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Editorial Rooms ..... 78 Main
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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.

New York, 10 Spruce St., Chas. H. Eddy in Charge.
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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

For Minnesota: Fair in northern; probably snow in southern portion Saturday. Sunday fair; fresh easterly winds.

For Wisconsin—Fair in northern; probably snow in southern portion Saturday. Sunday fair; warmer in western portion; fresh winds, mostly northeasterly.

For Iowa—Rain or snow Saturday. Sunday fair; variable winds.

For North Dakota—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Sunday; variable winds.

For South Dakota—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Sunday in western portion; variable winds.

For Montana—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; 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	18
Lowest temperature	10
Average temperature	14
Daily range	8
Humidity	76
Barometer	30.38
Precipitation	0
7 p. m. temperature	17

7 p. m., weather, cloudy; wind, east.

RIVER BULLETIN.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	2.0	—0.1
La Crosse	10	4.4	—0.2
Davenport	15	6.2	—0.4
St. Louis	30	12.1	—0.1

—Fall.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	*8p.m.	High		*8p.m.	High
Bismarck	—4	—2	Cleveland	40	40
Calgary	—12	—10	Galveston	72	78
Duluth	14	14	Jacksonville	70	72
Edmonton	—2	2	Marquette	16	24
Havre	0	2	Montgomery	70	78
Helena	34	36	Montreal	32	42
Huron	30	34	Nashville	52	62
M. Hat	—14	—8	New Orleans	72	82
Pr. Albert	—10	—4	New York	46	62
S. Current	—12	—2	Philadelphia	52	64
Williston	4	12	Pittsburg	46	52
Winnipeg	—8	0	'Frisco	58	58
Buffalo	38	40	St. Louis	38	42
Cheyenne	36	46	Salt Lake	40	44
Chicago	38	38	S. Ste. Marie	30	30
Cincinnati	42	48			

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

SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1900.

FOOLHARDY AND MALICIOUS.

Seldom if ever has a party been confirmed in power to the extent which has taken place in the case of the Republican party without the disposition shown by its adherents to go to extremes in the enunciation and execution of partisan policies. That danger now besets the present administration; and in one direction at least the indications have been quite plain of a disposition to yield to the temptation of resorting to extreme measures in the effort to cripple the opposition.

Already the prediction is heard that the coming session of congress will witness the introduction of measures to lessen Southern representation. The South remains in congress the only steadfast section in attachment to the Democratic party and policy. Its representatives are the leaders of Democratic thought and action. They are numerically but a small proportion of the membership of either house, and save for the splendid devotion which they show to their convictions and their conceded public rectitude and ability, their influence would be but small indeed.

The apportionment of congressional representation under the new census will give a splendid opportunity to Republican politicians to "get square" with the Southern Democrats. More than that; the excitement which has prevailed concerning the passage of laws restricting the exercise of the franchise in certain Southern states will offer a strong inducement, and, in a certain sense at least, a political justification for the proposed course.

It is unfortunately true that the South, according to the last census, has shown but a comparatively small increase in population during the past decade. There will be no such increase in congressional representation as will give that section any more political significance than it has at present. So that any such action as we hear predicted concerning the South in congress and in the electoral college can be regarded as dictated by no higher consideration than that of plain political malice.

Not only will such a course be malicious, but it will be foolhardy. No Republican politician who can see beyond his nose would advise any such course at this time. The South has been made solidly Democratic by Republican intolerance. Before the anti-slavery agitation reached a head, and for many generations before, Southern states now Democratic were quite strong against that party. There were many Whig Southern states, because the Whig policy was looked on favorably by many Southern communities. Today there is a plain disposition in the South, for instance, to regard the Republican policy of expansion with much favor, because of the markets which it is expected to promote for Southern products. The destruction of Populism in the South would seem, moreover, to indicate the unwillingness of the South to go to the extremes in certain directions which so many consider to be consistent with Democratic teaching and principle.

It would be a direct challenge of public sentiment in the South; it would tend decidedly to render the South even more solid than it is today, if the Republicans should compel that section to pay the penalty which they claim should be imposed on account of the effort of the South to solve in its own way the tremendous social problem which has paralyzed its energies and dominated its existence even since before the war. Indeed it seems almost incredible that the administration, secure as it is in safe majorities in all the branches of the national government, would resort to any such radical and unwarranted measure at this time.

