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The St. Paul Globe

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS.

Entered at Postoffice at St. Paul, Minn., as Second-Class Matter.

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday; rain Tuesday night and Wednesday; easterly winds.

Wisconsin—Fair Tuesday; probably rain Wednesday; winds shifting to fresh easterly.

North Dakota — Cloudy Tuesday, with warmer in central and western portion; rain Wednesday, with cooler in western portion; easterly winds.

South Dakota—Cloudy and warmer in eastern; rain in western portion Tuesday; rain and colder Wednesday; easterly winds.

Montana—Showers and colder Tuesday; Wednesday fair; westerly 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	56
Lowest temperature	33
Average temperature	44
Daily range	23
Barometer	29.99
Humidity	49
Precipitation	0
7 p. m., temperature	53

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

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Battleford	38	42	Cheyenne	62	66
Bismarck	46	52	Chicago	38	40
Calgary	64	66	Cincinnati	46	52
Duluth	48	56	Cleveland	36	40
Edmonton	50	58	Denver	62	70
Havre	62	66	Galveston	66	68
Helena	60	66	Jacksonville	66	68
Huron	50	56	Montgomery	72	74
Medicine Hat	62	70	New Orleans	66	72
Minnedosa	40	52	New York	46	56
Prince Albert	42	46	Omaha	58	60
Qu'Appelle	42	48	Philadelphia	50	60
Swift Current	50	56	Pittsburg	42	44
Williston	50	56	Pueblo	60	72
Winnipeg	38	48	San Francisco	56	58
Boston	50	60	St. Louis	58	62

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

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK — Arrived: Auguste Victoria, Genoa, etc.; Manitou, London.
GIBRALTAR—Arrived: Trave, New York for Genoa, etc.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Cufic, New York. Sailed: Steamer Corean, Philadelphia.
ANTWERP—Arrived: Kensington, New York via Southampton.
BRISBANE—Arrived: Aorangia, Vancouver.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

METROPOLITAN—"Shore Acres," 8:15.
GRAND—"A Grip of Steel," 8:15.
Palm Garden—Vaudeville, 2 and 8 p. m.
People's party convention, Tenth and Wabasha streets, 8 p. m.
Social Reform Union, capitol, 8 p. m.
Banquet to Capt. Sigsbee, Ryan hotel, 8 p. m.
Triune Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Masonic hall, Merriam Park.
Capital City Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Masonic hall, Ontario and West Seventh streets.
Mizpah Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Masonic hall, South St. Paul.
Unity Camp minstrels, Paul Martin's opera house, 8:15 p. m.
Minnesota Chapter, R. A. M., Masonic hall, West Fifth street.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1900.

A PEANUT CANAL POLICY.

The report of the commission appointed by the state of New York to consider the question of the improvement of the canals of the state, recently presented to the legislature, has been received by the country with a deep sense of disappointment. It has been generally accepted as true for many years that New York has stood in the path of the establishment of a ship canal uniting the waters of the lakes and of the Hudson river. Railroad and elevator interests have been effective through quite half a century in defeating such a project, and public works, ostensibly for canal improvements, have during all that time been little more than the means of enabling gangs of corrupt politicians to rob the state treasury.

The latest and most serious movement ever made in the direction of the improvement of the New York canals is represented by the report of that commission, of which Maj. T. W. Symons was the principal member. That report, it will be remembered, declared against the feasibility of a ship canal and in favor of a barge canal. By it New York has been confirmed in its traditional position of antagonizing every serious movement for the establishment of effective water transportation between the lakes and tide water, and the country has been finally told in so many words that it must look to congress for the relief which is so anxiously sought by the entire producing population of the West, and that that relief can only be secured in the teeth of the determined opposition of the Empire state, and particularly of its metropolis.

Maj. Symons has essayed in the current number of the Forum to justify the conclusions reached by his commission. He does not quite accomplish his undertaking; but he is quite effective in another direction: He shows with a degree of force approaching conviction that, if the West is ever to secure free navigation to tide water for its products, it must come through the port of Montreal, and through the wisdom and foresight of Canadian authority. This conclusion, it is hardly necessary to say, Maj. Symons was not seeking to impress on the reader of his article in the Forum, but he has nevertheless rendered its acceptance unavoidable to any one who is willing to be bound by his statements regarding the conditions attached to the engineering work which is involved.

Aside from the great engineering difficulties which, Maj. Symons found as far back as 1896, in his report to congress, attend the undertaking of a deep-water ship canal, the question of expense is, according to his Forum article, the great bugbear of himself and the New York politicians. He recites the various means whereby a deep-water ship canal might be built, but his recital in each ends with the suggestion that the expense would be "enormous." And therefore, according to Maj. Symons, the thing cannot be thought of. In only two respects does he show anything like a substantial reason why such a canal should not be built, and the country, instead, be made to depend upon barge navigation. The most feasible routes for such a canal would bring its course in dangerous proximity to the city of Montreal. This is one of Maj. Symons' tangible arguments against its feasibility. The only other argument he uses that is worthy of a moment's consideration is the one that ocean-going vessels could not afford the time necessary to traverse any ship canal so built.

