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The St. Paul Globe

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS.

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

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BRANCH OFFICES.

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Generally fair Sunday and Monday; warmer Monday in western portion; northerly winds near Lake Superior.

Wisconsin—Fair Sunday and Monday, except probably snow Sunday near Lake Michigan; northerly winds; probably high near the lake.

Iowa—Fair; warmer Monday in the extreme western portion; northerly winds.

North Dakota—Fair Sunday; Monday probably rain or snow, with warmer in eastern portion; northerly winds, becoming variable.

South Dakota—Fair; warmer Monday; northerly winds.

Montana—Fair Sunday. Monday probably snow; variable winds.

ST. PAUL.

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

Highest temperature	38
Lowest temperature	19
Average temperature	34
Daily range	8
Humidity	76
Barometer	30.12
Precipitation	T
7 p. m., temperature	36
7 p. m., weather, cloudy; wind, north.	

RIVER BULLETIN.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	4.3	—0.1
La Crosse	10	8.4	*0.2
Davenport	15	7.6	*0.2
St. Louis	30	13.3	—0.4

—Fall. *Rise.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	*8p.m.	High.		*8p.m.	High
Buffalo	28	38	New York	42	48
Cheyenne	30	38	Philadelphia	46	52
Chicago	38	38	Pittsburg	40	44
Cincinnati	38	42	Frisco	70	74
Cleveland	34	40	St. Louis	44	54
Dubuque	36	46	S. Ste. Marie	32	32
Marquette	32	32	Salt Lake	42	42
Nashville	40	46			

*Washington time, 8 p. m. St. Paul time.

SUNDAY, NOV. 11, 1900.

SALISBURY AND PEACE.

The address of Lord Salisbury, delivered within a day or two at Whitehall, is one of the notable utterances of the moment. It represents the animating thought of the leading statesman of Europe. It proclaims the animating purpose of one of the greatest nations of the world with reference to the other nations of civilization.

"The supreme condition," exclaims the English premier, "is that no reform, no movement is of the slightest value unless security against exterior interference is obtained by putting our defenses in such a position that no accident may happen beyond our borders that shall make our security doubtful." This is very far-reaching language. It is better understood in all its significance after a little thought. It points unerringly to the prospect of an unsettlement of the peace of Europe. It makes plain the portentous truth that war, and ever war, is the only form of arbitrament which humanity can yet look to for the adjustment of international disagreements. More than that, it states the settled conviction of this veteran statesman that brute force is the one resort and the only one which any great modern nation has which seeks to maintain its ascendancy and its immunity from the attacks of other great nations.

It seems entirely fitting that in the next breath after the expression of those sentences Lord Salisbury should declare his opinion that the trend of recent events had almost put an end to the hopes of the Russian emperor and others who had taken part in the peace conference at The Hague. The statement is undoubtedly true. For all present purposes peace, as a medium of settlement of international disputes, is powerless.

It is a terribly sad conclusion. It is, too, an awful commentary on all the professions and all the claims to Christian civilization which are being put forward by modern nations. The South African drama has almost reached its close. Blood still flows in China, and the nations eye each other askance over the carcass of a decaying civilization. What a pigmy influence is mere peace and peaceful agencies in the view of these accepted conditions?

The most profound apologists of the state of things which is revealed through Lord Salisbury's speech, and those who seek to deal with existing things in a spirit of fairness, declare that all this is in the effectuation of the great purpose of the spread of national commerce. With commerce goes civilization; and of each, it would appear, are war and devastation and armed national aggression the necessary accompaniments.

Those who still believe in the benign influence of peace on the counsels of the nations are not disheartened; they are only saddened and disappointed over such a state of things. They know that it deals a serious blow at all their conceptions of the extent of human culture when they accepted the proceedings of The Hague as expressive of the spirit and will of modern civilization. But they none the less believe in their cause. They feel assured that one day, and that before many more generations of the human family have passed away, their teachings and their aspirations will find visible expression.

