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The St. Paul Globe

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Fair Friday; warmer in northern portion; probably rain Saturday, with cooler in western and northern portions; fresh to brisk southeasterly winds. Wisconsin—Generally fair Friday; Saturday probably rain in northern portion; Sunday probably rain; fresh south to east-northwest, becoming brisk by Friday. Iowa—Generally fair Friday and probably Saturday; southeasterly winds. North Dakota—Generally fair Friday; rain and cooler Saturday; south to west winds. South Dakota—Generally fair Friday; Saturday probably rain, with cooler in western portion; southeasterly winds. Montana—Rain and cooler Friday; Sunday probably fair; southeasterly winds.

ST. PAUL. Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyon observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night. Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. Highest temperature 63 Lowest temperature 45 Average temperature 54 Daily range 18 Wind direction S.W. Wind force 2-3 Barometer 30.11 Humidity 79 Precipitation 0.0 7 p. m. weather south.

RIVER BULLETIN. Danger Stage. Change in Stations. Line S. A. M. 24 Hours. St. Paul 5.5 0.0 Davenport 5.0 0.0 La Crosse 8.5 0.0 St. Louis 10.1 0.0

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES. Battleford 59.0 Cincinnati 59.0 Bismarck 59.0 Cleveland 62.0 Gary 58.0 Jacksonville 63.0 Duluth 58.0 Pittsburgh 62.0 Edinboro 59.0 St. Louis 63.0

OCEAN LINERS. NEW YORK—Arrived: Aller, Bremen, etc. Sailed: Bremen, Bremen, Bremen, etc. Bismarck, Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, La Lorraine, Havre, etc. BOSTON—Arrived: Saxonia, Saxonia, Liverpool.

LONDON—Arrived: Manitou, New York. Sailed: Manitou, New York. MANILA—Arrived: Fredericks, San Francisco.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived: New England, Boston; Rhyland, Philadelphia; Sailed: Pennland, Philadelphia; Dominion, Montreal; Parisian, Montreal. ANTWERP—Sailed: Switzerland, Philadelphia.

ROTTERDAM—Sailed: Spaarnand, New York, via Roulogne. QUEBEC—Sailed: Pennland (from Liverpool), Philadelphia; Oceanic (from Liverpool), New York.

CHICAGO—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse (from Bremen and Southampton), New York. BREMEN—Arrived: Lahn, from New York.

PLYMOUTH—Arrived: Auguste Victoria, New York. GLASGOW—Arrived: Ethiopia, from New York.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL. METROPOLITAN—"Way Down East," 8:15 p. m. GLEN—"Shamrock," 8:15. STAB—European, Sensation, Burlesques, 2:30 and 8:15 p. m. First ward Democratic meet, Bedford and Locust streets.

Fourth Ward Afro-American league meets, 834 Minnesota street, p. m. Eighth ward Democratic meet, University and Ferrington avenues, 8 p. m.

FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1899. LET THEM BEWARE. Those who are determined to force upon the taxpayers the cost of the purchase of a site for a jail and the construction of a jail building, seem to have taken courage to persist in their efforts from the fact that the opposition which has manifested itself has become exhausted by the apparent hopelessness of the contest against the foolish and unwarrantable expending of the public funds involved.

The view thus entertained is an altogether novel one. It means, if it has any meaning at all, that if the adherents of a course of policy which merits and has received unqualified public condemnation, are only persistent enough and so far enough in the course against which the public has warned them, the opposition must perform cease and the scheme be carried into effect by sheer force of purpose. This is a dangerous ground to stand on. It is one subversive of all thought of the controlling influence of public opinion intelligently expressed. It merits and will receive the unqualified opposition of all public officials who adopt it.

