

GLOBE'S TELEPHONE CALLS.

THE NORTHWESTERN. Business Office 1065 Main Editorial Rooms 78 Main Composing Room 1034 Main

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. Business Office 1095 Editorial Rooms 88

The St. Paul Globe

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS. Entered at Postoffice at St. Paul, Minn., as Second-Class Matter.

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Carrier, 1 mo 6 mos 12 mos Daily only \$4.00 Daily and Sunday \$5.00 Sunday \$1.00

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Mail, 1 mo 6 mos 12 mos Daily only \$3.00 Daily and Sunday \$4.00 Sunday \$1.00

BRANCH OFFICES.

Minneapolis, 10 E. Dibble, Agt. 417 Phoenix Building New York, 10 Spruce St., Chas. H. Eddy, in Charge.

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa—Rain Sunday; cool, fresh southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

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.

RIVER BULLETIN.

Danger Stage, Change in Stations. Line S. M. 24 Hours.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

Bismarck 54 Montreal 46 48 Buffalo 50 Nashville 78 76

NEW YORK ARRIVED.

St. Louis, from Southampton; California, from Glasgow; Minneapolis, from London; Tampa, Liverpool, Sailed; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Anchorage, Glasgow, via Liverpool; Lanchester, Liverpool; Minneapolis, London.

NEW YORK ARRIVED.

St. Louis, from Southampton; California, from Glasgow; Minneapolis, from London; Tampa, Liverpool, Sailed; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Anchorage, Glasgow, via Liverpool; Lanchester, Liverpool; Minneapolis, London.

NEW YORK ARRIVED.

St. Louis, from Southampton; California, from Glasgow; Minneapolis, from London; Tampa, Liverpool, Sailed; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Anchorage, Glasgow, via Liverpool; Lanchester, Liverpool; Minneapolis, London.

NEW YORK ARRIVED.

St. Louis, from Southampton; California, from Glasgow; Minneapolis, from London; Tampa, Liverpool, Sailed; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Anchorage, Glasgow, via Liverpool; Lanchester, Liverpool; Minneapolis, London.

NEW YORK ARRIVED.

St. Louis, from Southampton; California, from Glasgow; Minneapolis, from London; Tampa, Liverpool, Sailed; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Anchorage, Glasgow, via Liverpool; Lanchester, Liverpool; Minneapolis, London.

NEW YORK ARRIVED.

St. Louis, from Southampton; California, from Glasgow; Minneapolis, from London; Tampa, Liverpool, Sailed; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Anchorage, Glasgow, via Liverpool; Lanchester, Liverpool; Minneapolis, London.

NEW YORK ARRIVED.

St. Louis, from Southampton; California, from Glasgow; Minneapolis, from London; Tampa, Liverpool, Sailed; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Anchorage, Glasgow, via Liverpool; Lanchester, Liverpool; Minneapolis, London.

NEW YORK ARRIVED.

St. Louis, from Southampton; California, from Glasgow; Minneapolis, from London; Tampa, Liverpool, Sailed; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Anchorage, Glasgow, via Liverpool; Lanchester, Liverpool; Minneapolis, London.

NEW YORK ARRIVED.

St. Louis, from Southampton; California, from Glasgow; Minneapolis, from London; Tampa, Liverpool, Sailed; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Anchorage, Glasgow, via Liverpool; Lanchester, Liverpool; Minneapolis, London.

NEW YORK ARRIVED.

St. Louis, from Southampton; California, from Glasgow; Minneapolis, from London; Tampa, Liverpool, Sailed; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Anchorage, Glasgow, via Liverpool; Lanchester, Liverpool; Minneapolis, London.

NEW YORK ARRIVED.

St. Louis, from Southampton; California, from Glasgow; Minneapolis, from London; Tampa, Liverpool, Sailed; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Anchorage, Glasgow, via Liverpool; Lanchester, Liverpool; Minneapolis, London.

NEW YORK ARRIVED.

