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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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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Fair and warmer Sunday; Monday partly cloudy, probably showers in northern portion; light northerly winds, becoming fresh southeasterly. Wisconsin—Fair and cooler Sunday; Monday partly cloudy with showers, becoming variable. Iowa—Fair and cooler Sunday; Monday partly cloudy with showers, becoming variable.

WINDS.

North Dakota—Fair and warmer Sunday; Monday partly cloudy and cooler; southeasterly winds. South Dakota—Fair Sunday, with warmer in eastern portion; Monday partly cloudy with showers.

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law, satisfying his acquisitive instinct by the aid of perjury, usury and other forms of robbery and oppression of his fellow creature—he never goes to the workshop. He is tolerated, often cultivated; yet here his heredity laid open it would probably be found that had society in some former generation killed off its morally diseased and depraved members he would never have had being.

Prof. Powers is all right. It is time that the gospel he teaches were preached by strong men throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The treasury department is said to have issued orders to the emigrant inspectors to be on the watch for Earl Russell. It is a question whether he is a fit person to be allowed to land in this country, because he got a divorce and married again in Nevada. Now, does not that chill you?

"I'LL FOLLOW HIM TO SPAIN, IF I HATE TO." Had Sampson and his partisans admirably planned to immortalize Admiral Schley their efforts could not have been crowned with greater success. The evidence now about complete leaves no doubt as to who did the fighting and to whom is due the lion's share of the glory of the greatest of modern naval victories.

It is a significant fact that the officers who were in the fight from the start to the finish—who bore the brunt of the enemy's fire—are ready to accord to Admiral Schley due honor; and those who saw the battle from afar are equally ready to denounce him as a coward and to pluck the laurels from his brow.

Whether a conspiracy existed to defame Admiral Schley, or whether the insane attacks made upon him were the result of the jealousy of those whom fate kept from this field of glory, does not matter now. The world knows the facts, and knowing the facts the world will see that history is not falsified. Dewey, Schley and Clark are the three names that will be known in naval history—the hero of Manila, the hero of Santiago and the hero of the Oregon.

When Grant announced his determination to crush the rebellion at all hazards the nation thrilled with responsive sympathy. "I'll fight it out on this line if it takes all summer" became the slogan of the Union. The heart of the nation swelled because this honest expression of the commander-in-chief proved that the war had at last found its master.

Equally characteristic and more dramatic were the words of Admiral Schley when, after having passed through a hell of fire; after having seen one after another of the enemy's fleet driven a wreck to the beach, and when the Colon, the fleetest of them all was straining every nerve to escape, he exclaimed: "I'll get him yet, damn him. I'll follow him to Spain. Here is the declaration of a man who would carry the message to Garcia" even if he had to follow him to Spain.

Likewise the silent man of Galena, he would fight it out if it took all summer and if he had to cross the ocean to receive his surrender. This is the man whom the Sampson press denounced as a coward; the man who was "the first to show the stern of an American warship to the enemy in battle"; the man who put up a "catfight" at Santiago.

If there be a traducer of Admiral Schley, who after reading the account of the battle of Santiago, as given by those who were in it, does not wish to hide his diminished head in abject shame, he is beyond moral redemption. Some good has, however, come out of Nazareth; for the trial has given to the nation another great expression—an expression hot from the cannon's mouth—the determined cry of an heroic soul at a moment when the fate of nations was in the scale—"I'll follow him to Spain, if I have to."

Lawrence, in the agony of death and defeat, cried, "Don't give up the ship." Ferry in the after-calm of victory announced: "We have met the enemy and they are ours." And Schley, when the battle was not yet won; while shells were hurrying over his head; while the Colon was running like a stag before the hounds, calmly exclaimed: "I'll get him yet, damn him. I'll follow him to Spain, if I have to."

Booker T. Washington is to be in St. Paul. When he comes it will be a good time to see how many St. Paulites are affected with color blindness.

UNREWARDED HEROISM. The ministers of the several churches are fond of making one or other notable deed or event, to which public attention is largely directed, the text of their sermons. They are able in this way to do good for their congregations besides directing commendatory public attention toward themselves, which is not an undesirable end in itself, even in the view of the clergyman.

The more notable and generally noted the deed or event is of course the more desirable it presents itself to view as being suited for the purpose of reading the moral lesson. Sometimes the deed or event is notable in the highest degree and worthy of unlimited public encomium. Yet neither the public nor the clergyman pay much attention to it.

Day after day we have presented to us examples of individual heroism and devotion to duty such as are ornaments to human character. The engineer who stays by his engine and goes to his death; the man who loses his life in trying to save his brother; the soldier who dies in the discharge of his duty to his country—all these are objects of our admiration which we often forget to bestow a second thought on, and which are never made the subject of pulpit orations.

Such an example, worthy to be made the text of a book full of sermons, is offered to view in the conduct of that ex-patriate messenger who, confronted by death at the muzzles of a train robber's arsenal of guns, and with the side blown out of his car by dynamite, threatened and shot at, attacked from behind the bull-work of his fellow employee's body, still stood up to his duty and saved the property he was hired to guard.

What was his name? The event is only three days old. Who knows? The reader does not. Neither does the writer; and it is all human probability has never occurred to any minister and never will, to think even of referring to the incident in public manner. What will the railroad corporation or the express concern, or the owners of the treasure which this man saved do for him? How will they reward him? Probably by keeping him in his employment as long as he behaves himself. He has probably received a commendatory letter by this time, and, maybe, he has heard it urged by some Spartan-like listener, that after all, he only did his duty, and is entitled to no special reward either in money or gain.

It is a pity that one such incident is allowed to go unrecognized. There is recognition and reward for him who saves human life. Surely a man who risks his life in the discharge of a humble duty, while others around him wither and shrink away in fear, ought not to go without practically either private or public recognition.