It seems quite plain that this gentleman is in the position of a hired lawyer arguing on his retainer. He virtually stands alone as an engineering authority, just as New York city does as a municipality, against the construction of a deep-water ship canal. The canal will one day be built, Maj. Symons to the contrary. No great public project has ever been considered that did not find its Maj. Symons to prove its impossibility. It may come about that the way to the ocean will be found for American producers by Canadian authority. New York merchants and business interests have for some time past been aroused to the pressing need in which the metropolis stands to stay the decay of its shipping commerce consequent on its parsimonious and dog-in-the-manger policy toward its canals. But, if Maj. Symons is to be accepted as their mouthpiece, and his views are to be considered as an expression of their understanding of the true interest of their city, it may safely be predicted that the threatened decay will soon assume the serious aspect of reality, if the people of the entire country, through the agency of congress, do not step in to save that community from itself.

BISHOP POTTER'S LATEST.

When Bishop Potter made his flying visit to Manila it is fair to assume that everything he saw and heard was in the nature of a revelation to him. He went there in his capacity as a dignitary of the Episcopal church and with an immediate view to reaching conclusions regarding the prospect for effective missionary work on the islands. His views on prevailing civil conditions, it has been made very clear, were deeply colored by his preferences and predilections as a high ecclesiastic of a given church. So radical a change as appeared to have taken place in those views in so brief a time and with such limited opportunities for independent judgment could not in charity be explained in any other manner.

Evidently the bishop's enthusiasm, or his apparently preconceived views regarding missionary possibilities, have led him farther than it was quite safe to go. He has succeeded in reviving the charges against the Spanish clergy in very offensive form, and has fastened on himself the serious obligation of making good his sweeping condemnation.

The news dispatches in yesterday's Globe make it plain that Bishop Potter will not be allowed to get off so easily in the matter of his assault on the administration of a sister church as he did in his lapse toward imperialism represented by his revised opinions on civil conditions on the islands. He has made serious charges. The Catholic church in the Philippines is, according to him, responsible for the general prevalence among the natives of a state of concubinage. This condition he tells the world is due to the excessive greed of the church authorities, who, according to him, have robbed and are still robbing the poor of the islands, and are responsible for the revolts against Spanish authority which have taken place from time to time.

All this and more we heard at the outbreak of the imperialist craze. Our sympathies were sought to be arrested for these unhappy people through that agency. All the woes of the Filipinos, who, we were then assured, were a very superior race, were due to the robbery and oppression of them carried on by the friars under the protection of Spanish civil and military authority. But when Aguinaldo, who had aided in giving currency to this belief, took up arms against our own benign rule, this view of the situation was hastily dropped. Civil and military authority had in the interval substantially agreed that the statements regarding the Catholic clergy on the islands were grossly unjust, and that the mass of the Christian natives were strongly attached to their religion and to those charged with its administration.

It is evidently in the cause of his religion that Bishop Potter renews the original charges against the Catholic clergy. Their renewal would have come with much more grace from almost anybody else who might have visited the islands than the distinguished New York divine. Sectarian prejudice and interest will naturally be regarded as underlying the bishop's charges, and the adherents of the church which he attacks will naturally turn to the reports of the various official bodies and public men of eminence who during the past two years have visited the islands, which, by their silence, may be with some reason regarded as giving the lie at least indirectly to the charges of Bishop Potter.

It will require some further time to enable the country to decide whether there is anything more beneath the wonderful attitude recently assumed by Bishop Potter on the Philippine question save ecclesiastical zeal and possibly sectarian ill will.

DESTROY THEIR "PROTECTION."

The complete identification which has been established between the Republican national administration and the trusts in the administration of Puerto Rican affairs has been more effective than any other recent circumstance in making plain the advisability on the part of Democrats of forcing the trust issue into prominence. National and state authorities alike unite in giving immunity to the trusts. The organization of these vast concerns goes on apace, and American public sentiment has come to accept the conviction that the trusts are buttressed in political life by Republican officials both of national and state administration.

The most attainable way at this time in which to attack those combinations is through the tariff legislation. Prices on commodities which carry high tariff rates are being kept up artificially, and in almost every case the chief beneficiary of tariff favoritism is a trust. Metal production represents the chief industry in the control of which the most gigantic trusts have been formed. In lead products, iron ore, tin plate, sheet steel and steel beams we have trusts, and on each of them a tariff exists which forces from the consumers prices in excess of those prevailing abroad ranging from 25 to 50 per cent.