A NEEDED RELIEF.

When Health Commissioner Ohage, acting, no doubt, under the false interpretation put upon the rights of the owners of dairy cattle with reference to the collection of the proposed charge for inspection and on the misleading position taken as to the ability of the city to meet the charge, accepted the belief that the charge could be levied against the cattle owners individually and collectively, the Globe opposed his view, and insisted that the charge of inspection was a public charge, and was not collectable against the dairymen. The court sustained the view taken by us and by the dairymen.

At that time the idea prevailed that the Globe was opposed to the inspection of cattle. That view was as false as the other. The Globe was then, and still is, in favor of the inspection of all cattle from which the people's milk supply comes; and whatever opinions might have prevailed heretofore, it is now practically conceded that great public danger of infection lies in using the supply of milk furnished from cattle suffering from tuberculosis.

There is but one feature of the question on which the Globe has never been satisfied, and that is that the owners of cattle which are found, on inspection, to be suffering from tuberculosis, should be made to bear the loss involved in their destruction. The utmost hardship has fallen on poor men who, in perfect good faith, have been selling milk from diseased cows, when they have seen the diseased members of their herds slaughtered. They have had to bear the loss, and, moreover, to suffer the indirect injury of having their business injured through the discovery of the diseased heads among their cattle. All this is wrong. The slaughter of the cattle, like the imposition of the charge for inspection, is a matter of public concern. The burden is imposed in each case for the public protection and the public good, and it should be borne by the public.

We have sustained Dr. Ohage in so far as we have believed him to be acting in the public welfare. We shall continue to do so, giving him the benefit of the well merited general belief that he is an official who is acting with a single thought of the public welfare, and with a positive desire to cause as little of individual hardship as possible in the discharge of his public duties. We shall continue to act on this view until there is some reason, if there ever is, to change it.

The Globe is informed that a measure is in course of preparation for introduction into the legislature this winter which looks to charging the loss incident on the condemnation and death of cattle suffering from tuberculosis on the state. Such a measure should certainly be introduced, and there should be no difficulty in securing its passage. It is in the interest of the whole people. If ever the principle of a thorough examination of the live stock of the state is to be put in operation it will be necessary that the law shall be so changed. The hardship would be unendurable of having the loss fall in every instance on the cattle owner. The farmers of the state, as well as the consumers of milk and butter, would be protected by such an enactment. The inspection of cattle generally would be promoted by it, and the splendid reputation which the state is daily securing as a great butter producing section would be encouraged and extended.

The Globe sincerely hopes that such a measure will be introduced, and promises beforehand that it will receive the warmest support which this paper can extend to it.

WHAT IS OUR POLICY?

Notwithstanding the first diplomatic announcements which are furnished to the press each succeeding day by the officials of the state department, it may be said that there is much of public surprise, if not of dissatisfaction, at the circumstance that the policy of this government in China remains still unannounced.

As the Globe has viewed the situation it has seemed plain that there was a clear division among the powers as to the true course to be pursued, and that the policy pursued by one side of the divided councils indicated no particular dislike of the prospect of Chinese dismemberment. Whether right or wrong in our view there has been confirmation thereof offered from an unexpected source within a day or two.

It is pretty plain speaking, for instance, which the Westminster Gazette indulges in, and it certainly goes a long way toward confirming the view of the Globe, when it declared a few days ago, as follows:

"Two well-marked policies show themselves in the far East. Behind the polite exchange of notes we can detect two parties. One of these, composed of the United States, Russia, France and Japan, stands for compromise as the best way out of a difficult corner. The other, composed of Great Britain, Germany and some minor powers, stands for rigorous and inflexible insistence upon what it considers justice toward China for its various offenses."

For some time before the appearance of Count von Waldersee, in China, it seemed apparent that there lay behind the prospective course of Germany a purpose not far different in spirit from that which that nation showed when it exacted one of the finest ports in China, together with territorial concessions of immense value, for the murder of two German missionaries. The insistence which has been maintained on an amount of money indemity which is recognized as wholly beyond the financial resources of the empire, and on the application of the death penalty to even the father of the possible heir to the Chinese throne, do not tend to discourage the belief that Germany has far-reaching designs in China, which may extend even to the acceptance of further territorial concession in lieu of a money idemnity which neither the credit nor the resources of China warrant the belief that she can meet.

