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The St. Paul Globe

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

For Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa—Fair Sunday, and probably Monday; light to fresh southeasterly winds.

For the Dakotas and Montana—Generally fair Sunday, and probably Monday; variable winds.

ST. PAUL.

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

Highest temperature	73
Lowest temperature	48
Average temperature	60
Daily range	25
Barometer	29.92
Humidity	66
Precipitation	0
7 p. m., temperature	65
7 p. m., weather, partly cloudy; wind, southeast.	

RIVER BULLETIN.

Station.	Danger. Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	5.7	—0.1
Davenport	15	7.2	...
La Crosse	10	10.5	—0.4
St. Louis	30	10.9	—0.6

—Fall.

River forecast till 8 a. m. Monday: The Mississippi will continue falling slowly in the vicinity of St. Paul.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	*8p.m.	High		*8p.m.	High
Bismarck	62	70	Montreal	60	66
Buffalo	58	68	New York	64	68
Boston	58	64	Omaha	68	76
Cheyenne	58	68	Philadelphia	62	64
Chicago	60	62	Pittsburg	58	72
Cincinnati	68	76	Pueblo	70	74
Cleveland	62	68	Frisco	56	58
Duluth	60	64	St. Louis	68	72
Helena	60	66	Salt Lake	62	66
Jacksonville	68	78	S. Ste. Marie	54	66
Marquette	60	62	Winnipeg	50	64

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

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YOFK—Arrived: Lucania, from Liverpool; Deutchland, from Hamburg; St. Paul, from Southampton. Sailed: State of Nebraska, Glasgow; Pretoria, Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Etruria, Liverpool; Trave, Bremen, via Southampton; Maasdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; City of Rome, Glasgow.
HONGKONG—Arrived: Doric, San Francisco, via Honolulu, etc.
GLASGOW—Arrived: Sardinian, New York.
CHERBOURG—Sailed: Kaiser Friedrich, from Hamburg and Southampton, New York; St. Louis, from Southampton, New York.
HAVRE—Sailed: La Bretagne, New York.
LIVERPOOL—Sailed: Umbria, New York.
QUEENSTOWN — Arrived: Campania, from New York for Liverpool. Sailed: Cymric, from Liverpool, New York.
ANTWERP—Sailed: Nordland, New York. Arrived: Friesland, New York.
SOUTHAMPTON — Arrived: Friedrush der Grosse, New York for Bremen.
HAMBURG—Arrived: Columbia, from New York; Bulgaria, from New York.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

METROPOLITAN—"Way Down East," 8:15 p. m.
GRAND—"Shenandoah," 8:15.
STAR—European Sensation Burlesquers, 2:30 and 8:15 p. m.
Baseball, Lennon & Gibbons vs. Minneapolis Greys, 3 p. m.
Social Democrats meet, 448 Wabasha street, 3 p. m.
Meeting for men, Y. M. C. A. rooms, 4 p. m.

SUNDAY, OCT. 14, 1900.

THE EFFECT OF THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA UPON OTHER NATIONS.

The recent developments in China have aroused a world-wide interest in everything Chinese. Along with our present interest it may be well to consider the effect not only upon China, but upon the world at large, of the industrial and commercial awakening that must inevitably occur as the result of the upheaval there.

Comparatively little scientific knowledge of the material resources of China, other than that of agriculture, is available. But enough is known to assure us that they are practically inexhaustible, and as yet undeveloped. Perhaps the most remarkable mineral deposits are the coal beds. In Shansi province alone there are anthracite deposits covering an area of 13,500 square miles, or four or five times the total area of the anthracite fields of the United States. In Szuan province both bituminous and anthracite are found over an area of 21,700 square miles. Immense bodies are also found in many of the other provinces. So that at the present rate of increase in consumption the coal there will be sufficient to supply the world's demand for two thousand years. Inexhaustible beds of iron, which have been imperfectly worked for ages by native methods, are found in close proximity to the coal fields. Copper, which in this age of electricity has become a staple article of commerce, is there found in great abundance. Within the last ten years concessions for over 3,000 miles of railroad, at a cost of over $120,000,000 have been granted to European and American capitalists, while cotton and other manufactories have been established, backed largely by Chinese capital.