"Why, we have practically already chosen a site; a jail building is wanted; we can't build one on the present site; we can build subterranean or mid-air passages, or any other means of communication we see fit between our edifices, after we have erected it, and the court house. So, let us buy and build forthwith." This is the philosophy of those gentlemen's position. They ignore the established fact that the present jail building can be repaired to meet all demands for years to come at an inconsiderable cost. They disregard both the present and the future interests of the community. They simply think they have the power; and they propose to go ahead without regard to the opinion or the wish of the public. But they

will find, the Globe believes, before they have gone the limit on their project, that there are individual taxpayers who will not quietly submit to their official absolutism. The means will be found to put an end to their gratuitous endeavor to foist a big indebtedness on an already overburdened tax-paying community.

There is no necessity for a new jail building at this time. The reports that have been made by qualified men as to the feasibility of repairing the present building establish that fact beyond all question. The conceded fact that the present site of the jail will be available in the future for the purpose of erecting on it a suitable addition to the existing municipal building establishes the unwisdom of going off to some other section of the city and buying a site at a great expense. The fact that the judges of the district court, the mayor, and, indeed, every other responsible private and public person outside the board of county commissioners, have expressed their opposition to the plan, shows clearly that the action can be taken only in opposition to the public will. The fact that the city is burdened with indebtedness today which is being paid off to the delay of other and more needful forms of public improvement, shows that the imposition of this additional burden is little less than criminal.

The members of the board of county commissioners who desire to protect themselves in the public estimation, or who have any thought of a public future will do well, if they will reconsider any favorable views which they may have entertained on this subject. The people will stand no trifling. We do not need a new jail building; and particularly do we not need one erected at any point such as certain members of the board have in view. Either after or before the event those who are determined to force this expense on the taxpayers will realize the seriousness of the mistake they contemplate making.

THEY DID WEIVELY. A press report from Chicago makes the announcement that within the past day or two the Board of Education of that city has decided to bar the Bible from the public schools. Repeated efforts, it is said, have been made to introduce scripture readings into the public schools, and that to a limited extent they have succeeded. The subject came up for final determination on Wednesday last and notwithstanding a minority report favoring the plan it was rejected so emphatically as to settle the question for a long time to come.

The action of the Chicago school authorities was wise and timely. The proposal to have Bible readings in the schools is little more than a blind attempt to overcome the complete secularization of the public schools which has been determined on by the mass of the American people as the settled policy of the country. It is moreover a policy which is obnoxious to a large proportion of our people. Catholics and Jews alike are opposed to it, and of right. The version of the Bible which is read is one in which the Catholics do not believe; while the Jews in having their children subjected to religious teachings which they repudiate are deprived of their rights of conscience by public authority. There can be but little doubt that public sentiment has been growing against the total exclusion of all forms of religious instruction from our plan of public education. This attempt to force Bible reading on the schools does not meet the difficulty which is represented by that growing sentiment. Indeed it only intensifies the feeling of antagonism which forces parents of certain forms of religious belief to send their children to private institutions of learning. It is in a great degree the product of religious intolerance; and its discontinuance generally many years ago was a well-deserved recognition of the demands of liberality of thought on all matters which concern the religious beliefs of the individual citizen.

It may come about in time that some means can be devised which will meet the objections of those citizens who refuse to send their children to the public schools on account of their religious scruples. But it will not be found in the direction indicated by those who wish to re-introduce the Bible reading. It is better by far that the schools should remain as they are than that what is to all intents a senseless policy, agreeing with the views of at best but a small minority of the people, should be re-introduced. Better by far that there should be no semblance of religious teachings in the American public school than that any compromise in that behalf should be allowed to prevail which offends even the religious sensibilities of any of our people.

UNWORTHY OPPOSITION. The Globe has never felt hesitation in sustaining the general attitude taken by Health Commissioner Ohage on all matters of administrative concern which relate to the sanitary welfare of the community. It has been outspoken in sustenance of him, and has not failed to express admiration for his activity in many directions in which he has plainly sought the public welfare. He has been often treated with unmerited hostility by many of his associate officials, but he has managed to overcome most if not all of the bitterness which his disregard of private interests has brought upon him. As long as he continues on the same general lines of official action which he has marked out for himself he can safely rely on the Globe to sustain him without regard to any opposing interest which relates to individual concern.