St. Louis, from Southampton; California, from Glasgow; Minneapolis, from London; Tampa, Liverpool, Sailed; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Anchorage, Glasgow, via Liverpool; Lanchester, Liverpool; Minneapolis, London.

NEW YORK ARRIVED.

St. Louis, from Southampton; California, from Glasgow; Minneapolis, from London; Tampa, Liverpool, Sailed; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Anchorage, Glasgow, via Liverpool; Lanchester, Liverpool; Minneapolis, London.

NEW YORK ARRIVED.

St. Louis, from Southampton; California, from Glasgow; Minneapolis, from London; Tampa, Liverpool, Sailed; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Anchorage, Glasgow, via Liverpool; Lanchester, Liverpool; Minneapolis, London.

NEW YORK ARRIVED.

St. Louis, from Southampton; California, from Glasgow; Minneapolis, from London; Tampa, Liverpool, Sailed; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Anchorage, Glasgow, via Liverpool; Lanchester, Liverpool; Minneapolis, London.

NEW YORK ARRIVED.

St. Louis, from Southampton; California, from Glasgow; Minneapolis, from London; Tampa, Liverpool, Sailed; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Anchorage, Glasgow, via Liverpool; Lanchester, Liverpool; Minneapolis, London.

NEW YORK ARRIVED.

St. Louis, from Southampton; California, from Glasgow; Minneapolis, from London; Tampa, Liverpool, Sailed; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Anchorage, Glasgow, via Liverpool; Lanchester, Liverpool; Minneapolis, London.

NEW YORK ARRIVED.

St. Louis, from Southampton; California, from Glasgow; Minneapolis, from London; Tampa, Liverpool, Sailed; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Anchorage, Glasgow, via Liverpool; Lanchester, Liverpool; Minneapolis, London.

NEW YORK ARRIVED.

St. Louis, from Southampton; California, from Glasgow; Minneapolis, from London; Tampa, Liverpool, Sailed; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Anchorage, Glasgow, via Liverpool; Lanchester, Liverpool; Minneapolis, London.

NEW YORK ARRIVED.

St. Louis, from Southampton; California, from Glasgow; Minneapolis, from London; Tampa, Liverpool, Sailed; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Anchorage, Glasgow, via Liverpool; Lanchester, Liverpool; Minneapolis, London.

NEW YORK ARRIVED.

St. Louis, from Southampton; California, from Glasgow; Minneapolis, from London; Tampa, Liverpool, Sailed; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Anchorage, Glasgow, via Liverpool; Lanchester, Liverpool; Minneapolis, London.

NEW YORK ARRIVED.

St. Louis, from Southampton; California, from Glasgow; Minneapolis, from London; Tampa, Liverpool, Sailed; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Anchorage, Glasgow, via Liverpool; Lanchester, Liverpool; Minneapolis, London.

NEW YORK ARRIVED.

St. Louis, from Southampton; California, from Glasgow; Minneapolis, from London; Tampa, Liverpool, Sailed; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Anchorage, Glasgow, via Liverpool; Lanchester, Liverpool; Minneapolis, London.

NEW YORK ARRIVED.

St. Louis, from Southampton; California, from Glasgow; Minneapolis, from London; Tampa, Liverpool, Sailed; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Anchorage, Glasgow, via Liverpool; Lanchester, Liverpool; Minneapolis, London.

wrong. He may be really unbalanced of mind, and be divested alike of mental and physical resource, but creatures of his kind are best under the restraint of public authority. Psychologically they may be said to possess all the interest that can possibly attach to their existence. They are, for themselves as well as society, better off of the world than in it. Yielding to the excitement of politics they lose whatever little sense of moral responsibility or reasoning faculty they ever possessed, and are incapable of aught but harm. One may regret the consequences as they will be reaped by this man's wife and family if he be gone, but there can be neither sympathy nor feeling extended on his own account—any thoughtful person so miserable a type of the political conspirator as Youtsey plainly is.

OUR CHANGE OF FRONT.

