The St. Paul Globe

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HOPES TO RULE ROME

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S SERMON ON DEPRIVATION OF TEMPORAL POWER

POSITION IS INTOLERABLE

SACRED CITY REGARDED AS DIVINELY APPOINTED PAPAL SEAT OF AUTHORITY

DISSENSIONS ARE PREDICTED

Italy's Comparatively Slow Progress Attributed to Forcible Usurpation of Papal Rights.

Archbishop Ireland preached in the Cathedral yesterday morning, taking "Rome" as his subject. In part he spoke as follows:

"Rome! How much the word means to the children of the holy church! What solemn thoughts it brings to their minds! What deep emotions it awakens in their hearts! To them Rome is the seat of spiritual empire, the city of Peter, the sacred city, truly "the city of the soul" much more really than the poet who so named her, ever understood her to be!

"I have seen Rome as an obedient care-taker of a portion of Christ's kingdom. I have paid homage to him who rules in Christ's name over the whole kingdom, and have rendered to him the account of my labors. To you faithful Catholics of the diocese of St. Paul, whose representative and spokesman I was, I must tell you something of what I observed and felt while I visited Rome.

"Rome at once puts before one's eyes the church of Christ in her two most vital characteristics, her catholicity and her oneness. The church of Christ is catholic; that is, universal. As the creation of the Father of all men, the Savior of all, charged to speak His saving truths, and to dispense His graces, she must be as catholic, as His love, His munificence. He said to her first apostles, 'Teach all nations.' And the church of Christ is one. A perfect social organism, as the society, built by incarnate wisdom cannot but be, she must be so knit together in all her parts, so permeated with the same current of life, that she forms but one body with one mind and one heart. Christ spoke always of her as His society, His 'church,' in the singular number, as we speak of the nation, the republic, indicating thereby her oneness. And again He said emphatically, 'that there be but one fold and one shepherd.'

"When He visibly ruled, He was the head, the principle of oneness, visible and real; when He withdrew His visible presence, He remained the real head and principle of oneness; but to the visible society He gave a visible head, a visible representative of Himself, Peter, that in Peter all apostles and all disciples of apostles might be one.

SCENE IN THE VATICAN.

"I stood one morning in a hall of the Vatican palace, amid an assembly, eminently symbolical, of the church's catholicity and oneness. Leo was there; the members of the church's senate, twenty in number, were there; bishops and prelates of various nations were there I had under my eyes besides the many sons of Italy, a Portuguese, a Spaniard, a Pole, a Frenchman, an African, three Maronite bishops from Mount Lebanon, direct descendants of the Syrian church, to whom the first apostles ministered. It was the catholicity of the church; the nations testified in her behalf, and then we all looked reverently toward Leo; we all bowed to him, as our chieftain; and were thus one in charity of the heart; we all believed, as he did, and thus were one, in our intellectual obedience to Christ's teaching.

"And, then, hard by was the great basilica, guarding the remains of Peter and Paul; and a little farther off, were the catacombs, where worshipped and hid the Christians of the first three centuries of the church's life.

"I was privileged, on Leo's invitation, to address that assembly; how easy it was, amid such inspirations, to pour out words of catholic faith and of catholic obedience! How ravishing to my soul to feel that I was a child, a bishop of the great church, catholic, apostolic and one.

IT IS UNBEARABLE.

"A question which no visitor to Rome, can refuse to inquire into, is: Is the situation, created for the pope by the presence of the Italian government in Rome, bearable to him? Is it now that it may be considered normal to the papacy? The reply which I give to my fellow Catholics of America, is an emphatic negative.

"Leo continuously protests against the act of spoliation, which wrested from him the political sovereignty of Rome, and his civil independence, against the presence of the Italian government which perpetuates that act of spoliation, and calls in most positive terms for the restitution of his temporal power. Why those protests, those demands of Leo? I shall tell you his own mind as I learn it from his lips, and what, I believe, should be on this important point, the mind of all dutiful Catholics.

HAS DIVINE RIGHT TO ROME.

"The church is a divinely made organism, having from the Savior Himself the right to exist and to work in fulfillment of His mission and, consequently, having from Him the right to the conditions which enable her to live and to work in the manner that lifts her dignity and her mission in the manner which is proper and normal to the tasks which befall her as she moves through ages, the teacher and queen of souls. She has, therefore, a right to the plenary independence of her chieftain from all subjection to or interferencee from a human ruler.

"The church, of course, acts and speaks in her corporate capacity through her head, in whom are summed up her chief duties and her chief rights.

