The St. Paul Globe

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BRANCH OFFICES.

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Showers Monday; Tuesday fair; high northeasterly winds.

The Dakotas—Probably showers Monday; Tuesday fair; northerly winds, becoming variable.

Montana—Partly cloudy Monday, with warmer in extreme western portion; Tuesday fair; variable winds.

Iowa—Showers and cooler Monday; Tuesday fair; southwesterly winds.

Wisconsin—Showers and probably thunder storms Monday, with cooler in southern portion; high southeasterly winds; Tuesday fair.

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	61
Lowest temperature	46
Average temperature	54
Daily range	15
Barometer	29.80
Humidity	76
Precipitation	.65
7 p. m., temperature	52

7 p. m., wind, east; weather, cloudy.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	6.2	*0.1
La Crosse	10	8.1	0.0

*Rise.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	High.	*8pm		High.	*8pm
Battleford	56	50	Buffalo	84	74
Bismarck	62	54	Chicago	72	70
Calgary	24	22	Cincinnati	86	80
Duluth	46	40	Cleveland	86	80
Edmonton	24	22	Denver	58	56
Havre	64	48	Detroit	84	74
Helena	32	32	Jacksonville	76	68
Huron	56	50	New Orleans	82	74
Medicine Hat	54	40	New York	72	66
Minnedosa	54	48	Omaha	76	70
Prince Al.	50	48	Philadelphia	80	68
Qu'Appelle	60	54	Pittsburg	88	80
S. Current	64	60	St. Louis	84	78
Williston	56	52	Washington	82	72
Boston	72	68			

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

A HARD ROW FOR REFORMERS.

The Platt reformers in New York city and state are in deep water just now. The smut machine which they erected under the name of the Mazet committee has broken down, and they have gone back to the legislature to have it repaired or remodeled, as may best enable them to accomplish their purposes. Their principal object is to get hold of the government of Greater New York, so that they may inaugurate the ideal system of municipal control with never a suspicion of wrong-doing attaching to anyone actively connected therewith.

To this end they ask that the machine be made effective "to extend its examination and investigation into the occupation, character, composition, expense, conduct and control of any and every department and public office in the city of New York * * * and to the interests affecting and controlling the officers therein," which undertaking they think will require until the 1st day of February to carry to a conclusion.

When the machine is in operation again every officeholder under Tammany who is making a dollar in any occupation or investment outside of his office must "give up" the nature and extent of his operations in that respect to the machine or go to jail. The bills of his butcher and baker and candlestickmaker must be brought forward if necessary, and his character inquired into rigidly, so that if there be any skeletons in the closets of his domestic or private establishments he must bring them forward for public scrutiny, or they will be dragged forth by the machine from their hiding places. If there are any interests "affecting or controlling" him, whether of church or state or family, he must reveal them or be dragged in chains up Capitol hill at Albany.

While this delightfully inquisitorial programme is being prepared the reformers are unfortunately confronted by an aggressive public sentiment, favored by Tammany, which demands the control by the city of the agencies of rapid transit and the gas supply. As there are a number of valuable contracts and franchises involved, which the chief reformers regard as legitimate spoils, such a demand as this is of course little short of demoralizing. So, the response is made to it by Mr. Platt's men that it would be public profligacy to have any public utility owned by the city as long as Tammany is in the saddle, and hence all these franchises must continue to be owned by private individuals until the machine has done its work and put Tammany under ground. As it is designed to bestow the franchises in perpetuity, the reformers have no very distinct idea evidently how long it will take to reduce Tammany to powder.

The mirth said to have been indulged in by the soothsayers of ancient times when they came together in private concerning the gullibility of the Roman populace must be absolutely funereal when compared with that which convulses Platt reformers when they meet in private conclave.

LOOKS LIKE A GOOD THING.

The co-operation which it is reported has been agreed upon between the police and health departments is really a very sensible proceeding. The investment of the members of the health commissioner's staff with police powers is a good thing in itself, and will aid in lessening the occasions for suits brought against the city for damaged sidewalks and otherwise. The similar co-operation which was established some time ago between the street department and the police in this respect has been followed by excellent results.

It is, however, from the enlistment of the police in the department of sanitary inquiry and examination that the most valuable results are likely to proceed. An intelligent and observant policeman has, in the discharge of his ordinary duties, the best possible opportunities of rendering the public good service in this direction. Unsanitary conditions, outside of the precincts of the people's homes, are almost certain to come under his observation, if he keeps his eyes open. Of course, with the limited number of employes of the health board, it is practically impossible to inspect the city thoroughly. In this season the work assumes proportions which are wholly beyond the capacity of such a body. With the aid of the police, the work of health inspection can be so effectually done as to lead almost with certainty to the detection of all the more grievous cases of unsanitary conditions.

Let us hope that the new plan will be found, in actual operation, as fruitful of good results as it now appears to be capable of.