It is not necessary to lose sight of the agreement recently reached between Great Britain and Germany as to their future policy, and which is plainly in the nature of an alliance between those two nations. There is an open door in that agreement; but it is a doorway which leads to possible consequences which may or may not be insisted on according as existing conditions seem to warrant, and which may be regarded as fairly ominous of the future helplessness of China.

The division which the Westminster Gazette outlines has seemed plain enough for a long time past. Russia has shown her unwillingness to insist on unreasonable terms by the withdrawal of her forces. France has fairly indicated her willingness to accept for her own guidance the policy adopted by Russia; while Japan, notwithstanding the stress which the cable dispatches have put on her disagreement with Russia, has shown the most pacific and yielding disposition toward the broken empire.

In such a situation as is here outlined, the concert of powers has become a practical impossibility, and the duty of the United States seems quite plain. That duty is not to be either met or avoided along the lines laid down in a Washington Associated Press dispatch of Thursday last, wherein some very fine hair-splitting is done showing the desirability of this country uniting in the exaction of the largest possible money indemnity. Whatever course this government is to pursue the country has a right to know it, and that speedily. Our diplomacy in the East is fast partaking of the shilly-shally order, wherein I dare not is made to wait upon I would. We have been committed successively to all kinds of courses, from the most pacific to the most exacting, at intervals in the past few months. The country should be informed once for all whether we are to pursue one course or the other. Unless we come speedily to a conclusion we are bound to lose whatever of prestige our position in China brought to us originally.

THE WAR TAX ON TEA.

Dec. 6 is the 127th anniversary of the famous "Boston tea party." It was a tea tax of 3 pence a pound which caused that event and led to the American revolution. Our colonial forefathers, by the way, did not pay this tax, for the simple reason that they declined to drink the tea.

The historic issue of the tea tax is now again before the American people. When congress declared war against Spain for the liberation of Cuba it passed a war revenue bill which included a tax of 10 cents per pound on imports of tea. When congress convenes, one week from Tuesday, the first measure it is billed to take up is an amendment of the war revenue law with its tea tax. It is therefore possible that congress may celebrate the anniversary of the "Boston tea party" by contesting again the historic issue of the tax on tea.

The lines of the contest are apparently already drawn. At a preliminary meeting of the ways and means committee of the lower house last Tuesday, it was decided by the government majority that the tea tax would not be touched for fear of bringing up the general issue of tariff revision. Moreover, the president's determination to ask congress for an army of 100,000 for the "pacification" of the Orient would not permit the repeal of the heavy revenue derived from the annual tax on 70,000,000 pounds of imported tea.

So in seeking Oriental trade we are to maintain a hostile tax against one of the chief articles of that trade. The revenue thus derived we are to use in supporting an army to kill off the Orientals with whom we wish to trade. As he raises to his lips his cup of war taxed tea, the American citizen drinks to the death of the Oriental producer. And the tax paid by the American consumer upon his beverage is blood-money for the "benevolent assimilation" of the lives of those whose toil has made the beverage possible. Such is the irony of history and "destiny"—or, as Mark Hanna phrases it, of "Christianization and civilization"—when the war-power and tax-power of government break in upon the laws of humanity and commerce.

The tea tax is a serious proposition from an economic standpoint. It retards and endangers an important trade. Our Pacific trade, more than that from any other quarter of the globe, is one of barter. Exports exchange for imports. More than that, the building up of a Pacific fleet depends upon cargoes both ways. Our present chief difficulty in marketing American products in the Orient is not lack of demand for our goods, but boats to ship them, and the crowning obstacle which confronts the boats is lack of return cargoes. The great danger to Puget sound shipping is that boats bound with American goods for Japan and China are too often compelled on their return to go several thousand miles out of their way and carry a load of sugar from Honolulu to San Francisco, or else have no return cargo. Tea, before the tax, formed one-fourth to one-sixth of American imports from the Orient. Indeed, from China and Japan, tea constituted one-third to one-fourth of the imports for years. The tea tax has reduced tea imports on the average very nearly one-third. The tea tax explains why our aggregate imports of all goods from China fell from $22,000,000, in 1896, to $18,600,000, in 1899, instead of largely increasing, as should have been the case.

