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The St. Paul Globe

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF ST. PAUL.

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

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1901.

PROPER PRECAUTIONS.

The care exhibited by the pardoning board in arranging the details of the proposed parole of the Younger brothers shows the wisdom of entrusting an important function of government to a body of men exceptionally equipped for its discharge.

All observant persons know the wide extent of the disposition to look upon criminals as in some sense worthy of admiration. The morbid state of mind with which crime is regarded by the ignorant is illustrated every day in the vicinity of our courts and jails.

All the precautions taken by the pardoning board, and especially the one against the men presenting themselves unnecessarily to the public gaze, are well considered. It is true that the men have been unusually well behaved, that no criminal tendency which might have presented itself as inherent in their natures at the time of the commission of the crime has apparently left no trace of its existence.

The general public is no doubt convinced that the Youngers will show no disposition whatever to abuse the privileges of their parole. Yet temptations to do so which would beset them should not be disregarded. What they might do of their own volition to show their worthiness of leniency, they will do with all the more certainty when the failure to do it is likely to be followed by their reappearance in prison.

It may come to pass in time that these men will be set completely at liberty, to end their days without the surveillance of the state being exercised over them. But the time has not yet come, if it ever does come. When the Youngers have remained at liberty for some time, so that their fitness to meet the obligations and duties of civil life is assured it may be desirable that they shall be invested with pardon. For the present at least the sound judgment of the people will sustain the action of the pardoning power, and time will no doubt fully justify it.

THE LATEST LAND FRAUDS.

Additional facts are coming to light day after day showing the vast extent, as well as the glaring character, of the land frauds which have prevailed in Idaho and Montana. That a man in the high official position which Senator Clark, of Montana, occupies should be shown to be the center and head of the entire fraudulent system is a sad commentary on both public and business morals.

The federal land laws have invited just such frauds. They seem to have been conceived for their easy accomplishment. While good land is taken up for miles in a given section by "bona fide settlers," by the quarter section, as required by the law, and this same land is found to have been transferred at once by the "settlers" to some lumber syndicate or other, and when that form of practice has been continued for twenty years and in every section in the West, until the public domain fit for settlement has passed away from the people's control and into private ownership, it can be of course be said that everything has been done in strict compliance with existing law. But what must be said of the law which admits of such practices; and what of the people who with their eyes open and with a full knowledge of the terrible extent of the evil will allow the laws to remain undisturbed.

We may now, of course, lock the stable door after the steed has vanished. And no doubt just as soon as the possibilities of gain through this form of robbery of the public have become exhausted we will put an end to the wholesale system of thievery. It is just this compliance with the letter of the law which constitutes the difficulty in these later land fraud cases. The inability to secure the necessary evidence of the fraudulent character of the transactions whereby the land came into the hands of the syndicates which hold it will probably render all chance of punishing the guilty parties visionary.

We are about to enter upon a new phase of land legislation in this country. With the reclamation of the arid land region, new legislation will be called

for. Let us hope that it will not be framed on such lines as render it inevitable that it shall pass into the hands of gangs of speculators such as have been exploiting the national resources in every direction in which they could get control during the past twenty years or over. With such backing as the robbers have in this case, it would be unreasonable to think that there is any more chance of bringing punishment to them than there has been at any time since the era of the robbery of valuable timber lands by process of law set in. The only hope there really is that these shameful abuses will be discontinued as long as there is a million feet of pine or a section of land out of which the people can be bunched is through the honest administration of the several land offices. As long as offices are distributed on such lines as prevail today and as the reward for such services as endear a given citizen to his local political boss, this hope must be declared to be a light one. Congress and the people themselves have been parties to these frauds. It is hardly to be expected under such circumstances that the robbers committed today under the powerful influence of a United States senator will be subjected to overzealous criminal consequences.

A CASE OF MOB VIOLENCE.

If the reports contained in the daily press of the occurrences attending the close of the waters' excursion be substantially true, the proposed prosecution of the young man, Healy, who is now held to await the result of the injuries inflicted by him on two of his assailants, has very little to uphold it. Had he not defended himself he might have been the victim of an angry and irresponsible mob, just as was the case with another young man a few days ago who on his return from an excursion had to place himself under police protection in order to preserve his own life.

