The St. Paul Globe

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Fair and warmer Monday and Tuesday; fresh southerly winds.
The Dakotas—Fair and warmer Monday and Tuesday; fresh southerly winds.
Wisconsin—Fair and warmer Monday and Tuesday; winds shifting to fresh southerly.
Iowa—Fair and warmer Monday and Tuesday; winds shifting to fresh southerly.
Montana—Fair Monday, with warmer in extreme eastern portion; brisk westerly winds; Tuesday fair and colder.

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	1
Lowest temperature	—10
Average temperature	—4
Daily range	11
Barometer	30.25
Humidity	81
Precipitation	.02
7 p. m., temperature	—2

7 p. m., wind, northwest; weather, partly cloudy.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Battleford	28	28	Buffalo	14	28
Bismarck	14	14	Cheyenne	18	26
Calgary	34	44	Chicago	2	4
Duluth	—4	0	Denver	16	20
Edmonton	32	32	Galveston	48	50
Havre	40	40	Memphis	26	38
Helena	24	24	Med. Hat	36	38
Huron	4	10	N. Orleans	52	54
Minnedosa	6	6	New York	36	40
Pr. Albert	12	12	Omaha	8	10
Qu'Appelle	16	16	Pittsburg	20	42
S. Current	30	36	St. Louis	16	16
Williston	20	20	Washington	20	34
Winnipeg	—2	0			

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul). —Below zero.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1900.

NEW YORK AND ITS CANALS.

For many months those who are interested in the proper development of transportation facilities between the Atlantic seaboard and the great Northwest have awaited the report of the commission appointed by the state of New York to consider the true policy of that state toward its canal system. That document has at last appeared, having been transmitted within the past week by Gov. Roosevelt to the legislature. It is in the nature of a compromise, and, accordingly, must be disappointing to many. But it is to be feared that it is a compromise which will be productive of the same result that has attended all compromises that should not have been made —failure.

The New York canal commission considered three questions—whether the existing canals should be abandoned, whether they should be transfomed into ship canals, and, if neither course were thought advisable or practicable, to what extent the improvements made should go. Abandonment was not thought advisable, and ship canals were reported as not practicable. The course recommended involves the enlargement of the canals at a cost of $60,000,000. The plan adopted is for a large barge canal capable of carrying boats of 1,000 tons capacity. The only reason assigned by the governor for the compromise agreed upon, aside from his fallacious argument against the practicability of the ship canal system, is that "there is every reason, after the most patient investigation, to believe that the large canals will result in a transportation cost across the state of New York as low as that on the St. Lawrence canal, and far less than any rate that is possible by railroads at any time within the immediate future, if ever."

It will interest the people of the Northwest to learn, on the authority of this commission, that "the speed necessary to the economical movement of the large and expensively built lake and ocean vessels could not be obtained on any canal; and that the expensive equipment for economical movement and large navigating force would so add to the cost of transportation that such ships could not compete with lighter built and less expensively equipped barges for canal traffic."

Had the commission confined its consideration of the project of a ship canal to its preliminary statement that that project is one which may more properly be considered by the federal government, it would have done less to imperil its own reputation as an engineering body. The claim which is put forward, and which the governor makes himself responsible for by his indorsement, that steamers cannot be successfully used both on ocean and lakes, is simply preposterous, and reveals the commission as knowing nothing whatever about ship building, whatever the extent of its knowledge may be on the subject of the possibility of such ships competing successfully on the canals with the proposed barges of 1,500 tons burden. If it had sought the necessary enlightenment on this subject from any of the existing ship building concerns it would not have ventured on the advancement of a proposition which is almost self-evidently absurd.

Those who look forward to seeing vessels taking their freight at Duluth and West Superior and landing their cargoes at foreign ports after passing through an American canal, without breaking bulk, may console themselves with the reflection that even the plan adopted by this commission, and which will in all probability be carried to successful issue, will aid materially in hastening the day when the demands of this great section for cheap access for its products to the Atlantic seaboard will be recognized. In the interval it is not improbable that the Canadian government will show us the way in this direction to doing what ought long ago to have been done, just as it has offered us much needed enlightenment in the direction of successful Oriental freight carrying from our Pacific coast.

THE MAYOR'S ORACLE.

The reading public of St. Paul will at least be entertained, if they are not convinced, by the recent editorial expression of the Pioneer Press on the subject of our local police administration.

That observant journal has discovered that the police department of St. Paul is, under the direction of Chiefs Goss and Schweitzer, a stool pigeon for the thieves and abandoned women of the community. And it rejoices that, according to its information, the mayor is about to put an end to the existence of these two official marauders and criminals—for such the Pioneer Press makes them out to be. To all this it adds much of encomium of Mayor Kiefer, in that he has decided to avoid the necessity of establishing a vigilance committee, which, it declares, would become necessary on the part of the public had the mayor in so timely a manner not reached the conclusion it credits him with having reached.

