GLOBE'S TELEPHONE CALLS.

THE NORTHWESTERN.

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Editorial Rooms . . . . . 78 Main
Composing Room . . . . . 1034 Main

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Business Office . , ... 1089
Editorial Rooms 88

The St. Paul Globe

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS.

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CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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BRANCH OFFICES.

New York, 10 Spruce St., Chas. H. Eddy in Charge.
Chicago, No. 87 Washington St., Williams & Lawrence in Charge.

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Generally fair Saturday, except possibly rain in western portion; warmer; Sunday fair in western, rain in eastern portion; variable winds, becoming fresh southeasterly.

Wisconsin—Rain Saturday; Sunday fair in southern, showers in northern portion, warmer Saturday; variable winds, becoming fresh southerly.

North Dakota—Showers and warmer Saturday; Sunday rains; southerly, shifting to westerly winds.

South Dakota—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer in eastern portion Saturday; southeasterly winds.

Iowa—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer in northern portion Saturday; southerly winds.

Montana—Probably rain Saturday with cooler in western and northern portion; Sunday fair; westerly winds.

ST. PAUL.

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

Highest temperature	56
Lowest temperature	39
Daily range	17
Average temperature	48
Barometer	30.24
Humidity	62
Precipitation	0
7 p. m. temperature	52

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

RIVER BULLETIN.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	4.5	0.0
La Crosse	10	8.1	—0.1
Davenport	15	6.0	*0.2
St. Louis	30	12.9	—0.9

—Fall. *Rise.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	*8p.m.	High		*8p.m.	High
Battleford	32	32	Chicago	54	58
Bismarck	44	56	Cincinnati	54	60
Calgary	36	36	Galveston	70	72
Duluth	44	44	Jacksonville	74	84
Edmonton	32	40	Marquette	46	46
Havre	56	64	Montgomery	68	72
Helena	58	62	Montreal	50	58
Huron	46	60	Nashville	58	64
Medicine Hat	54	58	New Orleans	70	72
Minnedosa	40	46	New York	62	70
Prince Albert	34	36	Philadelphia	62	70
Qu'Appelle	40	40	Pittsburg	52	66
S. Current	48	50	Pueblo	58	66
Williston	42	52	'Frisco	62	64
Winnipeg	46	50	St. Louis	60	66
Buffalo	52	54	Salt Lake	66	66
Cheyenne	52	60	Ste Marie	42	46

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

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Naples. Sailed: Philadelphia, Liverpool; Weimar, Bremen.
GLASGOW—Sailed: Pomeranian, Montreal; State of Nebraska, New York.
QUEENSTOWN—Sailed: Commonwealth (from Liverpool), Boston.
BOSTON—Arrived: New England, Liverpool.
HAVRE—Arrived: La Bretagne, from New York.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

METROPOLITAN — "Old Jed Prouty," 2:30 and 8:15 p. m.
GRAND — Hopkins' Transoceanic Star Specialty company, 2:30 and 8:15 p. m.
STAR—"The Vagabonds," matinee only, 2:30 p. m.
Gov. Lind addresses Democrats, 942 Payne avenue, 7:30 p. m.
Gov. Lind addresses Democrats, 876 Payne avenue, 8:15 p. m.
Gov. Lind speaks at Auditorium, 9 p. m.
Annual meeting West Side Turnverein, South Wabasha and Colorado streets, 8 p. m.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1900.

CRAZY OR BEATEN.

Either of two things is true of the managers of Capt. Van Sant's campaign. They have wholly lost their senses, or they have abandoned all hope of success.

No more disreputable course could be pursued by a public journal than that to which the Dispatch is now resorting. It is in the transaction palpably only the mouthpiece of the literary bureau which the Republican managers have maintained in the campaign to the dread of every decent man whose personality might become involved through political activity. For that bureau has been so conducted that it is known to be a respecter neither of personal character nor of political principle.

The shrieks which the Dispatch has been emitting are fearful to listen to. The profound interest which it has manifested in the cause of labor is quite affecting. The discoveries that it has made regarding the treasonable conduct of Gov. Lind toward the labor interest are so well conceived that they might successfully impose on any intelligent adherent of union labor, provided, of course, he was of the purely "grafting" class which infect that movement, or that his own attachment to his cause had driven him stark mad.

The abandon of Gov. Lind's executive committee in discarding the Typographical union label in the preparation of its campaign literature and its temerity in giving its printing to those who are regarded as the friends of the Democratic candidates deserve of course to be treated with the utmost contumely; but in extent and character the condemnation visited on them by the Dispatch and the literary bureau is really too coarse to be maintained unless the Republican politicians are willing to be regarded as looking on the laboring people of Minnesota as an aggregation of intellectual degenerates.

