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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

For Minnesota—Fair Monday; warmer in western and southern portions; Tuesday fair; colder in northwest portions; light to fresh northeasterly winds, shifting to southerly.

For Wisconsin—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light north to northeast winds.

For Iowa—Fair; warmer Monday; Tuesday fair; easterly winds.

For North Dakota—Fair; warmer Monday; Tuesday fair; probably colder; southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

For South Dakota—Fair Monday; warmer in eastern portion; Tuesday fair; variable winds.

For Montana—Fair Monday and Tuesday; 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, 27; lowest temperature, 14; average temperature, 20; daily range, 13; barometer, 30.30; humidity, 84; 7 p. m., temperature, 25; wind north; weather, clear; precipitation, 0.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	36	40	Huron	38	44
Atlanta	30	34	Kansas City	46	56
Bismarck	30	40	Memphis	30	30
Buffalo	32	34	Minnedosa	30	32
Boston	36	38	Montreal	48	56
Calgary	40	46	Nashville	32	34
Cheyenne	35	40	New Orleans	38	44
Chicago	34	50	New York	52	62
Cincinnati	34	38	North Platte	42	44
Cleveland	38	40	Norfolk	38	40
Denver	30	36	Omaha	58	62
Des Moines	52	56	Philadelphia	36	38
Detroit	34	36	Pittsburg	42	42
Duluth	24	34	Qu'Appelle	50	64
Edmonton	60	72	'Frisco	46	54
Grand Haven	70	70	Salt Lake	24	26
Green Bay	32	38	Ste. Marie	44	48
Helena	40	50	Washington	56	64
Jacksonville	36	40	Winnipeg	24	36

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

MONDAY, NOV. 18, 1901.

Brother McCardy: Beware the mandamus. It is a boomerang. Let there always be hereafter a secure string to your refusals to audit. The man who plays the role of his own lawyer, even though he is a reform official, usually has the same old kind of a client.

◆

LOVE THEIR NATIVE LAND.

A suggestion appeared in one of The Globe's contemporaries recently to the effect that it would be cheaper for England to buy a ticket to the United States for every poor Boer in the Transvaal than to exterminate or subjugate them.

Without doubt England would rejoice if she had such an opportunity to end the disastrous war which she wages against a liberty-loving people—heroic to a pitch that has excited the admiration of the whole world, and resourceful to a degree which has amazed their enemies. But it is not certain that the Boers would sell their birthright for a ticket to a foreign land. In fact, there is every reason to believe that they would scorn such a suggestion if made to them in earnest.

The Boers are not fighting to protect mere property. With the exception of the gold mines at Johannesburg and the diamond mines at Kimberley there is little of value in South Africa—and the Boers themselves own but slight interest in either gold or diamond mines. They are farmers and stockmen, and the elements are often unkind to them, crops failing and stock perishing by hundreds.

But the Boers are rich in patriotism and love of the land wherein they dwell. They left their homes in Europe to escape their oppressors, and were driven from one location to another in South Africa by the greed of men delighting to call themselves more civilized, more advanced, than the refugees. At last there was no place for them to trek to, and in protection of such property as they had accumulated, and in defense of the homes they had established, the Boers made a stand against English avarice and oppression. They are not to be bought off with steamship and railroad tickets. Liberty is more precious to them than gold, more to be desired than wealth. That the struggle for liberty will be continued, even as the American colonists struggled to ultimate victory under conditions much similar, is the belief of all impartial students of the sturdy character of the people of the two republics which avaricious Albion has declared by proclamation to be no longer on the map.

◆

Well; the gopher is no match anyway for the badger. The animals are in wholly different classes.

◆

BRITISH PRESTIGE SORELY WOUNDED.

To any thoughtful man the prediction made at the outbreak of the South African war, that the subjugation of the Boers would test the military and financial resources of the British empire, would sound as little more than a thought born of a bitter anti-British feeling or an expression of profound admiration of the Boers.

Yet this prediction has been more than fulfilled. The dispatches today show the British cabinet on the verge of demoralization, and the war office wholly demoralized. It has required all the affirmative official lying and concealment of facts of the British ministers and com-

manders to prevent the world from knowing how wretched a plight it is in which the king's army is in South Africa.

It is a remarkable proof of the solidarity of British public sentiment that the masses pay so little attention to the protests of men like Mr. John Morley whom they were in the past disposed to treat with the highest consideration. Of course the British blood is up, and the animal nature of the race is in the ascendency. It will probably remain so till the end; but it is reasonably sure that even at that, the end will never be reached as long as there is to be found a body of able-bodied Boers in the Transvaal. Olive Schreiner was not far from wrong when she declared that England would never succeed in subjugating South Africa as long as there remained a Boer woman capable of bearing a child.