The wonder of the attitude of the Pioneer Press is not, as the Dispatch despondently thinks, that our ancient contemporary should at this late day have many words of good to say for him whom it has scoffed at and buffeted with delightful consistency in his political career for the past fifteen years or so. To the Globe and its readers the wonder will rather be that it has taken such an uncommon length of time to make the discovery, and that throughout the period of its researches it has never thought it necessary to offer the slightest editorial hint, that the police department, under the control of Messrs. Goss and Schweitzer, was in the slightest need of mending.

If our esteemed contemporary, the Dispatch, desires to make plain the sweet sincerity of its Republican colleague, it might avail itself of its opportunities for the examination of the files of that ancient institution, with a view to making it plain in what esteem it has held the mayor and his two police chiefs respectively at divers and various times within the past few years. Of course it will be a cheerfully easy task for our neighbor to discover that, according to its colleague and party rival, St. Paul, especially during the occurrence of local political contests, and while Goss and Schweitzer have been in control, has been in the possession of the most competent police administration that has ever blessed an American community.

But the Globe leaves its two Republican contemporaries to settle their and their party's little difficulties in their own way. It is compelled, however, while awaiting the settlement of those disputes, to avow its concurrence in the conclusions reached in such belated fashion by the Pioneer Press regarding our police department. If it followed this up by declaring its concurrence in all that the Pioneer Press has said in the past concerning the public character of Andrew R. Kiefer, it might lay itself open to the imputation, so sagely laid at our door some time since by the prize trick politician of them all, McCardy, that the statement was made for political ends. But no; the Globe desires to extend the hand of amity and friendly aid to Mayor Kiefer in his present embarrassing position. If he has really reached the point of action, we congratulate him on the event. The delightful inconsistencies of his present official oracle must not discourage him. It may or may not be difficult to get good men to take the places of the two officials who are so brutally likened to confederates of criminals. It would be difficult to determine, from anything which his oracle says, whether the task is supremely difficult or supremely easy; but of this we beg leave to assure his honor: that when the time comes for the Democrats of St. Paul to find two men who can be safely intrusted with the administration of our local police system, they will be promptly found, and as promptly installed.

GEN. WOOD'S GREAT DIFFICULTY.

The work which is being essayed by Gen. Wood, at Havana, is naturally being watched with the deepest interest everywhere in the United States. It is a tremendous work in its way, and the difficulties which beset its successful execution are not comprehended by any but those who know the conditions which attend his undertaking.

It is not as if the Cubans had had even the slightest preliminary training in the methods or principles of representative government. The only experience of orderly or responsible authority in public matters ever reached by a Cuban of this generation, save what he might have had under Spanish officials, was under the sway of Gomez, and in the camp of Gomez military justice was the only rule of conduct.

The prime evil with which Gen. Wood has to grapple is that of public corruption, and the utterly dim notion which alone everybody possesses of honesty in governmental matters. Corruption was universal. The poor of Cuba had come to regard it as a privilege which the official class enjoyed, and which was exercised of necessity and without casting the slightest moral stain on those who practiced or those who benefited by it. Even the bench was saturated with corruption. Justice was openly bought and sold, and it still remains a belief among the Cuban people that it will always be so, as it has always been. "This is the greatest evil of all," says Gen. Wood. "It is the hardest to get rid of. This corruption in the courts is what has kept foreign capital out of Cuba. A man had to buy a thing several times to get title. In the prisons are men who have been there five years awaiting trial for what may have been a minor offense."

The blind acceptance of corruption as a necessary accompaniment of office holding is something which outsiders cannot understand. Yet it fairly pervades Cuban society. In the recent prosecutions for frauds on the custom house, the effort was on the part of Cuban officials to secure numerous arrests, of innocent and guilty alike, with the expectation that everybody would escape as everybody had on all such former occasions. The showing which has been made by Gen. Wood, that only those whom evidence existed sufficient to convict were arrested; that all who are arrested, and no others, would be prosecuted, and that prosecution would inevitably end in conviction, will probably be more effective as an object lesson in preparing the Cuban mind for an understanding of at least the fundamentals of representative government than would all manner of treaties. Once the poor of Cuba see what it is to be equal before the law with their fellow men, the most difficult part of the experiment will have been worked out. It is a gratifying circumstance that the man apparently best fitted in character and disposition for the task has been chosen to carry it to success.

A CUE FOR WIND JAMMERS.