THE LATE LEWIS BAKER.

As our news report indicates, Mr. Lewis Baker, for many years editor and proprietor of the St. Paul Globe, has passed away.

During all his years of residence in this city, Mr. Baker was among the most public-spirited, and, in all respects, valuable of our citizens. In business as in social life, he was esteemed and respected by all who met him. The position which he had secured for himself as in some respects a public character won for him at the hands of the Democratic national administration the distinguished post of American minister to Nicaragua. Mr. Baker's discharge of the duties of that office at a critical time in the relations of this nation, not only with Nicaragua, but generally with the Central and South American states, received the recognition of the entire country and commended his appointment even to his political enemies.

The death of Mr. Baker will bring sorrow to his numerous friends in this city and state, who esteemed him for his admirable personal qualities and for his sterling worth both as a business man and in his character as the responsible head of a great daily journal. They recognized in him throughout his lifetime a man of stanch devotion to his friends and his convictions, whose good fortune it was to play a leading part in the life of the community in which he was so highly esteemed, as well as in the progress of current events in state and nation alike. The members of the deceased gentleman's family will find the most sincere sympathy among the people of this city and state in the affliction which has come upon them. Those who were associated with Mr. Baker in the conduct of the Globe, like all others who enjoyed intimate personal relations with him, will regard his death as in the nature of a personal bereavement.

THEY MISS THE POINT.

That is really a touching show of concern for our welfare which the London press are making just at this time. Their fears arising from the recent evacuation by Gen. Lawton of territory previously captured from the insurgents, and their regrets at the capture of the Yorktown's boat crew, would be very affecting, no doubt, if there were any real foundation for them. The men of the Yorktown will probably turn up all right. If they do not, the United States is quite capable of wreaking a terrible vengeance on those who may be responsible for their death or ill treatment. As to the so-called reverses in the Philippines, there is not a single American who attaches any importance whatever to them, aside from the natural regret which is felt that the American government should be embarked in an undertaking which renders such an event possible.

None outside of the expansionist ranks can know just how much of an effect will be made on our national administration by the hope expressed with such great unanimity by the London papers, that we may not be discouraged by these so-called reverses or prevented from carrying out our proposed colonial policy. Nor can it be said that any one cares very much. Imperialism is fast reaching the end of its tether. When the young men who have been fighting the battles of the imperialists in the archipelago return home a few months hence, their opinions will become very soon generally known as to the desirability of this country possessing itself permanently of those islands; and, we apprehend, there will be very little difference of opinion among them on this score. They have been on the ground. They know just what a national gold brick is being thrust upon us by the embalmed beef crowd. And their opinions will find an echo of agreement among the people of the entire nation which will bring our exploiting politicians more fully to their senses than they have shown indications of as yet.

Our London brethren wholly miss the point of our national fears and regrets. It is not the question of our ability to conquer a few bands of half savages, or the capture of a boat-load of sailors, that disturbs this people. The evil is much more far-reaching than that. Happily, however, the indications all are that the American people will soon find an entirely adequate remedy for the evil which the wise men of London fail to see.

COGHLAN AND KAUTZ.

Those who affect to see an occasion for serious trouble in the letter of Admiral Kautz are over-sensitive. It was a purely personal communication, and its contents were very evidently intended only to be known to immediate personal and family friends. Its publication was an approach to an act of treachery, if it were not the result of accident. No mere thoughtlessness seems at all adequate as an explanation of the publication of correspondence of that nature at the time chosen. Indeed, no editor with any true sense of his responsibility would have published the letter in the first instance.

It has been said in the case of Capt. Coghlan that his speech was made in a private secial gathering, and that, without his knowledge, reporters were hidden behind a screen in the room in which the speech was made. If the management of the club before which Capt. Coghlan spoke knowingly made him the victim of any such expedient, it violated a principle without a proper regard for which the confidences which bind gentlemen are impossible.

There may be something more in the publication of Kautz's letter and Coghlan's speech than appears on the face of the transaction. But, however this may be regarded, it remains true that the action of Capt. Coghlan in making such a speech in any company admits of very little in the way of defense, while the letter of Admiral Kautz should be regarded as wholly inoffensive. No nation which has regard for its own dignity can regard it otherwise than as an occasion for momentary vexation.

A REGRETTED RETIREMENT.

After over thirty years of consecutive service as a railroad administrator, Mr. John R. Hastings, so well known and so highly esteemed by the people of this city, terminates today, at least for a time, his active pursuit of his chosen calling. There are few business men in either of the cities of St. Paul or Minneapolis who during the past ten years have not been brought into relationship with Mr. Hasings, in his position as chief executive officer of the Burlington & Northern system. The admirable personal qualities of the man, his recognized great ability in his chosen calling and his readiness to respond to every demand involving the well being of the communities with which he has been so long identified render his retirement at this time a matter of personal regret to the entire business community.