It may be that another cataclysm of war must pour itself over humanity, with all its attendant horrors, before the ideals which found expression at The Hague will be regarded with feelings other than of contempt by men like Lord Salisbury, who have been trained in the notions of national progress which he gives expression to. Modern wars are the work of but few men at best, men who have an inordinate power in the conduct of the affairs of the people whom they govern. In proportion as the mass of the people of the several nations come into control of their own, and the spirit of free institutions makes itself felt among them, in that degree exactly will wars become more difficult, and will the people refuse to be beguiled into giving their passions of hate of their fellow creatures full reign.

The mustard seed of peace was not sown in vain at The Hague. Lord Salisbury, England's premier, to the contrary, there still are in the estimation of truly civilized beings reforms and improvements which are of more than the slightest value that do not depend upon the armaments of nations.

CUBA'S FUTURE.

In considering many of the problems which came under national discussion in the recent presidential election it is quite natural that men's view-point should have become changed since the result of that election became known. Those who looked upon the thought of foreign possessions as involving a menace to the perpetuity of our constitutional system must now, for instance, regard the question from the standpoint of accomplished facts. We have the possessions. The people of the republic have declared that we shall retain them; and the only serious issue before Americans now is, how are they to be retained and administered with most advantage to the nation and with the least measure of oppression to the people who inhabit them.

The great question of the political future of Cuba comes under consideration at once, in view of the changed party political conditions. It is interesting at this time to review the circumstances attending an assumption of national control in Cuba with a view to determining what the immediate and ultimate outcome is likely to be of the present situation.

The United States are committed against any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over Cuba, "except for the pacification thereof." Our administration of Cuban affairs since the disappearance of Spanish sovereignty has finally culminated in the calling of a national convention. The call for that convention showed plainly that there exists in latent form a purpose on the part of those in control of affairs at Washington to maintain the political connection in some form or other, even after that convention has done its work. This is evidenced by a peculiar provision embodied by Gen. Wood in the call for that constitutional convention. The call is for a convention to frame and adopt a constitution for the people of Cuba, and "as a part thereof," to provide for and agree with our government on the relations which are to exist in the future between the two governments. That is, the constitution of Cuba ought, according to Gen. Wood, have a provision in it which recognizes some special form of relationship between the two governments.

Whatever may be the outcome of this recommendation of the American governor of Cuba or of the significant fact that the membership in that convention has been kept down to thirty-one delegates, it is quite plain that the effort has gone forth from Washington to lay the basis of future annexation or a future protectorate through the new constitution.

It will not be difficult, if we wish to shirk the accepted meaning of that provision of the congressional resolution about non-interference, to retain our control on the ground that the pacification had in view is not realized, and that it would be to the detriment of the Cuban people if we did withdraw until we had became thoroughly convinced that the people of Cuba are perfectly able and willing to secure such a degree of "pacification" as we deem essential. We can easily invoke our national obligations to see that Cuba is saved from future social chaos such as prevailed for so long. No mere experiment in constitutional government, such as may spring from that convention need be accepted by us as necessitating our withdrawal. We may and, it will doubtless be urged strenuously, that we must, stay at least to see the immediate result of the experiment if we are not determined to shirk the obligation which we assumed toward civilization to secure tranquility and security to the Cuban people in their political and social relations.

It would be folly to claim that there are not reasons, and strong ones, why for the benefit of Cuba we should promote its annexation to the United States. Indeed, considered entirely from the rational standpoint, and leaving out of the problem those emotional considerations which usually control men in their estimates of political right and wrong, there are a hundred powerful reasons why for the good of Cuba we should promote the annexation of the island to the one reason that can be stated why we should take our hands off when the Cubans have adjourned their constitutional convention and set out on their career as a young nation. Anyone who doubts the correctness of this might do well to study the two articles which are to be found in the current number of the Forum magazine, setting forth respectively the views of the advocates of the two policies of independence and annexation. One of these articles is entitled "Why Cuba Should be Independent," by Rev. C. W. Currier, and the other is entitled "A Plea for the Annexation of Cuba," by "A Cuban." They are well written and exhaustive and set forth with the same completeness all that can be urged in favor of both views.