It has been observable for some time past that the imperialist press of the country is almost a unit in making light of the dangers which many think to inhere in the trust conspiracy. This tendency is of recent origin and, apparently at least, represents a concerted line of conduct. It does not accord with the past professions of the imperialist editors or politicians. The course most in vogue among them formerly in this respect seemed to involve some real recognition of the danger, but was attended either by the declaration that the Republican party could be depended on to remedy the evil or by the suggestion of such remedies as would have no influence whatever for good.

The new mode of treatment was indicated recently in the columns of the Tribune of New York in a weighty article under the caption of "Ranting About Trusts." Similar expressions are to be found running through each succeeding edition of the leading newspaper authorities of the administration. The Tribune, of course, can only regard the man who makes any undue fuss about the trusts as "a demagogue and a knave." It points out, moreover, that the mechanical workers never received such generous treatment in their lives as they are now in receipt of at the hands of what it euphoniously denominates the great industrial organizations.

Let it be noted here that this is in the nature of a cue. How extensively and how soon that cue will be generally taken remains to be seen. The Tribune itself merely takes the cue from a higher source. It is becoming an open secret that the great men at Washington are preparing for an extensive campaign among the members of organized labor to overcome this particular form of demagogism and knavery. It is so stated on the authority of the head of the administration himself, Mr. Hanna. Men are not wont to quarrel with their bread and butter. So Mr. Hanna argues, and smaller fry politicians, congressmen and such ilk, are acting on the suggestion. Hence it need not be an occasion of surprise at all should the monopoly now enjoyed by "Terry" Powderly, as the labor champion of the trust administration, speedily come to an end.

Of course there are patriots in labor organizations, as there are in all other bodies, who are ready to assume the championship of a given political cause without any regard to its nature or bearing on what should be or had been or might be their principles. All that is necessary to secure the co-operation of this class of patriots is a sufficient requital. This, it is needless to say, Mr. Hanna and his lieutenants stand ready to offer, and hence the entire probability of the appearance in the forthcoming campaign, and immediately anterior to its inception, of a large band of wind-jamming labor patriots in the ranks of the administration, who will establish to everybody's satisfaction that the best interests of "labor" demand the continuance of the trusts. If any intimation of inconsistency is directed against this policy it will be sufficient to point out that, in the language of the New York Tribune: "A year's experience and discussion, with all the object lessons the year has presented, have entirely changed the state of public opinion."

Latest advices from the front indicate that Gen. Buller may have decided to enter Pretoria by going around the world and trying the back door.

Now, if the senate will dispose of the Quay case, congress can take up the trifling matters of appropriations and colonial legislation.

Lord Roberts is now praying for the arrival of the Duke of Marlborough, his two valets and his twenty trunks. Then the tide may turn.

A Kentucky boy baby is talking at the age of six weeks. His future lies between the prize ring and the United States senate.

A circus trust is pending, which may mean that the number of rings will be reduced from three to one.

Russia and Japan are talking fight again, but all the other powers are too busy to hold the coats.

There is consolation in the thought that it takes more than one cold wave to make a winter.

The dowager empress of China seems fairly entitled to a place in the ranks of new women.

Duluth has decided not to hold a summer carnival until a little later in the season.

Gen. Warren decided that Spion was not very much of a kop after all.

AT THE THEATERS.

METROPOLITAN.

For more than twenty years "Hearts of Oak" has passed through the crucible of criticism. Although shelved for consecutive seasons, the fact that it has been reproduced in a period abounding in end of the century novelties speaks volumes for the dramatic merit of James A. Herne's first venture into the field of the playwrights.

Those of us who witnessed the first success of "Hearts of Oak" will recall the fact that it was then considered an innovation on dramatic tradition—a play without a villain, a play, in fact, replete with a superabundance of heroes, and a heroine who varies the monotony of the average plot by sacrificing love for duty, or, rather, a warped conception of a woman's duty.

The play opened at the Metropolitan last evening to a good audience considering the sub-zero condition of the weather. While the author has done several creditable things since he first staged "Hearts of Oak," notably "Sag Harbor" and "Shore Acres," he has incorporated in this play an element which will never lose in interest while human love continues to go zig-zag at times, to repent in the solitude of uncongenial incompatibility. In "Enoch Arden" Tennyson has poetically exploited the idea; in "Hearts of Oak" Herne has presented the dramatic possibilities of the same principle.

The story of the play is almost as familiar as that of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Advance notices have placed its details in the hands of every newspaper reader. "Hearts of Oak" are personified in Ruby Darrell, the sailor lover, and Chrystal, his sweetheart, who marries her benefactor, Terry Dennison, from a sense of duty. Two years afterward the renunciation of these loyal young people is discovered by Dennison, and then his short period of happiness hardly compensates him for the abyss of despair into which he is plunged. It is a pathetic play throughout, enlivened in the third act by the presence of a real baby, and some excellent comedy business by Thomas M. Hunter and Nat D. Jones.

