself of the law in the case and, probably, defined the indefinable "reasonable doubt" for them.

Then it was that this astonishingly irreverent judge did up Precedent. "Mr. Officer," said he to that official, who had just taken oath to obey Precedent, "you will conduct this jury to their room and you will give the foreman the key to the room and let him lock the door if he and the jury want it locked; otherwise they may leave it unlocked.

Queer, how differently a thing looks when you shift the view point from which you and mankind have been looking at it for centuries and get around to a new point of gazing. Here generation after generation of men with English tongues in their heads have been seeing juries put under lock and key, just as if they were misdemeanants, or a pack of rogues anxious to sell justice to the suitor with the longest purse, without ever seeing what the preceding really signified, until this judge took us by the ears and made us get into another position and see the thing as it is.

OFF WITH THE OLD.

The situation of affairs existing in Porto Rico, as related by the press dispatches, reveals the need of the earliest possible reorganization of the affairs of that island in accordance with accepted principles of American government.

It seems entirely proper that preference should be given to competent natives, under the reorganization, in the discharge of public duties; but it hardly follows that because an otherwise capable man is unable to speak the Spanish language he should thereby be incapacitated from the discharge of official duties. The plan is, we suppose, to reorder everything along American lines; to supplant the Spanish language as soon as possible by the English tongue, and to establish the American territorial system of government on the island. This being the intention, its fulfillment cannot be entered on any too soon.

ceptible to them, they simply prove their entire unfitness for the discharge of judicial duties under the American system, and, indeed, their unfitness for any public duties whatever. It does not seem to be much better in the direction of the administration of the customs duties. The enormities of official misconduct related in the dispatches in that direction are, it is to be assumed, also the product of the peculiar native idea as to the powers and prerogatives of public authority.

The native Porto Ricans must, like all others who come under the operation of American laws, reconcile themselves to the changed conditions. While it may not be altogether politic to produce too summary a transformation from the old to the new conditions, it is quite plain that a longer continuance than is absolutely necessary of that system is no more acceptable to the native business population than it is to the class of Americans who, we are assured, are already on the trail of office in Porto Rico.

The sooner a territorial system is established on the island, and the functions of government are discharged by the civil rather than the military arm of public authority, the sooner will ordinary conditions be established and the people have opportunity to learn the true significance of the new system which they so readily accepted as the successor of Spanish sway.

A NATIONAL VICE.

The statement has often been heard that the intensity of American character robs life of much of its enjoyment, and leads to the premature break-down of the more active of the race long before the natural period of physical decay arrives. The criticism thus passed on our people is now generally accepted as being well-founded. The ordinary affairs of life are taken by us with a degree of seriousness which is unknown to most other races. We carry our intense earnestness with us into all our relations, and expend on all our affairs a degree of nervous energy utterly disproportionate to the demands upon us.

There can be no doubt of the physical effect of this disposition. We witness the effect in the frequency with which the press tells of cases of insomnia and nervous prostration among our business and professional men. In the hurry and excitement of our business concerns we take but little heed of the commonest demands of health and personal comfort.

A distinguished Scotch expert on nervous diseases, in his observations of American life and character, once used this language:

You Americans wear too much expression on your faces. You are living like an army with all its reserves engaged in action. The duller countenances of the British population betoken a better scheme of life. They suggest stores of reserved nervous force to fall back upon, if any occasion should arise that requires it. This inextinguishable presence at all times of power not used, I regard as the great safeguard of our English people. The other thing in you gives me a sense of insecurity, and you ought somehow to tone yourselves down. You really do carry too much expression, you take too intensely the trivial moments of life.

There is a great deal of wisdom embodied in these sentences. They express a warning that it would be to the inestimable gain of our people to take heed of. A visitor to New York from abroad once declared, on seeing the mad onrush of the elevated trains above the public streets and observing how those seeking to get aboard such trains almost invariably rushed breathlessly up to the steps leading to them, said to a friend: "Your people seem to me as if they were being pursued by a fury." We are forever in a hurry. We put forth our greatest exertions toward the accomplishment of most of the tasks of life. Whether or not it is true that we are thus depleting our stock of reserve energy may be open to discussion. It is certain, at least, that we receive no adequate return for the extraordinary energy expended, while we do, as a matter of fact, draw upon our vital resources to a degree wretchedly disproportionate to the ends in mind.