Ten cents per pound may not strike one at first glance as a heavy tax—although somewhat higher than the 3 pence against which our forefathers rebelled. But 10 cents per pound on the wholesale import price is equivalent, as the treasury bulletins show, to 70 per cent ad valorem; and it is not necessary to demonstrate that trade does not prosper against the prohibitions of a 70 per cent tax. It is therefore no surprise that our tea trade with the Orient is not the commercial factor that it was three years ago, or even twenty years ago.

With tea on the free list, the net importations for consumption rose from 60,000,000 pounds, in 1884, to 112,000,000 in 1897—an increase of 52,000,000 pounds, or 85 per cent in thirten years. In 1898 came the war tax, and imports dropped to 67,000,000, one year of the tea tax thus very nearly wiping out the trade growth of thirteen years. Startling as it is strange, it is a fact that in 1898, during the Spanish war, the value of net imports of tea into the United States was less than in 1864, during the Civil war—being $9,608,530 in '98, as against $9,997,924 in '64, a generation before.

Lest some tariff-wild partisan should rise here and shout that the Chinaman pays the tea tax, and not the American consumer, and that the war tariff on tea therefore is not guilty of the tea trade slump, it may be well at this point to note: First, that within twelve months after the tax became law the price rose 40 per cent; and, second, that American consumption, by logical parallel, fell off 40 per cent. It was 1.55 pounds per capita in 1897, and .91 in '98—the latter being lower than at any other time since the Civil war, and one-third less than in 1850. From 1880 to 1897, when tea was on the free list, the price dropped over one-half; but within a year after the tax the price rose half way to the high-water mark of two decades ago. The American consumer therefore pays the tax, whose logical effect is a menace to American trade.

This, then, is the situation. We have sent at high cost an army and navy to blaze a path for American commerce into the Orient, and then cumbered the way with a heavy obstacle to that commerce. We have sent out a largely augmented consular service to develop foreign markets for our goods and discover foreign wares for exchange, and then impose a tax upon the trade which thereby is to be affected. We are talking of ship subsidies to entice steamships into the Pacific trade, and impose taxes which take from those ships their return cargoes. This system is especially oppressive to the Northwest, whose jobbers and Pacific railway carriers had begun to look upon the tea trade as a great field. It is a blow to the Twin Cities, the natural distributing point for the tea that comes via Puget sound. Does it pay? Is this the way to expand American commerce? Has America not been tea-taxed enough?

The Paris correspondent at Pekin is reported to have said that the concert of powers is liable to be broken by the capricious and incomprehensible diplomacy of the United States, and adds: "It was the expectation that their policy would become steady after election, but it has not." This correspondent evidently has not fully comprehended the character of William, president of the United States. He is nothing if not unsteady.

The Republican press, when it shuts one eye, still sees horrible bogies. The awful strain that it went through left its nervous system a wreck. The latest result of this chronic nightmare is the colonization of Oklahoma by Nebraska Populists in order to capture the prospective senators from there. Why don't the faithful colonize Hawaii and lay forever the ghost of a possible Kanaka senator?

Theodore Roosevelt is decidedly in favor of preserving our national forests. We are all glad to hear that Teddy is right on this forestry proposition. We will be excusable, however, if we are inclined to look back of the expression for the motive. Can it be that Teddy is providing for a possible day when he will want to take to the woods?

"Our plain duty" in regard to China is to do something. This nation cannot forever drift into protected coves and placid waters. True, that has been our luck for three long years, but the present crisis in China demands positivism.

The railroads of the iron range prefer an adjournment of their hearing until the new commission takes its seat. They want time to marshal their facts.

What the Democratic party wants is, not reorganization, but more votes.

SATURDAY GLOBE GLANCES.

If congress can be induced to modify the Cuban war taxes to the extent of removing the tax on patience, i. e., the stamp duties on telegraphic messages and express receipts, it will please the public. It may have been the intention of congress to make the telegraph and express companies share in the burdens, but all the same the extra cost was shifted to the patrons, as every congressman who enjoys the use of franks well knows. The necessity of buying, affixing and canceling stamps is a nuisance, as it imposes a greater burden in time, inconvenience and memory than it does upon the pocket-book. The income from this source is not sufficient to justify its further continuance.