Whatever Gen. Wood or those behind him may urge upon either country in favor of the annexation project, it will remain true that the sentiment of the American masses is today, as it always has been, in favor of the giving to the Cuban people the most absolute control of their own political destinies, to declare for annexation or to maintain an independent republic as seems to them best and most expedient. Nor will this people be weaned from their view by any representation, however powerful, of the failure which the Latin American races of Central and South America similarly situated to Cuba have made of the freedom they won successively from Spain.

THE SCHOLAR IN POLITICS.

It has not been many years since the public was introduced to the scholar in politics. His advent was heralded with trump and banner. He was introduced into the body political and his qualities were vouched for by the most respected of the social forces. Magazine writers, of labored articles of ponderous diction, vied with each other in doing him honor. "Critics before him fell—confounded, fell—and made debasing signs to catch his eye."

The newspaper paragrapher announced him in a misty sort of way. The school boy, "downy of lip and chin," hailed him as the savior of our ruined political world, and pointed out, through him, the road to the political millenium. The scholar in politics. The combination sounded well, and more than that, the idea was eminently respectable. The call for the "scholar" was universal and was universally responded to.

Just who was meant by the term "scholar" in the original discussion we do not know. We do know, however, who appropriated the term and responded to the call. It was the small college and university professor; the man with one idea, and that a borrowed one; the man whose views of the world are obtained through a prism, a microscope or a gigantic social or economical lense. The belief became fixed in the mind of this creature that he had been divinely appointed to adjust the social and political systems to the theories laid down in the books which he had studied. He at once entered the arena as a champion of absolute free trade. Economical conditions and matters of transportation did not concern the scholar. Were not all the great writers on political economy free traders? Was not free trade an integral part of the freedom vouchsafed by the declaration of independence? Do not all the propositions prove themselves like a well-kept set of double-entry books?

On the subject of finance he was equally positive. Why should he not be positive. Did not Professor A. say this, and Professor B. say that, on the subject of bank notes and the per capita of circulation medium necessary to a healthy condition of business? Are not these laws of finance well established and laid down in the books? Did not President A. prove beyond a doubt that the ratio of 16 to 1 is the natural ratio of gold and silver?

Why discuss the question of the constitution following the flag? Did not the president of Knox college, in a learned article in the St. James Weekly, demonstrate that it does not? And so on and so forth through the realm of political and economic controversy. The scholar came, saw and conquered each and every knotty problem, and gave the result of his conquest to the eager world.

Cut off as is the scholar from the affairs of actual business; knowing commerce, and manufacturing and finance only through books; having only a speaking acquaintance with the actual forces of the nation; viewing politics only in profile as it is silhouetted against a tinted cloud of theory, the scholar in politics became on nearly every subject a confirmed political rainbow-chaser.

In constant association with immature minds; accustomed to receive marks of respect for supposed mental attainments, the "professor in politics" became positive and arrogant. He seized his lance, clothed himself in scholastic armor and went forth to do battle with the economic giants. How well he fared the result of popular elections during the last fifteen years have shown.

The practical sense of the country smiles at the puerile efforts of these learned monks of politics.

The world listens with courtesy due to their eminent respectability, but to their carefully written treatises it gives the attention of good natured tolerance, then goes its way as if the scholar in politics had not been.

"The moving finger writes, and having writ, moves on."

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Our Canadian neighbors, like ourselves, have just emerged from the conflict of a general election, and, like ourselves, have manifested all that intensity of interest that prevails when a government of the people by the people and for the people, is acknowledged as the royal standard of government.

As many of our readers may not have given much attention to the unique position of our young neighbor, which claims recognition as a nation, perhaps a short sketch of its rise and progress may not be uninteresting at the close of its ninth general election.

Less than thirty-four years ago an act framed by the statesmen of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, was passed in the parliament of Great Britain connecting these provinces into a confederation, to be known as The Dominion of Canada. On the first day of July, 1867, this act, which is now regarded as the constitution of the Dominion, was proclaimed in all the principal towns and cities of the different provinces, and on that day, which is now and will continue to be their national holiday, was swung out among the nations a young commonwealth claiming all the rights, amenities, liberties and privileges that are conceded to each other by civilized communities, claiming the rank and status of a nation.