Much of this disposition is traceable to the conditions of climate, as well as to the native energy of the race. But much more of it, and, indeed, most, if not all, of it, is due to the utterly false training which we apply to the youth of the country. Beginning in the school room, we urge our children forward in all their undertakings at a pace which leaves no thought of repose. The child is ever father to the man, and it would be remarkable, indeed, if the young boy or girl whose faculties are maintained at the highest point of tension throughout the period of life when rest and recreation are the most vital requirements to future bodily and mental health, should not develop into the man or woman whose face tells the story of inordinate effort in even the most commonplace undertakings of life. Our youth enter upon the period of toll and worldly anxiety long before the time when their resources of mind or body are developed to the tasks before them. Precocity in childhood is encouraged and admired by those who are chargeable with the happiness of growing youth. We are every day shortening the periods of school and college life in order to cast our children into the inferno which we make for ourselves of our daily struggles for wealth! The precocious boy is the premature old man. The principle is no longer gaidised by physiologists. So, the race which knows no youth can hardly be expected to enjoy the peaceful repose of advancing years.

If we make a god of our dollar, there can surely be no future resting place except where the scramble for money still remains at its height. No being can be called truly civilized who remains without leisure. The highest faculties of our nature remain undeveloped when we allow ourselves no time outside of the pursuit of mere worldly ends. As long as the test of wealth is to be taken as the standard of manhood, either in the individual or the race, there is but little hope of amendment. It is from the gospel of leisure and repose that the American alone can acquire the knowledge of the philosophy of life in which he is so grossly lacking today. We should teach it to our children. We should curb the wicked and demoralizing tendencies of our schools, in which the seeds of nervous disease are sown and the groundwork of undeveloped manhood and womanhood is laid. They should be made to teach something there of the philosophy which teaches that a man is rich, not according to his worldly possessions, but according to the scantiness of his needs. We must rebuild our national character from the ground up before we can comprehend the true blessings of that civilization which we think we are doing so much to advance.

EDUCATING THE FILIPINOS.

It seems never to have occurred to those in official position that the American way of educating the Filipinos is old-fashioned. Time was when Greek, Latin and cone sections were taught to backward small boys by means of a club. Now there are improved and more modern methods. The higher elements of education are left until the simpler fundamentals have been mastered. Since this newer method has proved successful in the matter of ordinary knowledge, its application to education in citizenship seems so logical a step that it is not easy to see why it has not been taken.

To begin with the constitution and declaration of independence in teaching the Filipinos to love liberty was a mistake. The application of the declaration to affairs in the Philippines is so obscure that it has puzzled even wise men at home to explain it. Small wonder that it has been possible to impress it upon the Filipinos only by means of rapid-fire guns and King-Jorgensen volleys. If the whole matter had been reduced to words of one syllable, the constitution might have been beaten into the natives by some milder method; a kindergarten of Indian clubs, or something like that. But it is too late now to speculate as to what might have been. The thing to do is to start all over and start right.

It is doubtful if there is a single native of the Philippines who could not understand the simple principle of votes in "blocks of five" at \$2 each as soon as it was explained to him. In this fact is the solution of the question.

Once the beauties of this fundamental of freedom are comprehended the rest will be easy. From this it is but a step to an understanding of getting and keeping office. With this much of a start even the benefits of a protective tariff might soon be made clear without the use of high explosives. Then the now untutored Tagalo would be ready for abstract learning and could take up the constitution, the declaration of independence and Reed's rules without danger to himself or others. In fooling with "benevolent assimilation," as in other matters, a little learning is a dangerous thing. That little is least harmful when it is taken from the right end of the book.

A COMPARISON.

A recent writer on social subjects has called attention to the fact that there has never been a time when some part of our common country was not passing through the pioneer stage. A study of such pioneer communities in as out-of-the-way a part of the world as the backwoods of Arkansas is found to be very instructive, as well as very interesting.

The American people may be said now as a body to produce comparatively little which is directly consumed by the producer of it. Of course, the average small farmer raises and consumes his own potatoes, pork and the like. Such vegetables as he raises in season he uses himself. But when this much is said it represents about the full extent to which the American farmer is disposed to supply his own wants directly. He usually buys his meat other than his pork in the neighboring town. He sells all of his grain that he does not need for the use of his stock or for his bread. He disposes of his live stock. And from the proceeds of his sales he buys his family's clothing, his farm utensils, his groceries and his household furniture. The country store flourishes on his purchases, and many of the products he sells he buys back in somewhat changed form.

In our more primitive communities we still hold to the usages and mode of life of our grandfathers and great-grandfathers.

It is very interesting to compare the condition of substantial prosperity which prevails under the more modern system with the conditions presented to view under the more primitive plan when our present wonderfully complex industrial and commercial system was practically non-existent. This we are enabled to do through our observation of those industrious communities which have not yet come closely in touch with modern progress in their modes of living.