Now, if the head of the church is the civil subject of an authority outside himself, he is not free as he would be beyond all peradventure to exercise his supreme magisterum as his own sense of duty dictates and to govern the universal church as he believes it should be governed.

"The civil laws made for him by the potentate of whom he would be the subject, might interfere with his liberty. The potentate would be tempted often to impose upon him views and acts servicable to the temporal and political interests of the civil state, or the potentate's own ambition. Napoleon sought to have the pope live in Paris in order that he would be more easily reduced to do homage to France.

"Leo represent conscience as against physical force. Physical force reigned supreme and commanded conscience until Christ came, Christ said, "Render unto Ceasar's, and to God the things that are God's. Christ first spoke, and His church has ever since proclaimed the high prerogative of conscience to be above all earthly influences and independent of all physical force. The pope to be able in the name of conscience, in the name of moral order to command kings and governments, to be able to maintain the independence of conscience, must not be the subject of any civil government. The necessity of the case, by the nature of the mission of the church, makes independence necessary. Scarcely had the church merged from the catacombs, when the bishop of Rome became an independent sovereign, for 1,400 years he remained an independent sovereign. Christain nations understood the need of temporal power for the pope, and declared temporal power to be the very corner stone of pontifical independence, and, of the indenpendence of conscience.

CRIME AGAINST RELIGION.

A few years ago, however, the government of Italy, rushed into Rome and altered the providential disposition of centuries. Not only was there in the breach of Porta Pia, the crime of seizing a city belonging to a sovereign, willing to belong to that sovereign; there was there a crime against Catholic conscience, against Catholic christendom the world over. Since then, despite the presence of the King of Italy, of his policemen, and of his soldiers, Leo remains independent, independent by his protest against the Italian government, by his protest, repeated again and again. He may be the captive, he is not the slave or the subject. It is said, and with truth, not for centuries did the papacy enjoy the great moral prestige that it has today, therefore it needs no temporal sovereignty. It has such prestige because of the personal qualities of Leo, despite the obstacles cast in his way by an invading government; it has that prestige owing to Leo's continuous protest against the presence of a foreign power in the capital. The Pope protests, and you ask what is the use? The use! Why! is there no use in proclaiming truth, in maintaining principle? Such is the mission of the church, whether her words are in fact obeyed or not.

Is there a practical benefit to come from his protests? Leo cares not. It may be that for years, and years, and years to come there shall be no change. The papacy is eternal and can afford to be patient. We the children of a day, who live a few years, despair if things are not righted before our eyes.

PROSPERITY IS IMPERILLED.

"The health and prosperity of Italy are imperilled because of the divisions begotten by the Roman question. The best, most conservative elements in the population take no part in political affairs, for the pope's will is that, until the great wrong is righted, Catholics should take no part in national elections, or in the administration of national affairs. Italian statesmen recognize that the present is intolerable—however unwillingly they may be to propose effective remedies. Nor in proposing remedies need they propose the destruction of Italian unity or a return throughout the peninsula to a multiplicity of small principalities, or partial foreign domination, as formerly existed. The question is of Rome—whither the makers of Italian unity never should have turned their steps. Rome, historically, providentially, by the necessities of Italy and of the world, by the necessities of Christ's church, is a city all by itself—to stand out from all powers and principalities, as the seat of empire of Christ's spiritual kingdom. Let Italy take example—to a degree, from America itself, where the city of Washington, the seat of the federal government, is independent of all and any of the several states composing the union. The pope, sovereign of Rome, would not be the sovereign of united Italy, as the president residing in Washington is the president of the United States; but the reasons for an independent Rome are the same as the reasons for an independent Washington; and in its own way, Rome, while independent, would contribute to the general welfare and glory of all Italy as Washington does to the welfare and glory of all America.

PROVIDENCE WILL SOLVE IT.

"And now, the reasons given for the independence of the pope, and for his sovereignty over Rome as the sole effective guarantee of that independence, we leave in the hands of providence, to whom ages are but as months; in whose care is the church, to mark the time when the Roman question shall be solved, and the precise methods which shall determine its solution."

ITALY WANTS THE MONEY.

Big Deficit Is in Prospect, but Government Has Hopes.

ROME, Dec. 2.—In the chamber of Deputies today Signor Rubini, minister of the treasury and ad interim minister of finance, announced his budget, stating that the budget of 1900-1901 at present showed a deficit of 19,000,000 lire, of which 13,000,000 lire must be charged up to the expenses of the China expedition. The minister said, however, that in view of the continued increase of the revenue over estimates this deficit would certainly be greatly reduced before the end of the fiscal year. He pointed out also that while the estimates for 1901-1902 showed a deficit of 18,000,000 lire, no allowance had been made for increasing revenues, which would probably reduce the deficit.