Mr. Hastings may be said to be one of the highest types of the indomitable men whose labors have rendered the American system of railroad administration the wonder and admiration of all classes of thoughtful men, both here and abroad. Beginning his professional career over a third of a century age, he has in the interval filled every position in the transportation department of the railroad service, from that of brakeman to the high station of general superintendent, and in every department he has shown the possession of those qualities of sound judgment, restless energy and unwavering devotion which must win for any man, in any calling, however exacting, the highest recognition of his ability.

Mr. Hastings today enters upon a period of rest and recuperation which, we hope, will offer him a complete recompense for his long period of exacting toil. He has fairly won the rest he seeks, and all who have known him, either in professional or social life, will wish him in his retirement as much of personal happiness as he has wrought of enduring good during his active career. In these wishes the Globe cordially unites, while expressing its regrets, as well as the regret of numbers of its readers, at the serious loss which is imposed on the business community of St. Paul by Mr. Hastings' retirement.

Pennsylvania is pushing to the front very fast as the wickedest state of the Union. It has chosen, through its governor, Matt Quay as United States senator, and this is followed by the confession of a Wilkesbarre man that he has twenty undivorced wives.

Emma Calve seems to be trifling desperately with fate. She has ordered her tombstone, but has consented to its being placed on show at the Paris exposition next year. Suppose, Emma, you should need it on the other side of the Styx before next summer.

A New York judge has decided that it is not a libel to speak of the superintendent of schools as "a fine old educational mastodon." St. Cloud, this is a tip to you perhaps that you can say nearly what you like about Mr. Jordan, of Minneapolis.

In the hurry of the make-up Sunday morning the sketch of Hon. Lewis Baker was printed without credit to Andrews' History of St. Paul. The sketch was prepared in 1889, and of course referred to a time when Mr. Baker was in charge of the Globe.

Good heavens, Gen. Corbin, you don't mean it! The Thirteenth Minnesota regiment left home on May 13, fought its first big battle Aug. 13, its second big battle Feb. 13, and now Corbin says the regiment will doubtless start home June 13.

Tom Reed having left Maine, just see the old state backslide! Portland, which, a few years ago, voted for prohibition by constitutional amendment, has just cast only 167 prohibition votes out of a total of 7,395.

The Republicans must be afraid somebody wants to run Admiral Schley for president. They have dug up somewhere a statement that he refused to sign the oath of allegiance to the Union in 1861.

Secretary Long was almost the first man in Washington to buy a straw hat. This will be easier for the secretary to talk through than the old one. Will somebody please get Alger a straw hat?

The contest among Herr Kiefer, "Billy" Johnson and Gregory Ritt as to which is the biggest man in Ramsey county politics is still going on amid the merriment of 160,000 people.

And now the contortions of the base ball pitcher send his manager either to the seventh heaven of delight or into a pit of gloom as deep as an Anaconda mine.

And now it is hinted that the Union League Club of New York filled Coghlan full of Pommery just to get him to sing "Hoch der Kaiser!" The beasts!

Will somebody also hint to the Pioneer Press that nothing will be missed if it will plant the remainder of its bunch of Manila pictures today?

Plan something today, if it is nothing more than a resolve to do something charitable on at least one day of each month of the year.

One of the latest is a lead-pipe trust. If those in it get a "lead-pipe" cinch, perhaps Manager Comiskey would like to get into it.

The man who counterfeits internal revenue stamps may be listed without further testimony as a friend of Spain.

And yet the snowball is still the commonest and cheapest thing in the Klondike this May morning.

Anyhow, everybody is glad that the Filipino war has got everlastingly beyond Calumpit.

Perhaps it's your move today.

Advantage of Matter.

Superior Leader.

Christian Scientists say that matter is a manifestation of thought. Which suggests the remark that, if this is so, matter has the advantage of Christian Science

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

GRAND.

Farce-comedy always pleases a Sunday night's audience at the Grand opera house, and this fact had something to do with the cordial reception of "Too Much Money" upon its initial presentation in St. Paul last evening. Almost every character is apparently drawn with the idea of evoking amusement, and, with that end attained, the play may be accredited an acceptable production. It is a pure farce from start to finish, with something of a plot and several pleasing specialties thrown in.

The play, by Edward Owens Towne, is founded upon a phase of Dunkard life, bringing into the foreground the love of simplicity and disregard of money on the part of this unique sect. In brief, the story takes Aletha Middlecroft, a Dunkard maiden, and her mother to New York that the young woman may study art. At the studio of Reginald Ponsonby, a poor artist, the maiden meets Ralph Van Vissengen, whom she had loved a year before, but given up on account of his riches. In order to regain the little Dunkard's affection Van Vissengen masquerades as a female art student, and through the progress of the piece succeeds in reconciling his poor artist friend Ponsonby with an irate father-in-law, as well as winning his Dunkard bride.