The latest published batch of official correspondence regarding the settlement of matters in China is somewhat puzzling. The delay in opening negotiations for settlement is making many of those who have sustained our government in its course thus far a little restive. The reports which have found such complete verification, of boisterous European and American soldiery, aid in creating a sentiment strongly sympathetic toward the Chinese on the part of many who before felt that the bloodshed provoked by the Boxer outbreak should be severely punished before any steps were taken to leave the Chinese in peace.

Perhaps the least satisfactory of the documents emanating from the people at Washington throughout the difficulty is the latest published reply of the state department to the telegraphic letter of his government to Mr. Wu. The plea embodied in the Chinese request for intervention by the United States is almost pathetic. It merited a reply in kind. It received one which showed that we are disposed to act as grudgingly as the powers whose chief purpose in China is an unmistakably selfish one.

The state department insists that the Chinese emperor must show that he has "the ability and power" to punish the leaders of the Boxer rebellion before the United States can do anything for him. That is surely not a gracious reply. Considered in the light of the antecedent position of this government as distinguished from that taken by Germany, for instance, it shows that European diplomacy has had, of late at least, a reflex influence upon our state department officials, if not on the entire administration.

The note to Mr. Wu states that the United States had taken the initiative in withdrawing its troops. It did take the initiative at least in declaring its purpose to withdraw its troops. It went further and showed to Germany and the other nations that it could not be relied on to engage in any policy of reprisals on the grounds that had been done. Why it should contemplate abandoning that position, as it clearly indicates a desire to do in this last communication, must puzzle even the closest students of the situation and the most uncompromising adherents of the administration in its Oriental policies.

It is universally recognized that the main influence which has been effective in having the Chinese shut themselves up, at least during the last couple of centuries, has been the conviction which has prevailed among them that Europeans are at best but barbarians. There is much in the relations between the earliest representatives of Christian civilization in China and themselves to sustain such a view; and it is needless that the truth, that judged by the greed which has distinguished foreign governments filled with the lust of territory, in their relations with the Chinese imperial authorities, within the past century of a century, the character and mission in the Orient of the Western nations, now closely approaches the European position, that blood is a first requirement to letting the Chinese people and their rulers proceed with the orderly administration of the affairs of the empire freed from outside interference.

The only real question with which this government should concern itself, aside from the giving of proper reparation, is the one of the future policy of the Chinese Imperial authorities with reference to throwing the country open to the trade of the world, and in removing the blind restraints and insufferable burdens which are placed on that trade. The punishment of the ringleaders of the revolt is a mere incident, with which a great and pacific nation like this should not concern itself, save as far as the immunity extended to such ringleaders implies unwillingness on the part of the emperor to meet the plain requirements of the civilized world that China must as speedily as possible emerge from the state of ignorance and superstition which now paralyzes the energies of its people and is a menace to the peace of the world.

RUSSIA'S BORROWING.

It is reported that Russia has again turned to the United States for a loan, after failing to secure it in Europe. This time the czar wants \$50,000,000, which is just half of the amount he tried to raise among the Rothschild interests in Paris. Last spring Russia borrowed \$20,000,000 in New York, and the bankers of that city handed the business with the greatest ease. The request for the present prospective loan comes under such circumstances, however, that some of our financiers do not know whether to feel honored or not. Certain reports from Europe have made them a little uneasy, and as these reports apparently have the support of leading continental bankers, by deed if not by word, it can be taken for granted that there will be more or less investigation before the money is advanced by our financiers. The fact that Russia cannot raise a cent in Europe, not even from a friendly nation like France, cannot help from being significant. What does it mean? Those who are "in the inside" of Paris financial circles report that if

is believed Russia is not telling the truth about the condition of her treasury; that, instead of being hard up and in need of gold, she has now \$1,200,000,000 of gold hoarded. For many years, it is believed, Russia has been collecting gold from every available source and locking it up. The church has been diligent as a collector, and has given the state half of all treasure secured. The mines, of which there are not a few in Eastern Russia, all belong to the crown, and their output is a secret.