With a few exceptions, the company is a creditable one. E. P. Sullivan, in the concluding acts, does ample justice to the part of Terry Dennison. Messrs. Hunter and Jones, as Uncle Davy and Owen Garroway, respectively, bring out all the possibilities of their roles. As much as this can hardly be said of James Horne as Ruby Darrell.

The Chrystal of Ida Hamilton is a fairly good presentation, and perhaps her lines are at fault in not conveying more forceful expression at times to really tense and dramatic situations. There are six sets of beautiful scenery in the present "Hearts of Oak," particularly the ones representing the interior of Terry Dennison's mill and the old boat dwelling of Owen Garroway, so forcibly reminding one of Peggotty's domicile in "David Copperfield."

The play will be seen three nights more, with Wednesday matinee.

The success attending the presentation of the moving pictures of the Passion Play last week has encouraged the management of the Metropolitan to arrange for another series of matinees through the present week, this afternoon at 2:30, and also Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons.

There comes to the Metropolitan opera house on Thursday evening Mlle. Fifi, a naughty little person, but one who is said to be far superior to many of her classmates in the school of French farce. "Fifi" is hailed as risque, racy and rare, but whatever there is of this description in the play has been to a large degree hidden beneath a bounteous cleverness in its construction. There is enough of the suggestive in Fifi, just the same, to prevent any damage to the reputation for plays unsuited to seminary dramatic societies already gained by Managers Brady and Ziegfeld, but the farce teems with brightness and originality; so much so that even the supersensitive must forgive the few flights into the French atmosphere.

GRAND.

That relatively small element of the population that is bent upon perpetuating its sorrows will be compelled to remain away from the Grand the whole of the present week. The amusement presented there is of the sorrow-dispelling kind, and no person entertaining a grudge against him or herself or the laughter-seeking public will feel at home. Fulgora's Star company of vaudeville and specialists filled the Grand to the doors last night.

The Hunting trio presented something new in the way of extravagance in knockabout business of acrobats and dancers. The business of their act was new and cleverly designed, requiring the whole of the stage. Their dialogue is new, and the act makes a successful opening for a chapter in which there is nothing but laughs.

Stuart Barnes and Mabel Sisson have an original new absurdity entitled "A Marriage Broker." They were given three recalls on their topical coon songs, while their crisp dialogue and musical talent entertained the audience thoroughly.

When Little Fred introduced his trained animals it was not expected that the dogs in the aggregation would take part in the ground and lofty tumbling, but so perfectly were they trained in feats never before exhibited that the animals won the applause rather than the trainer. The finale of the trained animal act was a game of football, in which half a dozen dogs took part. In his anxiety to bunt the ball one of the shaggy players fell over the footlights into the drummer's lap in the orchestra, and both stage boxes were invaded during the game. The game caused quite as much excitement as amusement, children enjoying the capers fully as well as the grown people.

Billy Van, the minstrel monologist, made friends with the men by directing his shafts of satire against the women. His new stories were readily identified by the audience, and his profound acknowledgment of the appreciation shown for the new ones was almost pathetic. During the intermission the people had a rest from laughing. For the remainder of the week the programme will announce the intermission as "time to straighten your features."

The brothers Forrest gave entirely new features to their musical act in the way of juggling, hat throwing and gymnastics.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sidman presented a quietly humorous sketch that recalled home in a hamlet with the best parts of "The Old Homestead" or "Blue Jeans." While not so riotous, the appreciation of the work of Mr. and Mrs. Sidman was none the less in volume.

With a whirl that startled the house Josephine Gassman made her appearance in short skirts and won applause with two coon songs. Then the pickaninnies—three of them—ranging in height from eighteen to thirty-six inches. From the time the pickaninnies appeared there was no holding the house, and encores were given until the curtain was lowered and the final act called. In it the Misses Cook and Clinton did some excellent shooting, including novel tests of accuracy with the rifle.

"Through the Breakers" returns to the Grand next week with a cast claimed to be stronger than ever. Among the old favorites Fanny McIntyre, J. Hay Cossar, Sol Aiken, James Bevins and William Stone have been retained, while prominent among the new members of the company are Joseph Keefe, Charles Stewart, Antonette Walker and Francis Sheen.

STATE PRESS OPINIONS.

Todd County Argus: The police of St. Paul arrested a man for drunkenness a few days ago. It was discovered later that he was sick and he was sent to the hospital. He died, and the post-mortem showed that he was suffering from spinal meningitis and was not drunk. This is the second time within a few years that the police have mistaken a man dangerously ill for a common drunk. Very sharp officers they have in St. Paul.