Temporarily all this has been checked, but as soon as the present trouble is over and a stable government established, capital seeking new fields for investment will find in China a most fruitful territory. There can be no doubt that the yellow dragon is at last awake, but how will this awakening react upon Western civilization? And in particular what will be the result of the establishment there of great modern industrial and commercial enterprises upon similar institutions in our own country, and in Europe? The considerations which influence capital in seeking investment are first, an abundance of raw material, second, an available market, and third, cheap and competent labor. It needs but a glance to assure us that China has all of these to a degree unexcelled by any other country. Of the first of these conditions we have already spoken. It may be well to note the conditions that surround the other two. Undoubtedly the greatest market for Chinese goods will be in China itself when once the Chinese taste for the necessities of civilization has been aroused. This will always be a cheap market. But while capital always seeks cheap labor for manufacture, on the other hand it always seeks the highest priced market for its goods. So it is that already the Japanese are shipping tons of matches into our country, and are manufacturing our wheat into flour so cheaply and so well as to be able to undersell us in our own market. A similar result must follow the establishment of manufactories in China, and the product of Chinese labor, backed by European and American capital will find its first and most profitable market in Europe and America themselves.

And this brings us face to face with the most vital question in the whole Chinese situation. This ultimate effect of the new movement upon our own industries and labor. It is often asserted that the Chinaman cannot compete with his white brethren because he lacks reasoning and inventive powers, and is simply imitative in his nature. Granting that he does not possess these first-named qualities, yet it must be admitted that the latter has stood him in good stead when brought into competition with skilled labor along the lines of work which he chooses to pursue. For a proof of this we have but to follow the first year's history of John from the day that he lands in Vancouver and is spirited by some mysterious means across the Canadian border. In a few days he finds himself in Seattle or San Francisco, and secures a place as helper to some of his countrymen in a kitchen. By the end of a year he will have acquired a fair knowledge of the language, and such skill in the culinary art as to put to shame the ordinary American cook wherever he meets him. And it is by no means certain that he lacks either inventiveness or reasoning powers. On the contrary, the subtle diplomacy of Li Hung Chang throughout his whole career, and the recent sound utterances of the Chinese minister at Washington, through the medium of our best magazines, would lead us to believe that the race possesses even these qualities to a very high degree. But at any rate all indications point to the fact that during the next decade capital will find as free a field for exploration in China as in any other country, and while skilled Europeans and Americans will at first be employed as masters of industry, yet the great bulk of the labor will be done by the Chinese themselves, whom we have no reason to believe may not acquire great skill in all lines of work. It is not only possible but probable that during the next quarter of a century one hundred million of Chinese laborers, crowded to the utmost for the means of subsistence and working for a mere pittance, will have become direct competitors with American labor in every branch of industry. Then to preserve the dignity of American labor will indeed be a great and difficult problem, but one which will need to be decisively met by the most drastic protective legislation. Then what party will be the champions of American labor against the greed of capital, with such a mighty instrument as cheap Chinese labor in its hands? Then American politics will present a peculiar situation. The Republican party then, as it is now, will be the instrument of capital, while the Democratic party, if it is true to its present instincts, will still be the champion of the people. The defunct war cry of the Republican party, "Protection for American labor," will need to be revived. But it cannot continue to be the watchword of the Republicans, for they, as the champions of expansion capital, will demand an open door for Chinese expansion goods, and the curious anomaly will then exist—the Democratic party as the champion of protection for American labor. Let us hope that its advocacy of it may be more sincere than that of its rival during the last quarter of a century.

A GOOD SERMON.

The child of American parents differs radically in personal characteristics from all others. He grows up with but little feeling of personal subjection; and, unlike the European child, his sense of independence is such as that, aside from the control of his parents, he recognizes no authority to direct or govern his conduct. The reverential sense is but little developed in him; and in the development of his character, school and church influence works for comparatively little. He is the product of his home life in greater degree than any other child, and remains influenced all his life in greatest measure by his early home associations and influences.