The Paris financiers, knowing these things, or believing reports to be true, began to wonder what Russia's game might be, when the request for another loan was recently made. No inquiries were referred to the czar's government on this point, but the application for a loan was turned down with conventional excuses. London and Berlin took the same course. There was no indication anywhere of a willingness to take any part of the loan, and thus divide it up among the several capitals. In short, nobody wanted to let Russia have a dollar until the mystery surrounding the great hoard of gold in St. Petersburg could be cleared.

Ordinarily a report of such a hoard would be discredited at once, and it is possible that Russia has no such great holding of gold, but the point is that the best financiers in England and continental Europe place enough credence in the report to refuse Russia's latest application. If there is anything in this our bankers will no doubt be fully advised by their European correspondents. The United States easily has \$50,000,000 to spare, a fact known all over the world. The plea of poverty could not be advanced if it were desired to refuse the application, and if Russia fails in New York, as she has in three European capitals, the fact will be heavy with significance.

THE POSSIBILITY OF RUSSIAN DOMINATION IN CHINA.

There is no longer any doubt as to the future political status of the province of Manchuria. Some four or five months ago an army of one hundred and fifty thousand Russians crossed the Amur river, and by rapid marches and conquests placed that province under the military control of the czar. A glance at the map of this region shows the province to extend nearly a thousand miles from east to west, and this area covers for nearly the entire length the route of the newly-built Siberian railway. This enterprise, to be of any efficiency to its builders, must run through Russian territory.

In spite of the recent assertion of her diplomats to the contrary, that Russia will never relinquish the advantage the fortunes of war have placed in her hands, goes without saying. That the present is the most opportune time for further advance of her frontier in Asia is almost self-evident. The jealousy of France and Germany can be depended upon to prevent movement for a time on the part of either of these countries in Southern China. England's hands are firmly tied in South Africa. The exigencies of a political campaign compel President McKinley to move the American army from China to the Philippines, and to defer for the present his policy of "benevolent assimilation" as to the former country. Now if ever is the time for the Russian Bear to move his paw one step farther along the path of Asiatic conquest. Russian statesmanship will not hesitate to take advantage of the opportunity offered, and to strengthen military occupation by political control. The next six months will place the boundary between Russian and Chinese territory within a day's march of Peking.

The effect of the ultimate domination of China by Russian influence is one well worth the careful attention of every thinking Anglo-Saxon. Before the annexation of Manchuria the area of the Russian empire was eight and one-half million square miles, with a population of about one hundred and thirty millions. The annexation of Manchuria adds a population of twenty millions. The total establishment of the army of Russia on a peace basis is nine hundred thousand men; on a war basis it is five million men. The population of China, exclusive of Indo-China, is four hundred millions. The combined population of Russia and China makes a grand total of five hundred and thirty millions, or a little more than one-third of the earth's inhabitants. It is safe to say that the military force which the two countries, if united, could place in the field would exceed twenty millions.

Poultney Bigelow in speaking of the ability of China to fight says: "If the Chinese as soldiers have ever acted as towards we may fairly conclude that the average European soldier would have acted very badly under equally demoralizing conditions." And all authorities upon the subject agree that it is only the lack of the proper conditions of food, drill and leadership that makes the Chinaman a poor soldier. Does Russia stand ready to offer these conditions in case she secures control in China? In the past the czar has refrained from recruiting foreigners into his service, perhaps for the reason that he has always had plenty of his own virile Cossack stock from which to draw. Some time he may need to utilize the twenty-million Manchurians whom he has annexed, together with other millions over whom he may later become ruler. Can he do so? In an affirmative answer to this question lies a great menace to Western civilization.