While Dr. Ohage is the appointee of a Republican mayor, his entire official course has been in directions which are distinctly Democratic and which must entitle him to the support and sustenance of the mass of people professing Democratic principles. At the last meeting of one branch of the council a recommendation made by Dr. Ohage was treated with scant courtesy by Democratic members of that body. It was deserving of their support, as it was and is of every conscientious and discriminating public official. It was designed to put an end to the dangerous and unclean practice of throwing fruit rinds and other like matter on the sidewalks.

There are few precautions more necessary to the public health and safety than this. In no well-ordered community is such violation of cleanliness and good order tolerated either by public officials or private citizens. The prevention of it is a public duty. It is at once a reflection on the intelligence and honesty of those who set themselves in opposition to it. There have been many occasions during the past three months which tend to show that Democratic members of the council have scant regard for the interests of the administration of which they are a part and even less for the general interest of their party in the community. It is but a poor sequel to Democratic criticism of Republican methods that individual Democratic officials shall feel at liberty, as they apparently do right along, to act on their own individual views of interest or policy in matters which directly affect the public welfare and the reputation of their party, in the administration of city affairs.

The Globe would like to see Democrats generally sustain Dr. Ohage. He has been an exceptionally strong public official. He has done more of tangible good during his brief tenure of office than almost any other man could or would have thought of doing. He has the sustenance of the general public; and when members of the council set themselves to ridicule or oppose necessary measures designed by him for the public good they simply place themselves in a false position, and entitle themselves to the disapproval of the more thoughtful of their constituents.

It is earnestly to be hoped that Dr. Ohage will show the same persistence in this matter of ridding the sidewalks of obnoxious and dangerous substances which he has shown in many other directions in which he has secured the thoughtful or ill-motivated opposition of other officials.

THE INEVITABLE DISCONTENT. It might have been foreseen that the intelligent people of Porto Rico would not meekly submit to the injustice contained in the tariff tax imposed upon them without their consent and in violation of the constitution. But the opinion of men was divided six months ago on the question of whether the taxation would result in repressing the business of the island. Aside from this, certain features of the Foraker law were always objected to by Porto Rico, and chief among these other features is the provision organizing courts and providing for the appointment of judges. When the United States first took hold of the island a "provisional court" was established, which largely superseded the Spanish courts, and it gave reasonable satisfaction. But the Foraker bill abolished this court and re-established the Spanish system, giving the latter almost complete jurisdiction with the exception of a limited operation of the United States district court. As a consequence of this arrangement, even American citizens on the island have to forego, in the majority of cases, the American right of trial by jury. Honest American judges might make this more bearable, but as yet they have not been appointed. A gentleman from Chicago, who has been trying to do business on the island and permanently locate there, writes as follows on this condition:

"The result is that the administration of justice here is the worst anybody could imagine. Another result is that by the vacillating policy of the administration toward the Porto Ricans and its treatment of them as foreigners and as such entitled to the protection of the United States. In the new classic language of the Foraker bill, section 7, the Americans have produced against themselves in two years a feeling of hatred here which did not succeed in producing."

"As a further result, the American population here, instead of increasing, as was expected, is decreasing rapidly. In Porto Rico will scarcely find half a dozen Americans now in business."

"As a further result of the policy of the administration, poverty and mortality here have almost reached the maximum. The revival of business by hastening the opening of the markets of the states did not open because the markets are not open, despite the reduction of the tariff, as a custom house is always a barrier, be the tariff small or big. The little help that came from the states after the devastation of last year's cyclone was only a drop in the sea."