The most assailable point at which the trusts can be attacked is through the tariff. In the past congress the Republican majority defeated a proposition to admit free all products which were dealt in entirely by the trusts. That action should not be accepted as final. The Republican party in congress should be made to go on record again and again on this proposition. It is fruitless to talk of the extension of foreign commerce so long as a prohibitive tariff is maintained mostly for the benefit of illegal industrial organizations. The tariff trust combinations must be broken down, not only for the advantage which well designed attacks will necessarily bring to Democrats, but in sustainment of the movement for the extension of our foreign trade.

The Democratic minority in congress should be reminded that so long as the existing tariff system is allowed to prevail all talk of suppressing trusts is useless. They have to be suppressed and specific action must be inaugurated in that direction. The most available mode of attack and that which is most likely to result in success is the one of insisting upon the removal of tariff duties upon all imported articles now controlled by the trusts.

According to Secretary of State Hay Premier Salisbury apologized for an offense never committed. Stuff! The astute premier is not built that way. Secretary Hay might do it, though.

Blustering, frowsy-haired March has gone down the back stairs of Time, and it would have been quite appropriate to have permitted the poster girl pictures to have gone with it.

It is considered highly probable that President Harper will willingly pay for the revenue stamp on any check for over $50,000 that may be sent to him.

If Teddy Roosevelt would keep still long enough he might hear a still, small voice inviting him to share Mr. McKinley's defeat in November.

In spite of the fact that there are 123 languages spoken in the Philippines the administration talks glibly about "coming to an understanding."

Senator Pettus inclines to the opinion that Senator Beveridge is nothing if not an orator. And he didn't say, right out, that he was an orator.

Here is a sweet condition of affairs. The war department has recently shipped fifty-two tons of candy to soldiers in the Philippines.

There are some men who jocularly claim to "have friends in both places." Their number, however, does not include Russell Sage.

We are now "remembering the Maine" and at the same time anticipating the "St. Paul."

AT THE THEATERS.

METROPOLITAN.

"Shore Acres," with Charles Craig in the leading role, is playing to good business at the Metropolitan this week; the charming idyl of New England home life is admirably presented by a capable and well balanced company. A popular price matinee will be given tomorrow afternoon, and the engagement will close with the performance tomorrow night.

GRAND.

"A Grip of Steel" drew a large audience at the Grand opera house last evening. The melodrama contains considerable comedy and a love story of interest. Tomorrow at 2:30 will be given the first popular priced matinee of the engagement.

The offering at the Grand the coming week will be "The Hottest Coon in Dixie," said to be the best aggregation of colored players on the road. It is the largest organization of exclusively colored talent that has ever ventured to the Pacific coast from New York.

Old Rates of Postage.

New York Tribune.

The first law of congress fixing rates of postage went into effect on June 1, 1792, with rates as follows:

Not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cents.
Over 30 and not exceeding 60 miles, 8 cents.
Over 60 and not exceeding 100 miles, 10 cents.
Over 100 and not exceeding 150 miles, 12½ cents.
Over 150 and not exceeding 200 miles, 15 cents.
Over 200 and not exceeding 250 miles, 17 cents.
Over 250 and not exceeding 350 miles, 20 cents.
Over 350 and not exceeding 450 miles, 22 cents.
Over 450 miles, 25 cents.

It would seem that postmasters of that day must have been greatly perplexed in adjusting the rates on each letter under such a diversified schedule as the above. The weight limit was one ounce (single), but a single letter was a single sheet; two sheets double; three sheets triple; four sheets a quadruple letter, even if the whole four did not exceed an ounce.

THE DOPPER AND ORANGE MAN.

The sun was shining on the veldt,
In quite his wonted way;
The British troops were mustered in
Victorious array;
And this was odd because it was
About Majuba Day.

The Dopper and the Orange man
Observed the fact with sobs;
They wept like anything to see
Such quantities of Bobs.
They said, "It's not so soft a thing
As were our former jobs!"

"If seven Swiss for seven years
Would kindly arbitrate,
Do you suppose," the Dopper said,
"That you could save your State?"
"I doubt it," said the Orange man;
"That dodge is out of date."

"Oh, Britons, make a peace with me,"
The Dopper said with calm;
"For I can wave the olive branch,
As well as win the palm;
My character is stated in
The fifty-second Psalm."

* * * * * *

"The truce has come," the Dopper said,
"To talk of many things;
Of Rhodes and Raids and Robertses,
And telegrams from Kings;
And why the Rand should have no votes
And other spots have strings."