Signor Rubini explained that these small deficits are through the general paying off of debt and railway construction.

The budget situation, he characterized as essentially good, but he insisted that it was "absolutely imperative to abstain from all increase of taxation and fresh loans in order to secure a budget, which, by raising credit and confidence in the country, would enable the government to proceed with much needed and desired reforms."

COLONIES ARE NOT STALWART.

Cape Settlers Seem to Sympathise With Free State Forces.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 2.—Replying at Stellenbock, Cape Colony, to an address presented to him by the leaders of the Afrikander bund, Mr. J. X. Merriman, former treasurer of Cape Colony, in the course of an impassioned speech, denounced the war in South Africa as "one of the blackest spots in British annals." The present methods of British warfare, he said, were such as encouraged the worst elements on both sides, and were bound to prove fatal to the ultimate peace of the country. He declared that neither he nor Mr. J. K. Sauer, former commissioner of public works, would attend the Worcester congress, lest it should be said that the congress was engineered by politicians, and he appealed to all Afrikanders to speak boldly when upholding their rights, and yet "to avoid wild language, and actions, which might lead to the abrogation of the last vestige of freedom."

Mr. Sauer, whose speech was rather more mild, demanded the removal of Sir Alfred Milner, who, he declares, was violently anti-Dutch." He declares that if Great Britain deprived the two republics of their independence, she would lose the affection of all South Africa. Referring to the Worcester congress he asked the delegates to show firmness.

May Increase the Ministry.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 2.—Mr. Bond, the premier, will appeal to Mr. Chamberlain, imperial secretary of state for the colonies, for permission to increase the colonial ministry from seven members to 9.

SKY SCANNERS SEIZED

POWERS ARE ACCUSED OF LOOTING THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY AT PEKIN

CHINESE RETURN TO THE CITY

THEY SEEM TO BE FRIENDLY AND ONLY KNOWN MURDERERS ARE ARRESTED

LOCOMOTIVE AGAIN IN CAPITAL

First Entrance of the Iron Horse to the Celestial City Since the Legations Were Besieged.

TIEN TSIN, Dec. 2 (via Shanghai)—Petitions and requests have been forwarded to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee by the representatives of the powers urging the prevention of the removal of astronomical instruments from the observatory at Pekin. Most of the istruments have been prepared for shipment and labelled for Berlin or Paris. The Chinese themselves do not protest, because, as one of the members of Li Hung Chang's staff puts it, their objections would be useless, as whatever they say or do in the way of protest only causes uncivil treatment. The astronomical room of the university is regarded as one of the most interesting sights in Pekin. Most of the instruments, now out of place, are over 150 years old. Many of them are magnificent bronze, and, although not of modern type, can still be used for the purpose of astronomical observation. The number of Chinese returning has been considerably augmented during the last few days. Apparently they are friendly.

The provost marshals of the various nations are daily informed as to the whereabouts of returning Boxers, but only those are arrested against whom there is conclusive evidence of having killed Christians.

The first locomotive since the siege of the legations ran yesterday from Tien Tsin to Pekin. The line will not be operated, however, for general use until Dec. 15.

WALDERSEE IS WORRIED.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—"Count von Waldersee expresses some solicitude," says the Pekin correspondent of the Morning Post, "concerning expeditions into the surrounding country, but he believes that they are necessary and salutary. Most of the British officers approve them.

"Sir Robert Hart, in the course of a conversation, said he considered the resentment against foreigners to be partly just and the outgrowth of the last sixty years of treaty relations. He seemed to think the settlement would be a difficult problem. Chinese militia forces are being formed everywhere, and even if the importation of foreign arms is prohibited a supply will be easily obtainable from Chinese arsenals.

"A body of 100 American cavalrymen is escorting some Chinese officers to Tien Tsin."

"Chang Chih Tung has received a dispatch from Sien Fu," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, "directing him to stop the forwarding of further supplies to the province of Shen Si. It is rumored that Emperor Kwang Su will return to Pekin immediately, and that the empress dowager will follow if the reception given him is satisfactory."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times also reports that it is believed in well-informed circles that the Chinese court is anxious to return to Pekin, but he says that such a course would not be agreeable to Li Hung Chang, who hopes to gain an advantage from dissensions among the powers.