For the sake of public appearances Brother Bixby ought to interfere. It is all a reflection on his intelligence and worth as a political manager. He is being put in the position as the representative of his party of treating the laboring population of the state as so many wretched imbeciles that they can be imposed on by the rankest kind of fudge. What, for instance, can an intelligent member of union labor think of a cause which seeks to discredit its political opponents by such silly and lying statements as the Dispatch has been giving currency to about the governor's hostility to organized labor? Whether right or wrong, wise or unwise, there is no public character who has gone further in the expressed desire to embody in legislation the demands identified with organized labor than has Gov. Lind. His position from the outset on the subject of free text books, his declarations regarding compulsory arbitration and his expressions concerning the value of organization to mechanical toilers in the realization of their purposes, leave no doubt whatever where he stands, nor give the slightest warrant for asking any sincere union laborer to regard him as other than friendly to his principles.

It is a gross imposition on public sentiment to have such matter utilized to influence it as the senseless rot which the Dispatch and the literary bureau of the state Republican machine is now giving currency to.

TRUSTS AND THE MIDDLE CLASS.

One of the chief results which are looked forward to as the outcome of the control of the trusts in industrial life is the disappearance of the middle class of population. Indeed it has been long insisted on by economic thinkers that the settled tendency of modern industrial life is and will continue to be toward the utter annihilation of that element of society to which the world owes its greates progress and the production of its greatest men.

The avowed policy of the trusts, declared publicly before the manifestations of popular hostility had become so pronounced is to suppress the middleman in trade, and to bring the consumer and the producer together with the fewest possible intermediaries. The favorite result predicted by the opponents of the trusts and of the general tendency toward consolidation which has been showing itself for the last twenty years is the further impoverishment of the poor and the further enrichment of the rich.

How have all these calculations and predictions been sustained? The small storekeeper in the cities has disappeared in great proportion. The small manufacturer has disappeared or has become something of a rarity. Either he has been absorbed or driven out by the trusts. A larger proportion of the producing classes are wage earners than ever before. In every branch of life save in the direction of the farming occupation alone, the power of co-operation and combination has shown itself to be practically irresistable.

Have the rich grown richer? That is, have the few absorbed still more of the common wealth since than before the advent of the trust and of the spirit of combination and co-operation? Have the poor grown poorer? That is, have the common people, the mechanics, small tradesmen, clerks and small professional people, suffered visibly in their material welfare during that period?

The answer which the ordinary observer gives to this will be dictated largely by observation and feeling. Statistics give very little help in reaching a conclusion regarding it. The people have been made to suffer much during the past five or eight years. Up to within a year or two the crushing effect of existing conditions, growing apparently out of the financial panics which prevailed, upon the fortunes of the poor, from the day laborer to the hard-working lawyer or doctor, is not to be minimized. It is they who were made to bear the brunt of the misfortunes which flowed on American society. It is true a period of recuperation has come; and that the inevitable reaction has set in, so that there is to be found today but slight traces of the sufferings which came with the advent of the financial crash. But there are many circumstances which go to show that the middle class has been growing numerically less, and that American society in the cities has been more steadily resolving itself into the two elements of employers and employes, since the advent of the trusts.

A great change is unquestionably coming over the face of American industrial and social life which will produce entirely different conditions in future to those which prevailed in the experience of the generation which is preparing to leave the scene. Those results are the immediate product of the influences of the trusts and combinations in industry. Just how such changes will ultimately affect society, whether for better or worse in the aggregate, the time has not yet come to determine.

PAYING THE PENALTY.

It was a severe blow to the pretensions of the city of Omaha, that it should be shown by the census returns of 1900, that that city had really retrograded in population during the preceding decade. It had just emerged from the holding of a big show, which had brought within its limits thousands of persons who, no doubt, came away with very favorable views of the prospects of the community. The discovery that no additions had been made to its population during a period when almost all other of the cities of the country had made more or less advancement was a starting one. It would have made even a stronger and more unfavorable impression on the country were it not generally accepted as true that the census returns of Omaha, in 1890, had been doctored, and the population stated to be far in advance of what it really was.

Whatever actual additions were made to the population of Omaha in the past decade, it is a fact which has a decided bearing on the matter that the census returns have shown but comparatively little increase in population throughout the entire territory, especially in a southwesterly direction, west of the Missouri river. The cities west of the Big Muddy have fared no better than the agricultural regions of that section; and while none of them have shown an actual loss, the increases which they record are at least but very slight.

