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The St. Paul Globe

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF ST. PAUL.

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS.

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

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WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1901.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippines are a mess of trouble situated on the exact weak spot of the G. O. P. record and surrounded by disappointment and apprehension. They were discovered by George Dewey one fine morning just as he was taking lunch with a little tea or something and they haven't gotten over it yet; neither has George; it resulted for him in a wife and a presidential bee. The presidential bee may be defunct, but the young wife is apparently a permanent fixture. Poor George! He sailed into both the bay of Manila and the Spanish fleet, at the same time sending the latter to the bottom of the former and to innocuous desuetude. It was such a shock to the Spaniards that a great number of them died of nervous prostration. Unfortunately the Filipinos caught the contagion and we have been trying to catch the Filipinos ever since. It is a close race, with the Filipinos several lengths ahead and no woods in sight. The woods were all pre-empted when the trusts took to them last fall before the election. The Republican party had signed a pledge for the Filipinos to stop running on the result of the election, but the Filipinos evidently hadn't heard about it or thought it was merely a New Year's pledge. Probably the Filipinos had just started in for a century run and did not want to have it spoiled. At any rate, they are untutored and guileless children of nature to whom all evil design must, perforce, be a total stranger, such as they themselves would receive with open arms and a bolo with a blade two feet long. It is patterned after the snickersnee which Gov. Van Sant uses on Democratic officeholders. Both are effective and capable of a vast amount of work. Thus the skirts of civilization brush the untutored Filipinos and that is about the only brushing they ever get in spite of the fact that they take to the brush every time they have a brush with our soldiers. However, they take just as readily to whisky and although they may not be swift to take offense, yet whenever they see anything lying around they usually take it to themselves. Still, for all that, they never took Gen. Otis, strange to say, though they certainly had every provocation. Perhaps he was immune from habit and long association. At any rate, he had the "situation well in hand," but, unfortunately, he did not bring the situation with him. There is a suspicion that he dropped it the way the hobo dropped the hot potato, whereupon the Filipinos immediately dropped in and picked it up and picked off our soldiers and they have kept it up ever since, while we were trying to keep them down. Still, after we have gulped down everything that Gen. Otis used to report, it ought to be an easy matter to put the Filipinos down and keep them there. Yet they will not stay down, but prefer to stay in the brush. Whether this accounts for their unkept and unkempt appearance is doubtful. There is, however, no doubt about the gravity of the situation and the G. O. P. has grasped the idea with astounding alacrity. Either the Filipinos go down or the G. O. P. goes down. Meanwhile Democracy sits on the top rail of the fence, looking on and enjoying itself with a demijohn in its hip pocket and whistling "In the Sweet By and By."

INNOCENT SENATOR FRYE.

Senator Frye, fearing that the peculiar aroma which lingers about the reputation of Senator Hanna would prevent a number of senators from supporting the ship subsidy bill, and also deprive the measure of that popular support, without which it cannot pass, deemed it his duty to announce to the world and especially the people of the United States that the originall bill was his legitimate child—bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh. That being in Paris, doing duty on the Filipino purchase commission, he was consumed with fear lest this well beloved child should not be born in time to take advantage of the particular star, under whose influence he had planned its nativity, and therefore prevailed upon his good friend Mark Hanna to not only bring the child into the world on schedule time but give it his name and make it his heir. Senator Frye does not claim that this child is without blemish, but he, with a parent's prejudice, thinks it will average up with the children of other senators.

Senator Frye naively announces that he gathered the wise men together and asked of them of what a subsidy bill should consist. The wise men of whom Mr. Frye took counsel were the owners of great steamship lines—men who knew the needs of the merchant marine from actual experience—the men who would reap the benefit should the proposed subsidy bill become a law. In the language of Senator Frye, "The bill today represents the essence of the best thought of the most experienced shipping men of this country, put into legal shape by the best counsel obtainable." Poor, innocent Senator Frye, in these few words he revealed the parentage of the child he so boastfully claimed but a moment before for himself. It was the illegitimate child of the shipping men, which Senator Frye in his innocence laid on the door step of his friend Marcus Hanna. It was generous of Frye to assume the parentage, for the child's sake, but the change with the accompanying facts will not help the future of the foundling—it is doomed to an early grave. The good often die young.

CHINESE DIPLOMACY.