POWERS THAT BE, HOPEFUL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Administration officials continue sanguine that the representatives of the powers at Pekin will soon reach a common agreement to the demands to be made upon the Imperial government for satisfaction for the Boxer outbreak. The state department is in communication with the ambassadors and ministers for the United States to the European powers, and advices which have come from them from time to time lead the officials here to hope that the powers will be brought to the position maintained by the United States, in dealing with the Chinese, viz., that there should not be demands made upon the Imperial government which it is not able to fulfil. Our government has persistently held to this view in the pending negotiations between the ministers at Pekin, and if the principle of this contention can be maintained in the combined note to be handed to the Chinese plenipotentiaries, a decided advantage will be had at the start. The attitude of our government on this subject has been made clear to Mr. Conger. The meeting between him and the German and French ministers yesterday at Pekin, presumably was in compliance with the minister's latest insiruction from Washington. Nothing has been heard from Mr. Conger by the state department for several days.

KEEPERS OF DENS IN FLIGHT.

Terrors of New York's East Side Are Scared at Last.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The anti-vice committee of fifteen, appointed by Charles S. Smith, will probably meet tomorrow for organization. Headquarters for the committee will be selected and various committees will be appointed to take up the crusade in earnest. It was rumored tonight that the Parkhurst society will be asked to aid the committee. In that event Frank Moss may be asked to act as counsel for the committee.

Not in the recollection of the oldest resident of the "red light" district has that section of the city been so cleared of its dens as it was tonight. When the Tammany anti-vice committee made its report Friday that there was no vice in the district the members labored under a misapprehension. The houses had shutters closed but the basement entrances were still open. The owners took fright, however, Saturday night and fled. They had read that Capt. Titus was coming.

The fight between Capt. Titus and the dive-keeping element has now become a waiting game. The dive-keepers believe that the reform wave will soon be over and therefore intend to keep their shutters closed until they "get the tip" to resume business. Committees of citizens in the districts will be appointed to keep a sharp watch for the return of the dive-keepers. The women in the district will also organize to that end.

Tomorrow Capt. Titus will appear in the Fourth district court as a witness for landlords who claim they have been unable to drive objectionable tenants from their premises. Titus and his policemen will give the necessary evidence so that the landlords can have no excuse.

The Central Labor union took up the vice matter today and adopted resolutions expressing sympathy with the movement.

BULLETIN OF

IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul: Cloudy.

1—Chinese Observatory Looted.
Archbishop Ireland on Rome.
Senatorial Fight Begins.
Bad Wreck in Mexico.

2—Pulpit Eulogy on Davis.
Lessons of Many Wars.
Boy's Awful Fall.
Minneapolis News.

3—Elks' Memorial Services.
Weed Munro's Austin Address.
News of Northwest.

4—Editorial Page.

5—Sporting News.
All-Western Football Eleven.
Washington Gossip.

6—Popular Wants.

7—Foreign Financial Reviews.
State Horticulturists' Meeting.
Markets of the World.

8—Molly's Fortunes.

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—For Minnesota—Partly cloudy Monday. Tuesday snow or rain; northerly winds, becoming brisk, southerly by Tuesday.

For Wisconsin—Partly cloudy Monday; probably light snow in northern and central portions. Tuesday snow or rain; variable winds, becoming brisk, southerly Tuesday.

For Iowa—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; westerly winds, becoming variable.

For North Dakota—Cloudy and warmer Monday; probably snow or rain in western portion. Tuesday snow and colder; variable winds.

For South Dakota—Fair; warmer Monday. Tuesday colder; probably snow; variable winds.

For Montana—Cloudy Monday, with rain or snow in Western portion; colder in north central portion. Tuesday snow; colder in esatern portion; 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	36
Lowest temperature	31
Average temperature	34
Daily range	5
Barometer	30.02
Humidity	92
Precipitation	T
7 p. m., temperature	34
7 p. m., weather, cloudy; wind, north.	

RIVER BULLETIN.

	Danger Line.	Guage Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	2.0	0.0

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	*8p.m.	High		*8p.m.	High
Battleford	22	26	Cleveland	38	44
Bismarck	24	28	Duluth	34	36
Calgary	40	42	Galveston	58	62
Duluth	34	36	Helena	34	36
Edmonton	34	36	Jacksonville	56	64
Havre	44	48	Marquette	34	38
Medicine Hat	40	44	Montgomery	54	60
Minnedosa	28	34	Montreal	32	38
Pr. Albert	22	24	Nashville	52	80
Qu'Appelle	20	22	New Orleans	60	62
S. Current	28	34	New York	44	48
Williston	26	28	Philadelphia	46	50
Winnipeg	22	32	Pittsburg	42	50
Buffalo	28	40	St. Louis	54	56
Cheyenne	30	40	Salt Lake	30	42
Chicago	48	52	S. Ste. Marie	34	36
Cincinnati	48	56			

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

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: La Gascogne, Havre. Sailed: Astoria, Glasgow, via Moville; Philadelphian, Liverpool; Bolivia, Palmero, Marseilles, etc.