The policy of slow annihilation, which Lord Kitchener declares now to be the only one which will produce the success sought, may be carried out, and it may win. But before that event arrives the prestige of the British empire as a fighting power will have suffered an eclipse which nothing short of another Waterloo will ever raise to the point at which it had remained since the days of the Duke of Wellington.

Sunday's Globe was easily the best paper printed in the Twin Cities from the viewpoint of the football enthusiast. Its report of the game was comprehensive and vivid, its charts of the play the first of the kind ever seen in the Northwest, and its pictures of the players and the grounds at Madison in every respect No. 1. In local and general features, The Globe also held first place. Modesty prevents us from saying more than this; The Globe is in front; the others are away back sitting down.

COL. R. B. HARRISON, LAWYER.

From a current newspaper item it is learned that Col. Russell B. Harrison, son of Benjamin and great-grandson of William Henry, has read law, passed the required examination and been admitted to the bar, together with the hereditaments, appurtenances and emoluments thereunto appertaining, to be laconic.

And for why, guess you, did Col. Harrison seek to be a lawyer? In order that he might defend himself against what he claims is the harsh treatment of the war department. And this leads to the query, Wherein has the war department dealt harshly with the scion of the house of Harrison, boasting two presidents? Particulars are lacking in the item mentioned, and are not clearly in mind.

But, it seems, Col. Harrison went valiantly to war in the time when his country called for soldiers to march against the man-eating dons. If memory serves us faithfully Col. Harrison's first achievement was the detection, while in the quartermaster's department, of a carlead of overripe potatoes, which some unscrupulous contractor was trying to sell to the government for the use of volunteer boys in camp. With a bravery not exceeded by that of Benjamin or William Henry on the tented field, he defied the contractor and thwarted the base attempt to foist unsanitary potatoes on the soldiers of the union.

Well, the war went on, and Col. Harrison won other and higher honors, but wound up with a wrangle over some accounts. As is often the case, his accounts were discredited by the war department, and to this day he has not been able to get a settlement to his own liking.

With an implied distrust of the legal fraternity which The Globe regrets exceedingly, Col. Harrison thought it necessary to forsake the Martian camp and take up the study of law in order to right his real or fancied wrongs. Coming of a lawyer father, and he of a long line of lawyers, the reflection upon the legal fraternity implied in Col. Russell B.'s action gives The Globe surprise and pain. The Globe is confident that among the members of the bar there must be some gentlemen equal to the arduous task of defending Col. Harrison, whose genius for getting into trouble has followed him from Montana to Florida.

The decision of the supreme court affirming the sentence of Fred Briggs will help to prevent the reform movement in Minneapolis from losing its interest to the voters of that town before they are officially called on to pass judgment on it.

HOW REFORMS ARE WON.

The theory on which all Rpublicans have acted in their assumed desire for municipal reform is that the poor, common, uneducated, hard-working mass of city population are from choice in favor of corruption in public life.

Few arguments have been heard directed against the ascendency of Tammany Hall in the affairs of New York city which did not involve this assumption. The Republican press has never tired of sounding the alarm against the influence in political life of the ignorant, foreign element in American society. According to Republican philosophy, if the disfranchisement of such people could be accomplished, at least in a qualified way, intelligence and virtue would be sure to win the day in the fight for municipal reform.

The success of Seth Low in New York involves a sore blow to this view. The Republican reformers recognize this truth, and they are keeping mighty still on the subject. The returns of the great struggle in New York show that some of the most decisive majorities against Tammany came from districts, the residents of which are mostly illiterate foreigners. Even the infamous "red light" district loomed up grandly with its anti-Tammany majorities.

The inability to explain this phenomena without admitting the vital truth which it embodies explains Republican silence. And yet the true explanation is as simple as it is true. Avowed reformers have always been regarded by the poorer classes in American cities as representing the better-and-holier-than-thou notion. The poor voter has as little toleration for dishonesty as his better-to-do and more pretentious neighbor—often more. But, naturally enough, he has resented the advances toward him at election time of that class of his fellow citizens which shows not even a human interest in him between elections.

Municipal reform is an impossibility without the active co-operation of the masses. That co-operation can always be had when it is sought earnestly and intelligently. Republicanism could no more have accomplished of itself what was accomplished in New York city on election day than could nihilism. The overthrow of Tammany was a Democratic victory. It was accomplished under Democratic leadership and by Democratic votes. It can never be accomplished otherwise, because the masses of the people in every community are Democrats.

It would be a happy circumstance if that decision of the supreme court which sustains the law providing for the appointment of a committee by the council for the condemnation of property needed for market house purposes could find a broader application. The number of meritorious public improvements which have been beaten by property owners in this city who are looking for a fortune through the sale of their property to the community is about in inverse ratio to the number of fortunes which these grasping and litigious mortals have been able to realize in that way.