Whatever opinion we may entertain of the intellectual capacity of the Chinaman, we are bound to admit that he is a past master in the art of diplomacy. John Chinaman may be a heathen from the view-point of Christendom; he may be half civilized when compared with the finished product of ethical culture in Europe and America, but when he sits in the game of international negotiations, he can give his adversaries seven trumps, including the honors, and smilingly win the odd trick.

From the moment when the Chinese trouble ceased to be acute and settled down to the chronic monotony of diplomatic negotiations, the powers have been out-matched and checkmated at every move in the game. The first diplomatic coup d'etat scored by the Chinese was the disappearance of the royal family—the abandonment of Pekin by the government. This meant delay and delay meant negotiations and negotiations meant discord in the concert of powers, which had been held together in comparative harmony by the pressure of a common danger which threatened their representatives. With the emperor and empress dowager inaccessible and the tsung li yamen dispersed, time was necessary to make connections and secure an intermediary to conduct the future negotiations. With the appointment of Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching as representatives of the imperial government with powers to negotiate terms of peace, the actual game began. Months have passed but the first moves have hardly been completed.

With a tact worthy of Talleyrand, the Chinese have detached Russia from the concert of powers, so far as active interest is concerned and by adroit tickling of American egotism, coupled with vague hints of future trade, the United States stands with Russia both avowed champions of a liberal policy toward the offending empire. The claws of the German eagle have been clipped one by one while the ruffled feathers were being smoothed the right way.

The Chinese have lost no sleep through the fear of national partition. They know the politics of the world too well to be led astray by the fear of an agreement among the powers on such a proposition. The whole game has been to put off the evil hour, as long as possible, when a reckoning must be made and when that hour came to secure the best terms possible.

The demands have been made and accepted by the Chinese government, but that acceptance does not mean a carrying out of the implied contract as the memorandum annexed by Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching to their acceptance of the demands clearly indicates.

They evidently intend to contest every inch of the ground in this diplomatic defense of their helpless country, and one can but admire the logic of their reasoning and admit the strength of some of their positions.

The question of damages is not all one-sided. China will have a case to present; and should the determining of the details of the settlement including the indemnity go to a court of arbitration, she will win.

The indemnity demanded must of course be raised by the ordinary schemes for such purposes—a tariff on imported goods—and the foreigner who seeks Chinese trade must contribute to the indemnity. Franchises and other privileges desired by foreign corporations will be held at a price proportionate to the amount of the indemnity.

On the question of the importation of arms the Chinese commissioners are almost humorous in their sarcastic logic. They say: "While we accept the conditions of the powers, that the traffic in war material shall be prohibited, yet we beg leave to point out that there are lawbreakers in China as well as in every other country, and if the Chinese guardians of public order shall not be permitted to carry modern arms of precision, the banditti, who are being surreptitiously supplied with the best weapons of foreign manufacture, will make living in China very uncomfortable for foreign missionaries and traders." For heathen, this is not half bad, and one needs must feel that when the powers get through with the Chinese puzzle, their representatives will have learned valuable lessons in diplomacy from the meek and lowly Chinee.

KEEPING UP THE PATHS.

The problem of defraying the expense of the construction and maintenance of the cycle paths from the pockets of those who use and enjoy them will soon be up again for discussion. Our local wheelmen's association has shown the utmost good sense and forbearance in the efforts of its officials to promote the idea that in right and justice individual wheelmen and women should meet that expense. If the efforts of the association have not met with the success which should have attended them, it certainly is not for want of tact, intelligence or devotion on the part of either members or officers.

The Globe has always been disposed to think that the difficulty is the result of thoughtlessness on the part of riders, rather than of any well defined disposition on the part of the mass of them to avoid what in every respect is a reasonable charge. The difficulty is, for all that, no small one. The Minneapolis method of meeting it has, we believe, been comparatively effective, although it is more than doubtful whether it should be enforced except when all other methods fail, or whether its enforcement could be insisted on if opposition were offered.

As long as the public assume the task of constructing and maintaining the cycle paths it seems as if the task of securing individual subscriptions to the work must necessarily be difficult. The cycle tag in St. Paul has represented little more than an individual expression of appreciation of the effort made to promote the enjoyment of riders. Unless it can be made more than that it will not be generally carried. The problem is how to make it more than that without invoking compulsory public agencies. The right of free access to roads and sidewalks cannot be gainsaid. The question is what regulation can be made to apply to the use of the paths by cyclists, to be enforced either by police officers or the officials of the cycle association, which will be effective in securing the necessary contributions.