Take the cities of Lincoln, Denver, Kansas City, Kan.; Pueblo, Col., and Salt Lake, and the other of the trans-Missouri cities that have already had their census figures published. They are all prosperous and really progressive communities; and the brightness of their future cannot really be gainsaid, notwithstanding the poor showing of the census figures. The country which is tributary to them is a rich and productive territory in all that leads to the growth of a new country; while in point of climate there is no region of the entire country more happily provided.

The trouble with those communities is two fold. First, they are the victims of the wild boom which prevailed between 1880 and 1890. Real estate speculation had driven many people out of their senses. Additions were invited by every known device to their population; while, as a matter of fact, there was nothing in the development of the tributary regions or of the communities themselves to warrant any such efforts being put forward. The other cause is that the experience of those who rushed into boom communities —those mentioned, and others widely separated from them—was such as to take people back to the soil. The suffering which was endured, for instance, in cities like Denver after the collapse of silver must have been frightful to contemplate. Men, it will be remembered, then rushed from the surrounding region into and out of that city like so many animals driven by a prairie fire. The warning against rushing into the cities to make a precarious living has been heeded, and the cities which did so much to mislead people into coming to reside in them have had to bear the consequences.

The frenzy of adding to city population has passed away; and it is not unreasonable to look forward to even a less proportion of gain in urban population during the coming decade than was realized during that immediately past.

CRIMINAL RECKLESSNESS.

The terrible explosion which occurred at Warren and Greenwich streets, New York, within the past few days represents one of the most shocking instances of official and personal disregard of existing requirements for the public safety that has been presented to view for many years in any portion of the country.

In the entire wholesale district of New York there is not a single point at which traffic is greater, or where humanity is more densely crowded together than at the scene of the awful disaster. To have allowed explosives to be stored at such a point is an act of continuing criminal recklessness a thousand-fold greater than that for which many men have spent years in the penitentiary. Indeed, there is not a man, woman or child who met death as the result of that explosion but his or her death is directly traceable to the neglect of the officials who allowed those explosives to be so stored there, and more directly to the inhuman disregard of life and property which permitted the lessees or owners of that property to have chemical explosives in the building to any considerable degree.

The provisions which are made in every community for the storing of explosive fluids are quite sufficient if enforced to secure the public safety. Every precaution which might be reasonably embodied in them are to be found in such regulations. It is true that the penalties prescribed are not always commensurate to the possible consequences resulting from their violation. But that circumstance is the result not of any failure to secure proper enactments on the subject, but rather is due to the general custom of refusing to apply any but money penalties to the violation of such regulations.

It will be a crime, only less in extent against individual safety, if the criminal authorities of New York should prove unwilling or unable to punish severely every person, both in private and public life, who is in anywise responsible for this pitiful affair. Its lesson to other communities ought at least to be that those who handle explosive material with anything of the recklessness of consequences shown in this case ought to be made to atone for their offense in some entirely adequate manner.

SATURDAY GLOBE GLANCES.

Six years ago today the horses of No. 5's engine house at the corner of Selby avenue and Mackubin street, left the house without the driver and dashed down the avenue. The regular men were on the fire box platform at the rear, and when Summit avenue was reached and no turn was made they peered forward and discovered the absence of the driver. They stepped off at the brow of the hill and away went horses and engine down the steep grade. The engine remained upright until the south turn was reached, when the wheels struck the sidewalk and the machine turned over and was damaged about $40 worth, which the driver paid as a fine. The horses were not injured. It was a miracle that they were not killed and the engine smashed to pieces.

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Between Bixby's assessments and the Pioneer Press portrait write ups the "leading Republicans" of Minnesota are not having the kind of "prosperity" they like—somebody else is getting it.

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After next Tuesday ten men will join the ranks of the forgotten candidates for the presidency, the members from Washington to McKinley being no less than one hundred.

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The war spirit is rampant all over the world, but it has not discouraged the promoters of peace societies. They may be like voices crying in the wilderness, but strenuous Rooseveltism will not always prevail, it is hoped. The peace societies have got hold of an idea to which the human heart, head, intellect and conscience will ultimately respond. The weak have rights that the strong should respect. There is no justice in might if might is wrong. The great nation, like the great man, can afford to be magnanimous.

—o—

Today, Nov. 3, is the anniversary of the birth, in 1794, of William Cullen Bryant, author of "Thanatopsis," and for forty years editor of the New York Evening Post; of James Murray Mason, in 1798, author of the fugitive slave law, who with John Slidell was taken off an English ship in 1861, an event which caused much talk with England; of D. G. Croly, in 1829, editor and author, and husband of "Jennie June;" of John Esten Cooke, in 1830, the Southern author; of Isabella Alden, in 1841, author of the "Pansy" books.