President Roosevelt has turned the picture of "Gas" Addicks, of Delaware, to the wall, whereat the St. Paul Globe goes into convulsions over the disruptions it sees in the Republican party as a result. The Globe better be hunting a safe retreat from the cyclone of Republican ballots that is sure to follow President Roosevelt's fearless policy. As long as the people approve he has nothing to be afraid of.—Redwood Review.

Yes: and if Roosevelt is the fearless man that our Republican friends say he is, there may be a cyclone of another kind, and our esteemed friend from Redwood may be helping to pick up the scattered fragments of a national administration.

The views of that intelligent juryman who declared that he did not regard the negro as human ought to commend themselves to a great number of people. Those who start negro barbecues from time to time might ease their consciences materially by an avowal of the same opinion.

To do away with runners it is not absolutely necessary to run away with the idea that they have run too far away from their legal rights.

Even had the referee decided that Jeffreys committed a foul, the public would be still satisfied that Ruhlin was rotten.

Some Side Remarks

With Wabasha, Red Wing and seven other towns worse than themselves clamorous for the girls' training school; if you remember that Leavitt and Litchfield are one and the same, who'd you bet on?

For the first time in history a Canadian will act as chief administrator of Canada. This is a very dangerous precedent. Why, the man may know something of the county and the people.

This pure food commissioner idea is all right, but the present burning need is somebody or something that will effectively remonstrate with and fine the cook lady when she burns the potatoes, boils the tea and ensaffrons with the soda the joyless and soggy tea biscuit. Can't Mr. Roosevelt attend to this?

The Bullion woman appears to be more brass than pure gold.

Having acquired the Hope lady in the person of May Yohe, we now proceed on our triumphant way to absorb the Hope diamond. Thus all our Hopes are realized.

Look at that man Schwab reach for another million-dollar job. Not content with the Amalgamated Steel, he actually suggests a shipbuilders' trust, with himself as promoter, and adds this combination would absorb all the capital and brains in the United States. Modest man, that!

Question heard in the Third congressional district: "Why, oh why, does the party look so coldly on our Joel's gubernatorial ambition? Is he not great, grand and imposing; and has he not the only perfect political organization in the state? Is he not the whole wheat, and has he not the support of the Northfield News?"

The abolition of sabretaches and white bandoliers is responsible for more grumbling in the British army than all the South African disasters put together. And yet we say women have a monopoly of all the vanity.

Mrs. Nannie Moos-Larned-Browning-Englert runs the Coffin-Snell-Somebody Else-Coffin-Snell lady hard for matrimonial dishonors. The latter married and divorced the same husband three times and married and divorced another man, while the M. L. B. E. woman, who is barely twenty, has been married only three times, and divorced twice; but of course she is young yet.

Heard in Minneapolis: First senator to country constituent: "Hush, now, this is strictly on the q. t. I have a tip straight from the governor there will be no extra session." Second senator to same politician, ten minutes later: "Now, this is strictly confidential, I had a long talk with Van Sant this morning, and he is going to call that extra session, sure." Wraith of Van Sant, in puzzled soliloquy: "Now, if I call that extra session I'll not be nominated, and if I don't call it the politicians will all be out against me dead sure. Is it better to be damned if I do or be damned if I don't?"

A One-Sided View.

Senator Hansbrough has written another editorial on the tariff question, and advance copies have been sent out, the text being published in another column of today's Herald. It will be noticed that the senator scores the Democrats for favering tariff revision, and calls particular attention to the unfavorable criticisms of his position which have appeared in the St. Paul Globe. The reader of this editorial, if he did not know better, would conclude that it was only from Democratic sources that such criticism had come. It was to be expected that there would be Democratic opposition if for mere partisan reasons. But is it possible that the senator reads only his Democratic exchanges? Or is it possible that having read the Republican papers of the Northwest he has failed to notice that the papers of the Republican faith have been more severe in their criticisms of his position than have those of the opposite political faith? If these facts have escaped the observation of the senior senator it may be as well to remind him of them.—Grand Forks Herald.

Public Opinion.

Reciprocity or Exclusion.

When Japan has established her steel plate industry and the variously projected manufactures conflicting with the Western world, it will not be long before a tariff wall shuts out American commodities. For a while the United States has had an open field in Australia, England and Japan, with a partially opened door in France and Germany. The doors are fast closing and must eventually shut. Intelligent reciprocity holds the sole future success in the international field.—Baltimore Herald.

Heads I Win, Tails You Lose.

Senator Lodge's ingenious scheme for "general reciprocity" seems to be winning much favor in thoroughly orthodox circles within Republican lines. Being in favor of reciprocity but opposed to reciprocity treaties, in Mr. Lodge's suggestion is found a loop hole of escape. The French, Argentine and other treaties can be defeated under cover of giving the country some kind of a maximum and minimum law which it is known beforehand that congress will not pass. While still shouting for reciprocity, the organs and orators can satisfy themselves and the trust magnates which they stand for that the tariff will not be touched. The party is to be congratulated on having found a way out of its accumulating difficulties in regard to a great question.—Philadelphia Times.