After testing their constitution for over thirty-three years, the people seem to be well satisfied with results. Only some eloquent visionaries who probably never contributed a single idea to the origin or working of the scheme, are on record as dreamers of a change, and they have the temerity to mention inependence as the goal of their ambition. But it is quite safe to say that 95 per cent of the people, including all the statesmen worthy of the name, prefer to be regarded as the right-arm power and occupy the place of honor in what they believe to be the greatest empire of this or any other age, than to occupy an inferior position by the side of a nation ten times their size in everything but territory.

The first five years of their history under a Conservative administration was a period of unparalleled prosperity. The political parties united to put the constitution into operation. It provided for adding to the four provinces above mentioned all the other portions of the British possessions on the North American continent. The statesmen succeeded in quieting the title of the Hudson Bay company to what was known as the Northwest Territory. By this stroke of policy, which cost only a million and a half dollars, an addition equal to about one-half the size of the United States was added to the new Dominion. British Columbia and Prince Edward's Island were also added in this period, and Manitoba, carved out of the great Northwest, was added as a province of the confederation. Newfoundland is now the only portion outside of the confederation, and negotiations more or less active are now in progress for its admission.

In addition to this enormous expansion during the first five years, the government dealt with the construction of the Intercolonial railway. The improvement of the canals, harbors and lighthouses received attention, and negotiations for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway had also made some progress.

On commercial lines the record of the new Dominion was prosperity—the times were propitious. Our own country's commerce had not yet recovered from the backset of the Civil war. The farmers of Canada found here a ready market for all they had to sell, and their factories had orders in advance for their full output. To meet a general election under such circumstances was like going to a picnic.

But opposition to the government had developed. It was contended that they were going ahead at too rapid a pace. Fault was found with the plan proposed for building the Canadian Pacific railway. The amount of $50,000,000 in cash as a bonus to a company and 25,000,000 acres of land was considered altogether beyond the ability of the country. The plan proposed by the opposition was to construct the road as a government work and to proceed only as fast as the resources of the country would warrant without going into debt. The amount mentioned was $2,000,000 a year. This, at the estimated cost, would require about seventy-five years to complete the job, whereas the government plan contemplated its completion in ten years. Thus the issue of the second general election was joined, and the contest was carried on with considerable acerbity. The government was triumphantly returned, and immediately commenced to put their policy into operation. Sir Hugh Allen, of the celebated steamship line, got the contract, his scheme being substantially the same as has since been adopted by the Canadian Pacific Railway company, viz, to have a line of steamers on the Pacific ocean to connect the West and East. But now fell a thunderbolt into the government. It was asserted by the opposition that a corrupt bargain had been made between Sir John A. Macdonald, the premier, and Sir Hugh Allen, by which the latter, for and in consideration of money furnished for the election fund, was to get the contract for building the road. This was what became known as the "Pacific Scandal." It was not denied that Sir Hugh had contributed liberally to the election fund. The matter came to a head when one of the leaders of the opposition, rising to a question of privilege in parliament, stated that if he were granted a royal commission he could prove that the rumor was correct. The premier accepted the challenge, appointed three judges as a commission, and, with his party, resigned the reins of government.

Hon. Alex. McKenzie, as leader of the opposition, was called upon to form a government. This was at the close of the year 1873. In the beginning of 1874 a general election was called and the old government party was defeated, a large contingent of Sir John's political friends giving credence to the scandal voting for the Liberal party.

And now came a change in the condition of the country. The revival of the industries of the United States had closed our markets on the Canadians. A progressive government had been supplemented by another that was noted for its inertness. The opposition, now led by Sir John A. Macdonald, urged the government to adopt a protective policy which they contended would remove the prevailing distress. The leading members of the government were, however, professed free traders, and would hear to nothing of the kind. The government's slowness in building the railway and their unenterprising policy generally disgusted many of their followers, and was mortifying to those Conservatives who had turned their back on their party leaders on the cry of the "Pacific Scandal," and when the parliamentary term expired the fourth general election in 1878 proved a general landslide for the Conservatives.