Wheelock Weekly: The Pioneer Press says again that the farmers are so jubilant over the "high prices and prosperity" which surround them that never again will any party except the Republican get their votes. This is more wooden than even the Pioneer Press prosperity editorials usually are. It is so palpably untrue—its premises so false and its conclusion so absurd—that it must have made even the person who write it smile to himself. Wheat at 65c in Chicago, and not higher than 72c (which means 55c to 65c to the grower) this crop year, with everything that the farmer buys higher in price than for years past, are not the circumstances to make "prosperity" shine on Northwestern hillsides. In other words, Mr. Pioneer, you're a rank fraud, and getting ranker.

Hutchinson Leader: The Associated Press can not escape the indictment of partisanship after its failure to mention in its dispatches the recent great political meeting in Minneapolis. The gathering was the largest and, in many respects, the most remarkable ever witnessed in the state of Minnesota. The silence of the Associated Press can only be explained on the ground of not desiring to have the news disseminated if it does not meet with its approval. It's time for a non-partisan news service.

Sauk Center Herald: Elsewhere is printed the report of an interview had with President James J. Hill by George N. Lamphere, a leading fusionist of Clay county, and editor of the Moorhead News. Mr. Lamphere approached the railroad magnate with the preconceived opinion, evidently, that Mr. Hill was the embodiment of all that is selfish, grasping and oppressive. He left him with a better and healthier estimate of the man and his purposes.

SMART SHORT STORIES.

When Henry Clay was stumping Kentucky for re-election, at one of his mass meetings an old hunter of wide political influence said: "Well, Harry, I've always been for you, but because of that vote (which he named) I'm goin' agin you." "Let me see your rifle," said Clay. It was handed up to him. "Is she a good rifle?" "Yes." "Did she ever miss fire?" "Well, yes, once." "Why didn't you throw her away?" The old hunter thought a moment and then said: "Harry, I'll try you agin." And Harry was elected.

After "Tannhauser" was brought out a German composer of little note, named Chellard, said that the "Song of the Evening Star" was wrongfully harmonized and suggested certain harmonies which should be substituted for those employed by Wagner. When Wagner was among friends it was one of his favorite diversions to seat himself at the piano and sing the "Song of the Evening Star" a là Chellard.

Sir John Adye, who was governor of Gibraltar fortress, always made himself closely acquainted with the work of whatever happened to be his department. Meeting a person once coming into the office late, the general asked him what time he was supposed to be on duty. "Ch!" was the reply, "I usually stroll in about 11 or 12 o'clock." "Stroll in?" said John, in a rising tone; "then I presume you do not leave till late?" "Well, I usually slip off about 2 o'clock." "Slip off at 2?" exclaimed the veteran, in his topmost note; "pray, may I ask what department you belong to?" "Oh," said the stranger, "I come every Saturday to attend to the clocks."

Dr. W. G. Grace's geniality and love of children are well known, but probably few people have heard the following incident, which took place a short time ago. The great English cricketer was engaged to play in a match at a certain village in Bedfordshire. Before going to the cricket field, however, he was captured by his host's small son, who was playing with a diminutive bat and stumps, and while the doctor bowled to Master Bobbie several leading professional cricketers fielded. Great was the fun, especially when Dr. Grace himself went in, handling a bat about twelve inches long. It mattered not that the spectators were waiting for the match to begin, and they had to wait till Master Bobbie, amid great applause, bowled out Dr. Grace. On being congratulated afterward on bowling out England's greatest cricketer, the little fellow said frankly: "Oh, that's nothing. I bowled out my governess yesterday!"

TRAIN TO TWIN CITIES.

First Over Illinois Central Line Will Leave Omaha This Morning.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 28.—At 7 o'clock tomorrow morning the first passenger train will leave Omaha over the Illinois Central line. This train will run through solid to Minneapolis and St. Paul on a twelve-hour schedule. At 8:15 a. m. the first passenger train will arrive from Chicago, among the passengers being fifty Iowa newspaper men from points along the line west of Dubuque. They will be the guests of this city and Council Bluffs during the day and will return on the night train. The other trains over the new line will leave for Chicago at 12:10 and 7:35 p. m., respectively, the latter carrying a sleeper for St. Paul and Minneapolis, which at Fort Dodge will be transfered to the Minneapolis & St. Louis.

THE MAN WITHOUT THE HOE.

An artist made a picture for all time,
A peasant, work-worn, bending o'er his hoe,
Above, a gray, discouraged sky, around
A sullen, barren moor. The painter's hint
A poet caught, and his immortal verse
Exalts the theme. His clarion call awakes
The conscience of the world when he declares:
"There is no shape more terrible than this."