The American Railroad System.

With the formation of a single great corporation to control the warring transcontinental interests of the great Northwest American railroads as a whole may be said to have reached the point, solid but elevated, toward which they have been struggling for the two generations since their inception, and which less than ten years ago seemed beyond the reach of many of them. With all the various geographical systems now in strong hands, with overbuilding and reckless competition insured against, these institutions should now be as secure as the government which protects them. The conservative processes of the last few years are as marvelous as the progressive movements of the years that went before. The building of 200,000 miles of American railroads has been no greater task than the adjustment, now nearly complete, of each part of this enormous system to all the others. —New York Press.

Political Diplomats.

An American citizen who has long resided in the City of Mexico has written a letter to the New York Sun, criticising the conduct of certain members of the United States delegation to the Pan-American conference. Society at the Mexican capital is punctilious and the failure of the Americans to observe the expected social requirements, according to this observer, has given offense and hurt the cause of the United States.

The first instance he cites is that of the performance of a leading member of the United States delegation at the reception given by President and Mrs. Diaz to the delegates. He was offered the distinguished honor of taking the president's wife to supper. His blunt reply was that he was tired and was going home. This, at least, is the story circulated in the capital. Again, when an elaborate reception was given at the department of foreign affairs, only one of the women in the American party appeared in evening dress. The others wore street costumes to the scandal of Mexican society women.—Kansas City Star.

If Orthodox He May Steal.

The outcome of the recent election in Pennsylvania is, by contrast with the results obtained in other states, an exceedingly disheartening experience. In Pennsylvania, both in the city and the country districts, public spirit is apparently an unknown quantity, or, to state the case in most exact terms, it is not an element in determining political results that can be depended upon to lead to a majority vote. If the political thieves and scalawags are Republicans, or more especially if they are good protectionists, they can count, in Pennsylvania, upon receiving a sufficient support to secure their elections, even though there should be nominated against them men of the highest reputation for honor, honesty and ability. Perhaps no more striking illustration can be found in any part of our country of the demoralizing and depraving effects of a system of public aid in private enterprises than is presented by the political situation in the Keystone state. Provided the bosses are sound on the subject of industrial protection, they may loot the public treasury to their heart's desire without fearing that a rebuke will be administered to them by their constituencies made up of the classes to which we have just referred.—Boston Herald.

How About Matt Quay?

It is hard to down Addicks permanently. The Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896 gave him a backset by shutting him and his delegation out from recognition. When the door of that body was slammed indignantly in his face there were predictions that the country had heard thee last of him. But this was an error. His ambition to get into the senate irrespective of the wishes of the better portion of the Delaware Republicans has created deadlocks in that state's legislature and vacancies in the senate, and contributed thousands to the Democratic vote. Even now Addicks says he is not going to give up. According to report, he says the federal patronage in Delaware does not concern him one way or the other, that all he wants is the senatorship, and that he will work for that as persistently as before. Yet it is safe to assume that his power for mischief to the Republicans from this time onward will not be so great as formerly. President Roosevelt's enrollment among his active enemies means that Addicks' days as a marplot in the Republican party are numbered.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Condition, Not a Theory.

When congress assembles next month it will be confronted with a condition and with several theories. The condition is an annual surplus of $130,000,000. The theories relate to its prevention or disposal.

A considerable number of men in office favor the shortest and easiest way of dealing with the surplus—that is, spending it. Spending other people's money is always an agreeable occupation to the average politician. There are ways enough, of course. Ship subsidies, an isthmian canal, more pensions, bigger river and harbor appropriations and new public buildings to re-elect congressmen can easily absorb the surplus. But there are important elections in nearly all the states next year, and the wise and prudent leaders of the party in power do not look with favor upon a new carnival of extravagance.

These men, with the president at their head, are likely to recommend a further reduction of the war taxes. But what are the war taxes?

When the war for the Union began, forty years ago, the average tariff was about 28 per cent. Under the stress for revenue, and to counterbalance internal taxes on manufactures, the average duty was raised to 50 or 52 per cent. At the end of the war internal taxes, mainly upon the wealth and yielding $300,000,000 a year, were one after the other repealed. But now, though our "infant industries" are forty years older, the tariff taxes are still up to the highest point of war taxation.—New York World.

Tariff Not a Question of Fairness.

Mr. Roosevelt seems to overlook the fact that the treaty mode of extending trade will not apply to the greatest of all commercial nations—the nation which buys more than one-half of all our exports to Europe and nearly 40 per cent of our exports to all the world—Great Britain. That nation admits our products free practically without any treaty, and has no duties to lower or remit in exchange for a like lowering or remission of our Dingley duties on British products.