* * * * * *

"Oh, Britons," said the Orange man,
"Of course, we should have won;
But still, if you will stop the war"—
And then his speech was done;
And this was hardly odd, because
He faced a naval gun.

—London Sketch.

SHOULD HAVE A PURPOSE.

John D. O'Brien Speaks of Human Aims and Character.

John D. O'Brien gave an interesting talk before the Commons Literary and Debating club last evening, his subject being "The Moral Value of a Purpose in Life."

"Individual character," said the speaker, "counts most in life. Educational advantages, riches, environments—these are clothed with a false importance. It is the individual himself, not the material things which he possesses that counts." The three dominant features in character were truthfulness, charity and unselfishness. The man or woman who possessed these essential qualifications approached very near the perfect type. Man was created free. He was able to say whether or not he would be truthful, charitable and unselfish. He said:

"Our own humility often stands in the way of our carrying out our purpose. The individual is too apt to think that he occupies so unimportant a position in the world that what he does matters very little."

The speaker considered that education of the heart and trained observation were more important than mere book knowledge. In conclusion he read some selections from Ruskin, showing the value of trained observation and an unfaltering purpose. Besides the address a musical and literary programme was given.

PROCTOR'S PROTEST.

Puerto Rico Outrage as Seen by a Rock-Ribbed Republican.

I submit, in parallel columns, the statement of the purpose of the measure taxing the colonies and the disposition of the proceeds, and that of our bills in regard to Puerto Rico. The statement of the act of King George is an extract from Lord John Russell's "Life of Fox:"

"The bill 'imposing duties on certain kinds of merchandise when imported into the colonies required the payment of such duties to be made in gold and silver, and ordered them to be paid into the exchequer, where, with the produce of all former parliamentary duties, they were to be set apart as a separate fund to be applied under the disposition of parliament for defraying the future charges of protecting, defending and securing the colonies.'" — Russell's Life of Fox, volume 1, page 45.	"Under our measures Puerto Rico is to be taxed, and the island pays both ways on merchandise which they ship to or receive from this country, and we have provided that the amount heretofore or hereafter so received shall be placed at the disposal of the president, to be used for the government now existing, or which may hereafter be established in Puerto Rico, for the aid and relief of the people thereof, and for public education, public works, and other governmental and public purposes therein,' until otherwise provided by law."

Mark the resemblance in these two propositions, that the duties in each case, both past and future, are to be set aside for the benefit of the country taxed. One difference is that, while our measure taxes merchandise both going and coming from Puerto Rico, the British bill taxed only a limited number of articles coming to this country, did not tax our exports, and this difference is in favor of King George.

But there is another vast difference in the two cases—King George and his ministry undertook to impose a tax upon English people—people of their own blood and race, who knew their rights and dared maintain them; who knew that the hearts of the English people were with them. We impose these taxes upon a people unused to assert their rights in the past, and powerless to maintain them if they had; upon a people who welcomed our army when it landed on their island as their friends, who had come to free them from the misrule of Spain, and who have conducted themselves in the most peaceable manner; upon a people to whom we had promised to bring "the immunities and blessings of the liberal institutions of our government," and to whom we had said, by the mouths of our highest officials, that to establish free trade was "our plain duty," demanded by "the highest considerations of justice and good faith."—Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, in his speech of March 30.

WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING.

Looting in God's Name.

St. Louis Republic.

The Beveridge position is characteristic. It was this young imperialist who urged the looting of the Philippines in God's name. He is a worthy product of the McKinley school of hypocritical godliness in politics. In the very speech in which he took both sides of the Puerto Rican question he claimed the Almighty as an ally in the opening sentence and kept him in service to the finish. The people of Indiana should keep an eye on this young man. He has all the earmarks of cant and chicanery that warrant close watching if honest service is desired.

A Democratic House.

Buffalo Courier.

The impression is rapidly gaining ground that the next house of representatives will be Democratic. Gains in the Middle West are already conceded by the Republican newspaper organs of that section, who protest against the Puerto Rican tariff bill as endangering both the re-election of President McKinley and that of many Republican representatives in congress.

Versatility Will Prove Useful.

Chicago Record.

Senator Beveridge is a young man of so many accomplishments that the Republicans can use one of his speeches for campaign purposes while the Democrats circulate the other.

But Think of the Students.

Atlanta Journal.

If William McKinley would resign the presidency at once and accept that college professorship, which it is said is awaiting him, it would probably be well for the country.

No Cause for Hurry.

San Francisco Bulletin.

From the looks of things it might be just as well to defer yet a while the preparing of those St. Helena accommodations for President Kruger.

A Correct Thought.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

Senator Davis thinks that "free rum and taxed flour" is a bad combination. Free America and taxed Puerto Rico is bad in any form.

What Does This Mean?

Pittsburg Press.

