The St. Paul Globe

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BRANCH OFFICES.

New York, 10 Spruce St., Chas. H. Eddy in Charge.
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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Fair and warmer Saturday and Sunday; fresh westerly winds, becoming variable.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Saturday and Sunday; fresh westerly winds, becoming variable.

Wisconsin—Fair and warmer Saturday and Sunday; fresh westerly winds, becoming variable.

North Dakota—Fair and warmer Saturday; claudy and warmer Sunday; variable winds.

South Dakota—Fair and warmer Saturday; cloudy and warmer Sunday; variable winds.

Montana—Fair Saturday, with warmer in central and eastern portions; Sunday fair; northwesterly winds.

ST. PAUL.

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

Highest temperature	8
Lowest temperature	—9
Average temperature	0
Daily range	17
Barometer	30.09
Humidity	71
Precipitation	0
7 p. m., temperature	8

7 p. m., wind, northwest; weather, clear.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Battleford	8	8	Chicago	0	6
Bismarck	16	16	Cincinnati	14	26
Calgary	40	44	Cleveland	18	20
Duluth	8	12	Denver	30	32
Edmonton	32	32	Galveston	48	50
Havre	34	34	Jacksonville	52	56
Helena	44	46	Los Angeles	60	64
Huron	8	8	New Orleans	50	52
Minnedosa	12	12	New York	32	34
Pr. Albert	10	18	Norfolk	38	44
Qu'Appelle	4	6	Omaha	10	10
S. Current	20	22	Philadelphia	30	38
Williston	16	18	Pittsburg	18	22
Winnipeg	4	6	S. Francisco	54	56
Boston	30	58	St. Louis	12	18

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

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1900.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The disposition which will be shown today among all classes and nationalities throughout the country to share in the feelings which the return of the Irish national anniversary suggests shows how warm a place the Americans of Irish birth or blood hold in the affections of the entire American people.

Like the members of all nationalities, the Irish have had many prejudices to overcome. Religious intolerance has been invoked against them with more frequency and bitterness than against any class of American population, including the Jews, and it has been so because of the undoubted readiness of the average Irishman to fight for his convictions without thought of consequence to himself. But that disposition has passed. Native Americans, as a rule, look upon their Irish-American fellow citizens as being very excellent Americans in their way. They show more of adaptability to existing social and political conditions than most do. They accept more easily than do almost any other foreign race the standards of American thought and action. There is today but little save his name to distinguish the descendant of the Irish who left their country fifty years ago from the descendant of the men and women of the Mayflower.

A generation or two more and all the fears which have found expression and which have most frequently been the outcome of racial or religious prejudice will be seen to have been foolishly founded, so far as they relate to the people who accept St. Patrick as their patron saint. They are among the best Americans in the land, and their readiness for the discharge of any of the duties incumbent on them by reason of their Americanism is daily put in evidence by the members of the race.

We can all afford to celebrate St. Patrick's day. It brings with it none save feelings of kindliness and good will. Thousands of men and women will today fly the national colors of Ireland who bear no relation whatever of blood toward that race, and will do so mostly on account of the admiration with which they regard the individuals of the race or the known and accepted characteristics of the sons and daughters of the Emerald Isle.

The remarkable circumstances which we read of as attending the celebration of the Irish anniversary in London will afford surprise and pleasure. It is perhaps the first time in the history of the two races that anything like a spontaneous expression of good will came from either toward the other. When Mr. Gladstone assumed the responsibility of his Irish legislation he had to suffer something like political persecution, and at no time in the political controversies growing out of Irish affairs in recent years have the Irish members of parliament been aught more than social Pariahs in the city of London.

It is a new dawn which is approaching, when the genius of the Irish race will, in its own land, be given an opportunity to take root and blossom in a more prosperous and contented people. The world owes enough to the Irish race for the sunshine of its laughter and its wit to warrant its earnest entertainment of the hope that before many generations have passed that race will become once more invested with the control of its own national destinies.

CONGRESSMAN MORRIS MAKES HIS EXPLANATION.

The explanation made at Duluth Thursday night by Congressman Morris, of his vote for the Puerto Rican tariff bill, appears to be just as unsatisfactory to his constituents as were the explanations of Congressmen Tawney and Eddy. The tone adopted by all three congressmen is substantially the same—a compound of apology and defiance. They seem to be aware that they have acted in direct opposition to the wishes of their constituents; they appear to fear the consequences to themselves, but they refuse to utter a single word of penitence. Each one seems to hope that his offense will be condoned and to believe that his influence over the Republican voters in his district remains sufficiently strong to secure renomination.

Mr. Morris denies the authenticity of the interview published in the Baltimore Sun and credited to him, wherein he is represented as saying that he voted for the tariff bill against his convictions, and whether he did or did not make such a statement has now become a question of veracity between the congressman and the newspaper.