—o—

The European troops in China do not waste ammunition to shoot Chinese prisoners, so they use bayonets and sabers in kiling them. Shocking stories of the murder of prisoners come in every mail.

—o—

Booker T. Washington, president of the Tuskegee (Ala.), Normal and Industrial Institute for Negroes, has a contract with the German government to furnish students to introduce cotton raising among the natives in the German colony on the west coast of Africa. Today, Nov. 3, a party of students, equipped with cotton plows, wagons and carpenter tools, will sail from New York for the new fields. The Germans will pay all expenses of the expedition and a good salary to each man. The expedition is regarded as the beginning of a formidable competition with America in the cotton-raising industry.

—o—

"Why cannot we do for the Philippines precisely what we have done for Cuba—namely, announce, by a solemn joint resolution of congress, that our soldiers will remain in the islands solely for the restoration of tranquility and order, and that, when those blessings are attained, we will assist the Filipinos to establish an independent government, and will protect it for a term of years against wanton foreign aggression, asking nothing in return for our services except the cession of one or more coaling stations."—Collier's Weekly.

—o—

Politicians thrive by directing public attention to themselves, so that the really valuable work of unostentatious but as important servants of the people in the national government is too often overlooked. Instances of this can be noted in Richard Saunders, of the agricultural department, who introduced and developed many kinds of fruit, and Frank Hamilton Cushing, for many years engaged in collecting historical material for the Smithsonian institute, and author of numerous articles on the prehistoric races of America. The death of these two men was not mentioned in the daily telegraphic news of the day.

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Today, Nov. 3, is St. Reemald's day in the Catholic church calendar. He is the patron saint of Brackley and Buckingham, England. St. Winifred, virgin and martyr in Wales, is also honored on this day. The famous holy well in Flintshire, Wales, is named for her.

—o—

We hear a good deal about the United States insisting with the European countries about an "open door" for trade with China. While contending for an open door with another country we keep our own door closed. Rev. J. M. Thoburn is Methodist minister of India. At a recent session of the Rock river conference in Illinois, in discussing Oriental questions, he said: "Our forefathers never intended to build a Chinese wall around this nation by putting a duty upon things and keeping the foreigner from bringing in his goods. We are doing as the Chinese have done for centuries. We must get broader notions about these matters. The Chinese built a stone wall that they thought would keep out foreigners. Our stone wall is the custom houses that we set on our borders. Before I became a missionary I believed in the Republican policy of protection. I have learned that if a nation wants to survive it must open wide its doors and trade with the world. Let our revenues be raised from direct taxation. The true policy to be adopted in dealing with the people of the East is to abandon the old principles. Let us give up being a semi-Chinese nation and excluding other people."

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The receiver of the Savings Bank of St. Paul announces a second dividend to depositors. The Savings Bank of Minnesota, with 2,300 depositors, is apparently a complete wreck, and its officers are still at large.

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Commercialism is the enemy of justice, truth, sanity and moderation, the ambition for wealth, regardless of how it is obtained is one of the destructive evils of our time. Men want money for "a rainy day," they say, and after they get it they want more and more. Russell Sage, past fourscore years and close to the grave, is more eager for money today —with millions at his command—than when he had but little. The money habit, like the appetite for liquor, grows with each year's accumulation, and money is put aside by those who secure it apparently for the mere pleasure of counting it.

—o—

A daughter of Lord Roberts is seriously ill with fever at Pretoria. It will be remembered that the British commander lost his only son by death not long ago.

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"Some people are like eggs—too full of themselves to hold anything else. They ought to be more like omnibuses—always room for more. No one can know too many good things in this world. It is the evil and the useless that do harm."—Iowa Homestead.

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What's the matter with again starting the chimes in the city hall clock tower? With some folks any kind of music is din and noise.

—o—

During the past year the increase in the amount of oleomargarine made was 29 per cent more than the preceding year. The total account to report received from Washington was 104,263,651 pounds, or 12 per cent of the total of butter marketed in this country. There are twenty-six factories now engaged in making this bogus butter, the number of factories having doubled during the past two years.

PERTINENT OR PARTLY SO.

Hard coal went up another 50 cents this week, but as yet the miners do not get that to buy their powder with.

* * *

Capt. Van Sant now regrets the regrets he sent to the big Boer mass meeting.

* * *

The campaign against Thomas R. Kane is getting malignant when it comes to putting Frank Eddy's face on him in cartoons.