Yet there are shapes whose protests are as deep
As are the stifled curses of this man—
Through which the stunted minds and hopeless souls
Look out upon the maddening maze of things.
The unemployed! The one who chained without,
Like Tantalus, must view Life's feast in vain.
He sees that toil's reward is ofttimes want,
That those who sow are not allowed to reap,
Then chooses he the highways for his home
Instead of slaving for another's gain.
Canopied by the boundless blue, and cradled
Within the arms of night—companioned by
The wandering stars—can we condemn his choice?
What though he pilfer, beg and lean upon
The latent generosity in all?
What though in drunkenness or crime he try
To drown those hopes the world will not allow?
Still is he victim! sinned against! oppressed!
And unto those who censure, let us quote
The Master's words: "Judge not lest ye be judged."

Another man without the hoe is he
Whom birth has placed above necessity.
His life-force in perverted channels flows,
He stands at last with all his talents rust,
Unscarred by noble conflict and without
The laurel-crown which wreathes the victor's brow.
Another is the man of high ideals
Who cannot catch the spirit of the age
And work with it. He too is doomed to stand
Apart, and view the rugged heights of thought
He had not strength to climb, or having climbed
Lacked power and mastery to stand upon.

More pitiful than these is she to whom
The hoe of honest purpose is denied;
"Such dainty fingers were not made for work;"
Men say, "On dew and sunshine should she feed"—
As household drudge those dainty fingers wear
And wrinkle, or, if in the world of men
They do a man's full part, they earn but half.
Their dew and sunshine ofttimes is the bread
Bought by the bitter sale of self and soul.
Alas! That half the human race should be
A slave, a plaything, and a parasite!

Throughout the starry realm of boundless space
The myriad systems move in perfect time;
On earth, the miracle of life and growth
Answers that same majestic, deathless law;
Above, the panorama Nature spreads,
Which whispers of immortal life—all, all
Exist in harmony and beauty. Man
Alone must err and suffer, strive and fail.
Is it the spark that stirs within the clod?
Does it portend what man has never guessed?

We do not know, and yet when Art forsakes
The Elysian fields of beauty to portray
A weary peasant bending o'er his hoe—
Perhaps the universal conscience stirs
And shows us that, beneath its seeming sins,
Humanity's great wayward, better heart
Is pulsing in the rhythm of the right.
Perhaps it is the dawn of unity
And by its growing light the day will come
When wrong and anguish shall have disappeared,
And all the mouldering strings of earth's rude harp
Will swell into a major harmony
To match the music of the morning stars.
The seers of old have dreamed this dream, and in
Its most exalted moods the soul of man
Has thrilled a deep response—It must be so!

—Barton Pittman.

Chat of the Capital

Washington Gossip, Political and Otherwise, for the Readers of the Globe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—Consul Winter, of Annaberg, and Consul General Guenther, of Frankfort, in reports dated Dec. 7 and 13, respectively, inform the state department that, owing to the competition of American meat on the continent of Europe, an organized effort is about to be made to combat its importation. The Austrian butchers, at their recent meeting, recommended a congress of the butchers of all the states of continental Europe, for the purpose of deliberating upon ways and means of counteracting the growth of meat monopolies, protection against imports of unhealthy meat, raising of stock at home, and steps to be taken against American competition. According to German press comments, the butchers of Germany will join with those of Austria in almost any kind of an undertaking to keep out American meats. It is stated that the managers of the German Butchers' association will soon meet for a discussion of the proposition of their Austrian colleagues.

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Under date of Dec. 9, 1899, Consul Worman, of Munich, says that the Shoe and Upper Manufacturers' union (Verband der Deutschen Schuh und Schafte Fabrikanten) has, according to its official organ, the Schuh-markt (Shoe Market), of recent date, served notice by circulars to the trade that, in consequence of the marked rise in price of materials, such as leather, cloths (cotton and woolen), silks, nails, etc., a very considerable advance in prices must be made. It sets forth that prices have already been considerably advanced in the United States, Austria, France and England.

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Under date of Shanghai, Nov. 19, 1899, Consul General Goodnow transmits the following information, supplied by the acting British consul general at that port, relative to taxation in Kyao-chau:

The German government has adopted the system of single tax for Kyao-chau, levying a tax of 6 per cent on land values. Until the 1st of January, 1902, the value of the land is represented by the sum paid to the government at the land auction. After this term a revision of the land values is purposed. Besides this tax, the owner has to give the government one-third of the net profit he realizes at a sale of his parcel of land. All improvements made on the estate, including an interest of 6 per cent, is deducted, according to the owner's statement, subject to official control. If a parcel of land does not change its proprietor by sale during twenty-five years, the government is entitled to levy a tax of one-third of the surplus of value in analogy to the one-third taken at a sale. These proceedings may be repeated after another twenty-five years.