Like Messrs. Tawney and Eddy, Mr. Morris assures the people of Minnesota and those of the Sixth congressional district in particular that they do not understand the question at issue, and that a thorough comprehension of such weighty public questions is the sole prerogative of the congressman with his almost human intelligence. That is to say, Mr. Morris and his confreres who voted as he did on this bill assume that they understand and know the wishes and opinions of the people better than the people do themselves. Such are the effects of imperialism upon the mind of the average Republican congressman.

Mr. Morris seized upon the occasion to issue a solemn warning to William Henry Eustis. He warned the gentleman from Minneapolis "that if we have free trade wherever the flag goes, it is not only little Puerto Rico that will be affected, but, later on, the Philippines, with 12,000,000 people. The question we must first consider is the welfare of our own people rather than those of Puerto Rico."

Setting aside the fact that the people of Puerto Rico are now supposed to be "our own people," being governed neither by Spain nor by themselves, but owing allegiance to the United States government, and supposedly entitled to the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges of all people living under the American flag and the constitution, this warning given by Mr. Morris is a clear indication that the question of tariff or free trade for Puerto Rico is not regarded by the Republicans in congress as the main question at issue, but that the sugar, tobacco and twine trusts have seized upon the necessitous condition of the people of Puerto Rico as a pretext for the imposition of a tariff which will be used as a precedent when the Philippine question is reached.

This warning also throws a doubt upon the declaration of certain Republicans near to President McKinley, that his object in turning tail on his former official free trade utterances was that a basis for an appeal to the supreme court might be established. The statement of Mr. Morris seems to indicate that the precedent which it was sought to establish by the imposition of a tariff on Puerto Rican exports and imports was one which would form a basis for a similar tariff enactment for the Philippines. This is exactly where the shoe pinches the trusts. Free trade for Puerto Rico means establishing a precedent for free trade with the Philippines.

After thus letting the cat out of the bag, in the heat of his desire to rebuke Mr. Eustis, Mr. Morris proceeds to make the usual explanation of his vote on the bill, in which, apparently forgetting the words he had used in warning Mr. Eustis, he declared that "the problem before committee and the house" was how to relieve the poor, suffering Puerto Ricans. He denies that the bill applies the policy of protection to Puerto Rico, but that it was intended by the passage of the measure only to raise the necessary revenue for the Puerto Ricans themselves. By all this Mr. Morris would have the people believe that the congressmen who voted for the Puerto Rican bill were actuated by motives of pure philanthropy and had no thought of the future tariff for the Philippines, or that they "first considered the welfare of our own people, rather than those of Puerto Rico," as Mr. Morris told Mr. Eustis.

The Republicans of the Sixth district will no doubt discipline or reward Mr. Morris in their own way as they may see fit, but, unless they are persons of an infinite capacity for being gulled, the explanation made by Mr. Morris will not placate them on his action in voting for the Puerto Rican tariff bill.

THE REVEREND EDITOR.

The Rev. Mr. Sheldon, in his conduct of the Topeka Capital, has achieved a notable success. He has succeeded in drawing toward him and his undertaking the attention of the entire country, and he has accomplished, no doubt, all and more than all he started out to realize. The undertaking has been well advertised, and no doubt the financial results have been eminently satisfactory.

Whatever Mr. Sheldon's undertaking may be thought to be, it certainly cannot be regarded as newspaper publishing, from either the Christian or the pagan standpoint. If the prohibitionists of the country desired to select a national organ, they might make a choice of the Topeka Capital during the present week with much advantage. If the Peace society wanted an advocate, they would find it in the form of this so-called daily newspaper. If the churches and religious societies of the land sought to cultivate public attention and favor, Mr. Sheldon's undertaking would meet all their requirements. But, were there no other medium than that with which to serve the man who wants the daily news of the world served to him in the most acceptable form, without much regard to other people's prejudices or preferences in matters of religious or ethical concern, the situation would be a pretty hopeless one from the standpoint of the man and woman who do the work of the world and represent its hopes and aspirations, its sorrows and its joys, as no Christian individual or society can represent them.

For his plain repudiation of certain of the most hideous of the evils of the newspaper calling, as, for instance, the publication of vile advertisements and the disposition to give undue prominence to mere recitals of crime, the reverend editor is certainly entitled to much thanks. There has he done good. Indecency or immodesty of any kind may not be charged against the so-called Christian daily, but neither may the seeking of the chief ends for which the daily paper exists. The literary tone of the publication has been uniformly poor. The newspaper amateur rattling around in the place of the experienced editor has been in evidence in every paragraph of the issue of the sheet which has come under the special notice of the Globe.