Thomas Brackett Reed or Col. Theodore Roosevelt is liable to get the Kentucky delegates to the Philadelphia national convention.

Why Not Hire a Hall?

Washington Post.

Hon. John C. New possesses a rather lively tongue, but at the same time we seriously doubt his ability to cuss out Hon. Mark Hanna.

Should Be Encouraged.

Philadelphia Ledger.

John James Ingalls is manifesting a disposition to make himself useful in some way, and he should be encouraged.

Talked Too Loud.

Chicago Journal.

Secretary Hay (to Lord Salisbury)—Sh! Don't apologize so loud. I had that Macrum business almost hushed up.

A Gallery God.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Every now and then we observe that Tom Reed goes to Washington and looks down on congress.

Capital Chat.

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

WASHINGTON, April 2. — (Special.)— The national committeemen of both the Republican and Democratic parties have recently arrived in Washington from Philadelphia and Kansas City, and they are pretty thoroughly satisfied that the two convention halls will be so arranged that they will be more satisfactory to the delegates, the newspaper men and others who are compelled to work within them than any other auditorium for a like purpose in the history of either of the two dominant parties.

That the Philadelphia convention hall will be arranged to meet the requirements of the convention is said to be certain by such men as Chairman Hanna, of the present Republican national campaign committee and by Joseph Manley and Henry C. Payne, national committeemen, respectively, from Maine and Wisconsin. George W. Wiswell, who will be the sergeant-at-arms of the Philadelphia convention, stated while in this city that he had attended many conventions in the past, and that he was satisfied that the convention hall in the Quaker City would be more satisfactory than any convention building which had in the past housed national assemblages of this kind. It appears that the arrangements for the Philadelphia convention are well under way, and everything will be ship-shape when this great assembly is called to order on June 10 next.

Everything has been decided upon regarding the plans for the rebuilding of the interior of the old Exposition hall in Philadelphia; the contracts have been let, and the contractors are now actively at work upon the building. It is stated by those who have investigated the matter that the plans for the rebuilding of this hall will make it one of the largest of its kind ever constructed in this country. In addition to remodeling the interior of the building, the grounds are to be greatly beautified by the razing of several of the outer buildings that were used on the midway during the late Philadelphia exposition. It is stated on excellent authority that it will require the expenditure of $40,000 to get the hall in shape for the convention, but, while the sum is looked upon as a large one, it will give the delegates and spectators conveniences that have been unheard of in similar conventions of the past. Mr. Wiswell, it is stated here, has provided badges and souvenirs for the convention which will be the finest and most remarkable that have ever been designed. They are to be made of metal composition. They will be ready for distribution when the delegates of the national convention reach Philadelphia, on or before June 10 next.

Kansas City does not propose to be outdone by the Pennsylvania metropolis, so far as perfect arrangements are concerned in connection with the Exposition auditorium in that city, provided for the Democratic national convention of 1900. Col. Bryan has tested the acoustic properties of this auditorium and has said that it is the finest in which he has ever delivered a speech. The hotel men and boarding house autocrats may attempt to swindle the visitors, but the people who are compelled to assemble in the great auditorium at Kansas City will be made perfectly comfortable. This much can be said in praise of Kansas City, and it is certain that it will be satisfactory to those who have in the past been compelled to crowd each other and swelter in the heat of St. Louis, Chicago and Minneapolis.

* * *

The attempt recently made in Washington city to secure the consent of President McKinley and Senator Hanna to bring about the nomination for the vice presidency of Gen. W. D. Washburn, of Minnesota, is not likely to succeed.

As is well known at this time, Gilbert A. Pierce, former United States senator from North Dakota, really came to Washington to push the little vice presidential boom of Gen. Washburn, and later was assisted, so it is stated, by John S. McLain, editor of the Minneapolis Journal, and some other men of prominence from the North Star state. They have used their best endeavors to get the president interested in Washburn's candidacy. The president, however, did not seem inclined to look upon the Minnesotan's availability as wise, nor did Senator Hanna.

I have heretofore stated in Washington dispatches to this paper that it is the purpose of President McKinley, Senator Hanna and other prominent Republicans to work up some sort of interest in the Philadelphia convention by having a score or more of distinguished gentlemen anxious to become Maj. McKinley's associate on the ticket, causing what may be regarded as a bitter fight to decide upon a candidate for second place. I have given a list heretofore, but so many new men are being drawn into the contest that it will probably be interesting to everybody to know the names of the men now anxious to wield the gavel in the United States senate after March 3, 1901.