While other nations have been sending not overly wise missionaries to China the Russians have been placing their trained diplomats who have spared no effort to gain a complete knowledge of Chinese character and to bring Chinese sentiment so far as possible into sympathy with Russian ideals and methods, without attempting to disturb in any way the ancient religious beliefs of the people. This, together with the fact that there are natural traits common to both Russians and Chinese, but possessed in common by the Chinese and no other people, make it more than probable that Russia once in power in China will have no difficulty in overcoming the Chinese contempt for everything foreign and in utilizing the vast military forces which will be placed at her disposal.

How should the nations of the West

meet the grizzly yellow monster, half bear, half dragon, that is just beginning to stir in the North and East and threatens not only the world's peace, but the very existence of modern civilization? There can be but one answer. If our civilization is to stand against this evil the people of Western Europe and Anglo-Saxons everywhere should place themselves on a common footing. Germany and France, in spite of past differences, should unite against a danger to these growing interests in China. England, having suppressed the trouble in South Africa, should concentrate her attention and her energies with renewed vigor in the far East, and the United States, with her prestige firmly established in the Philippines, should stand ready to lead a movement for an open door in China. An open door first for commerce and trade, resting fully assured that these goals firmly established will form the most solid basis for a modern and lasting civilization, and the surest protection against so dire a menace as Russo-Chinese military domination.

SHAKESPEARE AND ROCKEFELLER.

The other day a professor in the University of Chicago declared that Rockefeller was a greater man than Shakespeare. He was at once met with derision, sarcasm and scorn. But this reception does not seem to worry him. On the contrary the professor, whose name is Triggs, would not exchange the advertising he is getting for the equivalent of his annual salary of \$800, more or less. Bravely does Prof. Triggs return to the subject. While deprecating the prominence which he has been the most persistent seeker for the office he is after ever known in the state.

We are sorry not to be able to say for Mr. La Follette's speech what the Pioneer said of Mr. Cochran's, that it was a "magnificent oration."

There are five gubernatorial candidates in the field in Minnesota, the Democratic, Republican, Prohibition, Populist and Socialist Labor party. The Prohibitionists are five parties represented and in South Dakota four.

The woman who spends her spare hours doing fancy work and embroidering cushion covers, rouse and unpleasant feeling to her upon as well as the countenance of the Prohibitionist. Elizabeth A. Connor.

The Federal party in Porto Rico has passed resolutions affiliating with the Democratic party in the United States. The party represents the leading men of the island who oppose the administration on the ground that the Prohibitionist is unsatisfactory and that the Porto Ricans desire a more independent form of government.

Edward Kriv, the Socialist Labor candidate for governor of Minnesota will speak at Assembly hall on Wabasha street this afternoon.

The Democratic and Republican conventions in the Hawaiian islands have each nominated a candidate for congress. Robert W. Wilcox is running independent and seeks the white vote.

The British army's supply depot in New Orleans has been looted. Since August, 1899, 15,000 horses and 42,000 mules as well as large quantities of forage and other supplies, have been shipped from that port to Cape Town, the day thereafter being about \$20,000,000 in English gold.

For the first time since the days of the carpet bagger the negro has had complete control of the Republican state organization in South Carolina. In the recent election in that state to nominate a president-elect, the negroes were 155,000 and 12 white delegates.

A down South preacher says he has three classes of members in his church; workers, strikers and jerkers. Another class is found in the north, kickers.

Lovers of popular opera will be sorry to learn of the probable fatal illness of Sir Arthur Sullivan.

It is not the work but the worry. That makes us sober and sad. That makes us narrow and sordid. When we should be merry and glad. There's a shadow before the sun. And ever a cloud in the blue. The soul of the elect is in the dust. The notes of the song are untrue. —Somerville Journal.

It is said that the reflection from the snow on the Northern Russian steppes is so bright that the cattle, as well as the people, wear dark spectacles.

A Congregational church society in Chicago broke ground recently for a new building and had a service. Members of the church gathered on the chosen lot, sang the hymn, "I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord," and after an address by the pastor, had the lot attached to a plow and dragged the latter four times around the new site. In this exhibition of zealous co-operation in church work, the children from a Sunday school, endeavorers and members of the Ladies' Aid society joined with the men. It is said that spectators on the sidewalk rang their bicycle bells, while small boys cheered.