—o—

Charles H. Hoyt has reached the end. He broke down some time ago and then rallied. He was the originator of plays without plots, plays in which "spicy and suggestive" specialties constituted the main feature. His plays cannot be classed with the moral or elevating, but they apparently pleased the public. The central idea generally was that of a husband or wife out for a night of it, mixed up with drinking and other questionable escapades. And yet familiarity with these sources of laughter did not breed contempt. He almost seems to have been a victim of the ending such characters as he created were liable to reach.

—o—

Eight years ago today the Homestead murder trial, in which our own Bill Irwin took a leading part as attorney, resulted in the acquittal for the rioters who fired upon the Pinkerton men.

—o—

A Mr. Phillips, who has a corner on the Chicago Board of Trade speculators in corn, forgets that Mr. Leiter had the wheat speculators in a corner once upon a time, and his father paid the bills.

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The story of the consolidation of Great Northern and Northern Pacific interests, like that of a cardinal's hat for Archbishop Ireland, is having its regular semi-occasional run in the papers.

—o—

The concert of the powers is a discord, as far as singing peace and prosperity for China is concerned. Russia, Germany and Japan keep right on killing Chinamen upon the slightest or no provocation. The United States should protest or withdraw from the game of murder and pillage.

—o—

The Book of Mormon contains 545 pages and is divided into the first and second books of Nephi, and the books of Jacob, Enos, Jarom, Omni, Mormon, Alma, Helaman, Ether and Moroni. The "Glance man" has a copy presented him by Joseph Smith Jr., son of the prophet, and containing the translator's autograph. The whole work is a narrative of the wanderings in America of the lost tribes of Israel. It is not a substitute for the Bible, but merely an addition.

—o—

The friends of the late William L. Wilson, president of the Washington and Lee university, in Virginia, are going to raise an endowment fund of $100,000 for a Wilson professorship, which is to be his memorial. A laudable object. William L. Wilson belonged to the best type of the "scholar in politics." He was a broad-minded patriot, with singular purity and elevation of character.

—o—

"All the world's a stage" said Shakespeare. Well hardly; life is real and earnest; and men and women are not mere actors: some may be, but most of the people of the world are up against the real thing. Said Sir Walter Scott: "The man who is deserving the name is the one whose thoughts and exertions are for others rather than for himself." There are a good many men in the public eye just now who are looking out for themselves.

—o—

There is an unusual call for well bred stock in all parts of the country. This demand is not only an outgrowth of good times with stockmen, but it means an advance in the methods of the American stock farmer. It will result in a leveling up of the average quality of stock all over the land.

—o—

United States Fish Commissioner Bowers reports that the New England states have $19,637,036 invested in fisheries, giving employment to 35,445 persons and 1,427 vessels. The total catch last year was 393,355,500 pounds, worth about $10,000,000. The only decrease shown was in the supply of lobsters, and these are getting scarcer every year.

—o—

Complaint was recently made in Portland over the quality of "minced ham" put up in a Chicago (Hammond's) packing house. Several persons were made sick by eating it. Samples were sent to Oregon Agricultural college, where the chemist discovered that the meat was heavily charged with sulphurous acid and had evidently been treated with sodium sulphite to prevent it from decaying. This stuff was put up in large skin casings and it is apparent that the embalming process took place at the company's factory. How much meat so treated the company has sent throughout the United States nobody knows. Suit was entered against the company, and will be vigorously pushed.

—o—

Washington reports say that President McKinley will oppose any movement looking to a reduction of the congressional representation of the Southern states on account of charges of the disfranchisement of colored voters. He thinks that any action taken with reference to the suffrage of the South in advance of the adoption of a definite policy in the Philippines might throw some embarrassment in the way of the proper disposition of the citizenship right of the Filipinos, and, moreover, it is felt that the government has as much as it can deal with now without getting into a contention over domestic affairs. In two years he has not been able to define a policy for the Filipinos, and the situation there is more unpromising now than at first.

—o—

The Boer war is officially ended, but not a day passes without its account of a raid on British communications or an attack on an isolated British garrison. It is an ugly problem with which the English have to deal in these unpacified territories. They are simply going through the expense of learning that it is one thing to defeat a nation and another thing to subjugate a people. And we are experiencing the same difficulty in the Philippines.

—o—

It seems by the election of R. W. Wilcox, Independent Royalist, as Hawaiian delegate to congress, by a large majority over Samuel Parker, the Republican candidate, that the natives are not taking kindly to American ideas. The natives also carried the legislature by a large majority. The result of the election is not viewed with displeasure by the white population. The Wilcox campaign was anti-white, with promises on the part of some of the workers that if he was elected Queen Liliuokalani would be replaced on the throne. The political outlook is not encouraging, and the prospect is that there will be trouble.