There has been much criticism of the American school boy and school girl because of their disregard of the proprieties which are generally observed by other children. There is much of foundation for the criticism. There is a lack of self-restraint and of regard for the feelings and wishes of others, especially of those who are older than themselves, which is born in great degree of the sense of freedom of action which is an American birthright. That all this degenerates too often into forwardness and offensive personal pretensions, in many directions is in great measure due to the peculiar atmosphere of American social life; but it is more directly and immediately the product of lack of proper restraint of the children in their home life. No school teacher, certainly no female teacher whose duties confine her to providing purely secular knowledge, can be expected to greatly influence the personal conduct, or character of such a child.

In his sermon at St. Mary's church on Sunday last, that distinguished prelate of this church, Mgr. Nugent laid special and well merited stress on the duty of parents to make the virtue of obedience a prime requirement in the conduct of their children.

The discourse was one which, read even in the necessarily imperfect report which has appeared in these columns, impresses the reader with a deep sense of the profound thoughtfulness and piety of its author.

Among the other sentiments of the address which will appeal to the good sense of all parents the thought embodied in the following sentences may be quoted with advantage:

"Obedience is an acquired force which will serve the child more than any branch of education or accomplishment. If the child does not acquire it in the atmosphere of home it will never be acquired. No school, no master, no enforced discipline will ever subjugate a will that has been allowed to run wild through the period of childhood and confirmed into the habit of selfishness in youth. The will is more than the mind. Cultivate the will. The boy may alter his mind with the progress of time, but the will, I fear, never. "Accustom them to the yoke of obedience from their tenderest years."

Sermons are delivered each succeeding Sunday on subjects of apparently much greater moment than this. Indeed, it is a rarity to read in the press of the average clergymen occupying himself in his discourses to his congregation with so simple a matter as the inculcation of obedience in the mind of the growing child. Sermons are so much more generally addressed to the outside world, rather than to the immediate congregation for which they are intended that they usually take the form of appeals on subjects which are more of general and less of individual concern. It might be just as well if the simple virtues of daily life were more generally dwelt upon in religious discourses. There are few subjects which could receive the attention of the occupants of our Christian pulpits with more advantage to society than this one of the early restraints which should be thrown around the child, and the care that should be taken by parents that their children should, in the early and formative stages of their lives be brought under such discipline as would impress upon them the value of self restraint and the deep and abiding obligation of modesty of demeanor and of respect and deference toward their superiors in age. Politeness, obedience and deference for age on the part of the child are the badges of a pure and healthful home training and offer the highest assurance of the usefulness and uprightness of the future lives of their possessors.

It would be an inestimable service to American society could the views of Mgr. Nugent regarding the spirit in which the young should be treated in their home life become deeply impressed on the mind of every American parent.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mark Twain, who is now on his way home, after an extended European tour, expressed the following opinion in London the other day:

"England is the best friend we have got in Europe, and we are the only friend she's got on earth. No one ventures to suggest a formal offensive and defensive alliance, but it is to our mutual interest that sentiment along that line should grow in the hearts of our people. The time is coming when each of the two great peoples will need it in their business. It is out of my line to be pessimistic, and I think that the Chinese concert, which has already become a comedy, is likely to end in a tragedy. When the crash comes it will be best for England, best for America, and best for the world, that the union jack and the stars and stripes should wave together."

To a proper consideration and appreciation of such logic, knowledge of the paramount tendency and of world economics is essential. It would be equally shallow for the purely jingo spirit to advocate an alliance with England, or for the ultra conservative to reject all tendency toward co-operation between the two countries in an affair of such magnitude as the Chinese question. It is necessary first to understand the Chinese question and its full significance, and to such understanding a good knowledge of the history of nations since the days of the Medes and Persians is necessary. Americans have been more or less oblivious to the great controlling force in the ultimate and solid prosperity of leading nations, because heretofore there has been an ample field for industrial development within the boundaries of this country. A new country of such vast magnitude as ours, naturally requires time to develop, and its own resources cannot be expected to at once envelop all domestic opportunities. Thus, while we have been growing within our boundaries, we have not been very mindful of the problem that must confront us as soon as natural and necessary progress causes a surplus of production in all lines. In many lines of industry that surplus is already visible, and there is a gradual awakening to the fact that new and vast markets must be had if production is to continue at the present rate. There is no idea of curtailing production, for that would mean stagnation and widespread want among the people. We must, for our own sake as a nation, continue to produce an increasing surplus, and for that surplus, whatever it may be, we simply must find markets.