There is a great deal of wisdom in the old arrangement which results in the cobbler sticking to his last. Mr. Sheldon is doubtless a most efficient minister of some Christian church, and, no doubt, meets all the requirements of his pastorate. But as the editor of a daily newspaper he does not commend himself to attention. After as many years as he has already devoted days to the calling, he might pass muster as one of the mediocre men upon whom reliance is so generally placed with great advantage to work out the details of daily newspaper publications.

Notwithstanding the essential weakness of the Rev. Mr. Sheldon's attempt to produce a daily paper which would be read and possess an elevating influence on the now prevailing standards of opinion or taste, his engagement in the enterprise shows him to be at once a man of good intentions and some measure of capacity for original thought.

Ten years since the Persian minister left Washington in a pet because American paragraphers had fun with his name—Hadji Hassan Gooli Khan. Now Persia is to try again. The name of the new minister is not furnished in advance, so the Yankee wits will have no chance to reopen the fun until he gets here. It is hinted that the name of the new Persian plenipotentiary will occupy too much space to be classed as a paragraph, not to calculate upon the joke sentence.

St. Paul is promised a Wagnerian opera season, but it will be as a summer idyl almost after the wonderfully abrupt harmonies disclosed in a passing phonoscope of the Republican party in banquet assembled.

The horse editor of the Topeka Capital has been assigned to do an automobile race at the Y. M. C. A. track. Editor Sheldon shows a keen appreciation of the fitness of things journalistic.

Col. Thomas Sharkey, facial decorator, recently deposited $85,000 in a New York bank. Col. Sharkey will soon attain the status of eligibility for aldermanic honors.

The Puerto Rican tariff, by the way, is something of a local issue in Duluth. Page Morris' town once threatened to secede and establish insular relations.

Women barbers have been denied admittance to the union in Chicago. It is understood they could not be trusted with the "secret work."

Sir Thomas Lipton's tea business in America must be flourishing. Sir Thomas will not again challenge for the America's cup until 1901.

It is one of the safest bets imaginable that Rev. Mr. Sheldon will never tell a real live editor how he thinks he ought to edit.

AT THE THEATERS.

METROPOLITAN.

"Sporting Life," the great English melodrama, is playing a brief engagement to big business at the Metropolitan, and has repeated the hit scored here last season. The cast is the same as then, except that Marion Elmore, a favorite here, is playing one of the comedy roles. A popular priece matinee will be given this afternoon, and the engagement will close tomorrow night.

The fifth and last of the series of winter concerts by the Danz Symphony orchestra will be given at the Metropolitan opera house tomorrow afternoon at 3:30. The programme will be on the popular order of music, and the special feature, aside from the orchestral numbers, will be a soprano solo by Mellie Wilde Graves, the local vocalist.

The success that has been accorded Viola Allen in her new famous impersonation of the role of Glory Quayle in Hall Caine's powerful play "The Christian," is a satisfying tribute to the earnest, honorable career of this conscientious artist and her appearance in this city at the Metropolitan, Monday night, when she commences a week's engagement.

GRAND.

Today at 2:30 and tonight at 8:15 will afford the last two opportunities for local theater-goers to enjoy "'A Yenuine Yentleman." Mr. Hendricks in the leading role is assisted by a capable supporting company. Many thrilling scenic effects are introduced in the unfolding of the different scenes and acts.

At the Grand epera house for the coming week will be seen Frederick Warde and a company, said to be the strongest organization since the famous Booth and Barrett combination. Besides being supported by one of the most charming leading ladies on the stage, Miss Minnie Tittell Brune, he has Charles D. Hermann, last season with Mme. Modjeska; Frank Hennig, for years with Thomas Keene; John Sturgeon and Alex. McKenzie, late leading men with Walker Whiteside and Robert Downing, respectively; also Harry C. Barton and Charles C. Clarke, for years with Booth and Barrett, and Miss May Warde, daughter of the great actor. The repertoire Mr. Warde will present on this occasion is as follows: Sunday, Tuesday and Friday nights and Wednesday matinee, "The Duke's Jester;" Monday and Thursday nights, "The Lion's Mouth;" Wednesday night, "The Merchant of Venice;" Saturday matinee, "Romeo & Juliet," and Saturday night, "Richard III."

SMART SHORT STORIES.

A war correspondent writes from South Africa to the London Daily Mail: "A certain gallant corps at Chieveley camp provided the guard that should protect our precious beer till Christmas day. In the morning two dozen bottles were missing. 'Disgraceful!' said the authorities; 'double the guard.' And they doubled it. Next day four dozen were missing."

* * *

President John Quincy Adams once asserted that he would not give 50 cents for all the works of Phidias and Praxiteles, adding: "I hope America will not think of sculpture for two centuries to come." When some one quoted this to William Morris Hunt, he asked, dryly: "Does that sum of money really represent Mr. Adams' estimate of the sculpture of those artists, or the value which he places upon 50 cents?"