—o—

"Then gently scan your brother man,
Still gentler, sister woman;
Though they may gang a kennin' wrang,
To step aside is human."
—Burns' "The Unco Guid.

—o—

"The overcrowding craze, the attempt to cram the minds of school children with an infinite variety of knowledge and the consequent neglect to teach them to read well, to write good English in a good hand, and to give them a thorough arithmetical training, appears to have subsided. That is certainly the case in this city."—Washington Post.

—o—

The school board of Troy, N. Y., the other night adopted a resolution favoring life tenure for the superintendent and teachers in the public schools, with necessary special exceptions.

—o—

Gloucester, Mass., has reckoned up for this year the cost in life and property of its fishing industry. The total number of vessels lost during the year was 6, aggregating 599 tons, having a valuation of $29,000, upon which there was an insurance of $26,075. The number of lives lost in the fisheries and incidental work was 31, of whom 8 were married, leaving 18 fatherless children. The average number of lives lost per year for the past twenty-five years has been 97. The next time you have codfish for breakfast think of the dangers and suffering the business of catching it entails upon one city alone.

* * *

Today, Nov. 24, is the anniversary of the birth, in 1632, of Benedict Spinoza, a celebrated Dutch pantheistical philosopher; of Laurence Sterne, in 1713, an eminent British author and humorist; of Grace Darling, in 1815, the heroine of Longstone light house; of Henry Thomas Buckle, in 1821, the English historian; of Coates Kinney, in 1826, the American poet and author, writer of the poem, "The Rain on the Roof."

PERTINENT OR PARTLY SO.

When an Idaho cattleman is made insane by a sand-bagging in Chicago it begins to look as though the wild and woolly West was taking a back track over the course of empire.

* * *

The Republican papers with one accord deplore the broad powers given to the police commission, which, when the charter was being considered, was such an eminently distinguished body of patriots that mention of their political affiliations must not be made.

* * *

The Pan-German association is not necessarily a Frankfurter club.

* * *

Connecticut people resented the naming of a monitor after the Wooden Nutmeg state, which feels just as big as Texas. Connecticut insists that she is big enough for a battleship, even if she hasn't seaway enough for one.

* * *

A Holland count, who is a cable car conductor in Chicago, has filed in bankruptcy with $34,800, and now Windy City society is thinking of taking him seriously.

* * *

Minneapolis has a church choir trust. The churches have gotten together and decided to limit their appropriations for choirs next year.

* * *

The Monocacy, which is to spend the coming winter in a mud dock in the Pei river, in China, may be old, but she has a long war record. She was one of a fleet of double-bowed side-wheelers built during the Civil war for use on the lower Mississippi and tributaries, where the gunboats could not always be assured of a current wide enough to turn around in.

* * *

The Central high school football team has reorganized as a ski club. Yesterday's gridiron festivities were postponed indefinitely.

Philippine War Must End.

New York Journal.

It was lucky for President McKinley that he could hide his Philippine war behind free silver. But free silver is gone now and that war must be ended.

GLOBE'S CIRCULATION LAST WEEK

Monday, Nov. 12	17,600
Tuesday, Nov. 13	17,550
Wednesday, Nov. 14	17,550
Thursday, Nov. 15	17,500
Friday, Nov. 16	17,720
Saturday, Nov. 17	17,725
Sunday, Nov. 11	17,800

(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.

AT THE THEATERS.

METROPOLITAN.

Clay Clement in "The New Dominion" will close a brief, but brilliant, engagement at the Metropolitan with a popular-price matinee this afternoon and the farewell performance tonight. Mr. Clement, always a favorite here, has won a host of new admirers by his clever work in the role of Baron von Hohenstauffen this season.

GRAND.

A matinee today at 2:30 and a performance tonight at 8:15 will conclude the engagement in this city of "McFadden's Flats." This rollicking farce has pleased theatergoers immensely and has been exceedingly well patronized. A number of very entertaining vaudeville numbers are interpolated. "McFadden's Flats" is a great play for the little folks. Matinee today.