Every great nation in the history of the world has arrived at this point at one time in its career, and each one has at that stage turned toward the Orient for commercial salvation. Necessity has always been considered so great that the bloodiest wars in history have been waged over the Eastern markets. Those nations that have succeeded in obtaining the markets have been the most powerful and prosperous, and those that have retained such advantage have invariably retained their own prestige. In short, beyond a certain point in progress and development, every great nation has found, and will continue to find, the Eastern markets involving a question of stagnation or prosperity, of discontent and poverty among its own working people or the reverse of that condition. It is natural that there exists a feeling of intense selfishness among all of the powers, and this begets distrust, scheming for advantage, as well as combination having in view the control of privileges at the expense of others not in the combine.

We must turn to the Oriental markets as a matter of commercial life or death. So must England—indeed, that country has been in the Orient for many years, and it is now largely a question of holding her own. Russia, Germany and France are influenced by the same commercial necessity, and while the discussion of the restoration of law and order, and the punishment of the Boxer leaders, occupies all of the surface, each knows full well what is down below at the heart of the situation. England and the United States together absolutely need an enormous proportion of the Oriental trade, and if they obtain what they need for their own interests it will lessen the commercial prestige of other nations. The latter will not submit weakly; they would not submit to England alone, nor to the United States alone. But both working in harmony could obtain what they need, and thus serve the welfare of their industrial interests. Pulling at cross purposes, both are almost certain to be disappointed. Under such circumstances any sort of an alliance would be one of self-defense, not necessarily one defending the other, but each itself, along lines which both would follow to a common end. Opposition from any source would then amount to opposition to both without distinction, and there would be mighty little of it. England and America want exactly the same thing in the Orient, and might well set about getting it in exactly the same way. If that can be called an alliance, so be it.

THE DRAWBACKS OF A UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

"One of the most puzzling questions with which I have to deal in my business," said the manager of one of our largest city retail establishments, "is what to do with the army of college graduates who constantly besiege my office in search for a place in the business. They are usually men of from twenty-five to forty years of age, who have spent seven or eight years of the best part of their lives in fitting themselves for what?—Doing nothing. They are university graduates who have spent one or two years teaching or studying law, or perhaps the ministry, and have at last decided that their calling is business. He says he has had no experience, but can easily learn the business. I mentally ask myself why I have not learned it after an experience of fifteen years. But I am behind with my bookkeeping and ask him if he knows anything about double entry. If he is honest he will say 'No.' If not, I give him a trial and he fails. My furniture man wants some one to help him, but has already tried three inexperienced men, and will have no more of them. The manager of the mail order department is looking for a man. I send my applicant there, and after a short conversation with the manager, he comes back thoroughly convinced of his own inability to make himself useful to the extent of even a small salary. I at last set him to work classifying goods returned on complaint, at a salary of $7 per week. The chances are that he will earn about $3, and at the end of a fortnight asks for a raise, and on being refused, go away thoroughly disgusted with the firm, the business, and the world.

"And yet if this man had started in the same position at the same salary at the beginning of his college course, before the hope and the vigor of youth had been sapped out of him by hours of midnight study, today he would undoubtedly fill an honorable and useful position in the business world."

The foregoing remarks are but a sample of what business men learn to think of the average college-bred man, and in most cases it is not a prejudiced opinion, for these business men are very much alive to the advantages of culture and refinement which a university education undoubtedly gives. They simply deplore a lack of the capacity for business, which in a great many cases seems to be the result of higher education. The cause of this failure and its remedy have become a serious question in American education. That colleges and universities are aware of this deficiency and are striving to remedy it is shown by the establishment of a chair of business in the University of Pennsylvania, the recent opening of the Tuck's school of administration and finance at Dartmouth, and the report onl ya few days since of our own university authorities upon the same subject. But all of these schools are for post graduate work, and in this fact will lie their failure. The average age of a post graduate student is not less than twenty-eight or thirty years. It is a well known psychological fact that if the habits which are to be the mainspring of thought and action in a man have not been formed by the age of thirty the chances are that they will never be formed. The college man who makes a failure in business does not do so because he has not as much native ability as the successful business man who commenced work at the age of fifteen. But because during those years between the age of fifteen and twenty-five when he should have been forming habits of business he has been forming habits of abstract thought and reflection. At the age of twenty-eight or thirty he finds that while these habits are sources of great pleasure to him, they will not earn bread and butter. He at last turns to business, only to find that he has lost the inclination and the power to apply himself to it, and from the very nature of things he fails. The remedy for this state of things lies in an earlier settlement for each boy of the course in life which he intends to pursue. Either he or his father or guardian should have so watched the inclination and bent of his nature as to be able to decide at the age of fifteen what profession or calling he should enter. From that time on his education should be directed with a definite end in view and to aid him in this, in connection with our high schools and preparatory schools as well as colleges and universities certain well defined lines of technical work should be maintained along with the general courses, so that when he is confronted with the great problem of earning a living he may not find himself handicapped by a surplus of theory and a lack of practical experience.