Now, what would Mr. Roosevelt do in this case? Would he negotiate treaties with France, Germany and other countries agreeing to lower our duties on their products 50 per cent, more or less, in consideration of a reduction of their duties on our products, and would he at the same time maintain the full Dingley rates on British products because the British already admit our products absolutely free?

That would manifestly be a most unjust and ungrateful treatment of a country which buys from us more than any other score of countries put together and treats us so liberally that she has practically nothing left to concede. In simple justice to our best customer we ought to give her the benefit of our lowest treaty rates. We must necessarily do that purely as a matter of fairness and for our own interests, because there is no room for reciprocal concessions on the part of Britain.—Chicago Chronicle.

Globe Boquets.

To Be Sure!

The St. Cloud Times thinks the Democracy of the St. Paul Daily Globe is questionable because it is using as a premium the life of William McKinley. If the reading of the biography of such a man as the late president is bad for the Democratic cause—so much the worse for Democracy.—Journal Press.

There Was Room.

The St. Paul Globe has improved considerably under its new management. It is now devoting considerable space to special correspondence from the country towns, and last Monday's issue contained two pages of this matter alone. There was plenty of room for improvement in The Globe, and the change came none too soon.—Benson Monitor.

Thanks, Very Much.

The St. Paul Globe has taken a brace under the new management. We do not know who owns the paper or in whose interest it is run. As a newspaper it has improved lately and as such, is today one of the most readable journals of the cities. With its other improvements we trust it has gained a consistency in politics that will be permanent. The Globe has heretofore been Democratic except during the campaign, when it grew intensely Republican. That wasn't a "square deal." May it be different in the future.—St. Peter Herald.

At the Theaters.

One of the best of those comedies in homespun that have followed in the wake of "Shore Acres," is Mrs. Parker's play, "'Way Down East." Its second appearance in St. Paul was greeted by a large audience last night at the Metropolitan theater. "'Way Down East" is one of those plays that must always command large audiences because they tell stories that make a strong appeal to the majority of human hearts. One goes to see "'Way Down East not because the play introduces a greater variety of live stock than any other pastoral comedy; not because real butter is churned in a real churn; not because one of the most realistic snowstorms ever produced on a stage sifts its whiteness down over the third act. He goes to see it because in its four acts a plucky woman makes a fight against big odds and wins—not a woman of the Zaza type, surrounded by a false atmosphere, but an average woman more sinned against than sinning. However, although in "'Way Down East" the story is the thing, not the setting, that setting adds to the success of the play. The playwright has picked up a bit of New England village life and put it behind the footlights to give atmosphere to her story. The village gossip, the country bumpkin, the squire, the bells, the hero and, alas, the villain, realistically people the play

A competent company presented "'Way Down East" last night. Many of the principals are new, but none of the changes made in the cast have weakened the play. Charles Reigel fits neatly into the role of Squire Bartlett, honest, warm-hearted, but a trifle narrow. Grace Hopkins plays the part of Anna Moore, succeeding Phoebe Davis, who created the role. The character is rather a difficult one to portray, it is so easy for the actress to become melodramatic and thus destroy the naturalness of the part. Miss Hopkins' portrayal was simple and sincere. In the trying climax of the third act her impassioned outburst before she faces the storm outside had all the effect of spontaneity.

Loyola O'Connor, as Martha Perkins, the gossip; John E. Brennan as Hi Holler, the chore boy, and John C. Hickey as Seth Holcomb, all did excellent character work. Charles A. Burke as Rube Whipple, sang "All Boun Round With a Woolen String," a song that made the gallery happy. Miss Gracie Hull, a very youthful and decidedly pretty ingenue, played satisfactorily the part of Kate Brewster.

The audience was demonstrative in its approval and curtain calls were numerous.

"'Way Down East" will be at the Metropolitan the remainder of the week. The usual matinees will be given.

Cylde Fitch's "Barbara Frietchie," the play that brought Julia Marlowe fame and considerable wealth last season, was seen for the first time in St. Paul at the Grand last night. The audience was a fairly large one, and Fitch in his construction of the play borrows from Whittier one of his prettiest creations, "Barbara Frietchie," around which he has woven a story that breathes patriotism and love. Unless it is in the closing act, where Stonewall Jackson, pointing to Barbara as she defiantly waves the Stars and Stripes, utters the famous words: "He who touches a hair of yon gray head,'' etc., the lines are original.

Barbara Frietchie, the central figure in this admirable blend of the blue and gray, finds meritorious portrayal at the hands of Miss Frances Gaunt. Miss Gaunt is stately, a veritable daughter of the Confederacy, though love later supplants country, and while perhaps a trifle dramatic in scenes that do not demand it, her work throughout is admirable.

Unless it is J. H. Hazelton, Barbara's father, the only other characterization worth mentioning is that of Capt. Trumbull, by Richard G. Williams. He is an ideal soldier and a satisfying lover. Both he and Mrs. Gaunt suffer a severe handicap in the shape of poor support.