The coming of Broadhurst Bros.' "The Man From Mexico" to the Grand the coming week, commencing tomorrow night at 8:15, should be a welcome one, bringing, as it does, George C. Boniface Jr., Gus Pixley, F. W. Bernard, M. L. Heckert, Robert Deshon, J. Trew Gray, Arthur Villars, D. H. Landon, D. W. Seirgiest, Agnes Burke, Adeline Mann and Mildred Keith.

STAR.

The Utopians, with a fine vaudeville bill and some bright bits of burlesque, are still entertaining large and appreciative audiences at this playhouse.

Next week the Dainty Paree Burlesquers will be the attraction, and their success in Minneapolis augurs well.

The performance tonight will begin at 8 o'clock, instead of 8:15.

THEATRICAL TIPS.

"The Tyranny of Tears" will be the first of the modern high-class comedies which are all the rage in New York theaters at present to visit this city. It is a change from the problem play which has commanded managers' attention for several years. It is a return to wholesome episodes and ordinary incidents for amusing situations, and the great talent of the waiters make them seem all sufficient. The wife who rules the family circle by her tears is a character in every one's experience. Of the company Manager Charles Frohman sends here to produce the comedy, "The Tyranny of Tears," at the Metropolitan, beginning tomorrow evening, the ladies of the cast, Misses Margaret Robinson and Grace Elliston, are well known in New York as professional beauties, and with that unusual combination—talent as well as attractive appearance. Both have been for some time members of the Lyceum Theater company of that city. Of the men, H. Reeves-Smith stands first. He is an English actor who came to New York two years ago with his own play, "A Brace of Partridges," and made so great an impression that Mr. Frohman immediately engaged him for a term of years. Last season he won high praises in New York for his work in "The Surprises of Love." William Smith, also with this company, played William Gillette's part in "Secret Service" all last year. Charles Bowser is known throughout the land as the original Snaggs in Hoyt's "A Bunch of Keys," and Harry Spear is from Henry Miller's company. The engagement is for four nights and Wednesday matinee.

Interest has been awakened among the amusement going people of this city by the approaching engagement of "Miss Hobbs," Jerome K. Jerome's play, which has proved to be a great comedy success. For four months it packed the Lyceum theater in New York, and it is now in its second year at the Duke of York's theater in London. "Miss Hobbs" is underlined for a short engagement at the Metropolitan, commencing with a matinee performance Thanksgiving day.

A FEW JOKES.

Helpful Suggestions.

Chicago Tribune.

"I wish I could think of some new and unusual Christmas present to surprise mamma with this year," said Miss de Muir, wrinkling her fair brow in deep perplexity.

"How do you think she'd like a son-in-law?" hoarsely whispered young Spoonamore, falling readily into the only line of thought that seemed to suggest itself.

Easy to Get Away.

New York Press.

First New Yorker—So you like Chicago?

Second New Yorker—There are nine trains that leave there every hour.

Referred.

New York Press.

Clara—Gerald, did you see any of the leonids last night?

Gerald (absently)—Lillian, did we see any of the leonids?

Martyrdom.

Detroit Journal.

"Would that I might die for these cherished principles!" cried the young Agrarian, with emotion.

Ah, the blood of youth was ardent in his veins!

"Then go," exclaimed the Old Agrarian, huskily, for he loved his son, "and blow out the gas in some New York hotel!"

That they were sincere, earnest men was attested by their dialect, which was faultlessly correct, according to the best usage of the leading magazines.

Some Ohio History.

To the Editor of the Globe:

Will you kindly state in your Saturday issue who were the successful and unsuccessful candidates for governor of Ohio in the years 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897 and 1899 and oblige?

—Reader.

1885, Foraker (Rep.) over Hoadly (Dem.); 1887, Foraker (Rep.) over Powell (Dem.); 1889, Campbell (Dem.) over Foraker (Rep.); 1891, McKinley (Rep.) over Campbell (Dem.); 1893, McKinley (Rep.) over Neal (Dem.); 1895, Bushnell (Rep.) over Campbell (Dem.); 1897, Bushnell (Rep.) over Chapman (Dem.); 1899, Nash (Rep.) over McLean (Dem.).

If One Wants a Political Job.

Memphis Commercial Appeal.

It is better to be born in old Ohio than to be bred in old Kentucky.

STORIES OF THE STREET.