THE FRUIT OF LIBERAL THOUGHT.

There was an interesting and instructive incident in connection with the Baptist conference in Meriden, Conn., last week, when the question of raising funds for the Baptist seminary in Newton, Mass., was under discussion. It was announced that John D. Rockefeller had offered the institution $150,000 on condition that a like amount be raised elsewhere. A resolution was offered, calling upon all churches in the conference to join in the effort to comply with Rockefeller's condition. Rev. Mr. Hanna objected. He would stop contributions to the seminaries altogether, claiming that they have become "beds of heresy." Said he:

"Young men go to the universities with a true, unwavering faith in the Almighty. Before long, however, they are shaken by the doubts of their tutors, who turn on the Bible the searchlight of science, and, while absolutely not rejecting portions of it as untrue, so hedge about certain passages with doubts and scientific data that their teachings lose weight, and the pupils become atheists at heart, if they do not show their agnosticism outwardly."

So far as appears from the press report no one agreed with Mr. Hanna, for the resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority. It is altogether too much to say that "faith in the Almighty" can be shaken by turning on the "searchlights of science." Rev. Mr. Hanna, no doubt, had something else in mind, and needed a stronger complaint than his legitimate subject could afford. By no reasonable deduction can it be claimed that faith in the Almighty is shaken by the research of science into the physical wonders of the universe. Nothing but marvels are discovered, and the more science investigates the more marvellous appears the handiwork of God, and the less room there remains for the shallow theory that the world "just happened." It is not the highly educated, but the ignorant who claim there is no God, and from the standpoint of even a Baptist clergyman the university ought to be regarded as a safeguard, instead of a menace, in this particular.

Therefore, Rev. Mr. Hanna's remarks will bear translation. Does he object because, for instance, there is some doubt as to the story of Jonah and the whale? Does he want to snuff out the seminaries of his church, as he would a candle, because there is a disinclination to accept the literal meaning of some parts of the Bible? He declares that our universities and theological seminaries are full of heretics, that some have been weeded out, and that there is much more of the "good work," yet to be performed. He would contribute no more money to the support of the seminaries until every "heretical" tutor is suppressed, and as liberal education and liberal thought seems to be responsible for the slight divergent from the common base of faith in the Almighty and belief in His works, these would necessarily have to be suppressed along with the "heretics" to satisfy Rev. Mr. Hanna.

Does not the gentleman see any significance in the fact that advanced education is constantly offering a challenge to him and others of like mind with him to take issue over certain theories of creation, which are in themselves immaterial as affecting the great primary truth of the almighty's existence and identity as the Creator? And is he unmindful of the significance of the fact that he does not offer to accept the challenges to bring his own education to bear in combating the conclusions to which he takes exception, but merely demands the summary suppression of the other side? The logic of his position is that liberal education is a menace to the christian faith, and that there is no degree of education among those who reject the teaching of science adequate to cope with the product of advanced learning. It is well that the contemporaries of Rev. Mr. Hanna showed so plainly that they disagreed with him, thus expressing confidence in their power and ability to defend their own faith against any degree of doubt. That is the only safe position to take and course to pursue. Intolerance which begets persecution and heresy trials never convinced anybody whose mind needed convincing, and if the victims of such intolerance make converts by argument, they can only be met successfully by counter argument. Doubt and inclination to investigate by the light of modern science are the inevitable fruit of liberal education and liberal thought, and the ultra orthodox, instead of attempting to get around the results of the tendency, should make a constant effort to plow through them with logic. Work, hard work, made the opposition, and the same thing is demanded to overcome it. Nothing desirable comes easy in this world, and it is too easy to wring the neck of a "heretic," figuratively speaking, to expect substantial results from the operation.