The list, as nearly as it can be recalled, is about as follows: Gen. W. D. Washburn, of Minnesota; Senator Spooner and Gov. Scofield, of Wisconsin; Gov. Pingree, of Michigan; Senator Cullom, of Illinois; former Senator Ingalls, of Kansas; Mr. Hitchcock, of Missouri, present secretary of the interior; senator Wolcott, Colorado; former Gov. Wolcott, of Massachusetts; Secretary Root, of the war department; former Senator Manderson, of Nebraska; Gov. Shaw, of Iowa; Gen. Horace Porter, a native of New York and at present our ambassador to France, and Senator Elkins, of West Virginia.

The above list is considered reliable by Republican politicians. So far as the president is concerned, however, it is at present believed that he favors for his running mate either Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, or Senator Elkins, of West Virginia.

AS TO GOSPEL OF JOHN

METHODIST MINISTERS DISCUSSED AND THEN DINED.

The Methodist ministers of the Twin Cities met yesterday at the Y. M. C. A.

"The Fourth Gospel" was the topic of a paper given by Rev. Charles B. Mitchell, D. D., of the Hennepin Avenue M. E. church, Minneapolis.

After the session the pastors proceeded to the Kendall Coffee house, where a dinner was served.

Those present at the meeting were:

Minneapolis—Reverends Mitchell, Lathrop, Thompson, Burns, Brown, Shannon, Crozier, Pickard, Love, Davis, Lambert, Morrison, Easton, Fielder, Geer, Connelly, Allen, Heard, Young.

St. Paul—Reverends Ashcraft, Clare, Bridgeman, Koenecke, Lathrop, Hambly, Morgan, Rule, Webber, Martin, Anderson, Foster, Sage.

REPORTS OF TEACHERS.

New Plans in Prospect for the City Schools.

A special meeting of the high school principals and supervisors was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the school board, New York Life building.

Supt. Smith stated that this meeting was for the purpose of presenting to the principals and supervisors the practicability of preparing individual reports for the purpose of compiling them with the regular reports now made by the superintendent. These reports will embrace all principal topics considered by teachers in the line of their work. They are expected to be full, comprehensive and expressive of individual views upon mathematics, science, drawing, music, language and other branches taught in the school. It is the belief of Supt. Smith that they will be made quite a valuable feature of the report. It is required that they be prepared by June 1, 1900.

ARE FOR HEALTH ONLY

PRINCIPAL OF WELLESLEY DISCUSSES ATHLETICS IN WOMEN'S COLLEGES

THEY MUST HAVE GYMNASIA

But They Will Never Carry Athletics to the Extremes That Colleges for Boys Have Done.

Miss Hazard, president of Wellesley college, arrived in the city yesterday and is the guest of Mrs. C. A. Severance, of Summit avenue. Miss Hazard has been president of Wellesley about a year, having entered upon her duties about the same time Prof. Katherine Coman accepted the deanship of the college.

The new president is a woman of imposing appearance, with an interesting face that combines broadly intellectual characteristics with a touch of motherliness, a combination one looks for now in the faces of the most progressive women.

"My visit West is made for the purpose of putting myself in closer touch with the Wellesley alumnae here," said Miss Hazard yesterday afternoon. "We do not want our girls, after they have left college, to grow away from us entirely. After I leave St. Paul I shall go to Milwaukee, Chicago and Kansas City, meeting in those cities as many of the alumnae as possible. Now that advanced education for women is no longer an experiment, educative work along that line is hardly needed, but it is exceedingly interesting for the members of the faculty to watch the growth and development of the college girl after she has left the school. In almost every instance we find that the graduate has found an important little niche in the world that her superior training aids her in filling most satisfactorily. An encouraging sign of how much this higher education is helping to develop character may be traced in the relaxed regulations that prevail in all the better colleges for girls. Bryn Mawr has set a wise example in her home governing plan where each girl is put on her honor. We at Wellesley have not gone quite so far as that—there are still binding rules—but in college hall, the largest of the girls' halls at Wellesley, something of the same plan is in force. There are 700 students now in the college and a faculty of over seventy. The graduates will number 134 this June. We are very proud of our new chapel that has just been completed. It was built in memory of William S. Houghton, who was a warm friend of the college throughout his life.

"The new Whiting observatory is almost completed and is a very handsome structure. It is built of white marble, the same kind of material that is used in the construction of the Rhode Island state house. In the face of these additions to our buildings," said Miss Hazard, with a pleasant smile, "you will perhaps think us very greedy when I tell you that we are positively clamoring for a new gymnasium. I believe thoroughly in athletic sports for girls, and I intend to encourage them as much as possible, but we will have to do most of our exercising out of doors, I'm afraid, unless we have a new gymnasium or the present one is enlarged."

Miss Hazard was asked if she thought the time would ever come when there would be intercollegiate athletic contests for girls, as there are now for boys.