No one will think of saying that if this young man had been knocked down and kicked, and had reason to believe that his life was in danger he should submit still further before defending himself. The circumstances do not point to any such obligation on his part. He was followed by an angry crowd. Threats had been freely made against him. One or more desperate characters were engaged in the chase of him. He had done everything in his power to escape, and had been finally forced in self-defense to shoot. Forbearance in such a case ceases to be a virtue. It is the worst kind of cowardice which has not even the fiber of self-defense in it.

All the published stories of this occurrence are in substantial agreement. If they are correct it would be much more promotive of the ends of justice if the police would act as many as possible of those who composed the crazed mob who chased this young man, and have them punished for their part in a most disgraceful scene.

It is just and necessary that all the facts of this occurrence shall be sifted to the bottom and that the full criminal responsibility shall be made to rest on all who are responsible. If the police busy themselves in securing the arrest of those who made threats against Healy, and who followed him and chased him through the public thoroughfares, there will be a greater certainty that justice will be done than there will be if all the consequences are sought to be visited on the man now under arrest.

This is the second exhibition of mob violence which has been made in this city within a few weeks. It has in each case evidently been the product of over-indulgence in drink. There is a certain class who when they get released from the restraints of city life throw all sense of personal responsibility to the dogs. These are the men who created the trouble in this case, as they had previously done on the occasion of the excursion of the Swedish Brothers. They certainly should not be allowed to escape the consequences of their own disregard of the violation of all requirements of law and order.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

A national university has been the dream of the foremost educators of the United States for many years. The genius of our political theories demands that the state shall educate its citizens. To the church and the family belong the moral training of the youth, but their intellectual training properly belongs to the state. This proposition is so self-evident that it hardly needs argument. The state is not interested in what men believe regarding the future state of being. It is immaterial to the state whether a man believes in the story of creation as laid down in the Bible or whether he believes in the doctrine of evolution. The state cares not whether a man is a Catholic, a Methodist or an agnostic; all the state is interested in is good citizenship.

As the public pays for the education of the youth in the public schools and the state universities, it was wisely ordained that no religious teachings should be allowed as a part of the tuition. Religious education and secular education are incompatible. The object of religious education is to preserve traditions and foster faith. The object of secular education is to search out truth and foster doubt. Faith has but little place in the mental laboratory of the scientist. He cares not to reconcile anything with anything else. If, in the search for truth, he finds his once cherished theories overturned, he abandons them and strikes out anew. The state therefore is engaged in educating men to act as pioneers to blaze the way through unknown forests of investigation; to go forth alone and leave a trail which men can follow if they wish. The church is engaged in rebuilding and maintaining the ancient intellectual landmarks. The education of the state is aggressive, the education of the church defensive.

We speak of this difference, not in the way of criticism, but only to make clear what it is. Education for many years, even in this country, was entirely in the hands of the

church, but with the free common schools came the necessity for a higher school under the control of the state, where the youth of the state could pursue their investigations untrammelled by creed. From this necessity the state universities arose. Their success is ample proof of the theory of education followed by the various managements. The church has a right to, and does maintain its own schools, where it deals out a mixture of pure science and religion to all who seek that kind of instruction. Lately the state universities have cut into the attendance and influence of the strictly sectarian institutions. The rivalry is healthful to both; one broadening and the other restraining.

Within the last few years another institution has sprung up which, while affording great opportunities for investigation and culture, has neither the religious dignity of the church institution nor the breadth of the state university. We speak of the private institutions of learning, exemplified by the Leland Stanford and the Chicago universities—schools endowed by parties who had money to burn. These universities bear the same relation to the men who furnish the money as the religious school does to the church. A professor, however learned, honest or renowned, who is suspected of heretical teachings is invited to step down and out. The interests of the church demand it, and we do not blame the church. The man who is caught teaching theories inimical to the interests of the founders of the private universities meets the same fate. Who can blame the owner? The institution exists by his favor, it is his and may he not do as he likes with his own?