SUNDAY GLOBE GLANCES.

This is the 287th day from Jan. 1, and the 79th day from the last of the year. The sun will rise at 6:10 a. m. and set at 5:21 p. m. The last quarter of the moon begins tomorrow. In the Protestant church calendar, this is the 18th day after Trinity. In the Catholic church it is the 19th day after Penticost. The International Sunday school lesson is found in Luke xiv., 15-24, and is devoted to the parable of the great supper. The day's topic for discussion by the Y. P. S. C. E. is found in Second Timothy, iv., 1-8, devoted to Paul, the missionary, and the secret of his successs. This is a good day to think about how good life is, and by mixing patience, kindness and contentment together, you may have a pleasant day, and with it all

"Remember the olden promise,
That your sorrows shall be few,
If you never trouble trouble,
Till trouble troubles you."

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The Pioneer Press says of Bourke Cockran: "His speech consuming over two hours was oratoricaly and rhetorically magnificent and thoroughly enjoyed by all who heard it." But, "the speech was a splendid recital of dazzling generalities with a small quota of argument." In the same sense the Pioneer Press could criticise the Sermon on the Mount, Washington's Farewell Address, Webster's Reply to Hayne, and other great addresses.

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At the beginning of the ninteenth century there were about fifty versions of the Scriptures. The beginning of the twentieth century will see over 400 versions, in whole or part.

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Visiting the old cathedrals of Europe seems to have impressed Rev. Dr. Watson, (Ian Maclaren) a Presbyterian minister of Liverpool, as it did Wm. Henry Newman, an early Episcopalian, author of "Lead, Kindly Light," and who died a cardinal of the Catholic church. Dr. Watson in a recent letter says: "When one enters the dimness of a foreign cathedral he sees nothing clearly for awhile, save that there is light from the eastern window and it is shining over a figure raised high above the choir. As one's eyes grow accustomed to the gloom, he identifies the crucifix repeated in every side of the chapel, and marks that to this Sufferer all kneel in their trouble and are comforted. From age to age the shadow hangs heavy on life, and men walk softly in the holy place; but ever the crucifix faces them, and they are drawn to His feet and goodness by the invitation of the pierced hands."

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Today, Oct. 14, is the anniversary of the birth of Wm. Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. He came to America in September, 1682, with a charter from Charles II. giving him a large tract of land west of the Delaware. In November of the same year he made his famous treaty with the Indians, the only one never sworn to and the only one never broken.

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State Auditor Dunn denies writing Van Sant's speech delivered at Barnesville, and published in the Pioneer Press. It does read a little more Bixby than Dunn.

The members of the Taft commission now engaged in establishing a government in the Philippine Islands are said to be "disgusted with the condition of the courts under native administration," and propose to substitute Americans from the United States in place of the native judges. That is what the commission was sent there for to make a lot of jobs for American politicians and that will of course please the natives and reconcile them to foreign rule.

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Archbishop Ireland sailed from Queenstown, Ireland, Thursday, and is due in New York, Tuesday or Wednesday.

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A writer in Harper's Weekly describes the situation in Germany. He says Emperor William does not conceal his dislike for America. It is said that "it is useless to pretend that he is a friend to our government, or to us as a people. Those in authority must keep up the fiction of friendship, but, aside from his innate hostility to the whole republican idea of which we are the foremost representatives, on a dozen specific points he holds us in special dislike."

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There must be a good original profit in asphalt paving, or else the contractors are losing money in making repairs.

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It is reported from Washington that "prompt action has been taken by Secretary Hay to call Great Britain to account for the expulsion of American citizens from the Transvaal." This prompt action merely means the sending of a note of inquiry to the British foreign office. No reports are being made as to what the administration is going to do with Neely and Rathbone, the Cuban postal swindlers.