KINSALE—Passed: Cambroman, Liverpool, for Halifax.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Waesland, Philadelphia, for Liverpool, and proceeded.

ANTWERP—Arrived: Westernland, New York.

QUEENSTOWN—Sailed: Lucania, Liverpool, for New York.

WORKING FOR TEMPERANCE.

National Convention of W. C. T. U. at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—About 500 delegates arrived in Washington to attend the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, whose regular business sessions begin in this city at the Lafayette Square theater tomorrow. The indications are that the convention will be one of the most profitable in the history of the organization.

Today a preliminary meeting was held in the opera house over which the national president, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, of Maine, presided. Mrs. J. K. Barney, of Rhode Island, round-the-world temperance missionary worker for the W. C. T. U., delivered the annual sermon, in which she referred to the flight of the Israelites under Moses to Jericho.

One of the most important features of the coming convention will be a discussion pertaining to the adoption of some sort of resolution with reference to the canteen system in the army. Mrs. Ella Thatcher, national vice president of the soldiers and sailors department, who has this matter in charge, will submit her annual report Thursday afternoon. She also will offer a resolution condemning the army canteen. During the past year Mrs. Thatcher says she has visited all the army headquarters and all the soldiers' homes of the country and examined the workings of the canteen very thoroughly. She declared there is a remarkable difference between the old soldiers at the home at Marion, Ind., where there is no canteen, and other posts. They are better morally and physically, she said.

Mrs. Ellen Bullock, national vice president of the Social Purity league, and a delegate from New York, delivered an address tonight at the First Presbyterian church on the subject of temperance. She said the W. C. T. U. now had 300,000 boys and girls in its Royal Temperance legion and that 16,000,000 children in the public schools were receiving temperance instruction. In every state, except South Carolina and Utah, she stated, laws demanded that all public school children be taught temperance and be instructed on the evils of drink and the virtues of abstinence.

ENGLISH IS NOW OBLIGATORY.

Special Attention to Be Given the Study in Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Emperor William's decree regarding the reform of the higher schools provides that in consequence of the importance attaching to the English language special attention shall be given hereafter to this branch in the gymnasium, where it is made equal with Greek in the under classes and shall displace French as an obligatory study in the upper three classes, French being made optional in the latter.

Special emphasis is laid in the decree upon the importance of speaking the modern languages taught, and the reform plan contemplates also more attention to Latin in the Oberrealschule.

FIGHT WILL BE FIERCE

SHARP CONTEST IN PROSPECT FOR THE TOGA OF SENATOR DAVIS

MAY COMBINE AGAINST NELSON

FRIENDS OF ALEXANDRIA MAN ARE FEARFUL LEST HE BE "JOBBED"

HIS FRIENDS ARE ALL ALERT

They Will Insist That He Be Reelected Before the Vacancy Caused by Death Is Filled.

Seemingly, at least, the speakership fight is out of the way as far as the incoming legislature is concerned.

That Michael J. Dowling, of Renville, had the call, is admitted by everyone, except Albert Berg. Berg and his friends claim to be able to overthrow the crystallization of sentiment which followed the caucus of the Fourth district legislators Saturday, but whether they will be able to break up the strength of the Renville man is doubtful.

It is early for a speakership battle to be settled; the reason probably is that the members want to be clear for the senatorial fight.

The Second, Third and Sixth districts will caucus in this city Tuesday; the Seventh district will caucus at Moorhead Wednesday.

The First and Fourth districts have already declared for Dowling; the Third is his own. The Second is unpledged; the Fifth is said to present a solid front for Dowling, as far as the Republican members are concerned, and the Democrats do not count for much in a Republican caucus; the Sixth was for a Sixth district man, but Laybourn laid down his arms after the Fourth district went for Dowling. If the Fourth had divided, or even if it had stood for Berg, the Duluth man felt that he had a chance. But so strong was the feeling against Berg, whose speculative residence, divided between the Fourth and Seventh districts, was almost a matter of conjecture, that Dowling got it, and there was nothing left for the others then, practically, save their own bailwicks—even if they could carry them solidly.

So there seems little doubt that Dowling has the speakership.

AS TO SENATORIAL FIGHT.

As it stands, it is claimed by the friends of Dowling that the speakership fight has been free from tanglement with the senatorial combat. They say that he has not committed himself, or his vote as a member, to any of the candidates. They point out that his services in national politics as secretary of a leading Republican organization, and his personal acquaintance and popularity with the old members of the house gave him the speakership without any necessity for offensive or defensive alliances.