Immediately the country experienced a business revival. The adoption of the "National Policy," so-called—a protective tariff—seemed to infuse new life into every department of trade and commerce. The railway construction was also taken up and a vigorous policy on the old lines adopted. The contract was let to a syndicate to be completed in ten years. The leaders of the opposition declared that the whole resources of the British empire would not be sufficient to meet the engagement; but the prophecy and not the resources failed. The contract was completed in five years, and the world's record for rapid railway construction broken. This was during a five year period of prosperity, and the fifth general election sustained the policy of the party in power. The sixth was still reporting progress, and in the west, if not from west to east, a general "boom" in values, resulting in part from the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway followed. Other causes no doubt contributed to the condition, for that was also the era of our own prosperity and "Gen. Bull" had full command of our stocks and real estate. Prices both here and in Canada shot up like sky rockets. But before the next general election the bears had possession of the markets. Then ensued a time of depression, not only on this continent, but all over the world, continuing till 1896, when the pendulum began to swing in the other direction. Prosperity and "full dinner pails" were the features of the day.

At the general election, which took place in the year last mentioned, another special, or side issue, was sprung upon the electorate, and, like the "Pacific Scandal" of twenty-two years before, succeeded in landing the Liberal party once more on the treasury benches. During five years preceding this general election an agitation had been in operation which stirred the Dominion from end to end. The Liberals, who were in power in the province of Manitoba, had passed a law abolishing separate schools. A cry was made for its disallowance by the Dominion government. This was refused till a decree was issued from the Privy Council in England, based on the fact that the Catholics had been deprived of a privilege or right that they had previous to confederation, and, if the province refused to restore such right the Dominion government should interfere and pass such legislation. Sir Charles Tupper, who was then premier, complied with this decree and introduced an act to meet the case. This act was a part of his policy submitted for the approval of his people at the general election in 1896. It was very distasteful to the ultra-Protestants among the supporters of the government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as leader of the opposition, persuaded the French Catholics of Quebec that the act did not go far enough and that if he were elected to power he would give the Catholics full justice. By this promise he secured the solid vote of Quebec and by the defection of ultra-Protestants in the other provinces the Liberals were again landed into power.

For eighteen years the Liberals had been crying for "free trade as they have it in England;" complaining of the extravagance of Conservative rule; promising economy and great reduction in general taxation. However, upon succeeding to power they almost completely reversed in practice their professed policy when in opposition. The "National Policy" of protection which had been described as a monstrous measure to be crushed out root and branch, was, under the persuasions of the manufacturers, found to only require a little trimming to make it all right; the accusations of extravagance were laid aside altogether, and instead of the expenses being reduced from three to five millions annually, as they promised should be done, they were increased from thirty-eight to fifty-one millions; to railways they became more generous in the way of cash and land bonuses than the Conservatives had ever been—against whom one of the strongest charges of the Liberals had been extravagance in this respect. Altogether, it seemed to the intelligent and dispassionate observer of Canadian affairs that on the first opportunity the people would surely hurl the Liberal party from power. The opportunity came on Wednesday last, the occasion of the general election; but they did not do it; on the contrary, they renewed the lease of power with quite as strong a majority as it had in the late parliament. Ontario, the New York state of Canada, gave a large majority against the government. The western part of the Dominion also pronounced adversely. The Maritime provinces, as a whole, favored the government; but an easy analysis shows that it is to the French province of Quebec that the government owes its life—which went practically solid that way, and unquestionably for the reason that the premier himself is a French Canadian. The Liberal government of Canada, then, continues to hold power, not because its policy has really been approved of at the polls, but because the French province approves of a French premier. It, therefore, comes to this: One province, containing about a quarter of the population, rules the Dominion. This, however, is no new experience for Canada; and it bids fair to long be an ever present possibility.

SUNDAY GLOBE GLANCES.