Today, Oct. 21, is the anniversary of the birth of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the eminent English poet and critic; of George Combe in 1781, the noted Scotch phrenologist; of Alphonse de Lamartine in 1792, the celebrated French poet, orator and historian; of John G. C. Brainerd in 1796, the American poet and editor. His "Falls of Niagara," written while he was a printer's boy, is generally considered the best short poem on that subject ever produced.

An interdenominational state convention looking to church confederation will be held at Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 13 and 14. A national convention is being planned to meet in Philadelphia next February.

The Boers keep peeping away. In a fight the other day between British and twenty Boers were killed and a whole lot wounded.

Reports from Washington announce the serious illness of John Sherman. He has never recovered from the slight cost upon him by the administration and is being fooled out of the senatorial position now held by Mr. Hanna. Few men have been so prominently identified with the political life of the United States for the last third of a century, than this real Ohio statesman.

EN.

Written for the Globe. "Poor Ben" we often said, yet well knew we That he would not have changed with you or me. We rained at liberty beneath the stars; He spent his days and nights behind the bars.

We grumbled and complained; we're scrambling yet. And wishing for the things we cannot get; He lived on aims, yet he was satisfied; He lived contented, and contented died.

We knew he had committed no offense. And yet he asked no trial—no defense— But went care-free and happy to his fate, Nor hesitated at the prison gate.

And though perhaps the days sometimes seemed long. Each day he cheered his jailers with his song. Perhaps some of the songs you may have heard. As sung by Ben, my pet canary bird. —Punk.

meaning and at the beginning of a new era, it should take on an added significance. Now, on the one hand all that is sordid and mean in life seeks to find a cloak of respectability beneath the name of civilization, while on the other the noblest products of the mind and hand are found classed within the definition of the term. Tremendous conflicts are fought to hold sway in order that civilization may be advanced. Art, luxury and culture flourish, but along side of these are necessary and indispensable accessories are found poverty, vice and ignorance. Beneath it all selfishness is the underlying motive. The golden rule is but slight of in the gleam of the golden dollar—and yet all this is civilization.

In the new twentieth century definition of the word the idea of ignorance, vice, poverty and greed should be excluded. Neither should war, carnage and crime find a place in the category. Civilization should stand not only for material and intellectual upliftment, but also for higher things in ethics and morals.

SUNDAY GLOBE GLANCES.

Today in the calendar of the Evangelical church is the 19th Sunday after Trinity. In the Catholic church it is the 23rd Sunday after Pentecost. Today the sun rises at 6:18 a. m. and sets at 5:11 p. m. There will be a new moon day after tomorrow at 7:10 a. m. The International Sunday school lesson for today is Luke xv: 1-10. Golden text: There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth. Luke xv: 10.

"Is the candidacy of Mr. Van Sant a case of the office seeking the man?" Not by any means, he has been the most persistent seeker for the office he is after ever known in the state.

We are sorry not to be able to say for Mr. La Follette's speech what the Pioneer said of Mr. Cochran's, that it was a "magnificent oration."

There are five gubernatorial candidates in the field in Minnesota, the Democratic, Republican, Prohibition, Populist and Socialist Labor party. The Prohibitionists are five parties represented and in South Dakota four.

The woman who spends her spare hours doing fancy work and embroidering cushion covers, rouse and unpleasant feeling to her upon as well as the countenance of the Prohibitionist. Elizabeth A. Connor.

The Federal party in Porto Rico has passed resolutions affiliating with the Democratic party in the United States. The party represents the leading men of the island who oppose the administration on the ground that the Prohibitionist is unsatisfactory and that the Porto Ricans desire a more independent form of government.

Edward Kriv, the Socialist Labor candidate for governor of Minnesota will speak at Assembly hall on Wabasha street this afternoon.