* * *

Lord Randolph Churchill had not been chancellor of the exchequer long before the annual report of the condition of Great Britain's finances was presented for his signature by Sir Francis Mowatt. "Oh, I can't make head or tail of this," said he testily; "why don't you arrange the figures so one can understand them?" "My lord, I have adopted the simplest known method. I have used decimals throughout." "Yes, yes, I see, but I never did know what those damned dots meant," was his lordship's reply.

* * *

Once at a dinner party, where Gen. N. B. Forrest, commanding the Confederate cavalry, had been invited as the guest of honor, a loquacious widow, with hair of raven black, rudely interrupted the conversation by asking Gen. Forrest why it was that his beard was still black, while his hair was turning gray. With great politeness Forrest turned toward her. "I fear I cannot give you a satisfactory answer," said he, "unless, possibly, the reason is that I have used my brains a little more than I have my jaw."

Capital Chat.

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

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The tour of inspection now being made by Senator Platt, chairman of the committee on relations with Cuba, and the subcommittee composed of Senators Aldrich and Teller will probably give these gentlemen some insight into the situation on this island, and they will return to Washington prepared, without doubt, to suggest emergency legislation to this congress. The United States government is, of course, not prepared to state what should be done with Cuba. The three senators who have gone to the island to make a thorough investigation will probably discover that the natives in Cuba at the present time are in favor of self-government. It would not be safe for the United States congress to adopt any measure for the relief of Cuba without waiting for a year or two to see whether the people of the island will not later on change their minds and desire annexation to the United States.

It is predicted that this will be the outcome, and it will therefore be unwise for congress to enact anything but temporary laws for the government of the residents of Cuba. It is said that the annexation sentiment is not only pronounced among the residents on the island, but that the people of the United States are rapidly becoming convinced that it would be better to have Cuba annexed to the United States rather than give the natives self-government. This country would be compelled by this action to assume a protectorate over this island, which would mean a standing army, and which would net Uncle Sam little, if anything, in return for this expense. It is intimated that at least one-third of the members of the present congress, if a vote could be had, would favor the annexation of Cuba. In view of the fact, however, that any measure of this kind will not be presented during the fifty-sixth session, those in this congress, unless they are re-elected, will not have the opportunity to vote on the annexation plan. The advocates of annexation, however, seem to think that such a measure will be introduced during the fifty-seventh session of congress, and that, if it it introduced, will pass.

Senators Teller, Platt and Aldrich, upon their return from Cuba, in a few days, will be able to give their colleagues in the senate and their friends in the house considerable information regarding the prevailing sentiment in Cuba regarding the annexation idea.

* * *

The house will take up early in April the Hawaiian bill, and it will pass this branch as easily as it did the senate. It is a well known fact that it was not necessary for the house to delay action on Hawaiian bill for so long a period. Early action on this measure was imperative. The people of the Sandwich islands are suffering, and relief can only come to them by the enactment of stable laws for their control by the United States.

There will be nearly a month of unnecessary delay before the house takes up this bill. As before stated, it will be passed and will be immediately signed by the president, who has urged early action by congress ever since the exact situation in Hawaii was made known to him early in the winter. The enactment of the pending bill into a law will not only prove beneficial to the residents of these far-away islands, but also to the business interests of the Pacific coast states.

* * *

Representatives of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma still remain in Washington, hoping against hope that this congress may take some action on the bills presented for the admission of these territories, as state. Up to the present time nothing whatever has been accomplished and those urging the admission of these territories in Washington are considerably disheartened. They cannot see why congress should legislate for Hawaii, Porto Rico and for Cuba and turn a cold shoulder to the people of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

It is now considered doubtful if any action whatever is taken, during the first session of this congress, looking to the admission of these three territories as states. The information is advanced by some that the real reason for delay is political and that not one of the three territories will receive any consideration at the hands of congress until after the coming presidential canvass closes next November. This, without doubt, is the true reason why both Republicans and Democrats have found it suitable to them not to act with reference to the admission of this trio of territories as states during the first session of the fifty-sixth congress.

* * *

It is now stated as a certainty that Senator De Pew, of New York, will present William McKinley's name for renomination at the Philadelphia convention next June. It is said that President McKinley has asked the junior senator from New York to present his name to the convention and that the latter has consented to do so, provided that he is one of the seventy-two delegates from New York to the coming national convention.

It is not doubted but that Senator De Pew will be one of the delegates at large from New York and will, therefore, have the opportunity to deliver a speech, placing McKinley's name before the convention, as he did in 1892, at the Minneapolis convention, when he presented the name of Benjamin Harrison for renomination. An attempt will be made, it is also learned, to have Senator Foraker second McKinley's renomination at Philadelphia. If Mr. Foraker cannot be prevailed upon to do so, it is probable that McKinley's second choice will be Senator Wolcott, of Colorado.