Aside from taxes and machinery the expenses of the less advanced farmer are exceedingly small. He kills and cures his own meat. With the aid of his ice box he can provide himself with fresh meat all the year around. He kills and eats his own chickens and uses his own eggs instead of taking either to market. He supplies to his family his milk, cream and butter, instead of sending them to the creamery and going without any of them, as he often does under the more modern system. He shoes his own horses, instead of losing the time and putting himself to the expense of going to the neighboring blacksmith. He weaves his own carpet and makes his own home-spun clothing. He or his wife has such knowledge of simple medical remedies as prevents recourse to the doctor. He never goes to the dentist, because there is none to go to, and because he has no need to do so. He can play dentist himself to the extent of drawing a troublesome tooth. He can build his own wagons, and, aside from the need of the more intricate machinery and the lighter wagon with which to convey his family to church, he has but little need of the carriage, wagon or implement builder. His wants are infinitely fewer than those of his more advanced brother. He goes to church and to political meetings as his brother does; but he has no such knowledge of the law of mortgages as the more favored mortal of the two picks up early in his career as a man of family. He is a more independent man, and in all respects as strong and as healthy, and his children as intelligent and as valuable citizens of the state. He has few if any of the vices which inhere in our complex and exacting social system. He lives unknown beyond his own immediate circle, dies in obscurity and is forgotten in a generation, just as the more modern and supposedly more fortunate man of our day does.

We are no doubt a very prosperous and highly civilized people; but it would be difficult to discover wherein the future of the tiller of the soil, or of the producer generally, is today more secure, his prosperity substantially greater or his happiness better assured than was the case one hundred years ago with the industrious and intelligent American who sought his living directly from the soil. Even with reference to those of our own time who live primitively, and do not choose to hand themselves over, bound hand and foot, to the dominion of our industrial plan, any comparison made is not by any means greatly in our favor.

UNIFORM DIVORCES.

The first serious step in a long-delayed reform has evidently been taken in New York. The Medical and Legal Relief society of that city has taken under consideration the need of a uniform system of divorce legislation. No social reform is more urgently needed than this. The divorce system even in its most thoughtful and conservative expression anywhere in the United States, is not an admirable thing; but perverted as it has been, especially in the West, it has reached the proportions of a grave public evil.

No uniform system of divorces is possible except through the concurrent action of the several states. The greatest possible diversity exists in the laws of the several states. Yet it is possible to at least agree upon a certain few principles governing the granting of divorces in every state. In time, no doubt, there can be agreement on certain other principles. In every state, excepting South Carolina, divorce is granted for one cause or another. It is entirely practicable to agree upon some plan among the other states without at all disturbing the unique distinction which the Palmetto state now enjoys.

There are a few propositions on which an agreement can be readily reached, if an agreement is sought. First, the period of residence of the parties in the state in which the application is made. Second, adultery; such physical brutality as renders the life of the complaining party insecure; wilful desertion for at least seven years; hopeless and incurable insanity; conviction of a heinous offense, followed by a sentence for a life period of imprisonment—all these might be accepted as universal grounds for absolute divorce. Third, the refusal to allow the offending party to renarry. Fourth, the maintenance of the present limited divorce system, at least to the extent of enabling an ill-treated party to a marriage who either cannot or does not wish to obtain a divorce, to live separately without laying the foundation of a future action of divorce by the other party on the ground of desertion.

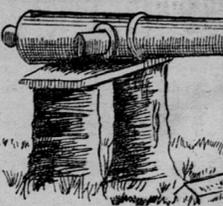
It is unhappily of little avail to preach further about the evils of our divorce system. Divorces will continue to be obtained. All the state can do is, practically, to make collusive divorces impossible, while granting relief to really deserving persons. There need be no difficulty in reaching an agreement on the score of children and property. In both respects the court should have absolute power, and neither parties nor attorneys should be permitted to enter into any special agreement.

If the good people of the several states who recognize the shame which attaches to American society on account of our lax divorce system, would stop denouncing it, and unite among themselves and co-operate with such bodies as the Medical and Legal Relief society, there would soon be an end of the entire disgraceful business. The Protestant church, through its ministry, might, if it would, do a great deal to set this most desirable movement in active motion.

EPISTLES TO ST. PAUL.

Senator Davis has placed an odd little ornament in the spacious yard that surrounds his home on Farrington avenue. It is a small brass cannon mounted on two wooden uprights.

It does not look like a deadly weapon, but it has seen service for it is a Spanish piece and came from Porto Rico, having been recently presented to Senator Davis. Of course, there is a story connected with



the cannon, but just what this is must remain a secret because Senator Davis feels that to take away the veil of mystery that now surrounds the piece would also take away the charm of such an odd yard ornament.