The Democratic and Republican conventions in the Hawaiian islands have each nominated a candidate for congress. Robert W. Wilcox is running independent and seeks the white vote.

The British army's supply depot in New Orleans has been looted. Since August, 1899, 15,000 horses and 42,000 mules as well as large quantities of forage and other supplies, have been shipped from that port to Cape Town, the day thereafter being about \$20,000,000 in English gold.

For the first time since the days of the carpet bagger the negro has had complete control of the Republican state organization in South Carolina. In the recent election in that state to nominate a president-elect, the negroes were 155,000 and 12 white delegates.

A down South preacher says he has three classes of members in his church; workers, strikers and jerkers. Another class is found in the north, kickers.

Lovers of popular opera will be sorry to learn of the probable fatal illness of Sir Arthur Sullivan.

It is not the work but the worry. That makes us sober and sad. That makes us narrow and sordid. When we should be merry and glad. There's a shadow before the sun. And ever a cloud in the blue. The soul of the elect is in the dust. The notes of the song are untrue. —Somerville Journal.

It is said that the reflection from the snow on the Northern Russian steppes is so bright that the cattle, as well as the people, wear dark spectacles.

A Congregational church society in Chicago broke ground recently for a new building and had a service. Members of the church gathered on the chosen lot, sang the hymn, "I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord," and after an address by the pastor, had the lot attached to a plow and dragged the latter four times around the new site. In this exhibition of zealous co-operation in church work, the children from a Sunday school, endeavorers and members of the Ladies' Aid society joined with the men. It is said that spectators on the sidewalk rang their bicycle bells, while small boys cheered.

Today, Oct. 21, is the anniversary of the birth of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the eminent English poet and critic; of George Combe in 1781, the noted Scotch phrenologist; of Alphonse de Lamartine in 1792, the celebrated French poet, orator and historian; of John G. C. Brainerd in 1796, the American poet and editor. His "Falls of Niagara," written while he was a printer's boy, is generally considered the best short poem on that subject ever produced.

An interdenominational state convention looking to church confederation will be held at Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 13 and 14. A national convention is being planned to meet in Philadelphia next February.

The Boers keep peeping away. In a fight the other day between British and twenty Boers were killed and a whole lot wounded.

Reports from Washington announce the serious illness of John Sherman. He has never recovered from the slight cost upon him by the administration and is being fooled out of the senatorial position now held by Mr. Hanna. Few men have been so prominently identified with the political life of the United States for the last third of a century, than this real Ohio statesman.

EN.

Written for the Globe. "Poor Ben" we often said, yet well knew we That he would not have changed with you or me. We rained at liberty beneath the stars; He spent his days and nights behind the bars.

We grumbled and complained; we're scrambling yet. And wishing for the things we cannot get; He lived on aims, yet he was satisfied; He lived contented, and contented died.

We knew he had committed no offense. And yet he asked no trial—no defense— But went care-free and happy to his fate, Nor hesitated at the prison gate.

And though perhaps the days sometimes seemed long. Each day he cheered his jailers with his song. Perhaps some of the songs you may have heard. As sung by Ben, my pet canary bird. —Punk.

GLOBE'S CIRCULATION LAST WEEK

Monday, Oct. 15 17,550 Tuesday, Oct. 16 17,570 Wednesday, Oct. 17 17,825 Thursday, Oct. 18 17,570 Friday, Oct. 19 17,745 Saturday, Oct. 20 18,000 Sunday, Oct. 14 17,350

(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.

A party of Minneapolis school ma'ims visited St. Paul yesterday looking for gladiators, but had little success. At this season of the year there is nothing in St. Paul that can resist the sunny smile of a schoolma'am except the complacency of a Republican auditor or comptroller.

It is announced that the Republican state committee cancelled the date of C. J. Berryhill of St. Paul in Big Stone county, because they conflicted with Frank Eddy's. There was no occasion, presumably to use so many thirteen inch guns in one place.

Clarence Saultpaugh of Minneapolis visited