This ought to prove a warning against giving the new possessions a government outside our own constitution. The people of the islands will be satisfied with nothing less than what we enjoy. They know just what it is, or if they do not the establishment of something else will make a contrast that will quickly enlighten them. The contrast has been so great in Porto Rico that even the ignorant might be expected to notice it, and the present discontent is a natural consequence.

FRIDAY GLOBE GLANCES. Mr. La Follette, Republican candidate for governor of Wisconsin, who boasts of getting the nomination without the aid of the State machine or ring, is to speak in St. Paul tonight for the ring candidate to bring up his local geography. Him as the "Roosevelt of the West." The Pioneer says Roosevelt is no orator but is "known as an attractive writer, as an exponent of high ideals in citizenship, as an exemplar of the gent who in politics, and above all as a man who has claimed any ideal modesty for Teddy."

The French Academy which arranges such things in France has decided to call the invention of "the" Ships are still to be called "she."

"Straws" are being published in the papers showing which way the political wind is blowing. Some days it blows one way and some another. On a train recently Woolley had a large majority of votes, an Hon. Charles Hunt, in the lead, and occasionally we hear of votes being cast for McKinley and Bryan.

Today, Oct. 19, is the anniversary of the birth of John Adams, in 1735, second president; of Elisha Whittelsey, in 1833, one of the founders of the Whig party; and an Hon. Charles Hunt, in 1831, the English poet and author; of Benj. H. Wright, in 1831, the American engineer, who built the first railroad in Cuba; and

of Cassius M. Clay, in 1810, the Kentucky statesman and politician.

State Supt. Lewis is preparing a plan to teach agriculture in the country schools, and impress the usefulness and attractiveness of rural life.

Russia has little sugar trust of its own. Each year the minister of finance fixes the amount to be sold and the price. The average domestic consumption is 1,000,000 pounds, on which the excess tax is 2 1/2 cents a pound. One billion pounds is the limit of production, but it allows an additional 180,000,000 to be made and stored to be used in the event of a shortage, which has occurred twice in the past ten years.

Today Oct. 19, is the anniversary of the birth and death of Sir Thomas Browne, the English antiquary and philosopher, who lived from 1605 to 1682.

The United States, England and France all use red, white and blue in their flags. Yellow is the prominent color of Spain and China.

The Japanese straw horse shoes, which cost about one cent a pair. They are tied around the ankles of the horses.

"We know the Anglo-Saxon is reformed to thrive. A doubt if other races should be allowed to thrive. Jehovah is our leader. To take the border Heaven for their inheritance."

Boston has just adopted an English idea of a public wash house, where a woman can work for an hour for ten cents and get everything she needs to wash clothes.

Today, Oct. 19, is the anniversary of the death, in 1745, of Dean Jonathan Swift, remembered by his story of "Gulliver's Travels." He was born in Ireland, Nov. 30, 1667, in poverty, but took high rank as a writer, by sheer force of ability.

Hundreds of columns have been written in the discussion of trusts. And it has all summed up in a few words. Trust in the general understanding of the term is a combination of control commodities, to limit the production if the price goes down because of an over supply or competition, and to increase the price, if the raw material becomes scarce. It means in each case that a few men secure control of the sources of the sugar, the oil, the iron, the coal, the copper, and can increase or reduce prices as may best serve their interests.

Oct. 19 is dedicated to the memory of the late Sir Thomas Browne, the English antiquary and philosopher, who lived from 1605 to 1682.

A girl in one of the schools had an essay on "Boys," in which she said that "boys, when they grow up were called husbands." She was beginning to think of the serious duties of life.

We use 2,000,000 of cent stamps in this country every year. Just run 2,000,000 over in your mind and figure out how many years that number of seconds would make.

Today, Oct. 19, is the anniversary of the death, in 1897, of Henry Kirke White, the youthful English poet, of George Gordon Byron, in 1827, the famous English poet; of Harold Frederic, in 1889, the author; of W. H. Appleton, in 1889, the New York publisher.