Harry Sinks, inspector of contagious diseases, sat in his office at the health department yesterday afternoon, lazily smoking a good cigar, when Meat Inspector Jansen came around with a dollar of the vintage of 1786 in his hand. The age of the coin made it an object of curiosity and after the first spasms of excitement had died peacefully away, the inspector began with a drawing account: "That dollar reminds me of a penny which a fellow showed me once when I was mayor of Tombstone, Arizona. It was as broad as a health department badge and as black as the ace of spades and was of great age."

"My mother gave it to me," says he, "and told me to keep it and never part with it and I would grow rich." "Did you make a stake?" says I. "You bet," says he. "Well, that fellow gave me that penny when I left the country. He had all the coin he wanted and thought it was my turn to get rich."

There was a slight pause and everybody grew expectant. "And did it turn luck for you too," asked the meat inspector. "Yes," responded the inspector mournfully. "The first night I had it, three fellows held me up and gave me the worst beating I ever had, and took the penny too."

Here is the plaint of a soldier lad. It is published in the hope that it may accomplish anything the writer meant: "Convalescent Hospital, Corregidor Island, Manila Bay, Feb. 26, 1899.—To the Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington, D. C. (through proper military channels)—Sir: I want to go home. Please grant my plea. And from your army set me free. I've fought and bled with my comrades true. And lived on hardtack and horse meat here. I've slept in a trench—and that's no lie—When the rain, like bullets, fell from the sky. When history's writ 'till then be known That I did my share; now I want to go home."

I want to go home. Of course, of strife I've had enough to last my life. I want to live far from sounds of war, The rifle's crash and cannon's roar. In some small place to spend my days in quiet pursuits and peaceful ways. No more to wander, no more to roam—Mr. Adjutant General, please send me home."

FOUR GOOD ISSUES.

Anti-Trusts, Anti-Expansion, Anti-Protective Tariff, Anti-Rotten Beef.

To the Editor of the Globe: T. alias "Tom" Reed "sees something in the distance," and has resigned his office of congressman. He sees that the country under another four years of McKinleyism will be gone for the dogs, and he can't help it. And here's our William Bryan, the only, with a "bur under his tail," running away with the cart, and there will be a smash up. How can we help it? We all see the necessity of defeating the Republican party, but every one opposes it. It is a pity of his own to do it. They can't get the necessary unity of getting together on "common ground" and go in to ruin. It looks like William Bryan was in it a fraud, working in the interest of the Republican party under a Democratic cloak. If he is nominated for president, he will again be defeated, and there we are! Just think of it. Corporations and trusts multiply for the next four years in compound ratio, or they have in the last two years—the result in either event, a "grand smash-up." We are all opposed to trusts, imperialism, protective tariff and rotten beef—that's issue enough—Lites try it. -Subscriber.

Lakefield, Minn., April 23.

Stopped Telling the Truth.

Carlock Tribune. A Western editor was running the motto, "We Tell the Truth," at the head of his paper. The other day he was compelled to accompany a general gentleman who objected to the truth being told, and as a consequence the motto disappeared and the following notice was printed: "Until we recover from our injuries this paper will lie like the rest of them."

Used to Deprivations.

Fairbault Democrat. It is announced that Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, is going to edit a newspaper. He has at least one qualification, he is used to going without socks.

For St. Paul's Beer.

Glencoe Register. St. Paul is to have a tea inspector. Now let us have a beer inspector appointed for the Saintly City, and all will be well.

His He Wots Not Of.

Wascon Democrat. In editing a paper the Hon. Jerry Simpson will find there are trials and tribulations in life that he never dreamed of.

Strawberry Box's Old Trick.

Chicago Record. The bottom of the strawberry box is doing its best to be near the top, the same as in other years.

Latent Society Fad.

Richmond (Ind.) Record. A "horror social" is the latest freak among society ladies. Each lady is expected to have a remembrance of what she most dreads. Empty pocketbooks and dead mice are common contributions.

A Timely Gift.

Pittsburg News. Now that the rainy season is about due, somebody might make a hit by presenting Dewey with a handsome umbrella.

WHEN THE BOYS COME BACK.

O, there'll be a demonstration in this good old town. An "eradiid" up and down; There'll be lots of speechifying; An' of sandwiches a stack; There'll be all kinds of aces and pies. When the boys come back.

O, the girls are most fastidious in this good old town, And nothin' less'll do 'em. 'Tis a soldier's remembrance of what An' the air'll be vibratin' With the kisses' gentle smack, For they'll all be osculatin'. When the boys come back.