One thing seems to be certain, and that is that Senator Nelson had no reason to suspect Dowling of disloyalty. Whether he could have said the same for Berg, authorities do not agree. It is sufficient for Laybourn to say that if the speakership and senatorial battles had been commingled, the relations of Laybourn with certain interests at Duluth, the personal heads of which have been political enemies of Nelson since the old battle with Kindred, would have been sufficient to suggest caution to the wary Alexandrian.

But, with the speakership out of the way—if it is out of the way—the field is clear for the members of both houses to do their own figuring on senatorial chances.

Taking the personal element into consideration only, there is a field of over a dozen candidates.

But this field is, politically, circumscribed by some other boundaries.

Except during the term of W. D. Washburn, when St. Paul and Minneapolis each had a senator, the outside counties have had a senator from time immemorial. Now, out of 96 Republican votes in the house, and 41 in the senate, the outside counties have 75 and 31 respectively.

CAN THEY HOLD NELSON?

If the rural forces stand unbroken, they can absolutely compel Nelson's re-election, because they have not only a majority of the Republican caucus, but a majority of the legislature as a whole.

Minneapolis wants the senatorship for various reasons. Since the defeat of Washburn it has always wanted it, but the commanding eminence of Davis in the senate made any solidifying of the opposing forces difficult. Now that Senator Davis is gone, the Minneapolitans feel that their time has come.

Furthermore, the census shows them to be considerably larger than Ramsey in population, and if either of the two cities is to be given the place they insist it shall be Minneapolis, especially in view of the fact that Minneapolis, lately a prodigal, from the Republican standpoint, has come back to the parental hearth, while Ramsey this time strayed from the fold, and let four Democratic legislators break through the lines, not to mention giving Gov. Lind and various county officials good majorities.

Ramsey's claims to the senatrship are earnest, but they are given little weight by Minneapolis, and unless the matter reaches a point where it is possible for St. Paul to combine with the outside counties to give both senatorships to rural men, rather than have Minneapolis get Davis' successor, St. Paul's success is dubious.

In the first place, the local timber is scant.

Only three local candidates have been given serious consideration. Senator Hiram F. Stevens, experienced in the state senate, an able lawyer, and a faithful Republican, as well as a personal friend of the late senator, has been suggested, but he is not a moneyed man in the general acceptance of the term, and Minneapolis has such candidates.

Moses E. Clapp has been mentioned, and his name has found favor, but unless his friends came to the rescue how he could land the plum would be a mystery.

W. B. Dean, of Nicols & Dean, a prominent and wealthy jobber, has also been mentioned, but he has not been active in politics, and his election over leaders of the party would be considered an outrage by the leaders at least.

Ed G. Rogers has been spoken of, but his congressional candidacy aroused such fierce opposition in certain quarters that it looks as though he was being pushed forward as a skirmisher to draw the fire, while some one else fixed up the political fences for another campaign—possibly Dar Reese, who wants to succeed Congressman Stevens and who sees in Rogers a serious competitor.

W. R. Merriam has been talked of, but is not not, as yet at least, an avowed candidate.

MILL CITY HAS MANY.

Minneapolis has a number of senatorial candidates. Foremost, perhaps, should be put Robert G. Evans. Mr. Evans has been an active campaigner for the g. o. p. for years. He has even been a gubernatorial possibility, and without doubt would have been the Republican nominee in 1900 had not Minneapolis gone wrong in the two preceding elections. But for the idea of punishing Hennepin, his nomination was assured, and there are few to question that his plurality would have exceeded the scanty margin secured by Van Sant, with Lucas' assistance.

That, by the way, inclines the incoming administration to look on Evans talk with some coldness, and with the Reese-Warner-Schiffmann crowd at the new governor's elbow, it may safely be believed that the administration that is to be will not encourage Evans strongly, even though his standing as a lawyer, as a man, and as a consistent Republican might most highly commend him to the party.

President Cyrus Northrop is a man of scholarly attainments, and a man whose ability in executive affairs has been amply demonstrated as head of a university, one of the greatest of its kind. But his is not the character that appeals to the political schemer on this chess board.

W. D. Washburn has been considered, but his candidacy opens a number of old sores, politically.

Thomas Lowry's candidacy would be purely and simply that of the "barrel" in politics.

Thomas H. Shevlin comes into the contest with the prestige of being chosen national committeeman to succeed such an eminent party worker as Evans. He has money, represents the lumber interest, an important one in the state, and one which has grave interests involved in national legislation.