Francis Jones as Van Vissengen, while clad in female apparel, seems somewhat inclined to embonpoint, but carries his assumed personality through many amusing situations gracefully when the occasion demands, and at other times he creates much of the comedy. As Reginald Ponsonby, considerable fun is injected by Charles D. Clarke. Miss Viola King is a demure Dunkard maiden of prepossessing appearance, while Mrs. Anna Inman, as her mother, is adequately abhorrent of all things worldly.

In the part of Mrs. Ponsonby, wife of the poor artist, by reason of a hurried elopement, Miss Jessie Stevens rather tones down some of the hilarity, while Earnest Lamson as Thomas Wiggs, her father, wrathful over the elopement, is fair.

The specialties of the Jefferson sisters, Nellie Hunt and Mr. Jones were well received.

METROPOLITAN.

Mr. Otis Skinner will open an engagement of three nights and Wednesday matinee at the Metropolitan opera house tonight in the dainty comedy, "Rosemary." The play will be presented here with the complete New York Empire theater production. Mr. Skinner is supported by a splendid company, headed by the charming actress Miss Gretchen Lyons. His success this season has been the greatest in his career, and he will undoubtedly receive a warm welcome at the Metropolitan tonight.

The sale of seats opens today for the kirmess, which will be given at the Metropolitan opera house Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week. Hundreds of inquiries have already been received at the box office, and the indications are that the sale will be very large.

EVENTS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

An entertainment was given by the McClellan School Alumni association Thursday afternoon and evening, April 27, for the benefit of the school library. The following programme was rendered:

President's address, Miss Nellie Crobarger; selection, Koehler's orchestra; comedy, "Young Dr. Devine." Cast of characters: Young Dr. Devine, Miss Julia Elmer; madam, Miss Maggie Campbell; Elizabeth, Miss Josie Elmer; Rose, Miss Louise Venske; Grace, Miss Ella Pollock; Laura, Miss Mabel Winge; Maud, Miss Emma Eckblom; Rebecca, Miss Jennie Peterson; Marie, Miss Evelyn Speer; vocal solo, Miss Katie Scharffbillig; recitation, Fred Winge; vocal duet, Misses Scharffbillig and Netzer; farce, "A Scheme That Failed." Cast of characters: Mr. Paul Jennings, Arthur Bazille; Mrs. Edith Jennings, Miss Elma Heinke; Miss Fanny Jennings, Miss Jean Carmichael; Mr. Victor Craven, Edward Gauger; Mrs. Craven, Miss Nellie Crobarger; Bridget Flannigan, Miss Maggie Campbell.

After the programme a social hour was spent in dancing.

* * *

Grant's birthday was generally observed Thursday, April 27, at the Gorman school.

The excellent qualities of Gen. Grant were dwelt upon; also his military, political and social life.

Reviews of the unveiling of the Philadelphia statue were read by pupils.

* * *

A reception will be given by the officers of the Lincoln School union next Friday afternoon in the kindergarten rooms, from 3:30 to 5 o'clock. All friends and patrons of the school are cordially invited.

* * *

The pupils of the Lincoln school are trying to do their part toward helping the Ladies' Civic league beautify the city by keeping the streets free from paper.

The school grounds are looking their best, the nasturtium beds have been planted and the trees put on their spring dresses of green.

The "A" eighth grade held a class meeting Tuesday afternoon and chose their class colors and motto.

* * *

The annual meeting of Hancock School union will be held today. Dr. S. M. Kirkwood will talk on the care of children in the home.

* * *

The total number of pupils enrolled in the Madison school to April 28 was 1,464. About forty pupils have been turned away from the school on account of not being in the school district; so that over 1,500 pupils have applied to be admitted to the school. Should the four higher classes of the seventh and eighth grades be crowded out of the Mechanic Arts building next September and no other rooms be added to the Madison school, there would have to be six rooms with half-day sessions,

A ball team has been oganized. The uniforms are blue and white. There is talk of a match game between the Madison and Webster schools next month.

* * *

Friday afternoon, April 28, at a meeting of the debating society of the eighth grade, Longfellow school, the following question was discussed:

Resolved, That trusts and monopolies should be abolished.

The leader on the affirmative was Arnold Frye; first speaker, Marion Sammis. On the negative the leader was Hubbard Bishop; first speaker, Conrad Waller.

The judges, Mrs. Greer, Mrs. Terbush and Dr. Richardson, decided in the negative.

* * *

Rev. Carl Scovell, of the House of Hope church, delivered a very interesting lecture to the grades of the Cleveland school in assembly hall Thursday afternoon. His subject was "Life in Turkey." He was in full Turkish costume, and illustrated his address with many interesting curios.