"No," she replied, thoughtfully, "I do not think it would be at all desirable. Athletics are a means for an end, the attainment of perfect health. When they degenerate into mere contests for supremacy they had much better be abolished altogether, I think. I believe the faculties of the various boys' colleges are beginning to realize the unwisdom of overdoing athletic sports, and in the future we will hear less of the athletic side and more of the educational side of college life." The senior class at Wellesley has already commenced to make plans for their annual out-of-door play. Last year they gave Shakespeare's "As You Like It." The play for this year has not yet been decided upon, but it will be something equally adapted to out of door presentation.

TALENT OF JUVENILES

IT WILL BE DISPLAYED IN "LAND OF NOD."

The musical performance, "The Land of Nod," to be given by the pupils of the Jefferson school next Friday evening and Saturday matinee, at the Central high school hall, will bring before the public some pupils of very exceptional talent. About 200 pupils take part, every one of unquestioned musical talent and ability. They have devoted themselves with great enthusiasm to the work. Every grade is represented, from the little dreamers, elfs and angels to the singing, dancing, gleeful fairies, brownies, nymphs, goblins, dwarfs and sprites, ruled by a gay court of king and queen, princes and princesses and attendants. In their beautiful and varied costumes they present to their audience a musical and artistic performance of rare merit for school children.

Miss Ella Henninger takes the part of Mother Goose. Prof. Dahle, who has had years of experience in drilling children and older people, says that he has never found such talent as hers among school children.

Miss Hilda Hirschman, the pianist, is fourteen years of age. Prof. Wheaton says of her: "She is very talented and by far the best pianist of her age in the city." He predicts for her a great future in the musical world.

Miss Florence Huebner, a little miss of ten years, will play Haydn's "Gypsy Rondeau."

The Jefferson School orchestra has previously won fame. It has the following members: Piano, Mabel Leighton and Clara Aberwold; violin, Florence Groff, Blanch Jurka, Charles Jurka, Alex Strutzel and William Freeman; mandolin, Lolla Kahlert, Mary McDevitt, Mary Scarder, Joe Dorgeloh, Alex Newnes and Joe Toplitzsky; guitar, Irene Howell, Anna Blom, Frank Toplitzsky; triangle, Elmer Weisel; drum, John Bunker; cornet, William Mullaney.

It is the creation of Mrs. C. R. Groff, who has gratuitously given much time and attention to teaching and drilling them.

Ladies of the G. A. R.

Ellsworth Circle No. 8, Ladies' of the G. A. R., gave a well attended euchre party, followed by a dance, last evening at Odd Fellows' hall, corner of Fifth and Wabasha streets. The committee on arrangements was composed of the following ladies: Mrs. Burguss, Miss Bloomquist, Mrs. Twiss, Mrs. Fred Smith and Mrs. Kirkland.

That Which Never Fades.

Miss L. Helen Parker in the Boston Post.

"Mary, I am sorry that I am going away, but I can see nothing elese to do. The position I am offered in Monticello, Fla., will in a short time enable me to return or send for you to join me."

The speaker, Victor Gordon, paused as he noticed the tears slowly coming into the blue eyes lifted so earnestly to his, and with a sigh he drew her toward him and stroked the brown hair.

"Victor," she began in a constrained voice, "I know it is weak of me to weep, but I cannot bear to let you go!"

"But, Mary, dear, it won't be long before I shall return."

She raised her head as she continued: "Yes, but, Victor, you know there are far more prettier girls than I; those with wealth and everything of this world's store, but, I—I am only a poor girl." As she finished her head drooped upon his shoulder.

"Not so, my love, no beauty could be half so dear as your true heart to me. Surely, Mary, you can trust me?"

With a proud look in her eyes she replied: "I know I can!"

He held her close to his manly breast until he was warned by the village clock that there was no time to lose, and kissing her good-by with a promise to write as soon as he was at his journey's end he left her standing by the little cottage gate near the lilac bushes, and with tears in her eyes she watched him till the bend in the road hid him from view.

Mary Alden and Victor Gordon had been lovers for nearly two years. She was the true type of womanhood, while he was a good-natured fellow, yet lacking sincerity. His father died six months before the story opens, and he was left alone upon his own resources. Determined to make a start for himself he succeeded in getting a paying position with his uncle in Florida. To be sure his heart ached when he left Mary, but his disposition was not one that would mourn long, and e'er he had been in Monticello a week he became infatuated with Dolores Chamberlain, a beautiful girl, and the wealthy daughter of William Chamberlain, a prospering broker.

One week passed by and Mary received a long-looked-for letter; breaking the seal she read it eagerly. "It doesn't sound like Victor at all; besides he begins it only Dear Mary, and signs it Yours, Viv——. But perhaps he is busy and didn't have time to write much, but I shall write him tomorrow, and tell him how I miss him. I know he misses me, although he didn't say." Tenderly she laid the letter away until she could answer it.