* * *

Col. Bryan, it is stated here, has also selected the man to present his name for the presidential nomination at the Kansas City convention. This gentleman is no less a person than George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts. Col. Bryan's nomination will be seconded by National Committeeman Johnson, of Kansas, or James Hamilton Lewis, of Washington state, in the event that the latter is elected as delegate to th Kansas City convention.

* * *

There is excellent authority for stating that Admiral and Mrs. Dewey will make a lengthy tour through the Western and Northwestern states this spring. They will go first to Detroit, and then west to Minneapolis and St. Paul. It is stated that they will spend several days in the Twin Cities. While in Minnesota they may visit Duluth. They intend to go west from St. Paul, through North Dakota and Montana, on their way to the West coast states. It is believed that while on the Pacific slope they will visit Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and several prominent cities in this section of the country.

* * *

As I have before stated in Washington dispatches to this paper, President and Mrs. McKinley, and probably certain members of the cabinet, will visit California and other West coast states this summer. It is, at least, the president's intention, at this time, to be in San Francisco when the battleship Ohio is launched from Scott's shipyard. The president will go north from San Francisco to Portland and Seattle, and then east through Minneapolis and St. Paul, and make his second trip to Duluth, if possible, within the year. It is understood, of course, that the trip is made for pleasure, but the real purpose of the journey is to work up renewed interest in Maj. McKinley's behalf for his re-election as president of the United States.

* * *

Felix S. S. Johnson, commercial agent at Stanbridge, has submitted to the state department a report of interest to grain growers and grain shippers in the North, West and far Northwestern states. He says:

"The Quebec & Lake Huron Railway company, which is asking a charter from the Canadian government, promises to be a most important factor in the traffic between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic seaboard. The lines will start from the mouth of French river, on Georgian bay, and run east to Quebec, crossing the Ottawa at Mattana, the Livre river at Rapide de l'Original, and the St. Maurice at Grandes Piles. The distance from Georgian bay to Quebec will be 440 miles, or 135 less than from Parry sound, which is now the shortest route from the Great Lakes to Quebec. As regards the trade coming from Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, there will be a saving of 115 miles of navigation on Lake Huron. The water and rail transportation will, therefore, be 250 miles shorter by the proposed Quebec & Lake Huron railroad than by the Parry sound and Great Northern.

The new line will pass about 125 miles north of Montreal, and run through the immense plateau of the Matawin, Rouge, Livre and Gatineau rivers, embracing over 3,000,000 acres of the forest and farming lands of the Province of Quebec. Undoubtedly, the opening of a railway through this immense tract of arable lands will give a powerful impulse to colonization, as there is enough good farming ground in this plateau out of the reach of railroads to support a population of 500,000 souls.

The company proposes to build immense elevators at both ends of the line, and, regardless of cost, to build a road whose grades and curves will allow a modern locomotive to haul at least fifty loaded freight cars.

The capital of the company is $10,000,000 in shares and $13,200,000 in bonds. The main object of the promoters is to lessen the cost of transportation of grain and flour between the Western states and Europe. They expect to bring to Quebec for shipment by the St. Lawrence, either in grain or flour, between 30,000,000 and 50,000,000 bushels of wheat per year, and a great part of the 2,000,000,000 feet of lumber cut every year in the country traversed by their line. The new road will effect the utilization of the splendid forests of hard woods through which it will run, which are now unavailable because they cannot be floated. It is also expected that numerous pulp and paper mills will be established along the line.

—J. S. Van Antwerp.

SPECULATIVE SOLILOQUY.

(F. A. M., the initials at the end of the following parody, stand for F. Allister Murray, a former St. Paul newspaper man, now connected with the Wall Street Journal, in which publication Mr. Murray's effort appeared during a recent flurry in stocks.)

To buy or not to buy; that is the question—
Whether 'tis better in the mind to suffer
The fret and worry of outrageous chances
Or to resist my broker's importunings
And by liquidating end them; to buy; to hold;
No more!—and by "no more" I mean no more
Would I have left with which to venture more.
I might go broke! 'Tis not a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To buy; to hold;
My all in quivering margins; there's the rub!
For on the tricky tape what bulge may come,
When I have staked my last simoleon,
To make me rich; There's the respect
Associates give to him of flinty nerve,
And should I win, such bigger worlds to conquer.
But then perchance there come another slump
And I be swiftly chalk marked off the earth—
A sickly counterfeit of 30 cents.
There is a something somewhere chokes me off
And tells me to let bad enough alone
Till all this panic palpitation's gone
And I can once again see where I'm at.
A crazy market makes us cowards all!

—F. A. M.