The "Dainty Paree Burlesquers" at the Star this week could cut out the opening and closing burlettas and still give a good performance. The olio is long and strong. The initial piece, "Royal Trouble," doesn't amount to much, but the remaining portion of the performance is a winner. The Lynotte Sisters begin the olio. M'lle La Toska, a most marvelous contortionist, folds herself into startling poses. Honan and Kearney put up a ludicrous burlesque on a boxing match. The next number introduces Louise Carver and Genie Pollard. Louise Carver needs no introduction, as her face is familiar to patrons of vaudeville. There is no funnier woman in the business than she. Miss Carver is something of a contortionist also, and her humor is apparently spontaneous. Shattuck and Bernard in "The Tramp and the Lady" are more than entertaining. Shattuck does a serious bit. Fagin, the Jew, just before his execution, from "Oliver Twist," which is a commendable piece of acting. "Just Plain" Fred Wyckoff also does a bit of character work in the role of a country cousin. A most decided hit were the Grahams in illustrated songs. An innovation in this sort of a performance is the handling of the lantern by Gracie Graham. The performance terminates with the burletta, "Paris Upside Down."

The Globe's Home-Study Course....

How to Learn Spanish.

BY GEORGE F. M'KIBBEN, A. M.

ARTICLE III.

(Note—Because of the typesetting machine's limitations we substitute for n with the tilde, in the few words requiring it, the combination ny, which has the advantage of giving the pronunciation of the omitted character. The position of the acute accent is shown where it is most important by one of the figures, 1, 2 or 3, after the word requiring an accent. Thus di1, dio1, indicate that the last vowel is thus marked, but 2 the next to the last vowel and 3 the second from the last. In the reading lesson, however, figures in parentheses have a value there explained.)

BY GEORGE F. M'KIBBEN, A. M.,

Professor of Modern Languages in Denison University.

32. Many nouns are treated like adjectives in taking as modifiers mas1, more; menos, less; muy, very, in the sense of more of a, less of a and very much of a, etc., respectively.

The Numeral Adjectives.

33. Cardinals—
1. Uno (un), una.
2. Dos.
3. Tres.
4. Cuatro.
5. Cinco.
6. Seis.
7. Siete.
8. Ocho.
9. Nueve.
10. Diez.
11. Once.
12. Doce.
13. Trece.
14. Catorce.
15. Quince.
20. Veinte.
25. Veinte y cinco. veinticinco.
30. Treinta.
40. Cuarenta.
50. Cincuenta.
60. Sesenta.
70. Serenta.
80. Ochenta.
90. Noventa.
100. Ciento (cien).

1st. Primero (primer), a.
2d. Segundo, a.
3d. Tercero (tercer), a.
4th. Cuarto, a.
5th. Quinto, a.
6th. Sexto, sesto, a.
7th. Septimo, setimo, a.
8th. Octavo, a.
9th. Nono, novena, a.
10th. Decimo, a.
11th. Undecimo, a.

35. Fractionals—
½. La mitad, un medio.
1½. Uno y medio, una y media.
1-3. Un tercio, la tercera parte.
2-3. Dos tercios, las dos terceras partes.
¾. Tres cuartos.

Numeral Adverbs—
Once. Una vez.
Twice. Dos veces.
Often. Muchas veces.
Seldom. Rara vez, raras veces.

It is recommended to identify the verbs, which are mostly of Conj. I, and the adjectives, of the following exercises:

1. De quel hab la V.? Of what are you speaking?
2. Los muchachos y las muchachas buscan a los cirados. The boys and girls look for the servants.
3. Los libros cuestan (20, a.) siete reales cada uno. The books cost seven reals each.
4. Doy lecciones de castellano. I give lessons in Spanish.
5. Cain mato1 a (13) su hermano. Cain killed his brother.
6. Le semana pasada o el mes pasado. Last week or last month.
7. Nosotros hablamos mas1 que vosotros. We talk more than you.
8. El hombre es menos (32) politico que esplotador. The man is less of a politician than a boodler.
9. Cuesta (20, a.) ta torta un pan. The tart costs a loaf, or it costs more than it is worth.
10. Truena muchisimo. It thunders very much.
11. Tronaba toda la noche. It thundered last night.
12. Halle1 el libro que busque1 (20, b.). I found the book that I looked for or sought.
13. Compra el Aleman los bonitos paraguas de los Franceses? Does the German buy the pretty parasols of the Frenchmen?
14. El1 busca un cuchilo. He looks for a knife.
15. Muy senor mio, juega V. en lugar de estudiar? My dear sir, do you play in place of studying?

Object Pronouns.

36. The personal pronoun employed as subject of a verb was briefly presented in section 17. We come now to the use of the personal pronoun as object of verbs and prepositions. It is a rather difficult part of Spanish grammar.