* * *

The Oliver Wendell Holmes Society of the Cleveland School gave an entertainment Friday afternoon. The following programme was rendered:

Birth of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Carl Peterson; branches of the family, Marie and Ruth Johnson; song, "In the Glen;" childhood of Holmes, Venla Anderson; recitation, "Opening of the Piano," Mable Stone; recitation, "Unsatisfied," Lulu Anderson; song, "Boston Tea Party;" schoolmates of Holmes, Olga Thorenson; recitation, "The Boys," Herbert Elmquist; concert recitation, "The Old Man Dreams;" song, "Angel of Peace;" recitation, "Ballad of the Oysterman," Lillie Nolan; reading, "Old Ironsides;" dialogue, "The Spelling Match."

* * *

Gorman School Horticultural and Birds' Friends society rendered the following programme to a large audience Friday afternoon:

Piano duet, Annie Kranke and Helen Anderson; selection by gramophone; reading, "How the Camel Got His Hump," Andrew Costello; piano solo, Annie Kranke; gramophone; recitation, "The Wind," Hazel Parks; song, Miss Traverse; piano solo, Lucille Brennan; gramophone; recitation, "The Duel," Claudine Moak; chorus, "In the Glen;" gramophone, flower drill.

Pease's Punishment.

Swift County Monitor.

Editor Pease, of the Anoka Union, refers to the governor as "jack lind." We would suggest that our cranky Anoka brother be hauled up for contempt, and that no fine be accepted, but that he be compelled to carry all the mortar for the bricklayers when the new "insane cottage" is being built at Anoka.

THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

A Correspondent Who Sees It Being Trampled Under Foot.

To the Editor of the Globe:

No one can fail to note the present agitated and unsettled condition of affairs, both in this and the Old world. There certainly are great issues before the men of this generation. But of all the interesting questions that thrust themselves upon the men of today for a settlement, it seems to the writer that none more intensely interesting than those that are before the American people. And that which overtops all others in importance and far-reaching consequences is that of subverting and overturning the national constitution.

That instrument was framed as the safeguard of the rights of the people. But is it any longer of any value in that respect? It was set up as a barrier against the encroachments of the spirit of despotism from whatever quarter it might rise. But it is a fact that in the beginning of this decade, in 1892, the supreme court of the United States did misinterpret and misconstrue that venerable document as being in favor of and voicing the establishment of a religious despotism. This was done, ostensibly, in the interests of the Christian religion, in that famous doctrine of Justice Brewer, that "this is a Christian nation."

It is also a fact that in the closing of the decade in the year 1899 a course has been entered upon, ostensibly in the cause of humanity and in the name of liberty, that is laying the foundation for a civil despotism. And in order to defend the course of the government, and make it appear just and right, and in accord with the constitution itself, the legal talent of the land have seized upon that most noble, and venerable, and sacred document that ever was framed by mortals, and have misinterpreted and misconstrued that instrument as being in harmony with the present administration of affairs, and therefore voicing a civil despotism. For that which last spring was declared by Mr. McKinley to be "criminal aggression" is now denominated by his honor as "benevolent assimilation."

Never in all the history of the world was it possible to make black anything else than black, even though it was called white. Some people may have been fooled into believing that it was white; but, as Abraham Lincoln once said: "You can fool some of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

Trying to force these perverted ideas of liberty, the liberty of selfishness, upon the Filipinos at the point of the sword may be called "benevolent assimilation," and may appear to be such by those who are manipulating the wires, but it can appear as nothing less than despotism to those at the muzzle end of the guns. —H. F. Phelps.

St. Paul, April 28.

JUST ABOUT GEMS.

Ancient writers seem to have dwelt more especially on the occult qualities of gems rather than on their value, and quaint ideas were current in regard to them. Onomacritus, a priest and founder of Hellenic mysteries, B. C. 500, in speaking of the crystal, once said that "whoso goes into the temple with this in his hand may be quite sure of having his prayer granted, as the gods canont withstand its power." The Romans were at one period very extravagant in their use of gems, for, according to Pliny, they drank out of a mass of gems and their drinking vessels were formed of emeralds. Constantine was the first sovereign who luxuriated in a gemmed crown.

The diamond today ranks third in value, precedence being taken by the pearl and the Burmah ruby. This is due to the great abundance of the diamond since the opening of the South African mines. Hardness is the test of the diamond—if a mineral cannot be cut by a ruby or sapphire it must be a diamond.

In Brazil the laws against smuggling of diamonds are very stringent and ingenious methods are sometimes adopted by the natives to evade them. A curious but pretty reward of honesty is recorded. If a native finds a large stone he is covered with a wreath of flowers and led in a procession to the manager and at one time his freedom was then secured. A reward of a more practical if less poetic nature is granted in the case where an eight or ten-carat diamond was discovered—the finder receives two new shirts, a suit of clothes, a hat and a handsome knife. The discovery of these stones in Brazil in 1746 proved a great curse to the poor natives. They were driven from their homes and often deprived of their possessions to make room for the rush of treasure-seekers. At first so plentiful were Brazilian diamonds that after a heavy shower of rain children would find them in the streets and the poultry swallowed them wholesale in picking up their food.