HOW HE GOT EVEN.

A Traveler's Somewhat Amusing Experience at a Hotel.

Youth's Companion.

Some people are philosophical enough to accept defeat gracefully: others nurse their wrath and waste much time in a mistaken effort to "get even." Of one of these latter a Chicago paper tells an amusing story.

A man came to a Chicago hotel one day, and took his dinner outside with a friend. When he came to pay his bill he found himself charged with a day's board, dinner and all. He protested. The clerk tried to explain that the American plan was based strictly upon time, and that if he chose to eat elsewhere it was his own lookout, but the man would not be pacified.

He paid the bill under protest. Then he asked if dinner was still on, and was informed that it lasted until 9 in the evening.

"Then I'll go back and tackle it!" he exclaimed. "I've eaten one dinner, but I'm going to get my money's worth out of this house, or perish in the attempt!"

He rushed into one of the dining rooms, seized a bill of fare, and ordered everything he could think of. When he finally got to the end of his tether, the waiter handed him a check for $4.10.

"What's that for?" he asked in surprise.

"Your dinner, sir."

"But I have already paid for my dinner in my bill," he protested. "I'm staying here on the American plan."

"Then you should have gone to the other dining room," said the waiter. "This is the European plan cafe."

The man paid the bill and walked out. His feelings must have been heavy, both in body and in mind.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Small Prospect of War.

Indianapolis News.

It is doubtful indeed if this generation or the next will see a European war. The wars of the world are likely to be fought in Africa, in Asia and possibly in South America. Where the cause of such wars involve European antagonisms they are likely to be minimized. The time may come when the great question of Slav versus Saxon may be a real thing. But until they there is likely to be evolution and not revolution.

Sacrificed Principle to Party.

Indianapolis Journal, Republican.

The president has sacrificed too much to party harmony and has made the sacrifice without securing the result. There is excellent reason to believe that if the Puerto Rico matter could come before the house again in the form of a free trade bill, or as modified by the Davis amendment, the majority of the Republicans would vote for the modifications regardless of the president's advice.

Will Be There for Some Time.

Columbus, O., Press-Post.

When administration organs come forward courageously to tell us that "the war is over" they probably mean that it is over in the Philippines. It has been over there ever since McKinley purchased it from Spain—but there will be some of it in the United States along about the first Tuesday in November.

Doesn't Know or Care.

Atlanta Constitution.

Mr. Hanna doesn't know what to make of the fuss the Republicans are kicking up over Puerto Rico. And, in point of fact, he doesn't care one way or the other, so long as he can keep the senate in line.

Who Can Be Right?

New York World.

"The war is over," says Otis, placidly, at Manila. "Re-enforcements!" cry Gens. Young and Hood from the firing line. Now, who can be right?

Don't Seem to Know.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Fifty new typewriters have been sent to Gen. Otis, and yet some people maintain that warfare in these days is as savage and horrible as ever.

But Not the People.

Omaha World-Herald.

Mr. McKinley is becoming such an expert that he can change his mind in full view of the audience so rapidly as to deceive the eye.

DAY OF ST. PATRICK

There is no more illustrious character of whom we have any knowledge whose entire personal history is shrouded in deeper mystery than that of St. Patrick, whose birthday is so generally celebrated on the 17th of March, though it is wholly a matter of conjecture that he was born on that day. A witty Irishman has written on this subject as follows:

"On the 8th day of March it was, some people say,
That St. Patrick at midnight he first saw the day;
While others declared it was the 9th he was born,
And 'twas all a mistake between midnight and morn,
For mistakes will occur in a hurry and shock,
And some blamed the baby and some blamed the clock,
Till, with all their disputings, sure no one could know
If the child was too fast or the clock was too slow.

But both of these factions so positive grew
That each kept a birthday, and Pat then had two,
Till Father Mulcahey, who showed them their sins,
Said: 'No one could have two but a fine pair of twins.
Don't always be fighting for eight or for nine—
Don't always be fighting, but sometimes combine.
Eight and nine add together—seventeen is the mark,
So let that be his birthday.' 'Amen,' said the clerk."

This ancient lyric account of how the 17th of March has come to be celebrated as the birthday of Ireland's patron saint is quite as authentic as any other information we possess concerning him, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, but it is not alone the honor of being the natal day of St. Patrick which entitles the 17th of March to most respectful consideration. All the early English calendars name this day as that on which Noah entered the ark for the purpose of escaping the flood.

England, Scotland, Wales and France have each claimed the honor of having given birth to Ireland's patron saint, and, while the honor is accorded to France by many, the bulk of traditionary evidence, which is all we have, seems to be in favor of Scotland. His native place seems to have been Nemthur, now Dumbarton, then a Roman province, and the date of his birth is generally thought to have been about A. D. 395.