The old fashioned sand glass for marking time is coming into use again. They are to be had in 10, 15, 20 and 30 minute glasses.

Today, Oct. 19, is the anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, in 1781, and of the battle of Cedar Creek, in 1862.

The American Gas Light association is holding its twenty-first annual convention at Denver, and in 1907, the annual meeting of the Women's Home Missionary society of the M. E. church, is being held in Chicago.

It is reported that Lord Roberts has declined the position of commander in chief of the English army, because the war office has a string attached to the duties, and Gen. Buller is to be offered the place.

The death of William L. Wilson at Lexington, Va. renewed an argument about this stage of action, the first three years a congressman and postmaster general, and at the time of his death was filling the position of president of the dates, and in 1857, the first of the oldest educational institutions of the country.

Gov. Roosevelt has been "nabbed" again. A boy at Newbury, O., threw a stone at him.

PERTINENT OR PARTLY SO. The old jail may be infested with cockroaches and other things, but the new one seems to be already taken possession of by woodpeckers.

The financial difficulties of the chamber of commerce will be deeply felt by the city, as it is the largest, the most important and other public bodies which have been voted to listen for the sage counsel of that pioneer organization on measures of great public importance.

The evening paper which tells of five "incoming Chicago trains" being blocked "out toward" Mississippi street ought to bring up his local geography. Only one "incoming Chicago train" crosses Mississippi street, and it does not enter the Union depot.

"Pudge" Heflinger is again on the gridiron at Yale, and blocking the husky youngsters, too. See what John L. might be if he had n't disapp'd us.

An East Tennessee, Pa., girl's skin is turning to stone, and the veracious correspondent writes, emits a metallic sound when struck, and she shows the way in which Providence disposes of its favorites without regard to the ambitions and hopes of mere men. If Teddy Roosevelt had that armor plate epidermis he might have escaped the scars of battle at Victor and Fort Wayne as well as he did at San Juan hill.

Over at the university now they read the literature: "The stag at eve hath had his fill."

In spite of the fact that Sir Thomas Lipton is buying barrels of pork for the soldiers in South Africa, the price of live pigs at St. Paul has declined 45 cents per hundred since Saturday. The associated meat dealers seem to stand between the hog raiser and the consumer, whether they come within Mr. Hanna's new law or not. It is a trust, and the hog raisers probably do not care, as long as the price is borne down, whether the power that does it has the backing of the university, or not. It is just poked down the price by the unanimous agreement of the component members.

AT THE THEATERS. METROPOLITAN. "Way Down East" is making a splendid record at the Metropolitan this week, the business increasing with every performance. The play is a popular one, and well deserves the success it has achieved.

"Way Down East" will be presented in this city for but three more performances, including a popular price matinee tomorrow afternoon.

The sale of seats for the engagement of Mr. Joseph Jefferson at the Metropolitan opera house opened yesterday morning, and a long line of purchasers at the box office all day long gave a practical illustration of St. Paul play-goers appreciation of the honored Dean of the American stage. Leaders of society stood in line patiently awaiting their turn to secure seats for what undoubtedly will be the theatrical event of the season. The bulk of the sale was principally on the higher priced seats of the lower floor, although the balcony received a fair share of the attention. The Monday night performance of "Rip Van Winkle" was most sought after. Tuesday night with "The Rivals" being a close second. The matinee of "Rip" and the Wednesday evening performance of the double bill, "Cricks" and "The Heart" and "Lead Me Five Shillings," while not sold as freely as the first two performances, are nevertheless certain to draw big houses, the matinee drawing only for every performance.

GRAND. There is nothing more picturesque in the way of stage production than a war play, with its uniforms and army equipment, its cannon, its small of powder, and its cannonading. It is doing good business at the Grand this week. The battle scene is undeniably one of the most realistic stage pictures of the kind ever produced. Matinee tomorrow at 2:30.

"Across the Pacific," a new melodrama dealing with life in the Philippines will be seen at the Grand the coming week.