A state tax on the owners of bicycles, such as is now suggested, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the establishment and maintenance of local paths, seems in the last event to be worthy of trial. It will probably be found effective, so far at least as the cities are concerned. Its enforcement, however, in districts in which no cycle paths exist or can be built from the proceeds of such a tax would necessarily be somewhat burdensome. If in such districts it could be made applicable generally to the improvement of the public highways it would be relieved of this disadvantage.

It might be worth while for the local association, while trying to settle upon some final method, to advocate the enactment of a city ordinance which would make the paths part of the city sidewalks and reserve them for the use of pedestrians or of those who possessed themselves of cycle tags. The possibility of pedestrians resorting to the paths to any such extent as would embarrass riders is altogether remote. Such an ordinance, we believe, could be enforced, and bicycle riders who have not a sufficient sense of right or self-respect to induce them to meet the trivial cost involved might thus be made to do their duty.

This city and county have certainly been liberal enough in the expenditure of their funds in establishing a cycle path system to entitle them to demand that the individual bicycle riders shall bear their share of the cost.

A SENSIBLE PERFORMANCE.

The experience of the people of Chicago during the last summer and indeed throughout the entire building season of last year with the contending claims of employers and employes was such that it will remain a warning both to the employes and employers for many years to come.

It does not matter now to anybody save to those immediately interested that the bricklayers and stonemasons at a recent convention at Milwaukee declared that strike to have been irregular. The dispute continues whether it was a strike at all or a lockout. That dispute may be settled some day; but its settlement will not restore the millions of dollars of loss and will not repair the infinity of trouble and violence which was engendered on all sides and which will embitter the relations of the men in the building trades and their employers throughout this generation in the big Western city.

In view of the disastrous results in Chicago, and of the possibility which always exists of permanent unsettlement of industrial conditions in every community through lack of understanding between employer and employe, it is pleasant to learn of the amicable adjustment which has just been effected between the members of the Carpenters' Union of this city and the members of the Builders' Exchange. That understanding involves an express agreement upon the scale of wages, the hours which constitute a day's work, and on many of the other particulars which are usually made bones of contention by unreasonable men among both employers and employes. The agreement thus entered into has been accepted in the most unreserved spirit by both sides; it extends for one year from April 1st next, and is the result of mutual concession.

A good many years ago there was trouble in this city between the local carpenters' union and the local master builders' association, the recollection of which still abides with the community. That time there was so much said and done by both sides that was unwise that the wonder really was that worse results by far did not eventuate. But the results such as they were were utterly unjustifiable, and could never have been produced had the men of that day entered on the consideration of their relations toward each other in the spirit which has prevailed in the adjustment of the present agreement.

Carpenters and builders are pretty much the same kind of material as other folks. They have their own understanding of their rights and prerogatives, and are no more and no less willing to stand by them at any hazard. Approaching each other in the spirit of unreason, of personal prejudice or with a sense of injury done or threatened, the possibility of amicable understanding is killed. It is so in the case of every labor dispute which has taken place here and elsewhere for the past quarter of a century. The men of the building trade of St. Paul have set an example to their brethren in other cities and to the members of all other crafts, employers and employes, alike, such as, if followed, must be productive of kindred results.

OUR FUTURE TRADE WITH CHINA.

An Englishman, having visited the Pacific coast of the United States, has written an interesting letter to an English periodical, in which he discusses the future of China. He admits that at the present time the interests of Germany and England are sufficient to warrant them in taking part in pacifying China, but he claims that this interest is small and constantly decreasing when compared with that of the United States. He maintains that the American people, with their unlimited resources and constantly improving methods and machinery, are capable of supplying all that the Chinese want at a lower price than their European competitors, with the additional advantage of cheaper transportation on account of their geographical position.

The upshot of all this will, in his opinion, be that eventually the entire Chinese foreign trade will shift into American hands to the exclusion of England and Germany. These countries, he says, will insist upon the open door in China, but the time will come when practically none but Americans will use it. From this he draws the conclusion that the task of civilizing the Chinese should be turned over to the Americans; that, as they are the ones to enjoy the music, they should also be made to pay the piper.

The Englishman's views are, no doubt, greatly overdrawn, but still there is much truth in them. Our trade with China has been growing very rapidly of late years, and the growth would certainly have been much greater had we a competent merchant marine to handle it.

If the powers in China could only engage Mrs. Nation.