Lind Appreciated.

Herman Enterprise.

Lind is the best governor Minnesota has ever had, and there are very few who do not recognize the fact. His efforts in behalf of the soldier boys is going a long way towards making him popular, and besides the people appreciate a governor who at all times considers the state's interest in preference to selfish ones.

Chips That Hit.

St. Peter Herald.

Many of the Republican statesmen of Minnesota will be glad to learn of the departure of Jerry J. for Washington. Jerry was not afraid to tell the truth, and had the courage to say some very harsh things of the members of his own party. Jerry seemed to hew pretty close to the line, and the chips hit some of the boys in the face.

Jab at Rev. Joseph Parker.

Chicago Tribune.

As to the Rev. Joseph Parker, of London there is a prevalent conviction that he ought to quit preaching a while and try to become a Christian.

White Man's Trouble.

Norwood Times.

Between the negroes of the South and the Filipinos in the West, the decent white race is having no end of trouble.

Effect of the Voyage.

Troy Standard.

The Chinese warfare in California seems to show that the Oriental temper is not improved even by a long sea voyage.

An Accomplished Chicken.

Detroit Journal.

George Richardson, of Owosso, has a hen which is a good swimmer.

Severed.

Baltimore Herald.

The Quay millstone still hangs around the neck of Pennsylvania Republicanism.

Keeping Its Memory Green.

Indianapolis News.

People that have forgotten there has been a Spanish-American war should just look into the May magazines.

MEADOW FROGS.

Ere yet the earliest warbler wakes
  Of coming spring to tell,
From every marsh a chorus breaks,—
  A choir invisible,—
As though the blossoms underground
A breath of utterance had found.

Whence comes the liquid melody?
  The summer clouds can bring
No fresher music from the sky
  Than here the marshes sing.
Methinks the mists about to rise
Are chanting their rain prophecies.

—John B. Tabb in Atlantic.

W. T. SHERMAN'S LOVE

ROMANTIC STORY OF THE OLD GENERAL'S SWEETHEART IN CALIFORNIA

NO GIRL WAS SO BEAUTIFUL

As Senorita Maria Bonifacio, of Monterey, Cal.—She Is Now Over Sixty Years Old, but Her Love Has Never Died—Tends a Rose Tree With Constant Care and Calls It Her Only Sweetheart.

MONTEREY, Cal., April 25.—This historic old town of Monterey, which, in the early days was the Spanish capital of the Province of Alta California, has, besides its beauties of scenery, perfection of climate and general pleasures, a seaside resort, many points of interest to visitors. The adobe houses, long, low and rambling, with their overhanging roofs of red tiles, and with roses and vines clambering over them are picturesque and interesting because of their quaintness and age. Some of them, too, attract especial attention on account of the illustrious personages who formerly inhabited them, or of the notable events which happened within their walls. The old custom house, built in three sections by the three government that succeeded each other in California—Spain, Mexico and the United States—on which the first American flag that floated in Alta California was hoisted by Commodore Sloat in July, 1846; Colton hall, the seat of alcalde government and the house in which the constitution was framed when the new territory was admitted to statehood (it being chosen as a meeting place for the delegates to the constitutional convention because at that time, it was the only plastered house in California); the old mission church of San Carlos founded in 1770 by the zealous and devoted Padre Junipero Serra, and built by the Indian neophytes; all bring forcibly to mind the stirring times before

The days of old,
The days of gold,
The days of '49.

Then there are the remains of the first bullock cart made by the Mission Indians, the cannon brought from Spain, which, muzzles down, now do duty as hitching posts at the street corners; the anchor from the ship that conveyed Napoleon to Elba, which is used in the same manner as the cannon; the priestly vestments, altar furniture and pictures, and other ecclesiastical relics to be wondered at and admired; but above and beyond all these are the people who still remain, the few who form all that is left of the old regime and seem out of place—pathetically so, perhaps—in the midst of the American town that is springing up in the spot where of old alcadean rule was supreme.

Of these people there is none so eagerly sought for by tourists as little Senorita Bonifacio, and the first question every one asks on coming to Monterey is, "Where does Sherman's sweetheart live, and where is the rose bush he planted for her?" And each is directed to a big white adobe house in the midst of a luxuriantly blooming garden and surrounded by a high, tile-topped adobe wall, and passing through the lattice gate, along a trim walk and under the very rose tree each wishes so much to see, one may find a small, dark-eyed, middle-aged woman at work among the flowers or seated in one of the deep windows bending over some delicate specimen of Spanish drawn work. She will greet her visitors kindly in soft, beautiful Spanish, for she speaks no English, will point out the rose tree, exhibit her drawn-work that looks almost like cobwebs, so fine it is, and if she especially fancies their appearance, will let them see the old house and its quaint furnishings. This, however, is so rare as to be notable when it occurs, for she is constantly beseiged with curious and sometimes not too polite sightseers.