The hit which the European Burlesques made at the Star theater Sunday has been repeated each afternoon and evening since that time. Large audiences are a regular thing at this popular new theater.

SMART SHORT STORIES. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg was one day gambling at the Doberan tables, and was betting on the same numbers as a rich merchant-potter who stood next to him. Both had lost their money, and the grand duke inquired: "Well, potter, what shall we do now?" "Oh," replied the master-potter, "your highness may care to renew up the taxes and I shall make pots!"

Justin McCarthy and some friends were talking one day to a member of the house of commons. A lady who was one of the company said it was a pity for the sake of his personal appearance that he had never been in church and said T. P. O'Connor, the brilliant parliamentary and platform orator, "and worst of it is, that while they are too poor for ears, they are too small for wings."

It was once unusual for Highland shepherds of that they do not into church and leave them outside the pews. Two shepherds at an emity sat on opposite sides of the aisle one Sunday, and soon after the sermon began the shepherd on the aisle and the other on the other side of the aisle craned their necks over the pews to see how the encounter was coming out, and not a few were standing up. The minister, who was sitting in the middle of the aisle, and so he called to his "hearers" and said: "Ah, well, my brethren, I see ye are more interested in the dog fight than in my sermon, and so I'll close the bullock and I'll be half a crown on the collier!"

One gentleman, while addressing a meeting, Mr. Gladstone, was interrupted by an individual who alternated loud guffaws with the imitation of a dog's howl. The speaker inquired the witness replied that he believed that he was a certain John Larf. "Mr. Larf," he said, raising his voice, "our friend G.O.'s speech clearly had you in view when he said: "The watchdog's voice that bay'd the whispering wind, and the loud Larf that spoke the vacant mind."

"He said that, did he?" cried Larf, as he turned round and struck a little man who was in the crowd a severe blow over the head. After that he spoke in a hoarse, rough and tumble, and much vituperative language that Mr. Larf was convinced that the man he had assaulted, and whose name Gladstone was not, the gentleman referred to by Mr. Gladstone.

LITERARY NOTES. "An Eagle Flight," the Filipino novel, just published by McCure, Phillips & Co., is gotten out in Manila books and the wrapper is heavy Manila paper. This setting seems to be in keeping with the story. It is Philippine in character, throughout.

The conspicuous success of novels by American writers in the last three years seems likely to be continued. The publishers of "David Harum" are about to issue an important novel which Hammett and the publisher of "The Eagle's Heart," and it is understood that they are scoring successes with Mr. E. Hough's brilliant story, "The Girl at the Halfway House" and with Dr. Barton's "Pine Knot," and Mr. Alshuler's romance of the Civil war, "In Circling Camps."

According to the New York Herald, Correll is still the most talked of author of the day, and he has not been and never has a book been more discussed there than "The Master Christian." The success of the book, in spite of the attacks upon it, obtained phenomenal. Correll has left Stratford-on-Avon, where she wrote "The Master Christian," and will probably spend the winter in Egypt, as is proposed in the title of "Skye."

The important volumes on "Life, Brown & Co's fall list are: "The Spiritual Significance," by Lillian Whiting, author of "The Heart of the Matter"; "The Problem of Asia," by Capt. A. T. Mahan; "Falsely, the Town of the Conqueror," by Anna Bowman Dodd, author of "The Master Christian"; "The Pilgrim's Progress," by John Bunyan; "The Romance and Reality of the Puritan Coast," by Francis James; "The Story of the World," by George Wharton James, with one hundred illustrations; "The Hidden Servants," by Francesca Alexander, author of "The Story of Ida"; an illustrated edition of "The Head of a Hundred in the Colony of Virginia, 1662," by Maud Wilder Godwin, author of "White Aprons"; two important biographies—"A Life of Francis Parkman," by Charles Hatlag Farnham, and "James Martineau, a Study and a Biography," by Rev. A. W. 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