So aggressive are these private institutions that an educational check is almost essential to preserve the independence of university thought. In the realm of education there is as much competition as there is in the realm of business. The best talent of the country is bought up and in many cases muzzled, if it can be muzzled. What is the remedy? It lies in the establishment of a national university. A university backed by the nation with a liberal endowment. This question has been up before the National Educational association and heartily endorsed, although the committee appointed a year ago to investigate and report, reported adversely. Harper, the president of the greatest private university in the United States, having prepared the report. Such a report was to be expected from Harper. Should there be a national university, it would stand directly in the light of the Rockefeller institution of which Harper is the financial agent and intellectual bouncer. The National Educational association evidently appreciates the situation for it promptly turned Mr. Harper down and reaffirmed its position on the national university question.

The campaign for a national university should be pressed with vigor, to an ultimate consummation. It would serve to put a check upon the arrogance of these educational trusts which pose as free universities.

Another bad day for the Constitution, and the supreme court is not in session either. The Dispatch says that the Constitution follows Columbia. How about independence? Last year the internal revenue tax on chewing gum was \$300,000, indicating a sale of nearly \$10,000,000 worth of gum, or over 1,000,000,000 chews.

Henry Waterson is pleased with the action of the Ohio Democratic convention. Well it was not a bad job. Let the dead past bury its dead. Utah ranks second in the Union in having 37.8 per cent of her population enrolled in the public schools. Kansas enjoys first place. Minnesota ranks nineteenth.

It is with great satisfaction that the world learns that Kittredge is pleased with the appointment of Gov. Herrell. It is a mighty good thing some one is pleased.

The United States is breaking every record of its past. It used to be hot here sometimes, but the mercury never leaped out of its tube before. All this is due to expansion. Those who have grown suddenly rich never hide the evidences of their wealth until the assessor comes around. They do not care to impress the assessor with their social or financial importance. This is strange.

What satisfaction it must be to a man to have a number of women sealed to him Mormon fashion for the hereafter. A great many men would be pleased to have an unlimited number of women sealed to them for the present, if it was not for the hereafter. A "black cross" movement has been inaugurated to oppose the "white Boxers." Has this "black cross" any resemblance to the cross of gold that Bryan wears? If it has looked out for it, it would be better to be a dog and bay the moon than a "white Boxer."

The Globe extends its sympathy to Gov. La Follette, of Wisconsin, in his present sickness. Gov. La Follette is one man picked out of ten thousand. The state of Wisconsin and the nation at large can ill afford to lose the services of such a man. We earnestly hope for his speedy recovery.

It is not possible that the circumstances attending the parole of the Youngers may be carried to such a degree of secrecy that the prisoners themselves will not realize that they have their liberty? They might as well remain in prison as to lose their identity in that greater prison, the world.

TALKS WITH THE TRAVELERS.

Among the guests at the Windsor yesterday was Senator Grindeland, who stated that the reports of damage to the crops in the northern part of the state by grasshoppers have been greatly exaggerated. About the only places where the hoppers have made any trouble, he said, is where the old stubble fields have been plowed.

Senator C. C. McCarthy, of Grand Rapids, was in the city for a short time yesterday, and, in referring to the political situation up his way, he predicted that "Morris" will be renominated for congress next year. He also predicts a hard fight for Eddy in the new Seventh district, but the hardest struggle of all will take place in the new stable district. In this neck in the woods candidate for congress are thickly than hair on a goat's back, among the number being Senators Buckman and J. D. Jones, Judge Searle, of St. Cloud, Hanshach, ofadena, and A. T. Koerner, of Litchfield.

Senator Judson La Moure, of Pembina, and a leading politician of North Dakota, arrived in the city yesterday, and is at the Windsor. Senator La Moure is a firm friend of McKendall, and he is here to confer with the latter, who is expected to arrive from the coast in a few days.

W. H. Haire, representing the United Hatters of North America, arrived in the city yesterday from St. Louis, where he had great success in introducing the labor labels to the fraternal labor organizations and the dealers.