Anent the ship subsidy bill the question seems to be between the bill being talked to death or the public being taxed to death.

Reports say that the Filipinos ask for peace; in fact, if they can't get it any other way they are determined to fight to the last ditch for it.

The present administration at the capitol is finding out that a little harmony is a dangerous thing, and that a great deal of patronage is more so.

Cleveland will hardly lead his party to victory with the theory that the country is going to ruin. And besides, that argument really belongs to Bryan.

Red Wing isn't the only place where they feel sore because a few dirty machine politicians carried off all the plums, but most of them manage to keep their wrath bottled up.

Editor Rice, of Manila, made the charge that a certain military autocrat was filling his pockets by illegal means and was deported instanter. Were they afraid that he might prove his charges if allowed to remain?

One of the New York yellows prints an alleged interview with Aguinaldo. As this gentleman's death has been a matter of such frequent occurrence, it is probable that the interview came by way of the grape vine telegraph over the grape vine that grows on Aggie's grave.

In the clear, calm silence of the nighttime, Gov. Van Sant heard a sound from Red Wing that startled him from his sleep in a fit of terror, for it seemed like the trumpet of judgment, but it turned out to be only the wail of the disgruntled, who had failed to get a share of the loaves and fishes.

The Army and Navy Register says that the reports which come from the Philippines indicate that a great deal of sickness prevails on that station among the naval officers as well as among those of the army. The reports emphasize the necessity of limiting terms of duty in the Philippines, on land and sea, to a period of two years. It seems that such was the practice of the Spanish authorities, and the army and navy medical officers are of the opinion that longer terms of duty in the Philippines are likely to impair the most robust constitution. The scarcity of naval officers, of course, and the constantly growing demands on the army in the Philippines make this somewhat difficult at present, but it will probably be the policy of the war and navy departments to keep officers in the Philippines not over two years at a time.

WEDNESDAY GLOBE GLANCES.

They say that the money saved this winter in fuel and heavy clothing is being paid out in doctor bills.

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Today, Jan. 30, is the anniversary of the execution of Charles I., in 1688, by order of Cromwell.

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In Missouri, three-fourths of a jury can now decide a case. The first case under the new amendment to the constitution was decided last week at Mexico. It would have been a hung jury if not for the new law, as three of the jurymen did not sign the verdict. A man named Hiram Kemp sued the city for $5,000, claiming that he fell on a defective sidewalk in the city and broke his arm. The verdict gave him only $150.

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In England if one man calls another a thief, he must prove his assertion or take the penalty for libel. But if he calls him a blankety-blank thief, you are not liable, for the law holds that profanity is proof of loss of temper, and consequently irresponsibility.

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The Omaha Bee says: "Having disposed of a double senatorial contest in Minnesota, the Twin City papers are energetically grappling with this grave problem: 'If the egg was laid in the nineteenth century will the chicken born this month be a twentieth century product?'"

The report of the Taft commission respecting conditions in Manila says there is less vice and immorality in that city than in most American towns of like population. This is either a slander upon American citizenship or a case of the wish is the father to a desire that it may be that way, so as to back up the claim of the administration that everything is lovely in the Philippines. A supposed honest commission to make such a statement in the face of known fact that the chief city of the Philippines has attracted many of the worst elements of the Orient throws a good deal of doubt upon all of its work.

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There is a good deal of alk in England over the fact that Lord Salisbury, the premier, was not invited to the bedside of the dying queen. He is said to have had a rupture some time ago with the Prince of Wales. There is no doubt that the cause of the estrangement is that Lord Salisbury spoke seriously to the prince about his mode of life and adjured him to surround himself no longer by the most lax, frivolous and brainless set in English society.

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F. Tennyson Neely, whose name appears as publisher of a good many very poor books, and who failed last October with liabilities amounting to $359,351, has been discharged from bankruptcy. It was his ambition to issue a new book every day, and he was doing it, but such books.

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The new queen of England, whenever she could not visit her mother, the queen of Denmark, would speak a message into a phonograph and send it to her.

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The value of the fire drill in schools is shown by a report in the Chicago papers of children marching out of burning school house—the children marching in good order down the stairs and into the street. There was no suggestion of a panic. Each pupil carried his school books under his arm and seemed as complacent as if no danger threatened.

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The sovereign of England cannot avoid paying taxes on property, except that it appears as crown lands and that is the way it is listed, and the law is so evaded. The salary of the new king, following that of his mother will be $1,920,000 a year, exclusive of income from crown lands.