ORIGINAL NAME WAS SUCCATH.

His original name was Succath, Patricius being the Roman appellation by which he was known, indicating that he came of a patrician family. Captured by pirates and taken to Ireland in his sixteenth year, he was sold to a petty chief, whom he served as a swineherder for six years, during which time he claims to have been miraculously converted while tending his flocks. Effecting his escape, he went to France, according to some of his biographers, to England according to others, and prepared himself for the priesthood. Of the writing of St. Patrick but two Latin manuscripts have been preserved, his "Confession" and a letter addressed to Coroticus, a Welsh chieftain, who had captured several of Patrick's converts. In his confession he tells us that he was miraculously called by God in a dream to the sacred mission of converting the Irish, a mission in which he was confirmed by Pope Celestine.

Returning to Ireland, he devoted his life to the evangelization of her people, and is said to have founded 365 churches and to have personally baptized 12,000 converts. The date of his death is assigned to various widely sundered years, some writers placing it as early as 458 and others as late as 493.

THE SNAKE STORY.

The miracles, legends, traditions, superstitions and quaint customs and observances associated with the name of St. Patrick would fill many large volumes. One of the best known of his alleged miracles to which it is only necessary to allude, as it has been made universally familiar through the medium of picture, song and story, is his expulsion of snakes and all other reptiles from Ireland, which he is said to have accomplished by beating a drum and driving them before him into the sea. This strange procession had not gone far before St. Patrick beat his drum with so much vigor as to break a hole in it, but an angel instantaneously appearing and miraculously mending it, the march proceeded without further interruption.

St. Patrick may be said, however, to be the means of introducing into Ireland snakes of another and more deadly kind than any that had existed there prior to his arrival, for tradition assigns to him the credit of having instructed the Irish in the art of distilling whisky, from which alleged fact it is said to have been called poteen in his honor. But Father Matthew and other Irish advocates of temperance have claimed St. Patrick as a strict prohibitionist, and tell how in A. D. 445 he one day commanded his disciples to abstain from drink until the bell should ring for vespers in the evening. One Coleman, though busily engaged in the severe labors of the harvest field, obeyed this injunction so literally that he did not even taste water throughout the long sultry day, and at length when the vesper bell sounded he fell dead—a martyr to thrist.

ANOTHER FAMOUS MIRACLE.

Another of St. Patrick's most famous miracles is thus commemorated in the old Irish ballad of "Polly Roe:"

"St. Patrick, as in legends told,
The morning being very cold,
In order to assuage the weather,
Collected bits of ice together,
Then gently breathed upon the pyre,
When every fragment blazed on fire.
Oh, if the Saint had been so kind
As to have left the gift behind
To such a lovelorn wretch as me,
Who daily struggles to be free,
I'd be content—content with part—
I'd only ask to thaw the heart,
The frozen heart of Polly Roe."

The peasantry of the Galtee or Gaultie mountains, situated between the counties of Cork and Tipperary, have a legend that when St. Patrick banished, the snakes and toads from Ireland he chained a monster serpent in one of their lakes known as Lough Dilveen, telling him he would not be liberated till the following Monday. The serpent has continued chained there ever since, and every Monday morning cries out in Irish, "It's a long Monday, Patrick."

ST. PATRICK'S JAWBONE.

In the possession of a family residing near Belfast there is a silver shrine containing a jawbone which is said to have been St. Patrick's. Great miraculous powers are attributed to this relic. It is believed to cure epileptic fits, to counteract the diabolical machinations of witches and fairies and to avert the baleful influence of the evil eye. It is also used as an extra judicial test of the guilt or innocence of suspected persons, who are required to place their hand upon it and declare their innocence. It is believed that they will be instantaneously visited by supernatural and awful punishment if they then speak falsely or even suppress any portion of the truth.

A quaint old book of folklore published at Dublin in 1700 says that if the wind blows hard upon St. Patrick's eve "it betokens a death among them that are learned, and much fish shall die in the following summer." A point that the United States fish commissioners would do well to "make a note on." The same venerable authority states that an egg laid on St. Patrick's day will bring luck to the possessor if kept.

REV. GILFILLAN'S WORK.

A Hubbard County Correspondent's Kind Words for Him.

To the Editor of the Globe:

I was pleased to read in your issue of Friday, March 9, that the Rev. J. A. Gilfillan was talked of as a likely successor to Bishop Mahlon N. Gilbert. I have been pleased with the plain, earnest and reverent account you have given in your paper of the sickness, death and burial of the much-beloved bishop. Too much could not be said or written of his noble acts and character.