His Republicanism is unquestioned. A comparatively young man, his standing in business circles is unblemished. He has the advantage of never having embittered his past by political squabbles, and he is actively asserting his candidacy.

John B. Gilfillan has been mentioned as a Minneapolis candidate, so there is no dearth of timber from that community, and that Minneapolis wants it badly no one doubts. T. B. Walker and C. A. Smith are also considered.

Frank H. Peavey, the Minneapolis elevator man, another millionaire, has been prominently mentioned, and his presence in the lobbies of the hotels frequented by legislators the last few days is significant of some interest on his part, whether he is personally ambitious or not.

OUTSIDE THE TWIN CITIES.

Every corner of the state, nearly, has its candidate. Even in the First district, James A. Tawney, almost defeated for congress, has aspirations. McCleary, the Second district member, and Heatwole, of the Third, are credited with similar ambitions. D. M. Sabin, now living in the Sixth, is said to seek a reelection, and there are one or two wealthy Duluthans who have ideas that they would like a seat in the senate.

The Seventh has Nelson, of course, alone. It is chiefly interested in seeing that during the coming melee, no combination is effected which shall dislodge him.

The law provides when the state legislature shall elect the successor to a senator whose term is about to expire. The date is fixed. But in the case of a vacancy, as was caused by the death of Senator Davis, particularly where the governor having the appointive power is supposedly inimical politically, the assumption is that the party shall regain its lost seat at the earliest opportunity. The first business after the organization of both houses, in the natural order of things, would be the election of a senator for the unexpired four years of Senator Davis' term. But nevertheless, there is a considerable element in the incoming legislature, which is disposed to insist that the vacancy shall not be filled until after Senator Nelson is re-elected—in short, that the fight among the other candidates shall be for a single seat, and not the basis of combining to cut up more pie.

Whether or not this element is strong enough to resist the pressure which will be brought upon it to elect Senator Davis' successor first remains to be seen. If it is not, and either of the cities gets the place before Nelson is re-elected then a general mix-up may be looked for. If the two cities can combine to down Nelson, the order of election will be immaterial, but Nelson's friends will insist that his election be disposed of before the succession to the vacant seat is discussed.

If they are beaten, they will make the residuary legatee of any preliminary deal a lot of trouble, and the Republican slate makers may all be fooled.

If Nelson's friends carry the day, and secure the postponement of the election to the vacancy until after the regular senatorial election, then it is a free fight among the entire field, with the chances, seemingly in favor of some Mineapolis man, the coutnry having no reasonable claim for both senators, and no serious reason, all the facts considered, for strenuously defending St. Paul.

* * *

That Gov. Lind has tendered Justice L. W. Collins, of the supreme court, the position of United States senator to succeed the late Senator C. K. Davis is reliably reported, and those close to him say Justice Collins has declined the appointment, and there the matter rests.

When Gov. Lind was seen yesterday he refused to confirm or deny the rumor.

"I do not care to discuss the matter," said he. "Ask Judge Collins."

Justice Collins was equally non-committal, but the Globe is advised that he has declined to accept the appointment to fill the vacancy. All the justice would say was that the report that Gov. Lind wanted to settle a few old scores with Senator Nelson was untrue.

STAND BY MEN OF TAMPA.

So President Gompers Indicates Policy of Federation of Labor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, left here tonight for Louisville, Ky., to attend the twentieth annual convention of the federation, which, he says, will be the largest and most representative meeting ever held by that body. Accompanying him were Messrs. Pete Curran and John Weir, fraternal delegates from the British trades union congress.

Just as he was about to leave his office for the station tonight a reporter asked him regarding the course the Federation of Labor will take regarding the cigarmaker's strike now in progress in Tampa, Fla. Mr. Gompers was not inclined to enter into any discussion of the subject, however, but he did make a general statement as to the attitude of the federation, saying:

"We are going to do everything within our power to aid our fellow workers of Tampa to secure these two essential rights, first, the right to work at their trade and calling, and second, the right to organize in any organization connected with the American labor movement. It would be too much to enter into details as to what that implies."

Will Form a Federation.

ATCHISON, Kan., Dec. 2.—Missouri Pacific telegraph operators at a meeting here today unanimously indorsed the proposed federation with the conductors, engineers, firemen and other trainmen's organizations. It was stated that the federation was likely to be consumated on that road within a short time. Telegraphers from St. Louis, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Omaha and other points on the Missouri Pacific attended the meeting.