HEIR'S A PLATFORM!

To the Editor of the Globe: If the Democracy of the nation follow the Democracy of Ohio there is no relief for the undersigned from a choice between two evils, or, in other words, between the Republican party as "the lesser evil of the two."

Although a Democrat, unless Democracy would stand for a measure of mere negation and fault-finding, I am in favor of the affirmative proposal of measures calculated to appeal to reason and rationality. Whether I am an "ordinary intelligent American" or not, I am in command but little if any of my sympathy. (Not that loss of my sympathy is of any consequence to it; but the remark "Det ar sa Underligs Stallen," by Hebbe, made me a man of good voice and a her spirited rendering of her native songs procured her an insistent recall. Miss Ethel M. Mattson, contralto, sang with much sweetness and expression, "The Old Fisherman," Fred Lewis, contralto, also assisted in the programme.

Madame Inga Olund sang two Swedish songs, "Flarran i Skog," by Berg, and "Det ar sa Underligs Stallen," by Hebbe. Mrs. John A. H. Haire, soprano, sang, and, for a final number, "The Star-Spangled Banner." A quartette from the chorus, N. P. Wold, J. A. Holmen, P. Johnson and A. T. Sundberg, sang in excellent style, "The Bold Fisherman," by Jenks.

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OF SOCIAL INTEREST

Rev. George N. Makely, the new pastor of Atlantic Congregational church, was welcomed by a large reception last evening in the church by the members of his congregation and a number of the pastors of other Congregational churches in the city. A short programme was presented by Dr. Alexander McGregor, of Park church; Rev. George M. Morrison, of Plymouth church; Rev. J. H. Samma, of Olivet church; Rev. William A. Gerrie, of Bethel church; and Rev. E. S. Pringle, of St. Anthony Park church. Mr. Morrison acted as chairman of the meeting. Mr. Makely responded in a brief address and expressed his pleasure at the cordial reception of the members of the church by the people of St. Paul and of his church particularly.

At the reception which followed the church was the scene of a law fete last evening. The guests of the fete were Mrs. Frederic Emory Foster, Mrs. George, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. White, Mrs. Morrison and Mrs. Wilson. Refreshments were served by the women of the church, and a number of young girls. Miss Bram and the Messrs. Younger served ice cream.

The congregation of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, a law fete last evening on the lawn, corner of Seventh street and Marja avenue. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated with Japanese lanterns. Refreshments were served at small tables and music was furnished by the orchestra which was in attendance. The fete will be continued tonight.

About 125 members of the Schubert club were the guests of the street railway company yesterday afternoon at a concert given at Lake Harriet by the Banda Rossa. The party left early in the afternoon on two special cars, returning at 10 o'clock. The band, under the direction of the conductor, turned a programme selected by the Schubert club. It included selections from Puccini's "La Tosca" and "La Boheme," from "Carmen" by Bizet, and "Faust." Eight numbers were played in all.

The fact that it was a warm evening did not prevent a large audience from assembling at Rauschbush hall last evening to listen to the concert given by the Swedish Orpheus Concert company. The Swedish chorus is an excellent one, well trained and remarkably melodious. It sang a number of Swedish songs last evening, including "H or Oss Svea," Wennerberg; "Fliska Ryttaren," a folk song; "Varstads Frun," a serenade by Whit, and, for a final number, "The Star-Spangled Banner." A quartette from the chorus, N. P. Wold, J. A. Holmen, P. Johnson and A. T. Sundberg, sang in excellent style, "The Bold Fisherman," by Jenks.

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OF SOCIAL INTEREST

The guests of honor at a dinner given Tuesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Brooks and Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Brooks, of Holly avenue, at the Town and County club, Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin were entertained at the Minnikahda club, and Wednesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. James S. Bell entertained for them at the Lake Minnetonka.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Imhoff will receive informally Thursday evening, July 18, in celebration of their silver wedding anniversary. Mrs. Howard Lankester, of Dayton avenue, gave an informal euchre yesterday afternoon for members of the Birchday club. Cards were played at four tables.