(a) We recognize two ways of expressing the indirect object, or the dative, and two for the accusative, or the direct object. One is called conjunctive, because the object pronoun is joined with the verb; the second way is called disjunctive or prepositional, because the object pronoun is disjoined from the verb and governed by a preposition: me da, or da a mi, he gives to me; te busca, or a ti busca, he seeks thee.

(b) Very often disjunctive and conjunctive forms accompany the same verb, securing emphasis by redundancy of expression: me da a mi, or a mi me da, he gives (to) me; te busca a ti, a ti te busca, he seeks thee; le digo a V., or a V. le digo, I say it to you; les estimo a VV., I esteem you.

(c) The conjunctive forms precede a finite verb, unless it begin a sentence or be an affirmative imperative. In the two latter cases, and also when the verb is an infinite or present participle, the pronoun follows and is appended as an additional syllable or syllables (if two pronouns are added, see f below): no me quites el libro, don't take the book from me; procura a tomaria, he tries to take it; tomandolo, taking it.

(d) As examples (under b) above show the conjunctive dative and accusative forms of usted, ustedes, are le and les, which mean also; to him, to her, to them, and him, her, then. Note the following additional examples: busque1 a VV., mas no les encontre1, I sought you, but I did not find you.

(e) The reflective, se, is sometimes dative, sometimes accusative. Very often it represents an indefinite subject: one they, we, people. Or the verb with se may be rendered by our passive. Examples: se halla ocupado, he finds himself busy; se enganya, he deceives himself; V. se enganya, you deceive yourself; se dice, they say, or it is said; aqui se come bien, here one dines (eats) well; aqui se habli ingles. English is spoken here; se compran libros viejos, old books are bought; se quita el abrigo, he takes off his (own) overcoat.

(f) Often a verb governs two conjunctive object pronouns. The dative then precedes the accusative, unless one of the pronouns be se (himself, etc.), which must stand first. If le or les comes thus to stand before any object pronoun beginning with l, they change to se; se lo doy a V., I give it to you; darselo, to give it to him (to them); dandoselo, giving it to him (to them); se lo presto a ella, I lend it to her; se les envia, he sends them to them.

The Verb Continued.

37. Conjugation II, model, comer, to eat; simple tenses, active voice. Principal parts: Comer, comiendo, comido, como, comi1.

Present Group.

Pes. Ind.—I eat, etc. Como, comes, come, comemos, comeis, comen.

Pres. subj.—I may eat, etc. Coma, comas, coma, comamos, comais, coman.

Imperative—Eat (thou) etc. —, come, coma, comamos, comed, coman.

Impf. ind.—I was eating, etc. Comia, comias, comia, comiamos, comiais, comian. Accent on i in each form.

Preterite Group.

Pret. ind.—I ate or did eat, etc. Comi1, comiste, comio1, comimos, comisteis.

First impf. subj.—I should eat, etc. Comiera, comieras, comiera, comieramos1, comierais, comieran.

Second impf. sub.—I should eat, etc. Comiese, comieses, comiese, comiesemos1, comieses, comiesen.

Fut. subj.—I shall or should eat, etc. Comiere, comieres, comiere, comieremos1, comieseis, comiesen.

Future Group.

Fut. in.—I shall eat, etc. Comere1, comeras, comera1, comeremos, comereis, comeran1.

Conditional—I should eat, etc. Comeria, comerias, comeria, comeriamos, comeriais, comerian. Accent on i in each form.

38. Verbs of conjugations II and III have almost the same endings. These endings differ most markedly from those of conjugation I in the imperfect indicative, but note the difference also in all forms of the preterite group, where the endings are the same as in the preterite group of the irregular verbs (andar and dar) of the first conjugation.

39. Conjugation III, model, vivir, to live; simple tenses, active voice. Principal parts; vivir, viviendo, vivido, vivo, vivi1.

Present Group.

Pres. ind.—I live, etc. Vivo, vives, vive, vivimos, vivis1, viven.

Pres. subj.—I may live, etc. Viva, viv, viva, vivamos, vivais, vivan.

Imperative—Live (thou), etc.—Vive, viva, vivamos, vivid, vivan.

Impf. ind.—I was living. Vivia, vivias, vivia, viviamos, viviais, vivian. Accent on i in each form.

Preterite Group.

Pret ind.—I lived, or did live, etc. Vivi1, viviste, vivio1, vivimos, vivisteis, vivieron.

First imp. subj.—I should live, etc. Viviera, vivieras, viviera, vivieramos1, vivierais, vivieran.

Second imp. subj.—I should live, etc. Viviese, vivieses, viviese, vivesemos1, vivieseis, viviesen.

Fut. subj.—I shall or should live, etc. Viviere, vivieres, viviere, vivieremos1, viviereis, vivieren.

Future Group.