Speaking of the report that Gov. Lind's contest of the recent election will be based on irregularities in St. Louis county, a prominent Duluthan, in the city yesterday, told the following story.

Not so many years ago, there was a marked apathy observable on the part of some of the swell guests of the Spalding hotel, and some one who had an interest in the result of the election, obtained, about an hour before the polls closed, a list of those who had not voted in that precinct. Then he went down on the docks and brought up a lot of roustabouts, who had been properly coached as to their names and addresses.

When the first of these, a big fellow in a flour-dusted mackinaw, came to the booth, the judge asked:

"What is your name?"

"Walter Ayers."

Now Walter Ayers is a Duluth attorney, who is one of the most immaculate dressers in the swellest set of the Zenith City.

The judge looked at the new comer peculiarly.

"Where do you live? he asked, pointedly.

"Spalding hotel."

"You don't live at the Spalding hotel, do you?" insisted the judge, who saw what was going on.

"You bet your boots I do," replied the roustabout, and turning to his motley company, he continued: "Say, fellows, what do you tink o' dis guy. He ain't a goin' to leave me vote?"

'Oh, he ain't, ain't he?" rejoined another, "I guess he'll leave you vote.

And the second speaker swaggered a little closer to the window.

"Walter Ayers" voted.

* * *

Walter E. Perkins, now starring in "The Man from Mexico," put in his vacation at his home down at Biddeford, Me. One night he read a burglar story and, after a lot of burglar dreams, was awakened suddenly by sounds of rattling silverware below stairs. He listened and distinctly heard some one moving about the dining room. Rising, he got a revolver and crept to the head of the stair. Knives and forks were being lifted from the buffet. He could hear it all. Seeing that the revolver was loaded, he braced himself and called out bravely.

"Who's there?" No answer came. Silence set in.

Perkins called again; "Who's there, I say?"

Then came a response: "It's me, sir, Mary. I do be setting the table for breakfast!"

Perkins says the effect of literature on the receptive mind is wonderful.

THE PARAGRAPHERS.

Services No Longer Needed.

Kansas City Times.

Is the retirement of Griggs from the cabinet to be taken to mean that the trusts feel they do not need a representative in the present administration.

Reward of the Faithful

Chicago Record.

Mark Hanna has not forgotten Iowa and Kansas, even if the election is over, as is proved in the recent rise in the price of corn.

Didn't Really Expect It.

Denver Post.

It must surprise Gen. Otis to observe that the Philippine rebellion, like truth, if crushed to earth will rise again.

The Salary Goes Right On.

Kansas City Times.

The sultan of Sulu and his wives are shedding no tears over the result of the election.

He'd Go Turkeyless.

Baltimore American.

It is fortunate that Uncle Sam does not have to rely upon the sultan for his Turkey money.

Still Harping on It.

Washington Post.

The returns from Toledo simply show that Hon. Sucker Rod Jones talked too much.

Not Taking Any Chances.

Boston Globe.

Gov. Roosevelt has issued a Thanksgiving proclamation since election.

Made Himself Conspicuous.

New York World.

Of all the 12,000 persons who paid entrance to the horse show there was one who was not dressed like the others. He wore a rusty suit of black; the trousers needed sorely the tailor's goose; with it went a hat of last year's vintage, a soft shirt, a turn-down collar, and a frayed black tie and unvarnished boots.

The young man who wore the amazingly unconventional costume last night is named Alfred Vanderbilt. He has just inherited something more than $50,000,000, and he has given his older brother, Cornelius, $6,000,000 not to contest the will of their father.

Barring this, there was never a horse show in Madison Square Garden more brilliant or one better dressed. The other 11,599 people present during the day were wonderfully arrayed.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Whoa, Bess, you young vixen!
Now, Nellie, your foot.
So, hoop-la! You've got her!
The beautiful brute!
Hold her in for a moment;
One hitch to my girth,
And I'm with you, my lass,
For the ends of the earth.

Now, Duroc, My hero,
Be careful, dear heart!
She is fresh as the fountain,
And rank for a start.
"You fear not?" Oh, no,
But you like your sweet wills,
And we'll give you a breathing!
Away! To the hills!

Oh, bathe me, ye winds
Of the withering downs!
Brush the scent of the "functions"
The taint of the towns!
What is art to this nature
Or wine to this air?
What's a picture to Nell
And her blooded bay mare?
—Scribner's.