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Minister Conger informed the department, under date of Pekin, Nov. 12, 1899, that, according to advices from the tsung-li-yamen, the custom house at the new port of Yao-Chou-Fu, in the province of Hunan, was to be opened Nov. 13.

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The postoffice department is sending out special rural delivery agents who have been instructed to visit every state in which the service has been established and determine the condition of the routes. This is meant that in each state where more routes have been established than the service calls for the superfluous routes will be abolished. In states where the service is not fully equipped more routes will be established. It is said at the postoffice department that this action is taken because in some states there are more routes than in other states, while in some of these states a great many routes are not needed. In other districts, however, there is a great need for additional routes.

The bill appropriating an additional $150,000 to continue the rural free delivery, during the present fiscal year, has passed the house, and it is thought that no trouble in its passage will be experienced in the senate. The postoffice officials say the representatives and senators are learning the value of the service and are anxious to get it into their districts. This was shown the other day when Representative Berry, of Kentucky, called at the postoffice department and asked that the service be established in all the counties of the Sixth congressional district in Kentucky. His idea was to start the service at the Ohio river and let it run back through the different counties in his district. Many other congressmen have called at the postoffice department with similar requests.

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A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Press says:

The postoffice officials in Washington today made a test of an automobile in the collection of mails from the boxes, from substations, etc. A route in this city extending a distance of a mile and a half from the city postoffice was chosen for the test. In thirty-two minutes' time the automobile made the rounds and the mail was collected from twenty-seven letter boxes, three package boxes and two substations.

The regular schedule time for a carrier's trip over the route is one hour and forty-five minutes, while a carrier using a horse and cart makes it in one hour and twenty minutes, showing a saving in the first case of one hour and thirteen minutes, and in the second case of forty-eight minutes in favor of the automobile.

As the saving in time would make it possible to reduce the force of collectors and thus give more men for delivery, the experiment was pronounced very satisfactory. Using an automobile would make it unnecessary to keep horses and would greatly reduce the expense in that way. Further tests are to be made and it is possible, and not improbable, that automobiles will become extensively used in the postoffice department.

The librarian of congress has asked for an automobile for use in collecting and distributing books to the houses of members and senators who have the use of the congressional library. In his application to congress the librarian states that a careful computation showed that it would be cheaper to use an automobile than it is to use a horse and wagon. This is one of the questions the house will be asked to pass upon before long.

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Some official reports received by the war department from Manila give an idea of the trickery with which government officials there have to deal, and this instance is only one of many, each differing in character.

By an accident it came to light that a large quantity of government stores and other supplies were being destroyed for no other reason, evidently, than to evade the manual labor of handling such goods. One of the army launches used by the customs officials at Manila was passing up the Pasig, a report states, when some of the officers observed a large quantity of bran floating on the water. Over 100 sacks were soon counted. The only ship in the bay known to carry grain was the transport Lak Ling, which had a cargo of feed for the army stock. An inquiry developed the fact that the steamer was loaded with a quantity of stores, among which were 400 sacks of bran for the quartermaster's department. All the stuff had to be unloaded during the night, and the work involved was so considerable that the coolie laborers conceived the idea of relieving themselves of a good share of the burden by throwing some of the sacks overboard. They sank on striking the water, but, as soon as the bran began to soak and swell, the bags rose to the surface, and there remained in the morning as a disclosure of the trickery of the native laborers.

—J. S. Van Antwerp.

Collier Reported.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 28.—The United States collier Alexander has arrived here with her machinery out of order.

CLAIMS ON BRYAN

POPULISTS OF TEXAS ALLEGE HE WILL ACCEPT NOMINATION FROM THEM

ALL QUIET IN KENTUCKY

Both Sides Resting Preparatory to Resuming the Struggle in the Legislature Today—Republicans Deny That Another Body of Armed Men Is Headed for the Capital—No Change in the Political Situation.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 28.—The Populists of Texas publicly announce that Hon. W. J. Bryan will accept the nomination of that party for president if it is tendered him. The following circular letter outlining the line of action for the coming campaign was today issued by Chairman J. H. Foster, of the Twelfth congressional district, who claims to secure his information on the propositions outlined direct from the national headquarters. The circular letter is addressed to all county chairmen and reads as follows:

"You are no doubt aware of the fact that if the Bryan Democracy, when they meet in national convention, reaffirm the Chicago platform of 1896 with a direct legislation plank as an issue, and it seems probable that they will, and nominate W. J. Bryan and some irreproachable Southern man, that such action will be the death of our party. In view of such action on the part of this new born Democracy it is the duty of every Populist who loves the principles he advocates to lend his aid to thwart the destruction of his party.