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"For a pretty long time now the bulk of the Unted States army, backed by the entire power of the administration and having the moral support of a variously estimated fraction of public opinion in this country, has been trying to 'overthrow the liberties' of an inconsiderable, half-armed, ill-fed, moneyless and badly commanded rabble of semi-savages in the ungoverned isle (Luzon), without visible result. Our soldiers hold the ground that they stand on, as they did at the beginning. Their commander has now, as their commander had a year ago, 'the situation well in hand;' but now, as then, the enemy is obtuse enough to regard that as a merely academic advantage, and the war goes merrily on."—Ambrose Bierce.

On Saturday, Oct. 14, 1066, the battle of Hastings was fought, an engagement which marked the commencement of a new epoch or chapter in the world's history. It was the victory of William the Conquerer, of Normandy, over the Saxons, and the death of Harold, the last Saxon king of England.

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Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he, then, be trusted with the government of others?"—Thomas Jefferson, in his first inaugural message.

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It is not as easy to get a divorce in Arizona, as in the Dakotas, else it would not be necessary for a deserted spouse in that country to post the following notice on a tree: "My wife, Sarah, has left my ranch when I didn't Do a Thing Too her, and I want it distinkly understood that any Man as takes her in and Keers for her on my account will get himself Pumped so Full of Led that some tenderfoot will locate him for a mineral claim. A word to the wise is sufficient and orter work on fools."

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The combined requisition of the war and navy departments to be asked of the next congress is $200,000,000. The man to have predicted that four years ago would have been declared crazy:

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They used to sing some time ago
A rather plaintive song:
"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."
But nowadays the song is set
With music to the rhyme:
"Man wants as much as he can get,
And wants it all the time."
—Washington Post.

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The war department's October report of United States military forces shows that they comprise 64,000 regulars and 32,000 volunteers, and are distributed as follows: In the Philippines and en route, 66,000; China, 4,800; Cuba, 5,500; Porto Rico, 2,400; Alaska, 900; United States, 17,600. This is exclusive of about 15,000 men in the navy.

RAPID COTTON PICKING.

Monroe (Ga.) Spe. Chicago Chronicle.

On the record of a sixteen-year-old boy Walton county challenges the world for cotton picking. On his last birthday, a few days ago, Warner Hale, of Good Hope, was sixteen years old. He decided to celebrate his birthday by beating the world's record in cotton picking. When the sun was down numbers of citizens were present to witness the end. The day's picking footed up to the wonderful record of 732 pounds. In the first six hours of the day Hale picked 407 pounds, and the last six hours 325 pounds, an average of over sixty pounds per hour. In four and a half days last week young Hale picked 1,813 pounds.

CLAM CAUGHT A RAT.

Chester (Pa.) Spe. Phila. N. American.

R. T. Davis, of this city, discovered a half-grown rat caught in the viselike jaws of a clam, which had closed upon the rat's foot.

The rat was killed, but the clam still held on.

GLOBE'S CIRCULATION LAST WEEK

Monday, Oct. 8	17,460
Tuesday, Oct. 9	17,500
Wednesday, Oct. 10	17,485
Thursday, Oct. 11	17,525
Friday, Oct. 12	17,825
Saturday, Oct. 13	17,800
Sunday, Oct. 7	17,300

(Advertisers are reminded that the respective circulations of the week-day and Sunday Globe are largely separate propositions, that of the Sunday being smaller in the rural parts than the week-day edition, and larger in St. Paul and near-by cities and towns.)

THE PROOF IS READY.

The Globe's circulation statement is not accompanied by an affidavit, and for the reason that few advertisers do not realize that any person who will make a willfully fraudulent statement will scarcely scruple to swear to its accuracy.

Instead of parading an affidavit, the Globe invites any one and every one interested to, at any time, make a full scrutiny of its circulation lists and records and to visit its press and mailing departments to check and keep tab on the number of papers printed and the disposition made of the same.

PERTINENT OR PARTLY SO.

Some Iowa men claim to have discovered a tooth three feet long in a gravel pit. As with individuals, it seems that states, which have been a long time "dry," see strange things when they take to drink again.