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The Wisconsin legislature is considering a rather interesting change in the marriage laws of that state. It provides that the probate court of each county shall appoint three physicians whose duty it shall be to pass upon all applications for marriage licenses; and that no license shall be given unless the applicants receive from the examining board a certificate showing that they are free from ailments that may be deemed a bar to marriage, including insanity, drunkenness and constitutional diseases. There is a good deal of wisdom at the bottom of such a plan. Marriage in America has one fault in common with divorce, it is too easy a process.

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There are said to be men who prefer to hold a $75 a month public office to that of filling a position at a higher salary in a business house.

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The effects of the death of the queen are seen in business. Black is the only color displayed in the store windows throughout England. The milliners' stores are filled with black bonnets and other establishments have a funeral show of black clothes, gloves, neckties and hats. In London every Englishman who can afford it is wearing black clothes, a black necktie and black gloves. The women are all attired in black and the officers of the army and navy have crepe bands on their arms. All army flags are draped with black. Naturally there will be loss on stocks of colored goods, particularly in the case of London firms accustomed to depend on court and society business. On the other hand dealers in black goods will be able to sell their entire stocks at a great profit. The social season in England is practically dead.

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Next Saturday is ground hog day, also Candlemas, the festival of the purification of the virgin, when the candles used in the Catholic churches are consecrated for the year.

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It is said that if Senator Hanna does not force his subsidy appropriation through this session of congress, the president will call an extra session under the pretext of making laws for the government of the Philippines.

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The English sovereign has the right of vetoing acts of parliament, but the right has not been exercised for so long that it is practically obsolete. The president of the United States, however, frequently exercises that right and it takes a two-thirds vote to pass it over the veto.

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A New York doctor now cures drunkenness by hypnotism. Dipsomania is one of the great and growing evils of life in all countries, and if it can be cured in this easy way it will become popular. Results so far from experiments are most promising.

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The new underground or subway system for rapid transit in New York will be twenty-one miles long. It is one of the most interesting pieces of engineering work ever undertaken in the United States. It will be 140 deep at One Hundred and Fifteenth street. The fine work is to rearrange and avoid sewers, water pipes, etc.

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The translator of "Quo Vadis" and other of Sienkiewicz's books, is Jeremiah Curtin, of the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian institute at Washington.

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The mother of Mrs. Carrie Nation, the Kansas saloon wrecker, died in an insane hospital. The mother also had one sister and one brother insane.

PERTINENT OR PARTLY SO.

Mrs. Nation, of Wichita, has called on Gov. Stanley, of Kansas, and the governor has ordered wire fly screens to put over the office mirrors.

* * *

For simon-pure ubiquitousness, Gen. Dewet seems to be the boss of them all, unless, possibly, it is that eminent Omahog, Patrick Crowe.

* * *

While the epicurean Minnesotan repairs to his roof garden to cull luscious strawberries for his matutinal repast, the shivering denizen of sunny Maryland is swearing at neighbor Jones, who borrowed the family snowshovel last April.

* * *

The editor who said that Mrs. Nation had a seance with the governor must have been misled. Mrs. Carrie will have nothing to do with spirits.

* * *

The Kansas City robber who invaded the Standard Oil company's office in broad daylight and got $700 was either a desperado fit for the gallows or he did not receive an adequate reward. Sentiment locally seems to be divided.

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Since Dr. Ohage accused F. A. Pike and his confreres of writing in dragon's blood, the secretary of the recent Democratic campaign committee has felt like a real St. George with his wings clipped to fit the exigencies of local politics.

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Unless present indications are woefully misleading, Tams Bixby's tomahawk will be flashing like a heliograph on the hill tops of the First and Third Minnesota districts during the campaign of 1902.

* * *

Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis, seems to have inserted a pucker-string into that end of his administration which was supposed to be wide open.

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Can the new school of journalism at the state university have been established to provide a fat job for recent Mayor Gray, of the Mill City?

AT THE THEATERS.

METROPOLITAN.