Fut. ind.—I shall live, etc. Vivire1, vivias1, vivira1, viviermos, vivireis, viviran1.

Conditional—I should live, etc. Viviria, vivirias, iviria, viviriamos, viviriais, vivirian. Accent on i in each form.

The Possessives.

40. The possessive words serve as adjectives and pronouns, but are commonly called the possessive pronouns. The separate uses need, however, to be carefully distinguished. Whether the possessive word be an adjective or a pronoun it agrees in gender and number, not with the possessor, but with the thing possessed.

The Possessive Adjectives.

41. As adjectives the possessives may be considered as conjunctive or disjunctive, according as they precede of follow the limited noun. The conjunctives are shorter and do not vary for gender, except nuestro, our, and vuestro, your. The following table of the possessive adjectives will be useful:

Singular.

Conjunctive, masculine and feminine, my, mi; thy, tu; his, her, its, your, su.

Our, nuestro,-a; your, vuestro,-a; their, your, su, su.

Disjunctive, masculine, my, mio; thy, tuyo; his, her, its, your, suyo; our, nuestro; your; vuestro; their, your, suyo. Feminine, my, mia; thy, tuya; his, her, its, your, suya; our, nuestra; your, vuestra; their, your, suya.

Plural.

Conjunctive, masculine and feminine, my, mis; thy, tus; his, her, its, your, sus; our, nuestros,-as; your, vuestros,-as; their, your, sus, sus.

Disjunctive, masculine, my, mios; thy, tuyos; his, her, its, your, suyos; our, nuestros; your, vuestros; their, your, suyos; feminine, my, mias; thy, tuyas; his, her, its, your, suyas; our, nuestras; your, vuestras; their, your, suyas.

42. The conjunctive possessive adjectives are not emphatic. Certain forms (su, sus, etc.) are ambiguous, as the above table shows. Emphasis may be secured by using propio, own, after the possessive. Ambiguity is avoided by adding the proposition de, or, and the disjunctive personal pronoun corresponding to the possessive word. The latter device is often varied by substituting the definite article for the possessive adjective. Observe the examples classified below:

Unemphatic or ambiguous—My padre, my father; nuestro libro, our book; sus trabajos, their trials; su tio, his (her) uncle.

Emphatic or in direct address—Padre mio, father; nuestro propio libro, our own book; sus trabajos de ellos, de elias; los trabajos de ellos, de ellas, their trials; su tio de el (de ella), his (her) uncle; su tio de V., el tio de V., your uncle.

43. Possession is denoted often by means of the definite article, when the connection plainly shows the possessor: El soldado recibio1 un golpe en el brazo, the soldier received a wound in his arm; ella levanto1 los ojos, she raised her eyes; bajo1 la cabeza, he bowed his head.

44. Possession is denoted in another way not employed in English. It requires with the verb as indirect object the possessor, usually represented by a pronoun; and the indefinite article is required with the thing possessed. This is something personal, as a part of the body, an article of clothing equipment, a mental trait, etc. Examples: Besoja V. la mano, I kiss you hand; le tomo la mano, he took his (or her) hand; se heria el pecho, he was smiting his (own) breast; me duelo la cabeza, my head aches.

The Possessive Pronouns.

45. The possessive pronoun is regularly preceded by the definite article, both agreeing with the thing possessed: Su padre des V. y el mio, your father and mine; mio amigos y los vuestros, my friends and yours; lo mio y lo tuyo, mine and thine.

The words that require explanation in the following reading exercise are treated in the foot notes, to which the figures refer in order:

1. A Castilla y a Leon.
Nuevo(1) mundo(2) dio Colon(3).

2. Dos expectaculos(4), verdared amente (5). sublimes(6). ofrece(7), la naturalexa (8), a la contemplacion del hombre; el cielo(9). estrellado(10), encima(11), de nuestras cabezas y el sentimiento del deber (12), en el fondo(13), de nuestra consciencia(14).

1. New. 2. World. 3. Columbus (subject of preceding verb). 4. Sights, spectacles. 5. Truly. 6. Sublime. 7. Offers. 8. Nature (here the subject of the preceding verb). 9. Heaven. 10. Starry. 11. Above. 12. Duty (an infinitive used as a noun). 13. Bottom, depth. 14. Conscience or consciousness.

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That Expensive Navy.

Another court of inquiry is in progress—at Tutuila, the island which came to us at the partition of Samoa. One Capt. Tilley, our naval governor there, has been accused of drunkenness, and the hearing is in progress. A mathematical genius has figured the cost of this alleged jag. Two vessels, the Solace and the Wisconsin, have gone to Pago-Pago with three rear admirals and other members of the court. The coal bill of the Wisconsin is put down at $35,000, and that of the Solace at $25,000. It will require $25,000 to pay the expenses of the court, besides which there are the pay of the officers and men, and other miscellaneous items, the total being figured at something like $150,000.—Des Moines Leader.