* * *

Joseph Hole-in-the-Day, whose arrest and acquittal at Duluth on the charge of selling liquor to an Indian is reported, is one of the most picturesque figures, at his age, thirty-one, in the history of the fading Indian aristocracy. His father, the chief of the Chippewas, was pronounced by his white contemporaries a man of marked sagacity, combining with personal bravery wiles that would have made him famous, in a white skin, as a politician. The present prisoner's mother was a white girl, whom Hole-in-the-Day Sr. met at the National hotel in Washington on one of his trips to see the white father. They were married and the fair one was installed in the chief's tepee near Fort Ripley, Morrison county. Within a few months after the birth of the new chief, Hole-in-the-Day was murdered by Pillagers near Crow Wing. The baby was brought up in the family of a Minneapolis brickmaker, named Woodbury, living just outside the then city limits, but in what is now a part and parcel of the city. Under the name of Woodbury he went to the Minneapolis public schools, held some minor government positions, and for many years did not assume the headship of his tribe. Even when he did return to the White Earth reservation, he left it to join Company I, of the Fourteenth Minnesota volunteers during the war with Spain. His arrest on such a charge was surprising, for he has had abundant opportunity to observe the sad results which come having an Indian and firewater get together. He convinced the jury, however, that the Pillagers are actuated by the old grudge against his father, and that the charge is malicious.

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The county commissioners seem to be in a real hurry about that jail. And yet the Republicans were renominated, largely. Can it be that they have had their auricular appendages to the ground?

* * *

If the wind that is being spent by campaign orators could be liquified, the street sprinkling assessments could be abated.

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W. H. Eustis is billed to speak for the state ticket at Lamberton, Oct. 27. And yet two and four years ago, how he did despise "the machine."

—W. G. McMurchy.

BLIND PARTISANSHIP.

A Correspondent on the Campaign Assessment Proposition.

To the Editor of the Globe: Friday night's Dispatch contained the following editorial gem:

"The Globe gives the return thrust by printing a letter from a Republican state committee to a Republican official in 1896 assessing him for use of the campaign fund. The Dispatch is not going to defend or excuse such practice. It believes it vicious, and it trusts that the legislature of this state will follow the example of a Republican congress and make it a crime. There is no objection to an office holder making a voluntary contribution, if so disposed, but these assessments are not contributions but forced levies under penalty of discharge, or of being put under the ban. But that is another question. The point is that the present state administration came in as avowedly and pre-eminently a reform one, to wipe off all the bad practices of its predecessors; to show the people how the affairs of state should be administered; and here we have it following right in the rut of a bad precedent; showing itself not a whit better than its predecessors, and adding another to the several exemplifications of the failure of the experiment of 1898."

This is an example of the blind and bitter partisanship without intelligent direction; for it admits too much to be of any service to the party which subsidizes it, and makes no telling arugment against the party it endeavors to attack.

For instance, it makes the following admissions:

That the Clausen letter was a "return thrust."

That it believes the system inaugurated by Republican politicians to be "vicious."

That John Lind's administration had a work to do in "wiping off the bad practices of its predecessors." Bad practices often conceived and always approved of by the St. Paul Dispatch.

That the Dispatch in the future is not going to defend or excuse a practice which it has defended and excused ever since it has been owned by its present proprietor.

With the vast majority of Democrats in St. Paul, the writer deplores the fact that the editorial page of the Dispatch is not taken more seriously, as it would be an excellent daily campaign document for the Lind administration.

The crowning admission, which must force its way to the mind of all intelligent readers, is that its political arguments of the past have been made solely for the sake of its party, while the sober second thought and the awakening conscience of its editor revolted at the hypocrisy of the course that "business reasons" made it necessary to pursue.

There is an old Spanish prverb, and as most of the readers of the Dispatch are wearing the Spanish colors for a boutonniere, I will quote it in the original:

"Locos y nimos dicen la verdad."

Which, being liberally translated, means: "Children and some evening papers speak the truth." B.

Healy's Seat in Parliament.

To the Editor of the Globe: A recent editorial in the Dispatch tells its readers that Timothy M. Healy has been ousted from his position as member of the British parliament by Sir Thomas Esmonde. This is not a fact. Timothy M. Healy is still member for Louth. His brother Thomas has been defeated by Esmonde in Wexford. Esmonde is possessor of a title, but he is, and has been, an Irish Nationalist. —Subscriber.

Oct. 13, 1900.

A Bad (?)Sign.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

"What makes you think Riter's new novel will never succeed?"

"Why, it hasn't even been dramatized yet."

DEFECTIVE PAGE