With undying hope Mary waited for an answer to her first letter, but the months flew by and not one word from Victor had arrived. All kinds of strange fancies rose before her. He might be sick, dying, or, worst of all, perhaps dead. "No, he can't be dead or I would have heard of it," she mused after returning with a heavy heart from the postoffice. "Perhaps tomorrow may bring some word." But in vain she hoped and waited.

Down in Monticello, where the orange blossoms blood, seated in an arm chair, is Victor Gordon, and by his side, reclining on silken cushions, is Dolores Chamberlain. His head is bowed as though in thought, then slowly he bends toward her and takes one jeweled hand in his. "Dolores, have you my answer ready?" She smiled, and laying aside her fan she placed her other hand upon his shoulder. "Victor, I sent my refusal to Clyde this morning." "And accept me?" he added quickly. "Yes, accept you." He kissed the upturned face and gazed long into the lustrous dark eyes, with never a thought of Mary Alden.

In the quiet town of Derby, Mary still watches for a letter; a year has almost fled, and the lilac bushes are in bloom, but no word has she received.

Alone in the orange grove Victor Gordan walks; the sun is slowly sinking, and his thoughts revert to the happy days gone by. Mary's face seems to look at him in the shadows, and he muses: "In two months more I shall be wealthy; these orange groves shall be mine, and Dolores will be my wife."

The last word sends a chill over him, and his mind returns to Derby and Mary, to the place where he had bade her good-by and promised to return. He walked on in thought, then, as though about to decide, he paused. "Yes, I shall go to Mary, and tell her—can I tell her?" He bowed his head. "No, I will go and see her, but she won't see me; then I shall be contented to settle down. Two weeks will be sufficient. I will write to Dolores that business urged me away without seeing her, for she must never know I ever loved another."

Behind the Derby hills dark clouds are gathering, with now and then a flash of lightning, which told of an approaching storm. Mary Alden stood by the window with a sad expression on her noble face. "'Twas the same old story; no letters today," and she turned away with a sigh. It was nearly midnight, and the storm was raging; the thunder's roar was almost deafening. Mary watched the lightning and listened to the beating rain, praying to God to bless Victor if he was alive, and shelter him from the heavy storm. * * * The morning broke with a clear sky, the drooping flowers raised their heavy heads to the sun's bright rays as Mary went about her daily tasks. A step on the walk drew her attention. "Why, mother, here is John!" she exclaimed hurriedly. "Any news?" she added quickly. "Yes," he added, "sad news." "Is your mother——" "No, not my mother, but Victor Gordon's down to our house more dead than alive; the lightning struck the Derby station last night; doctor says there ain't much chance." "Victor! O, mother, I am going," and before another word could be uttered Mary was gone.

For weeks Victor Gordon lay nigh to death's door, but with Mary's nursing he rallied and is sitting quietly by the window as Mary enters the room and sits down beside him. "Victor, will you tell me about Dolores? You talked about her when you were sick." He passed his hand over his eyes and answered, "She was a Southern belle, Mary." "Did you promise to marry her? You mentioned once about a wedding." "But it never happened." "It may sometime, Victor," she replied, sadly. "Never, Mary. All the beauty or wealth cannot change me now. I have told you my story, but the chapter about Dolores I omitted. In my eagerness for wealth I would have bartered your nobleness for a beauty whose fairness would fade. I have been sorely punished, Mary, forgive me." She bent over and kissed the pale face. "I knew it long ago. You told me all about it. She whom you speak of is married to a Mr. Clyde Washburn. I read it in a paper which your uncle sent. I have heard since that she thought you dead." He smiled faintly as he drew the brown head upon his breast. "I am dead to her. What is beauty of face compared with that of the soul? The true worth I have in you, Mary, will last forever," and he pressed a kiss upon the faithful brow.

Both of 'Em Running.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

We can't get Aguinaldo and we never know where to find McKinley.

Today's Attractions at St. Paul Retail Stores.

FIELD, SCHLICK & CO. show a display of the newest seasonable Silks at a price that will enthuse the town. Their annual sale of Lace Curtains means at least one-third saving on the best and newest designs.

—o—

THE PLYMOUTH, corner Seventh and Robert—Top coats for boys going to school, and spring coats for all kinds of people in great assortment, are the leaders there for today.

ST. PAUL HARDWARE CO. advise folks to lay plans for their spring clean-up, and to buy their wheelbarrows, rakes, spades, shovels, paint, etc., now.

—o—

YERXA says he gives prices that wise people appreciate, which is the reason for the great grocery business centering here.

—o—

SCHOCH says price and quality—the head and tail of the grocery question—are of the satisfactory sort at his store.