After Fremont had crossed the continent and gained his famous sobriquet of "Pathfinder," after Sloat had taken formal possession of California in the name of the United States, and all this vast territory had, by the terms of the treaty with Mexico, become a part of our great republic, Monterey remained the seat of the new government; and, being the chief town and also the principal strategic point, a garrison of considerable strength was maintained in the town. Among the officers of this garrison was the young subaltern, William Tecumseh Sherman. Though a mere lieutenant in those days, he had on several occasions given evidence of a right soldierly courage and coolness that argued well for the future of his military career, and, being a favorite with his comrades among the officers, he became also the friend of the men of Monterey and beau par excellence of all their pretty dark-eyed daughters and sisters.

There was no young girl so beautiful or charming as Senorita Maria Ignacia Bonifacio, and to the witcheries of her sparkling black eyes the American lieutenant fell a willing victim. Senorita Bonifacio was also attracted, but the attraction on her side quickly deepened into something more, as the sequel shows. The balmy, flower-scented days sped all too quickly for their love-making, and soon there came one upon which Lieut. Sherman was ordered away. The night before his departure he paid a farewell visit to his little Spanish sweetheart, and as they walked together in the moonlit garden he took the rose—a glorious bloom of cloth-of-gold—from her hair and, digging a little place beside the path with the point of his sword, planted it.

"Before that shall grow and bloom again," he said, "I will return for my beautiful bride."

The rose grew and blossomed, and the maiden watched with wistful eyes and longing heart for the return of her absent lover. And he, out in the noise and turmoil of the world, perhaps remembered it only as a pleasant episode. The years passed and the rose bush grew into a tree, and occasionally would come into the quiet life of Senorita Bonifacio an echo of the renown her old-time sweetheart had achieved. And still she kept faith. Then came the news of his death and her dream was shattered.

She tends the rose tree with constant care and calls it her only sweetheart, and never a day passes that she does not wear or have close beside her in a vase one of the glorious golden flowers.

Senorita Bonifacio is well past sixty years of age, but with her abundant black hair unstreaked with gray, and her smooth, clear skin and sparkling eye, one would not believe her over forty. She is small and slight and dresses always in neatest black, never affecting the gay colors so popular with the Spanish race.

She never speaks English, for she has never learned it. Among her friends there are none who do not know the Spanish language, and for the rest of the world she cares not a farthing. The last of her family, she lives alone and earns her daily bread by fashioning the dainty drawn work, for her fortune has flown, as has that of so many of the old Spanish-Californians. Were it not for the constant rush of strangers into her quiet home there would be only the daily going to mass in the mission church and the occasional visit of a friend to break the monotony of her life. "La Tulita" she was called in her youthful days, and so she is still lovingly addressed by her closest friends, but "La Bonita" seems a more applicable name now, for with quiet piety and devotion to daily duties her life is passing peacefully on to its close.

Condensed Oysters.

Atlanta Journal.

R. W. Ballinger, of Chicago, is in Brunswick, looking for a site on which to establish an oyster and shrimp condensing plant. The oyster and shrimp will go through a condensing process which absorbs all water in them. By this method a gallon of oysters can be condensed to fourteen ounces in weight. While in this state water is poured on them when ready for use, and they again assume their normal proportions.

CRIME OF EMPIRE

Continued from First Page.

to be free and independent; and that until it does we will assume guardianship over them and will for their sakes bear 'the white man's burden.' This is very kind of us, but these people decline to become our wards, and, according to my thinking, they are entitled to be consulted in the matter. In June, 1898, Admiral Dewey sent a telegram from Manila to Secretary Long, at Washington, in which he gave his estimate of the Filipinos, as follows: 'In my opinion these people are far superior in their intelligence, and more capable of self-government than the natives of Cuba, and I am familiar with both races.'

"For one I am opposed to the United States intermeddling in the affairs of Europe, Asia and Africa. I am opposed to imperialism, which I believe to be inconsistent with our theories of government. I am in favor of keeping to our hemisphere and opposed to all acquisitions of territory elsewhere, excepting only necessary naval stations. I am, above all, opposed to the acquisition of territory through wars of conquest. I am opposed to rushing into difficulties that do not concern us except in imaginary ways. We are asked what the United States can do under the unfortunate conditions that now exist. We cannot return the Philippines to Spain. We cannot surrender them to any European or Asiatic state to allow them to be treated as a football among nations. But the United States can put an end to the war of conquest by suspending hostilities, by declaring to the nations that it assumes a protectorate of the Philippine islands against foreign aggression, and by calling on the natives to establish their own internal government. When that experiment has failed, if fail it should, it will be time to consider what should then be done."