"A plan has been suggested and is being discussed all over the nation. The details of this plan are in part:

"'That when our national convention assembles that it reaffirm the Omaha platform with direct legislation as the paramount issue, nominate W. J. Bryan (and the assurance has been given by Mr. Bryan's friends that he will accept the nomination) and some Southern Populist—that the Free Silver Republicans will indorse the platform and its candidates—that Mr. Bryan's friends will go before the national Democracy with a demand for the indorsement of the action of the Populist convention, and it is argued that they will not refuse. In the event that they do Mr. Bryan may refuse the nomination at the hands of the Democracy. This action of itself will, by the Democrats, signal their utter defeat and also that of the Populists but defeat will be at the door of the Democrats.'

"We want discussion open, fair and full of these propositions and when you send delegates to the congressional convention at San Antonio on Feb. 17, let them be instructed as to the sentiments of the Populists in their respective counties."

BOTH SIDES RESTING.

No Developments of Interests in the Kentucky Contest Case.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 28.—Politicians of both parties took a rest today and the lobby of the Capitol hotel was more quiet than it has been for several weeks. Last night the leaders of both parties were in conference, that of the Republicans being prolonged to a late hour. No action of any kind was taken, however. There were persistent rumors all day that another detachment of men from the mountains would arrive in Frankfort during the first half of the week. E. G. Sebree, campaign manager for the Republicans, denied the statement positively:

"Nobody is coming that I know of," said he, "and if there was any organized movement on the part of the Republicans to come to Frankfort, I should know of it. There is nothing in it."

Tomorrow morning another contest will be heard in the house, that of Gillett (Dem.) against Brister (Rep.) from Logan county. This case was made a special order for Saturday, at the same time as the Van Meter-Berry case. The majority of the contest committee, composed of Republicans, will report in favor of Brister. The minority report will be presented in favor of Gillett.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 28.—Maj. Thomas A. Brander, past grand commander of the Virginia grand camp of Confederate veterans, and who was known throughout the South for his prominence in all Confederate reunions, died here today, aged sixty years.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 28.—Judge Thomas J. Wharton, one of the oldest and most prominent jurists of the state, died today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—C. C. Morrow, for a long time one of the executive clerks of the United States senate, died here today, aged fifty-eight years. He was a native of Missouri.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Anna M. Bowen, dean of the woman's hall at Northwestern university, died today of heart disease.

DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

Berlin—The Prince Regent of Bavaria has conferred the order of St. Michael, first-class, on Dr. Nansen, the explorer.

Chicago—As a result of a fight over the South African war, Charles Glassbrook, an Englishman, received ten scalp wounds. His assailant, Francis Edwards, was arrested.

Pana, Ill.—A fire almost totally destroyed the town of Ramsey, several miles north of this city. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $10,000.

Toledo, O.—Manufacturers of baby carriages and children's wagons will soon advance prices.

Columbus, O.—The entire capital stock of the Columbus, London & Springfield Electric Railway company, $1,000,000, has been subscribed.

Sons of Israel.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Members of the District Grand Lodge No. 2, Free Sons of Israel, met in union convention today at Jefferson hall. Delegates were present representing lodges in Minneapolis, St. Louis, Milwaukee, St. Joseph, Mo.; Leavenworth, Kan., and Chicago. The election of officers resulted as follows: Grand master, H. M. Shabad, Chicago; first deputy grand master, Isaac Anderson Loeb, Chicago; second grand master, M. Michaels, St. Louis; third deputy grand master, C. W. Eisel, Chicago; grand secretary, Alfred H. Wolff, Chicago; grand treasurer, L. Levin, Chicago; grand warden, B. Cross, Milwaukee; grand tyler, G. D. Smith, Chicago; executive committee, Messrs. Pflaum, Myer and Moses, of Chicago; Tippelt, of St. Louis, and Hoffman, of Leavenworth. The retiring grand master, J. S. Rechnitzer, was selected as the representative to the grand council.

No Demonstration.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The expected anarchist demonstration did not take place today at the burial of Edward A. O'Connor, who was killed during an altercation with a non-union man at the factory of Winslow Brothers.

Diaz's Successor.

LAREDO, Tex., Jan. 28.—Regarding the report that President Diaz, of Mexico, had designated his successor as president of the republic, it is stated on authority of Mexican officials that President Diaz has expressed a wish that Gen. Bernardo Reyes succeed to the office when he retires therefrom.

Asks for Charter.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 28.—The Southern Naval Stores company has applied to the superior court for a charter. The capital is to be $300,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $2,000,000.