* * *

Chicago suburban trains now carry bootblacks. Chicago estheticism starts in the largest field.

* * *

Minneapolis seems to have a number of industrious citizens who have nothing to do but take straw votes.

* * *

The Republican circular calling for a "fair vote and an honest count" is a good deal like the cry of "wolf," when taken into consideration with Teddy Roosevelt's declaration four years ago that if the people elected Bryan he would not be permitted to take his seat. Gov. Taylor, of Kentucky, had high Republican authority for getting Mr. Goebel out of the way.

* * *

The Boston newspapers are making fun of Chicago university professors. Boston always has thought Chicago too far West to have a real university.

* * *

Knute Nelson smiled when he saw how Mr. Kindred had to apologize to Mr. Cleveland for printing that story. Mr. Kindred was wont to publish things about Knute a few years ago in Brainerd.

* * *

There are lots of thin-skinned candidates on the stump this year. Even Hanna, invulnerable to caricature, has called in the police because a Chicago boy yelled "What's the matter with Hanna?"

AT THE THEATERS.

METROPOLITAN.

Richard Golden in "Old Jed Prouty" will close his engagement at the Metropolitan opera house with two performances today, a popular price matinee this afternoon and the farewell performance tonight. Mr. Golden, his play and his company have scored a most decided hit and the final performances today should be played to good business.

Tomorrow night "A Runawawy Girl," the greatest and most successful of the Augustin Daly musical comedies, will begin an engagement of one week at the Metropolitan opera house tomorrow night.

A special feature will be made of the Tuesday evening performance in this city, when the election returns will be received over a special wire and announced from the stage during the evening; by means of the relay system the returns will be received at the Metropolitan the same time they arrive in the central office of the Western Union. Particular attention will be paid to the local and state tickets, and also to the results in New York. The returns will be received and read at the Metropolitan until 12:30, by which time the general results throughout the country ought to be known.

GRAND.

Performances this afternoon and evening will conclude the visit to the Grand opera house of Hopkins' Transoceanic Star Specialty company. This organization of vaudeville stars has done an excellent business, all of which is deserved. Every specialty is stellar in its merit. Will H. Fox plays the piano in all kinds of ways and finishes up with a most artistic selection.

The big midnight show at the Grand next Tuesday evening after the close of the regular evening performance is going to be largely attended if the present demand for seats continues. Everybody is delighted with this departure, for it affords a warm comfortable place, where the most complete election returns will be received and also offers an opportunity to see one of the most successful comedy dramas of recent years.

Manager Hays yesterday arranged with the Northwestern Telephone company at considerable expense for a long distance telephone line direct to the stage and with one of the most modern instruments it will be possible to secure special returns from the East and West which otherwise could not be had. There will be three performances of "Sis Hopkins" election day, the first in the afternoon at 2:30, the regular evening performance at 8:15, and the third performance, the big midnight show, will commence about 11:30. Seats are now on sale for all of these performances and no advance has been made in the regular prices.

STAR.

"The Vagabonds" will close their engagement at the Star with the matinee this afternoon, as they have to open in Omaha tomorrow night. The house will therefore be dark this evening.

Tomorrow the "High Rollers" open, a feature of their bill being a spectacular burlesque, "Bend Her."

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

About seventy of the younger society set of St. Paul were entertained at a clever and unique Halloween german last evening at the Town and Country club. The hostesses were Mrs. W. F. Peet, of Dayton avenue, and Mrs. S. D. Sturgis, of Summit court. The invitations read "a belated Holloween german," and all the decorations suggested that night of all nights in the year when ghosts are supposed to hold high revel. The dining room and dancing hall were decorated with big pumpkins scooped out. In some of these lighted candles were placed; others were heaped with all kinds of fruit. There were rows of rosy-cheeked apples piled upon the mantles or bobbing from strings and there were cleverly fashioned skulls and skeletons to give the necessary weird effect. The favors were all suggestive of Halloween. Some of these were nuts with small candles fastened inside, witches' heads, etc. Mr. Fitzhugh Burns led the cotillion. Many old Halloween customs were introduced into the figures. Apple parings were thrown over the shoulders, apples were bobbed for, mirrors consulted. The hostesses were assisted by Mrs. E. W. Peet, Mrs. C. P. Noyes, Mrs. George C. Squires and Mrs. Bunn. These assisting women distributed the favors. Supper was served at 11. After supper all the lights were put out and a weird blue flame was lighted in the fireplace. In the ghastly glow of this, one of the young women present, attired as a ghost, danced. Later a cauldron was hung over the fire and a witch brewed a potion that enabled her to tell the future of all present. From the cauldron a prophetic scroll was unrolled, on which was inscribed the fate of each one present. A tiny red devil carried to each one his or her respective fortune.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Nickow gave an art reception yesterday afternoon at her home on Dayton avenue. About 200 women called during the receiving hours. The rooms were effectively decorated with roses, carnations and myrtle. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Victoria Soby, Mrs. J. C. Shea, Mrs. C. E. Ray, Miss Katherine Dougher. Punch was served by Mrs. M. E. Canfield assisted by Miss Carrie Rossell and Miss Agnes Doak. Miss Hope's Ladies' orchestra played during the afternoon.