THE LONDONERS HAVE A NEW COMPARISON FOR JOHN BULL. Bull, Buller, Bullester. The king made the bullester but when he dismissed Buller.

THE TRUE CANTEN SUBSTITUTE. The views of Gen. Elwell S. Otis on the canteen, quoted extensively within a day or two in the local press, do not differ materially from the opinions and views of the ordinary adherent of the pro-canteen side. The theory on which most of the advocacy of the canteen is made to rest is that soldiers will drink; then why not have them drink under restraint and regulation? This view is all right; but it is forcing itself on intelligent public judgment as somewhat too restricted a view of a large question.

The enemies of the canteen say that national authority has no right to sanction drinking; that it doesn't matter a great deal where the soldier drinks or what he drinks as long as he drinks, and that the canteen in operation often gets the soldier's earnings on account of the temptation which it presents to him, just as the outside saloop gets them.

Of course, there is considerable of good sense in both these arguments. But neither of them has ever seemed to the Globe to go really to the bottom of the question. It is a saloon either way you look at it. The object ought to be to keep the soldier out of the saloon rather than to keep him from drinking. He will drink. Those who say or think that the canteen keeps the soldier out of the saloon outside the limits of the post, know little about the soldier's habits.

It does no such thing. It may be that it renders him less liable to hunt up, but if there were no canteen. If it does that much, that is as much as it does. Officers do not go to saloons. Officers are of course the men's superiors in more than one sense. The officers drink within the limit of the post. They have no canteen, as the men have had. They have usually an officers' club or social resort, as the men have not. Why should the enlisted men not have their social club and club house within the post grounds, as well as the officers?

Col. Quinton, in command at Fort Snelling, we think it is who first brought out this idea. And a sensible view it is. There will be no guzzling of liquor in such a place. The surroundings and atmosphere of it will not promote anything of the kind. Aside from post regulation a social headquarters for the men in which they might have a library, baths, gymnasium, access to the periodical press, music, parties or any other form of social or mental relaxation and entertainment, including a buffet in its equipment, if necessary, at which only good liquor in reasonable limit is sold, would be a splendid thing. It would promote sobriety where the canteen might induce drunkenness.

This is the true solution of the canteen question. Even with such a place established soldiers off duty would still go into the saloons. But the saloons would not appeal to them as they do today—canteen or no canteen. If, as the moral reformers tell us, the saloon is really the poor workman's club, the establishment of such clubs as Col. Quinton has suggested, will operate as the soldiers' substitute for his saloon club. If Gen. Otis and those high in authority in military circles would take up this view, the canteen question would soon settle itself.

Chamberlain threatened to reduce the Irish representation in parliament. If he should not succeed any better than he has in reducing the Boer forces in the field, he will do well to let the job out to his successor.

REPUBLICAN POT AND KETTLE. Owing entirely to the exigencies of Republican politics in the neighboring city of Minneapolis, it has been found necessary to look with some scrutiny into the conduct of the sheriff's office of Hennepin county by its present Republican incumbent. It was not reasonable to suppose that the Republican police administration of that city could be assailed by Republicans made by at least the return courteous being made by the assailed.

It was not reasonable to think that the sheriff's assistants could assume the functions of the police by raiding nickel-nite slot machines and other gambling devices without the official conduct of the sheriff himself coming under consideration.

And it is the reasonable thing which has happened. Mayor Ames and his friends on and off the police department have shown corresponding curiosity as to the official conduct of the sheriff. So it has come about that the sheriff Republican kettle calling the police Republican pot black, the Republican pot has been able to respond that the shining condition and qualities of the Republican kettle were themselves scarcely discernible. Whereupon the Republican kettle, recognizing the justice of the suggestion, proceeds to scour itself. Result: The returning to Hennepin county of certain moneys retained, through oversight, of course, by the Republican sheriff.

It is pleasant to see political brethren thus vying with each other in seeing that the tax-paying public shall get its due, and that the laws shall be enforced. Far be it from the Globe to suggest that there is anything in this little pot-and-kettle comedy which suggests the moral of the adage about thieves falling out. There is here no question about thieves. There may have been official oversight and forgetfulness both as to gambling on the one side and official friends on the other; but that is all.

But Republican brethren are disturbed in their party consciences at such unseemly friction among themselves. And so those brethren are telling us that if the Republican Sheriff Megeard collected or retained any moneys which he did not have the right to collect or retain under the law he did no more and no worse than was done by the Democratic sheriff, Phillips, his predecessor.

Now this sort of thing would ordinarily in such a controversy be declared, as the lawyers put it, incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial. But that don't matter. The Republican police department of Minneapolis is practically convicted of having been in collusion with thieves and gamblers and as being unable to put an end to the crusade of burglary and highway robbery which prevails there. The Republican sheriff, on the other hand, stands in the position of being found with public moneys in his possession to which he had no lawful right.

It may not break the force of either circumstance, or render the Republican claims in Minneapolis or elsewhere, to superior moral virtue one whit better founded to show that a Democratic sheriff did as his Republican successor has concededly done. But if he has done so, then the Globe, speaking for its Democratic constituents, says that he must stand just where his Republican brother stands.

Meanwhile, it is worth while not to lose sight of the delightful state of public morals which prevails in the other city under the influence of Republican devotion to reform.

Gen. Buller is compared to John the Baptist, because a woman demanded and got his head.

A report comes that Gen. Miles has been converted by the W. C. T. U. A soldier always loses his head in the presence of striped stockings.

The corporations of Chicago have got it in for the school-boys. The first thing the girls know a complete biography of the whole federation will be published, giving photographs, ages and all. Then the girls will wish they had been good.

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