"The Rogers Brothers in Central Park" is making a record of big business at the Metropolitan this week, and the show is giving even better satisfaction than "Wall Street" gave last season; the indications are that Gus and Max and the seventy-five others will leave St. Paul in a very happy and contented frame of mind. The results of this engagement are especially gratifying to Manager Scott, as indicating that his patrons will support big attractions when he brings them here, and the Rogers Brothers' business will encourage other big organizations to visit the Twin Cities. Still, Mr. Scott so far, has had no occasion to turn any ticket buyers away, and there are plent of good seats to be had for the remaining performances. The first matinee will be given this afternoon, and the Rogers Brothers will continue at the Metropolitan all the week, with the usual matinee Saturday afternoon.

Next week Dan Sully in "The Parish Priest."

HENSCHELS' SONG RECITAL.

A large audience was present at the People's church last evening to hear Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel in their song recital. A most cordial reception was given the artists, whose previous appearances in St. Paul have made them many friends. For the Henschels, it is evident, song spells pure melody, not vocal gymnastics. Each number on the lengthy and varied programme last evening appealed to the emotions far more than to the intellect, and every number, aria, ballad, lullaby or folk-song met with a quick responsiveness from the audience. The programme offered a feast satisfying to the most fastidious music lovers, and an added charm was given the recital because of Mr. Henschel's thoroughly sympathetic accompaniments. The grave and the gay, the plaintive and the rollicking, the songs for those that would weep and the songs for those that would laugh found a place on last night's programme.

Particularly enjoyable were the duets. The solemn chant of Jacob and Benjamin from Mehul's "Joseph," and the light, gay badinage of Blondel and Lauretta from Gretry's "Richard Coeur de Lion," showed the versatility of the singers. Later a duet from Tennyson's "Becket," for which G. V. Stanford has written the music, was sung. The melody of the composition suits admirably the exquisite words, and the fine shading demanded was beautifully expressed. One other duet was sung, a selection from Boieldieu's "Les Viotures Verses." Especially well-suited to Mrs. Henschel's dainty, lyrical soprano, were the plaintive Irish folk song, by Gilbert Parker, and Weber's Lullaby. The sad little song, "No More," written by Mr. Henschel, was adequately interpreted by his wife. She received repeated recalls after each group of songs. Mr. Henschel's songs were all of the robust order, admirably suited to the firm, fine tones of the singer. Of the many excellent songs that he sung especially satisfying were the two Venetian boat songs of Schumann; the stirring "Prinz Eugen," Loewe, and the two selections from Schubert's "Die Winterreise," "Der Krahe" and "Der Lefermann." For one of his encores Mr. Henschel sang by request "The Two Grenadiers."

GRAND.

Nellie McHenry is thoroughly at home in the name part of "Miss," Bret Hart's beautiful story of the Sierras, which is being presented with such distinct success at the Grand this week. Joseph Brenan as Yuba Bill is particularly well received. Today at 2:30 the first popular priced matinee of the engagement will be given.

One of the season's banner engagements is announced for the Grand next week in the advent of that distinguished player, Frederick Warde, in a repertoire of his most famous successes.

STAR.

Gilbert and Goldie, who are with the "Wine, Women and Song" company at the Star this week, are well known in the vaudeville theaters of Broadway in the metropolis, and last year spent a great deal of the season there. Bonita and her pickaninnies are another attraction in the bill proving exceedingly popular with the large audiences.

When Doctors Disagree, Etc.

To the Editor of the Globe:

Without the least hope of ever seeing the old hypothetical question of tubercular contagion settled, your correspondent solicits indulgence of a few words of reply, not so much to the main question as the one leading from it.

Bacteriologists with a class of pathologists have shown great tact in their authoritative assertions upon purely theoretical subjects, while sadly deficient in maintaining the field against criticism.

They begin and end with theory, overlooking the advice of Cullen—"you will not find it possible to separate practice from theory altogether; and, therefore, if you have a mind to begin with theory, I have no objections. * * * To render it safe it is necessary to cultivate theory to its full extent"—and as for their theory, it has simply become dogmatic without a scintillation of positive evidence that can even neutralize the off-hand remark of England's great surgeon, the late Lawton Tait: "Were it so, who of us could escape?" This remark places the question upon natural grounds and about equally understood (?) by one learned profession as another.

However, the writer will insist that no disease which originates spontaneous (de novo) can be contagious dependent upon natural law conditions for development like the stream can not rise above the fountain. Admitting, for argument, the contagious character of the disease it becomes a grave question for the legislator to tax the people for a hospital for this special class of unfortunates already taxed beyond good reason by numerous eleemosynary institutions.