* * *

The second of a series of afternoon teas was given for the Bethel mothers yesterday at the Bethel. A patriotic programme was presented. Miss O'Dowd, of Minneapolis, played, and Miss West, also of Minneapolis, gave an illustrated history of the American flag. Mrs. Homer P. Munson sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Mrs. C. A. Fuller gave a practical talk on "The Care of Children," and Mrs. Van Name played. Mrs. J. B. Earhuff had charge of the refreshments, assisted by Mrs. Harry Richardson, Mrs. Van N.ame and Miss Mehmert.

* * *

The Jefferson School union held its opening meeting of the year last evening at the school. The meeting was also a reception to the new superintendent, Mr. Leviston. The Jefferson School orchestra was in attendance and played during the evening. Supt. Leviston spoke on "The Relations of Teachers to Schools and of Parents to Teachers." Mrs. C. A. Dibble told of the work of the Woman's Civic league in the Lafayette school district. P. J. Smalley gave a history of the school unions of St. Paul. A reception followed the programme. Refreshments were served by the Misses Witt, the Misses Virtue, Miss O'Brien, Miss Butler, Miss Ryan and Mrs. Williams.

* * *

A Halloween entertainment was given last evening at the People's church. From 7:30 until 9 there was a social for the Sunday school children, and from 9 until 11 the young people were entertained. The Sunday school rooms were decorated with pumpkins, colored paper and bunches of flowers. The children played Halloween games and threw confetti. Miss Folsom, Will Lohlker and Miss Rose Lohlker had charge of the entertainment, and D. T. Wellington of the decorations. At the young people's social, which followed, a sheet and pillo wcase entertainment was given. Miss Moody, Miss Folsom, Miss Smalley, Miss Haugh and Miss Hammersley had charge.

* * *

Mrs. J. H. Moore, grand president of the ladies' auxiliary to the O. R. C., was the guest of honor at an informal reception given at the home of Mrs. J. W. Gilbey, on St. Peter street, last evening. Nearly 100 guests called between the hours of eight and ten o'clock, including a number from Minneapolis and Austin. Mrs. Moore and the hostess received alone. Assisting informally about the rooms were Mrs. George M. Miles, Mrs. Charles Langam, Mrs. Charles Little, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. M. N. Goss, and Mrs. J. C. McCall. Mrs. J. E. Roper and Mrs. H. D. Powers had charge of the refreshment table in the dining room, the former pouring coffee and the latter serving ices. Palms, ferns, chrysanthemums, roses and carnations, the flowers of the order, were used in the decorations. The parlors were in white and yellow, the library in pink, and the dining room in cardinal. The centerpiece on the table was a crystal vase filled with long stemmed American Beauty roses. An informal musical programme was given during the evening.

A special meeting of the local division was held yesterday afternoon at Bowlby hall, Sixth and Robert streets. The work was exemplified by the city division, assisted by members of Flour City division of Minneapolis. Thursday the visiting members were entertained at a banquet at the Nicollet hotel in Minneapolis, and a large reception was given at the home of Mrs. Langam, on Seventeenth street. Mrs. Moore will leave this morning for an official visit to Tacoma, Wash.

* * *

The Y. P. S. C. E. of Plymouth Congregational church were the hosts at an informal phantom social last evening in the parlors of the church. Squash, pumpkins, corn stalks and autumn leaves were used in the decorations. Many of the guests came in novel costumes. "Uncle Nat" and "Mandy," familiar characters in "Shore Acres," Sol Smith Russell's in the "Old Homestead," and "Jed Prouty" flirted quite as graciously with "Maud Muller" as with those St. Paul girls present. At nine o'clock the room was darkened and each guest was blindfolded and escorted to a rocking chair before the open fire place, and was allowed to read his or her fortune in the burning embers. Miss Hough, Miss Lowell, and R. S. Wallace were on the committee.

* * *

Miss Fedella Pine will give an art reception this afternoon at her home on Lincoln avenue.

* * *

—ss Edna Hillman will entertain next Tuesday evening at her home on Lincoln avenue in celebration of her birthday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Richards, 719 Selby avenue, have issued invitations for a reception Wednesday evening, Nov. 14, in celebration of their golden wedding anniversary.

* * *

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian Church met yesterday with Mrs. E. M. Prouty, of Summit avenue. The members decided to hold the annual Christmas sale the first week in December.

* * *

A piano recital was given by the pupils of Miss Martha Schroer at her residence, 22 Central avenue, last Tuesday evening. Miss Schroer made her first appearance in musical circles since returning from the conservatory at Leipsic, and her beautiful work at the piano was much applauded. Miss Mabel Boutwell, Miss Hazel Hennessy, Miss Rose Distel and Miss Katherine Haeusler contributed to the programme.

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Bethesda lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, will hold a card party at Odd Fellows' hall, corner Fifth and Wabasha streets, this evening. Six prizes will be awarded.

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Mrs. Charles Dougan has issued invitations for a eucher party, to be given next Tuesday afternoon, in honor of Miss Egan, of Atlanta, Ga., and Miss Shields, of Bristol, Tenn.

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"The Snow-Capped Sisters" will be the principal feature of the entertainment to be given next Thursday evening by the women of the Park Congregational church in the church parlors. W. B. Clow will exhibit some stereopticon views of the Western country, and Mrs. Sue Farrington Snapp will sing.

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The Sons of Denmark will give a ball this evening at Assembly hall.

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The Relief Society of St. Paul Chapter No. 24, O. E. S., and Carmel Chapter No. 168 will entertain the school of instruction for the tenth district next Friday evening in Masonic hall.

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Mr. and Mrs. Jesse A. Gregg entertained at dinner Friday evening at their home on Ashland avenue in honor of Mrs. F. R. Fulton.

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Mrs. W. Q. Allen and Mrs. Rosseau, of Summit avenue, left last evening to spend the winter in Florida.

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Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Simpson, of the Buckingham are entertaining their son, Dr. F. W. Simpson, of Australia.

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Miss Josephine Carr, of Dayton avenue, will return next week from Detroit.

Mrs. C. C. Jenkins and Mrs. Partridge, who have been the guests of Mrs. J. L. Townley, of Iglehart street, have returned to Chicago.

Mrs. J. C. Michael, of Laurel avenue, is entertaining Mrs. Arthur Pierce, of Red Wing.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Livingston, of Summit avenue, have returned from Cable, Wis., where they spent the summer at the Livingston lodge.

Mrs. Gebhard Bohn, of Summit avenue, has returned from Chicago.

Mrs. Walters, who has been the guest of Mrs. S. R. McMillan, of Portland avenue, will return next week to Pittsburg, Pa.

Miss Maud Burdette will spend the winter in Chicago.

Mrs. Harry Butterfield, of the Hiawatha, has returned from a Western trip.

Mrs. Frederick Foot, of Laurel avenue, is entertaining Miss Foot, of Red Wing.

Mrs. A. J. Myers, of Lake City, will be the guest next week of her sister, Mrs. O. Olson, of John street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Megroth, of Goodrich avenue, have returned from Lake City.

Mrs. F. R. Fulton, who has been visiting friends in St. Paul, returned yesterday to Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Elsinger and Mr. and Mrs. Rose, of Summit avenue, returned yesterday from Ottawa, Ill.

Mrs. John A. Swenson, of Marshall avenue, is entertaining Miss Emily Swenson, of Lindstrom.

Mrs. E. R. Langford, of Laurel avenue, is entertaining Mrs. Buxton, of Riverside, Conn.

Mrs. H. A. Butterfield, of Cedar street, has returned from Montana.

Mrs. Theodore Bunker, of Summit avenue, is entertaining Mrs. A. N. Fox and Mrs. W. E. Browning.

Mrs. Pace, of Pleasant avenue, is visiting in Montreal.

Mrs. Charles Durkins, of Pleasant avenue, will spend the winter in California.

Miss Sue F[illegible]rington, of Pleasant avenue, has gone to New York.

Mrs. H. A. Butterfield, of Cedar street, has returned from Montana.

THE SUNDAY GLOBE.

Buy a Globe tomorrow and see what a good newspaper it is. If your newsdealer happens to be out of them, go to the next news stand. Don't take any other paper just because you cannot get the one you ask for. You will find what you want somewhere. The Globe will contain the news and a number of high-class features. We want you to read tomorrow's paper if you are not already a subscriber. It is going to print something you want to read.

GLOBE'S CIRCULATION LAST WEEK

Monday, Oct. 22	17,600
Tuesday, Oct. 23	17,600
Wednesday, Oct. 24	17,600
Thursday, Oct. 25	17,600
Friday, Oct. 26	18,085
Saturday, Oct. 27	17,850
Sunday, Oct. 21	17,400

(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.

TALKED OF THEIR NEEDS

DELEGATES TO SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION DELIVER ADDRESSES

PROGRESS IN SCHOOL WORK

Sunday Schools Regarded as Being More Efficacious Than Denominational—Warm Discussion on This Point.

The afternoon session of the Sunday School union's convention at the House of Hope church was partly taken up yesterday with a presentation of "The Particular Phase of the Work that Needs to Be Emphasized in My Field." Five minutes was given each speaker. B. L. Webber, of Preston, Minn., opened the discussion. Enthusiasm was especially needed in the work in his field. First, the preachers and Sunday school workers should be aroused. Enthusiasm among all Christian people would follow. He thought that more Bible schools and Bible studies should be started among the Scandinavians.

A. G. Hunt, of South Dakota, emphasized the need of home department work. "Because of the scattered condition of the people in frontier towns and the impossibility of gathering them together into a school, it was necessary that good books should be placed in their hands and this was the special aim of the home department.

O. N. Olson, of North Dakota, spoke of the need of organizing new schools and supplementing the work by the home department. The main phase of the work that needed emphasizing in North Dakota was, he thought, that of getting the young men interested. He thought it would be a good idea to interest the young people in music and hold institutes.

C. H. Frady, of Montana, stated that the phase of work which needed emphasizing in his state was the placing of Bibles in the homes of the people. The Bible was also needed among the Indians and among the cowboys and sheep men. How to get those Bibles was the problem that was troubling the workers in the state.

James Stanaway, of Michigan, said that his district needed a good man to preach the gospel. One who was a good singer, could play an instrument and was powerful in prayer and in family visiting was desired.

C. W. Falconer, of Wisconsin, stated that Sunday schools were especially needed in his state.

Henry DeLong, speaking for Iowa, said that what was needed most in his field seemed to be sanctified common sense.

George N. McCombs, of Minnesota, stated that the most pressing work was the destruction of prejudice among foreigners. Literature and Bibles in their own language were needed.

There was a symposium on "The Importance of Cultivating the Financial Part of the Work," taken part in by each missionary; one on "Performing the Service for Which We Are Commissioned," and "The Duty and Obligation of Being Thorough in Our Work."

Rev. George R. Merrill, superintendent of Congregational missions, spoke on "Conventions, Institutes and Normal Work." The successful teacher, he said, must know three things, Christ, the Bible, and how to impart this knowledge. Other speakers were E. M. Rittenhouse and Luther Speers.

The entire morning session was devoted to a discussion of "The Enlargement of the Work." The subject was divided into four sub-topics, each being some particular phase of the effort to expand Sunday school work.

The question of denominational as compared with union Sunday schools was debated at some length and with considerable spirit.

The question was brought up in an address on the sub-topic of "The Growth and Development of Our Schools," in which it was contended that the schools established should be denominational when organized as permanent schools. Dr. Jay Clarke, of Philadelphia, vice president, took exception to this statement, and argued very warmly that union schools should, in all instances, be organized by missionaries. Denominational schools, he said, had been found in the past to work with poor success.

BANQUET IN THE EVENING.

The superintendents and missionaries in the Northwestern district of the American Sunday School union were the guests of honor last evening at a complimentary dinner given at the Hotel Metropolitan by the vice presidents of the union who reside in St. Paul. The banquet was a pleasant diversion for those who have been in attendance on the convention and the after dinner speeches were not only concise presentations of the various departments of the work of the union, but they were entertaining and witty as well. Covers were laid for eighty geusts. There were two long tables besides the one reserved for the hosts, the guests of honor and the speakers. The only decorations were one large American flag draped behind the first table and smaller flags fastened here and there on the walls. Daniel R. Noyes presided. Rev. J. M. Crowell, D. D., of Philadelphia, secretary of missions, spoke on "The Conferences of 1885 and 1900." Comparing the two conferences he found causes for congratulation in the growth of membership and in the increasing zeal of the workers. Bright and entertaining was the response that M. B. Lewis, of Red Wing, a man over eighty, the oldest misisonary in the district, made to the toast "Experiences." Mr. Lewis' voice was audible in every part of the dining room and his talk was replete with amusing reminiscences of his forty years' work.

Among the invited guests last evening were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lewis, St. Paul; Robert A. Kirk, St. Paul; James B. Sutherland, William A. Black, Dr. J. F. Force, J. E. Bell and D. C. Bell, Minneapolis.