AN EMBLEM OF BUTCHERY.

Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin, of the University of Chicago, spoke of the national policy towards the Filipinos when he said: "There the flag is the emblem of tyranny and butchery." Cries of "treason" came from the gallery, but the cries were quickly drowned out by approving cheers. He said:

"Commercialism has sunk its fangs deep enough into our political life. It cannot go much furhter without stirring the righteous indignation of justice-loving Americans. Too long has public office been given, not to selected fitness, but to service in advancement of personal ambitions. Great fortunes rather than great statesmanship too often fill the senate. Arrogant wealth buys legislation, which should be as cheap for the frugal consumer as for the powerful producer. We send up an appeal—which will be followed by a shout of approval from the American electorate—for equality in treatment of all, both rich and poor; for justice to the weak, whether white or brown.

"Approach the problem in any way you may, it ever harks back to a question whether it is our policy to subjugate or to free the Filipinos. We are opposed to all further war, because we are opposed to the subjugation of people under a foreign yoke; we propose a cessation of slaughter, because we believe that the Filipinos 'are and of right ought to be free and independent' under a protection by the United States which will save them from foreign aggression.

"They tell us there is nothing now to be done. Is it nothing to stay the horrible slaughter of natives? Is it nothing to stop the operations by which our brave fellow citizens are killed by bullets and equally deadly disease? The assumption that the war is inevitable is gratuitous. If we have not promised the natives a free and independent government, try that at once. That is the crux of the whole matter. So, when they tell us there is nothing now to be done, I say the principal thing remains to be done—to assure the Filipinos as to the policy of the United States in regard to their liberty.

"They tell us we are disloyal, if we do not agree with any and every policy of conquest which may be arranged for us by the government; that we should not increase the difficulties of a bad situation; that we should not shake the arm of the man when he is taking aim. Is it disloyal to keep our nation in the path of honor? We who love our country most wish most that its flag shall be unstained.

"In the Philippines we are not merely hounding colored natives with the bloodhounds of slavery days, but murdering them with rapid-fire guns—'nigger hunting,' it is grewsomely expressed. The flag there does not protect those over whom it floats. It is there the emblem of tyranny and butchery. Who will rescue the flag from such desecration? Why, who else but he who put it there? In the name of the humanity for whom we went to war, we call upon him to save our flag from dishonor. The common sense of the people knows that the flag cannot be immediately withdrawn; but the moral sense of the people demands that so long as it remains there its protecting folds will provide for white and brown alike a free and independent government and assurance from outside aggression."

Other speakers were Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, E. Burritt Smith, Sigmund Sersler and Miss Jane Addams.

Resolutions protesting against the policy in the Philippines were presented and adopted.

SCIENTIFIC ODDITIES.

The automatic gas meter or prepayment mter, as it is termed, has claimed its first victim. A grocery clerk in Brooklyn went out, leaving his gas burning, and the one jet exhausted the small remaining quantity of gas which had been paid for and the meter cut off the flow of gas. The man returned and went to sleep. Another member of the household dropped another quarter of a dollar in the meter and the gas poured into the man's room, asphyxiating him. He had been dead over an hour when the accident was discovered.

When cold weather comes again and the windows are frosted to a depth of a quarter of an inch it will be possible to remove the white stuff by fourteen methods, all of which were tried by an enthusiastic experimenter, who found them efficacious in the order given: Flame of an alcohol lamp, sulphuric acid, aqua ammonia, glycerine, aqua regia, hydrochloric acid, benzine, hydriodic acid, boric acid, alcohol, nitric acid, cobalt nitrate, infusion nutgalls, tincture solution of ferrous sulphate.

A pair of mastodon tusks, the largest and most perfect specimens ever found, have been brought to San Francisco by the whaling ship Bonanza. The tusks measure 108 inches in length on the outer curve, 91½ inches on the inner curve, and 18 inches in circumference about two feet from the base, 17½ inches in the middle and 14½ inches two feet from the point. They weigh a little over 103 pounds, or an aggregate of 207 pounds. The weight of ordinary tusks is about twelve pounds a pair.

TO A BLACKBIRD.

Sable-coated, golden-throated,
  Well-spring of content;
Bird of angel, God's evangel,
  Surely thou wert sent
From heaven's portals down to mortals
  To interpret love,
In its sweetness and completeness
  As 'tis felt above.

Deep and quiet—no wild riot
  Like the lark's is thine;
Full and tender, thou dost render
  Thy love song divine;
And her spirit and mine hear it,
  Answering to its call.
In its sweetness and completeness
  Love is all in all!

—M. H. Browne in Chambers' Journal.