There is a limit of duty of the state as of individuals in the measure of pecuniary relief to the poor sick. Yet it is notorious that when the poor laborer becomes stranded by family sickness, every dollar doled out by the county board is counted twice. The legislature never had the moral right to build and endow an insane hospital free to all without money and without price. People of means should support their unfortunate friends, not the state—then a new asylum would not be required every five years, the state would support about one-fourth, and another fourth would be cared for at home, where they ought to be. —P. Barton.

Inver Grove, Jan. 29.

Thinks Lynching Justifiable.

To the Editor of the Globe:

In your issue of Jan. 23, you say if the mother of Jennie Bosschieter had kept watch of her daughter and known what company she was keeping, the crime might have been averted. Had not the fathers of those men better look after and train their sons? It would be a disgrace to brutes to call them brutes. You have but very little condemnation for them, and none for the saloonkeeper that sold them the drug, knowing what they wanted it for. You are terribly indignant because a negro is burned to death; you have no pity for the parents of a poor working girl murdered in a worse way than being burned. Pearl Forbes was an honest working girl on her way home from work when murdered, and you know the other girl would have been murdered if her cries had not been heard. You say the crime of murder had not been proved on the negro. When the father of the girl asked him if he killed his daughter he did not deny it, only said you have the wrong man. Of course, he would say that if guilty. Burning at the stake is just punishment for such wretches. The law will only imprison them a few years and then pardon them so they can commit the crime again. That will be the way with those New Jersey fiends, and any one who has sympathy for them ought to be imprisoned with them.

—An Old Subscriber.

St. Paul, Jan. 28.

Some Anti-Vaccination Figures.

To the Editor of the Globe:

There are some (ignorant) people who would like to submit to the readers of your paper (which so plainly set forth in a recent editorial that there are two sides to this subject) some facts that, while not generally known, are still within the reach of the members of the Ramsey County Medical society, and laymen as well.

Replying to the first clause of the resolutions passed last evening by the above society, which says: "There is great danger of a spread of an epidemic of smallpox throughout the United States," would submit the following from a letter of W. B. Clark, M. D., of Indianapolis, Ind., (where their health board is trying to scare people into being vaccinated) to the health board of that state, written Sept. 30th last, in which he refers to their semi-annual report that shows two deaths in six months from smallpox. "They had better take their chances of dying of smallpox at the 'deadly' rate of four a year than to poison their blood and break down their wall of defense against numerous and more 'deadly' diseases and run the ghastly risk of sowing the seeds of prolonged trouble in the fair flesh of their little ones, and my advice to them (given free to them, but at some professional expense to myself) is to decline and resist vaccination in any shape. We laugh at African 'hoodoos,' but practice a fetich ourselves. The practice called vaccination is but a grotesque superstition, and has been weighed in the balance and found both worthless and dangerous, as it neither prevents nor mitigates smallpox, and does cause disease and suffering."

And, further replying to the second clause, viz: "Whereas, vaccination is the recognized protection against smallpox, etc.," let me give the testimony of Dr. L. J. Keller, who was physician-in-chief for the Austrian system of railways at the time of the epidemic of 1872-3, and therefore had the general oversight of 37,000 employes with their wives and children. There were 2,627 cases of smallpox, of which 169 died. Dr. Keller draws the following conclusions from his experience during this epidemic:

First—"Generally more vaccinated than unvaccinated persons were attacked by smallpox."

Second—"Revaccination did not protect from smallpox, and did not lessen the general mortality."

Third—"Neither vaccination nor re-vaccination exercised any favorable influence upon the mortality of smallpox."

And may I add some figures by an English government official that prove that in the first ten years after the enforcement of compulsory vaccination in England there occurred 33,515 deaths from smallpox, and during the second ten years there occurred 70,458 deaths from smallpox. The increase in population for the first ten years was 7 per cent, and for the same period the increase of death by smallpox was 50 per cent. For the second ten years the population increased 10 per cent, and death by smallpox 120 per cent. Now, as to the dire consequences that follow vaccination, we hope later in your columns to show that the people are not so ignorant on that matter as they are supposed to be by some of the doctors, nor can the people at large much longer be kept in the dark.

—J. W. Griggs.

President Anti-Vaccination Society.
St. Paul, Jan. 29, 1901.

Broken at the Wheel.

Notes and Queries.