Now, I am glad that the right man has been mentioned to wear the mantle of the late bishop. No one will doubt, no one will dispute or deny but that in the two great cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul there are clergymen of noble standing, good men, scholarly men, devoted to their high calling, beloved of their people, under their charge, a power for good in their parishes, and of each it could be said: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." But if desert stands for anything, if goodness stands for anything, if real self-sacrifice stands for anything, if character stands for anything, if faithfulness to duty and to church stands for anything, if hard work and long service for church and state stand for anything, then there is no one can be brought forward more worthy, more fit by hard experience to fill the place of the good Bishop Gilbert than the most humble servant Archdeacon Gilfillan. A man as humble as Moses, as courageous as St. Paul, as charitable as Joseph of Arimathea, who would give up his own tomb that one poorer than himself might be buried therein.

A man known, beloved and reverenced over a parish fifty times larger than all the parishes of St. Paul and Minneapolis put together. Ask every mud hole, every river, every slough, every lake, and snow drift, who ought to wear the mantle of Bishop Gilbert, and all would answer loudly, the Rev. J. A. Gilfillan. Ask every logging camp, every lumberman, every hamlet in the Northwest of Minnesota who deserves to serve with the Great Bishop, all would answer without hesitation, the Rev. J. A. Gilfillan.

Ask the angels of heaven who have accompanied him for the past twenty-five years on those terrible long missionary journeys, through the greatest storms, the severest cold, the blackest darkness that tongue or pen can describe who would be the most acceptable to the Great Shepherd of the fold; the answer would be, J. A. Gilfillan. It is a great mistake to suppose that his life's work has been confined to the Indian field. The truth is that nearly every present mission, every church and parish in the Northwest of Minnesota, owes its real birth to Archdeacon Gilfillan. He is no respecter of persons; in every hamlet, with every family, no matter the nationality, he would hold divine service, and cheer and encourage the poorest and most disheartened on life's stormy journey.

Every railroad, every lumber company, every school and church, every newspaper, the historical society, the mercantile department of Minnesota owes a debt of gratitude to the Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, for he has spoken its good name more than the public are aware of, at home and abroad.

Bishop Gilbert, in addressing a large audience in a Philadelphia church some years ago on missionary labors, so wrought them up to such a pitch of interest and excitement of the thrilling, sacrificing missionary labors of the greatest missionary of Minnesota that they called out from the audience and asked that his name be given, and where he lived. Bishop Gilbert answered them: "The Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, White Earth."

The life of Bishop Whipple and Bishop Gilbert, together with the history of the church of Minnesota, would not be complete without J. A. Gilfillan. Bishop Whipple holds him in his loving memory with the same relationship as he did Bishop Gilbert, viz., that of a son. Propose him. Yes, and he will honor the church and state. Elect him. Yes, and heaven will approve. —A Pioneer.

Hubbard, Hubbard County, Minn, March 11.

BIG BINDING PLANT SOLD

P. J. GIESEN SELLS OUT TO WEST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

After April 1 the West Publishing company will bind all its own books and conduct its own bindery. For nearly twenty years P. J. Giesen has done all the binding for the West company, employing a very large number of people. Before the company moved into its new building on Third street, Mr. Giesen conducted a book bindery on Wabasha street, and later occupied two floors of the new structure on Third street.

The West Publishing company purchased outright from Mr. Giesen the entire plant and will, as before stated, do all its own binding. The plant is one of the largest, if not the largest in the city.

DIED VERY SUDDENLY.

Eneas McAuley, an Old Resident of the Eighth Ward.

Eneas McAuley, a machinist at the Great Northern shops, and an old resident of the Eighth ward, died suddenly yesterday afternoon of heart failure at his home, 177 Aurora avenue. Mr. McAuley had been somewhat indisposed during the day and Dr. Briggs was called to attend him, but he had not been seriously ill previously, and his death was not anticipated by the family. Mr. McAuley died, however, at 2 o'clock.

He was a member of the A. O. U. W., under whose auspices the funeral will be held tomorrow.

Today's Attractions at St. Paul Retail Stores.

FIELD, SCHLICK & CO. announce their final clean-up on winter jackets—some less than half price; a sensational ribbon sale also. Saturday specials in stockings, new petticoats, handkerchiefs, fountain pens and perfumes.

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BROWNING, KING & CO. continue today their March clearing sale of men's suits which they say is a frugal man's chance for a trustworthy saving.

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W. J. DYER & BRO., 21-23 West Fifth street, furnish today a graded price on pianos that would attract any one, and they are all first-class makes at that. They also have pianos for rent.

ST. PAUL HARDWARE CO. call attention to their choice line of kitchen housefurnishings and especially to their line of granite ware.

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PEOPLE'S PROVISION CO. say it will pay people to consider the prices they have been paying and see what a saving they give.

—o—

YERXA offers a list of prices on table supplies that talk to every economical housekeeper.

—o—

SCHOCH says the amount of money you save on groceries depends only on the amount you buy at his store.