BAD WRECK IN MEXICO

TWENTY KILLED AND SIXTY INJURED IN A COLLISION IN MEXICO

TRAINS MET IN A VALLEY

BOTH WERE GOING FAST, AND WRECKAGE WAS PILED UP TO A GREAT HEIGHT

EMPLOYES FORCED TO FLEE

Survivors Threatened to Lynch Trainmen, Who Were Blamed for the Meeting of the Two Trains.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 2.—A wreck in which a score of people were killed and sixty injured occurred Saturday noon near Simon, fifty miles south of Jumillice. The first news of the disaster reached here today. Edward Rische, a citizen of San Antonio, was at the scene twenty minutes after the engines crashed together. The scene of the wreck is in a valley. At the time both trains were running thirty miles an hour. One of the trains had on board a construction crew numbering 150 men. The other was a freight train of fifty-five empty cars. Three engines and about forty cars were piled thirty feet high. Two Americans—train employes—were forced to flee to avoid being lynched. The names of killed and injured are not known. This is said to be the most serious wreck that has ever occurred in Mexico.

Edward Rische, of this city, has just arrived with details of the wreck. Two of the train employes are Americans, and they saved their lives by immediate flight, as in Mexico employes of a train must suffer death if fatalities attach to a train wreck. The survivors attempted to lynch the Americans, but they escaped over the hill and are supposed to have reached United States territory, where they are safe.

Mr. Rische left the scene before the names of the killed and injured had been obtained.

STANDS BY WEATHER MAN

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS IN RECENT DECISION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Prof. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, has made a statement in which he calls attention to the recent decision of the United States court of appeals at Richmond, Virginia, involving the responsibility of a vessel master for damages by rain to a cargo of rice discharged on an unsheltered wharf, at Charleston, South Carolina, when the bureau had predicted rain. He says that contrary to widely published comments, the decision clearly stated that where the storm warnings are brought to the attention of the vessel masters, it is their duty to take cognizance and observe them, though the court said the ordinary predictions of rain, snow and moderate changes of temperature are less reliable than almost anything of which the general public is expected to take cognizance. Moore contends that the decision was a commendation instead of a condemnation of storm warnings. The bureau, he says, considers that one out of every five forecasts of precipitation has failed of verification, while there has not been a destructive marine storm anywhere in the United States in over six years, that was not preceded by the danger warnings, or a severe cold wave, of which farmers were not given timely warning.

ALL THREE WERE KILLED

LIVELY SHOOTING AFFRAY AT ALEXANDRIA, LA.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Dec. 2.—News reached here today of a triple killing at Parkdale, Ark. The two Killian brothers, merchants of the place, having had a falling out with Station Agent Phillips about railroad business last night at 11 o'clock, went to the station, smashed every window and then went in search of Phillips, who was at his boarding house. They called him out and after exchanging a few words with him all drew pistols and the three men were dead almost instantly.

THEY TALK OF FEDERATION.

Employes of the Baltimore & Ohio System Meet.

NEWARK, O., Dec. 2.—Delegates from every division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad from Baltimore to Chicago, representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and Order of Railway Telegraphers, held a meeting here today. The purpose of the meeting was to federate these organizations on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad system, but this was not accomplished at today's meeting. It will be done, however, according to a delegate, within two months. Further than this statement the person quoted would say nothing.

Grand Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said that he had not heard "federation" mentioned at these meetings, but declared that he is personalyy opposed to such a step being taken.

Chief Conductor Grant Ferguson presided at today's meeting. There were several hundred railroad men present. Gov. Nash addressed the meeting on "What Railway Men Are to the Nation."

Grand Chief Arthur, Grand Chief Sargent, of the firemen, Vice Grand Chief Garretson, of the conductors, and Grand Chief Dodge, of the trainmen, also spoke.

SAVED CREW OF BOLIVIA.

Steamer Olbers, Which Landed at New York Yesterday.

2NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The Lamport & Hall line steamer Olbers, Capt. Braithwaite, which arrived this morning from Brazilian ports via St. Lucia, brought Capt. Haakinson and fourteen seamen of the Norwegian bark Bolivia, which was abandoned at sea in a water-logged condition, Nov. 20. The Bolivia left Darien Nov. 20 and sailed from Sapelo Nov. 23 for Hull. Nov. 26 the vessel ran into a gale for forty-eight hours. She labored and strained badly, causing her to spring a bad leak. Seas also boarded the vessel and when the storm subsided she was water-logged. All hands were kept at the pumps, but in spite of their efforts the water steadily poured in at the stern, where the seams opened. Nov. 29 the steamer Olbers was observed bearing down. She stood by while the crew abandoned the bark and took all hands safely on board. The Bolivia was then seen to be fast settling in the water.