Mrs. John H. Ringold entertained the Hamilton Whist club Thursday afternoon at her home on Iglehart street. High scores were made by Mrs. J. B. McCalife, Mrs. C. D. Strong, Mrs. J. H. Ringold and Mrs. E. Irle. During the remainder of the summer the club will hold weekly meetings at the studio of Mrs. Hyde, 18 East Sixth street.

Mrs. J. S. Hertogs gave a linen shower Monday evening at her home on South Exchange street in honor of Miss Emma Godfrey, a July bride.

Howard Lains entertained twenty young people Thursday evening at Wildwood in honor of Miss Sadie Merrill, of Salt Lake City. The party was chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Lains.

Miss Erickson returned yesterday to St. Paul after a two weeks' absence in the Philippines, where she served as government nurse. Miss Erickson traveled from Manila to San Francisco on the United States transport "Albatross," and returned to St. Paul on the Thirteenth regiment, and after the return of that regiment she took charge of the sick in other regiments. Miss Erickson is now in St. Paul, where she will spend the summer, returning to Manila in the fall.

Mrs. W. H. McDonald and Miss Olive McDonald, of St. Paul street, went to Duluth yesterday. From there they will go to Buffalo, where they will spend the latter part of the summer.

Miss May L. Kelly, 424 Virginia avenue, will leave next week to spend two months in the East.

Mrs. J. G. Morrissey and family, of Portland avenue, are spending the summer in Dublin, Ireland.

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GLOBE'S CIRCULATION

FOR JUNE. C. G. Brandhorst, assistant superintendent of circulation of the St. Paul Globe, has just sworn, deposes and swears that the actual circulation of the St. Paul Globe for the month of June, 1901, was as follows: Total for the month - 572,250 Average per day - 19,075

C. G. BRANDHORST. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1901. Notary Public, Ramsey Co., Minn. (Notarial Seal.) FURTHER PROOF IS READY. The Globe invites anyone and everyone interested to, at any time, make a full scrutiny of its circulation on lists and receipts, and to the actual circulation of the Globe for the month of June, 1901, was as follows: Total for the month - 572,250 Average per day - 19,075

AFTERNOON NEWS CONDENSED. Mountain View, Okla.—Fire destroyed business houses here. Loss, \$25,000. Partly insured.

Granite, O. T.—Oil has been discovered here at the depth of 167 feet, and spouted to the surface in great quantities.

New York—Miss M. J. McDonnell, charged with the murder of her husband, a pilot in the Onawa cafe, Dec. 27, was acquitted.

Dover, Pa.—The American steam yacht Utowana, owned by Mrs. B. G. Johnson, passed here bound for New York.

Boston—The Republican state convention has been called to meet in the city Oct. 4. Gov. Allen, of Porto Rico, will be the guest of honor.

San Juan de Porto Rico—Gen. Andrade, the former president of Venezuela, arrived here on the steamer Ponce, from New York, July 8.

Washington—The grand jury returned several indictments for murder against Mrs. Ida Bonine for the alleged killing of James S. Ayres, the young man who was shot in the Onawa cafe, Dec. 27, was acquitted.

New York—Edward H. Martin, formerly a lieutenant in the United States army, who pleaded guilty a few days ago to the charge of robbing a mail train, was sentenced by Recorder Goff to one year in the penitentiary.

Dined on Rattlesnakes.

A snake dinner was given at Rochester, N. Y., last week by Rattlesnake Pete, whose full name is Peter Gruber. It included such delicacies as fried rattler and stewed water moccasin. The whole was decorated with a snake and a live rattlesnake, also mounted. The center piece was a live rattlesnake, five feet long, that kept up a continual rattling of its rattle. The skins of rattlers were spread out as doilies on the table. Gruber had on a coat of rattlesnake skins.

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BEGIN AT THE BOTTOM

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AT THE THEATERS.

The Criterion Stock company will close a record-breaking week at the Metropol-

Wad.

Detroit Journal.—"I explained the Scot 'wad means woad."

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