Today, Nov. 11, is the twenty-second Sunday after Trinity in the Evangelical church memoranda. In the Catholic church it is the twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost. The sun is due to rise today at 6:44 a. m., and set at 4:43 p. m. The twilight begins at 4:58 a. m. and ends at 6:29. The moon is in last quarter. The international Sunday school lesson is from Luke xvi:19-31, the topic being, "The rich man and Lazarus." The golden text is, "Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven," Matt. vi:20. The responsive reading is Psalm cvii:1-20. The Christian Endeavor and Epworth League lesson is Luke xiv:23-33, the topic being "A decision for Christ." This day is also the beginning of the "week of prayer for young men," as fixed by the international committee of the Y. M. C. A.

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The logical candidate of the Republicans as a successor to Van Sant is Doc Ames, of Minneapolis.

—o—

Many of our people do not know the noble work that is being done every day at the St. Paul Free Medical Dispensary on West Ninth street. The Glance man called yesterday with one of the eighteen good doctors who cheerfully give a portion of their time, from 1 to 3 p. m. daily, to the kindly work of looking after the ailments of scores of poor patients. Yesterday when the writer was there over sixty patients were in waiting, besides a class of eighty students from the state university was scattered through the nine departments listening to talks by our local physicians about diseases afflicting various applicants for relief. Hundreds of patients are cared for every month and prescriptions are charged for at the rate of 10 cents each, but fee if patients are unable to pay. Mrs. Hattie Blanchard has been matron for the last six years, and can always be found at the dispensary. The Globe will take occasion soon to give the institution and the splendid women who are back of it, as well as the doctors who are making it a success, proper consideration.

—o—

In the "puzzle" column found on another page of the Globe will be found some good sentences written by boy and girl readers of this paper, made up from the initials of William McKinley, W. J. Bryan, John Lind and S. R. Van Sant. One about the latter reads: "Sam runs very slowly." Indeed he did, about 65,000 behind the vote for McKinley.

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The Iowa State Dairy association meets at Storm Lake on Tuesday for a session of three days. The Minnesota Butter and Cheesemakers' association will meet at Fairmount on Thursday, Nov. 22. The Minnesota Dairymen's association meets at Fergus Falls Dec. 11-13.

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Today, Nov. 11, is the anniversary of the birth in 1493, of Bernardo Tasso, Italian poet, father of the more distinguished poet, Targueto Tasso; of Wm. Edwards, in 1770, grandson of Jonathan Edwards, noted in connection with inventions in leather; of M. F. X. Bichat, in 1771, the eminent French physiologist and anatomist, of whom it is said: "No one has done so much and so well in a short time," having only lived thirty-one years; of Thomas Bailey Aldrick, in 1836, American poet, novelist and journalist; of John Abercrombie, in 1781, the most distinguished Scotch physician of his day.

—o—

November is a happy mean—
A pleasant moderator
Of weather, 'bout half-way between
The "skeeter" and the skater.
—Good Cheer.

—o—

Do you know that the western boundary of Wisconsin, on well executed maps, carries a profile of a face, and likened unto Washington's. That the outline of "Uncle Sam" is to be found on well made maps in the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, one above the other, Minnesota serving as "Sam's" hat and Lousiana as his feet, the Mississippi river forming the front line of the figure?

—o—

"What's writ is writ; but something further can be written—yes, and it can be written over that which is the record of our fault, as in the palimpsests of former times men wrote one thing over another, the page first cleansed with purifying tears."—J. W. Chadwick. Yes, and the time will come when the republic will say that no country has a right to forcibly set up a government for unwilling alien people in distant lands—a Monroe doctrine for the whole world.

—o—

Henry Moore lives in a six room house at Monroe Falls, Ohio. He is a laboring man, with a wife and twenty children, fifteen of whom live at home. He is fifty years old and his wife is forty-three. The family income is not more than $10 a week from his labor, but he manages to live, but economy is practiced so successfully that students who are considering careful living might get pointers.