In the diary of that remarkable man, Gen. Patrick Gordon, who left Scotland in 1651 a poor, unfriended wanderer, and, when he died, in 1699, had his eyes closed by the affectionate hands of his sorrowing master, the Czar, Peter the Great, the following entry is to be found, under date Hamburg, March 22, 1668:

"This day, a man and a woman, a burger of the towne being the womans master, for murthering, were carted from the prisone to the house where the murder was committed; and there before this house, with hotte pinsers, the flesh was torren out of their armes, and from thence were carted to the place of justice without the towne, and there broken and layed on wheels."

An instance fifty years later than those quoted at the last reference is recorded in the "Correspondence of Mr. Joseph Jekyll." (Murray, 1894.) In April, 1775, from the balcony of his lodging at Orleans, Jekyll saw a criminal broken on the wheel. In a letter to his father (p. 13) he enters minutely into the sickening details, adding that "the crime of the unfortunate creature was burglary, as we learnt from his sentence, which is posted up at every corner of the streets."

GLOBE'S CIRCULATION

FOR DECEMBER.

Ernest P. Hopwood, superintendent of circulation of the St. Paul Globe, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual circulation of the St. Paul Globe for the month of December, 1900, was as follows:

Total for the month .. 533,250
Average per day 17,201

ERNEST P. HOPWOOD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1900.

H. P. PORTER,
Notary Public, Ramsey Co., Minn.
[Notarial Seal.]

Thomas Yould, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am an employe exclusively of the St. Paul Dispatch in the capacity of foreman of press room. The press work of the St. Paul Globe is regularly done by said St. Paul Dispatch under contract. The total number of copies ordered printed by said Globe from the 1st until the 9th of December, 1900, inclusive, was 156,150; and every day a slightly larger number than ordered was actually printed and delivered to the mailing department of said Globe. THOS. YOULD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1900.

H. P. PORTER,
Notary Public, Ramsey Co., Minn.
[Notarial Seal.]

John L. Brewer, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am an employe exclusively of the St. Paul Dispatch in the capacity of assistant foreman of press room. The press work of the St. Paul Globe is regularly done by said St. Paul Dispatch under contract. The total number of copies ordered printed by said Globe from the 10th to the 31st of December, 1900, inclusive, was 377,100; and every day a slightly larger number than ordered was actually printed and delivered to the mailing department of said Globe. JOHN L. BREWER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1900.

H. P. PORTER,
Notary Public, Ramsey Co., Minn.
[Notarial Seal.]

FURTHER PROOF IS READY.

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.

POPE LEO'S ODE TO TWENTIETH CENTURY.

Andrew Lang, poet and critic, has made a translation of the Pope's "Ode to the Twentieth Century." It is the first metrical rendition of Leo XIII.'s superb effort to be published in the English language. Mr. Lang's vigorous verses convey with a master touch both the spirit and the rhythm of the Latin original.

Renowned in letters, famed in art,
The age recedes; of many a thing
Won for man's good from nature's heart
Who will may sing.

The glories of the faded years,
I rather backward glancing mourn;
The deeds ill done, the wrongs, the tears,
Of the age outworn.

Red wars that reeked with blood of man,
Wide wandering license, scepters rent,
Fierce guile that threats the Vatican—
These I lament.

Where is thy glory, stainless, free
City of cities, queenly Rome?
Ages and nations kneeled to thee,
The Pontiff's home.

Woe for a time of godless laws,
What faith, what loyalty abides?
Torn from the shrines, the ancient cause
To ruin glides.

Listen, how Science wildly raves
Around the altars overthrown;
Brute nature, with the world for slaves,
Is God alone.

Not made in God's own image now
Is man—'tis thus the wise dispute—
But sprung from one same cell, they vow,
Are man and brute.

O, blinded Pride on Chaos hurled!
O, Night proclaimed where light should be!
Obey thou Him who rules the World
Man and be free!

He only is the Truth, the Life;
He only points the heavenly way;
He only frees the Soul from strife—
If men obey.

Jesus the Judge of years to be,
Direct the tides, the tempest still,
And make rebellious peoples free
To Work Thy will.

Sow Thou the seeds of happy Peace,
All Evil drive from us afar;
And bid the rage and tumult cease
Of hateful War.

The minds of Kings and Peoples mold;
Thy word may all obey with awe;
Be there one Shepherd and one fold,
One faith, one Law.

My course is run, long ninety years,
Thy gifts are mine;
Thy grace retain;
Let not Thy servant's prayers and tears
Be poured in vain.

—Chicago Tribune.