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The single minded villagers of Oberammergau, who take part in the "Passion Play" enjoyed receipts this season amounting to $300,000, while the sum of more than $1,000,000 was taken in by the hotel people and shopkeepers.

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No women have yet been voted into the American Hall of Fame, but three women, the wives of famous men, have been accorded the honor of burial in Westminster abbey. They are Lady Palmerston, Lady Augusta Stanley and Mrs. Gladstone.

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A German and an Englishman announce inventions to enable soldiers to shoot around a corner. Its hardlly worth while to doubt anything now-a-days.

—o—

"Pessimism," according to the medical view, "is dyspepsia of the pia mater and medulla oblongata. The sensory nerves transmitting to the envelope of the brain and cord half-baked thoughts, unripe and half-masticated ideas and alcoholic draughts of prurlency, normal digestion is impossible and there is no nerve force to supply the motor system from which flow the Gulf streams of fecund irrigation."

—o—

"It is reported that Spain has made an alliance with Aguinaldo. Oh, no—Spain knows when she has had enough."—Dispatch. We don't. Every nation must have its own experience.

—o—

The emperor of Morocco has only one war ship, the Hassani, and until recently it had no guns, until a short time ago the emperor bought four pieces from Spain and has had them mounted. He wants to get into the ring with the other powers now spending so much money building battle ships. The world must have some fad to occupy it.

STORIES OF THE STREET.

Hotel men are kind of Solmonesque—only they haven't got so many wives. In that resepect they are not like Adam, who said once upon a time, "O Lord, take out all my ribs and make women of them." What hotel men don't know, other people should forget. They know that the mosquito breeds fever and that McKinley was elected. They know what busness is the poorest and what is the best, and they can tell you (in confidence of course) who will be the next speaker of the house.

Talking about speakers, there's Al Ferris, of Brainerd, who has something or other buzzing in his cranium. He stopped at the Merchants the other day. According to a clerk in the hotel he was given a room that had just previously been occupied by J. H. Koop, of Brainerd, a customer of Ike Lederer, the clothing man. Koop was moved to another room. According to the story, Lederer and Koop had been dickering for some days and, on the morning of the day Ferris took Koop's room, Lederer took a notion into his head to send up a good morning drink to his customer. The drink was given to Ferris by mistake and he laid in his bed and drank it with the greatest relish. He sent the empty glass down with his best compliments.

A couple of hours later when Lederer asked Koop how he liked his drink, explanations were in order, and then "somebody had to buy some more drinks."

* * *

The aftermath of an election always brings out some funny things. There was a man up in the northern part of the state, for instance, who was running for county attorney. He was very enthusiastic and dead sure of his election. Tuesday night, he, with a number of friends, including an undertaker, were in a saloon watching the returns. At first things seemed to be coming his way, but soon they didn't, and the would-be county attorney got blue around the gills.

"Well," said the undertaker, with Mark Twain soberness, "I might just as well take your measure now."

"What!" said the candidate. "Keep your shirt on. I'll bet you $500 that I'm not a political corpse."

But now he is.

* * *

She was a young, beautiful, rich, society woman. She was married. That was her only fault—or virtue, whichever way you look at it. She had dazzling, white, even teeth, but nature, just to prove that she never made anyone perfect, had so ordained that two or three or four of the teeth should decay a wee little bit.

The woman discovered this betimes and forthwith went to a dentist.

The dentist was a young graduate. He was handsome. He had a pleasing, impressive personality and always knew how to hold his own—or somebody else's.

Day after day the young woman called on the young dentist. The first day he smiled and she smiled. The second day he smiled more and she smiled more. The third day he became a little brave and took a kiss. She blushed. Each succeeding day he took a kiss.

On the last day the dentist made out his bill. In consideration of the fact that the husband of the young woman was rich he made the bill accordingly.

The woman studied it closely.

"Hadn't you better receipt that bill?" she asked.

"O, certainly!" And he did so.

She walked out of the office without paying the bill. She told her husband all and her many friends all. She laughed, he laughed, they all laughed. And now it is:

"How much do you pay for your kisses, doctor?"

Moral: Steal kisses from pretty women whenever you get the chance, but take mighty good care that people do not find it out.

* * *

"Looking for a flat, eh? One of those steam-heated buildings, seven stories high, elevator when you can't use it, and all those up-to-date improvements which a plodding genius invented, but the owner forgot to put in.

"Drop it, my friend, drop it. Rent a house and move in at once, but for heaven's sake remove that "flat" idea from your mind at once. Take a fool's advice and shun the apartment house as you would bad liquor.

"What are my reasons?

"My boy, I reside in a flat, but I am going to move, and that in a hurry. I haven't unburdened yet, but I am going to tell you, for I think it's my duty, seeing that you have got the apartment house idea in your head. It's on the dead, no josh, but I hope it will serve as an example.

"My flat, you know, is a six-story affair; sky scraper, in fact, but 'flat' just the same. All rooms front the main stairway, and you find your own by the number if you happen to be new and by acquaintance as your monthly deposit of so much per grows in extent. Well, to be short, I live on the third floor, and when not in a hurry use the elevator, but the other evening some evil-minded genius induced me to climb the stairs, which I did at the rate of about two steps at a leap. Swinging around the corner I grasped a knob, opened the door with a jerk, and stopped. The room was familiar, the surrounding the same as had greeted me of old, but the presence of a man; horrors, I can feel it yet. And talking to my wife, too, who in a corner on a chair sat with her face covered while the word 'my dear' caused me to take a frenzied step forward. The man turned and the woman came forward. He scowled and she smiled, but I waited for nothing else.

"I fled.

"I arrived breathless at my own flat and sank into a chair, but I was agitated, and my wife, who greeted me, wanted to know what was the matter. I didn't tell her, but I did lots of thinking with a lame excuse as to that blanked elevator boy.

"Take a victim's advice and not do it. I am going to move."

PERTINENT OR PARTLY SO.

Now that the election of McKinley "insures a return of our unemapled prosperity," will Mr. Lowry be so kind as to equip each of his conductors with a scuttle of coal and some kindling.

* * *

Red Wing, Tams Bixby's town, is interrupted in its celebration of Sam Van Sant's victory by an infestation of the box elder bug. Every rose has its thorn.

* * *

It is now given out that the possession of Cibitu and Cagayen is essential to the perpetuity of American institutions in the Philippines. This may be possible of argument, or it may not, but it certainly is as clear as day that Androscoggin, Susquehanna and Kalamazoo are soon to lose their unique place in the poetic nomenclature of Uncle Sam's dominion.

* * *

Standard oil shares have gone up further than ever. Who said trusts were not beneficent to the shareholders?

* * *

Minneapolis sends thirteen Republicans to the state legislature, and yet none of them thinks he is unlucky.

* * *

Just at this time Gov. Lind is the least of Sammy Van Sant's troubles. The rush of officeseekers has begun, and from the number who claim to have contributed largely to his election, the Winona man is absolutely unable to understand how the result was in doubt even for a minute.

THE LITTLE DUTCH QUEEN.

The little Dutch queen from the dunes
and the dykes will soon be wedded,
I ween;
She will loop up her hair 'neath a coronet's glare, this fortunate little
Dutch queen—
And burghers will gather from market
and fair to cheer at the wonderful
scene.

The little Dutch queen from the dunes
and the dykes will marry a soldier,
we're told;
He's young and he's tall, he came at her
call—what matters the weight of his
gold?
She has title to spare, her treasures she'll
share with the fusileer handsome
and bold.

The little Dutch queen from the dunes
and the dykes has a highly melodious voice;
She told the grim fathers—and laughed
at their frowns—she'd marry the
man of her choice.
And every true lover, the great and the
small, with the little Dutch maid will
rejoice.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GLOBE'S CIRCULATION LAST WEEK

Monday, Nov. 5	17,675
Tuesday, Nov. 6	21,900
Wednesday, Nov. 7	24,100
Thursday, Nov. 8	21,200
Friday, Nov. 9	18,350
Saturday, Nov. 10	18,000
Sunday, Nov. 4	21,400

(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.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE