THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

SUNDAY, JANUARY 15, 1899.

Associated Press News.

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SUNDAY'S WEATHER.

Fair.

By the United States Weather Bureau.—MINNESOTA—Fair; westerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA—Fair; westerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA—Fair; westerly winds. WISCONSIN—Fair; fresh southwesterly winds. IOWA—Fair; westerly winds. MONTANA—Partly cloudy weather; southwesterly winds.

Buffalo, 36-54; Boston, 34-36; Chicago, 36-40; Cincinnati, 46-55; Montreal, 34-34; New York, 42-42; Pittsburg, 44-62.

ST. PAUL BUREAU—The following, taken at 6:48 p. m., local time (8 o'clock Washington time), is a relative statement of the local conditions for the twenty-four hours which ended when the observations were taken: Barometer, 29.82; mean temperature, 27; relative humidity, 88; wind at 8 p. m., northwest; weather, partly cloudy; maximum temperature, 32; minimum temperature, 22; daily range, 10; amount of precipitation (rain and melted snow) in last twenty-four hours, 0.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

The Condition of Our Schools.

"The old woman that lived in the shoe, who had so many children she didn't know what to do," was not more sorely vexed than the St. Paul school board, that must solve the problem of educating 23,000 pupils, at an average cost of $23 per capital for $420,000. The question is more like the poor man's, however, whose children and funds present a knotty problem of inverse ratio. But what is the matter? Is St. Paul so poor that she cannot scrape together enough money to maintain her schools? Not at all, but she is impeded by the law, which forbids her levying more than 2½ mills upon each dollar of assessed property. The very obvious remedy would be, when a shoe pinches, to take it off. But the difficulty in the present case is that the 2½ mills limit, responsible for the discomforting pinch, is an integral part of our city charter, which the citizens a short time since declared to be a fairly comfortable shoe and refused to discard for a new one.

It will be recalled that this charter was given to the city by the legislature before the cities had home rule and when the property valuation in St. Paul was $126,000,000—a fact which made the limit for the school levy seem warrantable. When, however, the valuation was lowered to $96,000,000, the school revenue fell far short of the requirements, while school needs continued to increase.

Proceeding to find relief by the process of elimination, the apparently simple device of getting the legislature to amend the law must be abandoned for the reason that by an amendment to the constitution of the state "the legislature may repeal any existing special or local law, but shall not amend, extend or modify any of the same." The repeal of the St. Paul school law as a whole is not desired by the citizens, and, as amendment is impossible, relief must be found in general legislation which shall, in effect, remove the 2½-mill limit.

It is possible, as will be found upon investigation of our laws, and upon consultation with competent and conservative lawyers of our city, to get legislation applying to cities of a certain class, for example, to cities of over 50,000 inhabitants, which would afford relief to St. Paul. Shall this bill be framed to raise the limit of school levies in this class of cities or shall it be framed in such a way as to permit the cities in question to tax themselves for the amount which they deem necessary to the proper maintenance of their schools?

The chamber of commerce proposes a bill permitting an additional levy of one mill, when necessary, to be applied exclusively to the erection of school buildings, purchase of sites, repairs, furnishings, etc.

The criticism made upon the proposition is expressed by a member of the teachers' association, who said: "But what is the use of erecting new buildings? That will not help St. Paul out now, for where is the money to come from to pay teachers, janitors and coal bills, when it is more than probable that the existing schools cannot be maintained for the full school year?"

A sort of compromise, coming from citizens and teachers, is that the bill be amended to read "one and one-half mills, one-third of which be applied to the erection of school buildings, etc." Either of these bills would make the co-operation of Minneapolis necessary, and, as there is abundant evidence that the Twin City has been cramped with her four-mill limit, it is reasonable to assume that her support can be secured in favor of the bill. Right here it may be interesting to compare the school levies made by various cities throughout the state. Duluth has 9; Winona, 12 3-10; Fergus Falls, 24; Moorhead, 17; Renville, 28; Mankato, 29; St. Paul, 2½.

Framing a bill to suit the conditions and needs of different cities, even though they are of the same class, in such a way as not to do violence to the constitution of the state, demands care and skillful manipulation, and should not be undertaken without competent legal supervision. A prominent lawyer of the city has given it as his opinion that the bill should be so framed as to permit the city to tax itself. As conditions are now, there is little reason for the legislature's limit upon the council in the matter of a school levy. During the time when the school board could pledge the credit of the city for any debt which it might make for the maintenance of the schools, thus, in effect, combining the levying and spending powers, it was but fair to the taxpayers that there should have been a reasonable limit. But now, when the council must make the definite appropriation and the school board dispense it, thereby making a separation between the levying power and spending power and shutting off all reasonable fear of jobbery, there is small wisdom in limiting the council, since it would have nothing to gain and much to lose in making excessive and extravagant appropriations. Moreover, this precau-

tion is based upon the unaccepted supposition that a council would deal unfairly with the taxpayers if it could.

But something must be done, and that immediately. The existing uncertainty is ruinous to the schools and injurious to the city. The atmosphere of suspense in which the teachers live is depressing them and is demoralizing the pupils. Moreover, it has injured the reputation of our schools abroad—a fact which has a baneful effect upon the business standing of the community. St. Paul has already too long made a poor mouth to the world, and, if she is to rehabilitate her dignity, vigorous measures must be taken speedily.

Good teachers will not stay where their positions are held but from month to month and command decreasing salaries, and where they make an involuntary contribution to obliterate a yearly deficit.

Finally, ignoring the question of health, overcrowded and poorly ventilated school rooms are not conducive either to good discipline or good morals among the pupils.

Gen. Miles and Gen. Eagan.

There can be no division of opinion among fair-minded men generally as to the merits of the controversy between Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding general of the army, and Commissary General Eagan. The wonder is that the politico-military condition of affairs associated with the war department should have been capable of producing so out-and-out an exhibition of official laxity in the mere matter of discipline alone as that reflected in the conduct of the commissary general.

President McKinley is reported as "deeply wounded" over the occurrence; but the executive wound cannot possibly be so deep as that sustained by the American people when they contemplate the conditions prevailing in this branch of the military establishment of the country which render possible so free an insult on the part of a subordinate officer to the highest in military rank in the service as reflected in the deliberate attack by Gen. Eagan upon Gen.Miles. A contemporary appears to find some excuse in the statement that Gen. Eagan is an Irishman, possessed of a hot temper, but this is an undue reflection upon the Irish race. The Celtic blood is acknowledged to be somewhat warm; but it is none the less controllable in comparison with that which flows in the veins of some of the representatives of the Anglo-Saxon race. Furthermore, in this instance the discipline of the service, if properly recognized, should have been a bar to any such exhibition.

The real basis of all this trouble will be found to exist in that peculiar quality of debauchery which up to this time has proved unseparable from a system which invites the accretion of political activities in the conduct of our national military service. The secretary of war is the civil head of his department. In the nature of things his selection is based, in a larger or smaller measure, as the exigencies of the situation may be, upon his political importance in the party which he represents. The one gigantic mistake of Abraham Lincoln was in his original selection of a secretary of war. Simon Cameron had been a candidate for the presidency before the convention which bestowed upon Mr. Lincoln its choice of a nominee. In the largeness, and at the same time the simplicity of his nature, he determined, when making up his cabinet, to select for his advisers those men who had been his political rivals. He was cautioned against the choice of Mr. Cameron; but in order to allay all party friction, an important element at that time associated with the success of his administration, he insisted upon assigning the Pennsylvaniaan to the place. But Mr. Lincoln was prompt in the discovery of his error and equally prompt in rectifying it by effecting Mr. Cameron's resignation when he was convinced of the fact that the money-making proclivities of the latter predominated over his sense of unselfish patriotism.

Mr. McKinley had no such reason for his selection of Gen. Alger. It was a personal choice, based, it is popularly believed, upon a sense of personal monetary obligation growing out of relief alleged to have been extended by Gen. Alger to Mr. McKinley in a previous pecuniary transaction unfortunately involving the latter. The impropriety of the choice was commented upon at the time the appointment was made; it was emphasized more especially by the results of incidents directly growing out of the conduct of the war. Some of those incidents are associated with the contracts for the provisioning of the army, the supplies furnished in connection with which being now subjects of dispute. The feeling has in many quarters prevailed that influences controlled by Secretary Alger were largely instrumental in the awarding of those contracts, and that the commissary and quartermaster's department officials looked, in the assumed discharge of their duties, rather to the approval of the political head of the department than to the general good of the service.

The attitude of Gen. Miles has been one of dignified and almost exasperating reserve since the first intimations of departmental troubles were heard; and it was perfectly patent, when he went before the investigating commission with his mass of documents, and was permitted to so promptly gather these up and retire, that his testimony was not of the kind that the commission was really looking for. But Gen. Eagan was moved to indiscretion by this action and proceeded to denounce his superior as "all kinds of a liar." It is no wonder that President McKinley feels "deeply wounded." He had previously directed the secretary of war to grant absolution in advance, so to speak, to all those in the service who should properly testify. In delivering his violent insult to the commanding general, Gen. Eagan clearly overstepped the limits of the decree of absolution.

The affair is likely to have the effect of bringing out all the unpleasant truths associated with the malodorous business, and doubtless to the disgust of Secretary Alger, as well as of the president himself.

Nelson Dingley, of Maine.

The death of Representative Nelson Dingley, of Maine, must, in the nature of things, prove a serious loss to the Republican side of the national house of representatives. The acknowledged leader of that party on the floor as chairman of the ways and means committee, he was, moreover, a man who won and maintained his title and influence upon his merits as a gentleman and a legislator. His advancement was an instance of natural development upon purely intellectual lines, much after the manner of that of one of his predecessors in the same office, the Hon. William L. Wilson, of West Virginia. Both men possessed many of the same characteristics.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, is another representative of the same type, and the comparison might be appropriately carried back to the late Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia. All alike of frail physique, their success was achieved by their combination of intellectual vigor and nervous energy, and all were equally possessed, in a striking degree, of that simplicity of manner and directness of speech which command respect and afford instinctively an assurance of personal as well as political sincerity. These qualities, once already recognized, are always barriers against successful partisan assault. It matters not whether Mr. Dingley was the putative author of a tariff measure which many believed unwise in its provisions, or that Mr. Wilson was alike the putative author of another similar law which many believe was more productive of general benefit to the country at large than that which succeeded it, both these distinguished men shared alike in the high esteem of their colleagues on the floor of the house of representatives and in the friendly regard of one another. Mr. Dingley was an excellent type of useful citizen and industrious statesman, as distinct from the mere politician.

Kipling's Critics.

Mr. Kipling's latest work is a series of stories depicting English school boy life. Like nearly everything he has done it is being severely criticised. Beetle, Stalky and McTurk, his heroes, are making many friends, but likewise many enemies. It seems Mr. Kipling's fate to have his poetry parodied and his prose probed. Against Stalky et al. the critics urge that the incidents are trivial; that the boys are vulgar, and that Mr. Kipling, as their author, is responsible for both the morals and manners of his proteges. But this is hardly fair. As a matter of art the only question involved is the accuracy of the characterization. If the normal English school boy talks slang that is brutally frank and makes war on the masters and the surrounding farmers, Mr. Kipling is not to blame for painting him as he is. Realism in art is the actual question in controversy. The technique of the painter is not condemned if he adheres to the realistic and not the ideal. The writer is entitled to the same consideration. His taste in the selection of subjects is a matter for legitimate question, but because the material does not please the treatment is not necessarily bad.

Admitting that the English lad of the public school is as Mr. Kipling paints him, and this is not questioned, the adventures of Stalky et al. are quite as clever as the average of Mr. Kipling's work. His characters are certainly boys, not pretty dummies in tailor-made clothes. A friend has said that in depicting them Mr. Kipling has been renewing his own boyhood. There are few men, however they may condemn, who will not do as much in reading the narratives.

What a tearful thing an ice palace would be this year!

Mr. Dingley's tariff bill did not die with him, more's the pity.

At least let us hope that the umpires will play a little better ball this year.

The leading ? in Montana: Has Mr. Clark (Mr. Daly) enough to land the toga?

The appropriateness of wearing the Spanish colors at half mast this year is not subject to argument.

The oil burned in Minnesota for the next two years will have a Democratic stamp. Shake, Mr. Heinrich!

When it comes to saloons the "side door" policy is quite satisfactory to several people in each community.

The Chicago Chronicle says "iron stiffens." Isn't the Chronicle joking? Real iron wouldn't do a thing like that.

Now they are talking of Grosvenor for governor of Ohio. Isn't the Buckeye state entitled to a better fate than that?

For the next twenty-four hours the curlers will not be satisfied with any weather report that does not bring ice in sheets.

Aguinaldo has inspected our battleships, thirteen-inch guns and such often enough, it would seem, not to want to fight Uncle Sam.

Thirty thousand dollars looks like a pretty high price for the kind of senators we get from Montana. By the way, where is Tom Carter?

Gov. Scofield, of Wisconsin, frothed at the mouth at such a rate over railroad passes that he forgot to mention Wisconsin's famous "doodle" book.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 14.—The temperature dropped 26 degrees here today in 55 minutes.

It had not been reported in St. Paul that Mark Hanna had gone home for anything.

The "string fiends" of West Superior have buried a woman alive. The only way West Superior can rid herself of this sort of thing is to bury the "string fiends" alive.

Now it is reported that they are burying the hatchet down in Cuba. This doesn't help Cuba. It digs up the hatchet faster than it buries it. Somebody is wanted who will lose the Cuban kid ax.

U. S. Grant is having the fight of his life to be elected senator from California. The sons of their fathers generally find the roads over which their paters bowled so smoothly full of the muddiest kind of mud.

The newspaper gang at Washington tried to hold Mr. Carnegie up before the country as the most philanthropic man that was ever born in any land. They sent out a story that he was willing to dig right down into his jeans and give $20,000,000 for the freedom of the Philippines. When Mr. Carnegie was shown the story he wilted and said in a whisper: "Nonsense! Sheer nonsense!"

I do not understand that any one desires anything but the ultimate independence of the Philippines.—Senator Foraker.

So we have paid Spain $20,000,000 for the privilege of setting the Filipinos up in business for themselves. But isn't there injustice here to somebody somehow? If we pay $20,000,000 for such a privilege in the Philippines, ought we not to pay Spain another $20,000,000 for doing the same thing in Cuba? By the way, it begins to look decidedly as if the umpire of this game were getting rattled.

Epistles to St. Paul.

The fact is not generally known that Abstract Clerk John Schulze is the only farmer holding an office under the county. However, Mr. Schulze has a prosperous egg factory in full operation at his home out at White Bear, with over 300 hens constantly employed. The office-holding farmer is quite an authority on the subject of egg culture, and recently engaged in a discussion with Probate Clerk Harry Sundberg about the size of the double-yolked variety. Yesterday Farmer Schulze brought three of his largest double-yolked eggs down town, carefully wrapped up in a handkerchief, in order to show Sundberg how it was. He went up stairs with his little bundle during the afternoon and bumped against the vault door in the probate court. There was no demonstration, as billed.

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A short while ago County Auditor Johnson made an alleged election bet an excuse for giving a banquet to some of the newspaper boys. During the heat of the occasion, which was held at the Windsor, the Eighth ward statesman abstracted the reportorial star from a disciple of eleventh-story journalism. Mr. Johnson accoutred himself with the badge of brains after the feast, and sallied forth to test its virtues. Incidentally he drifted into a Superior street music hall and was enjoying the music when the owner of the star happened along. Like the rightful heir in the melodramas, the newspaper man was in hard luck, and was held up by the doorkeeper, who refused to recognize him. Finally the dispute at the door became so warm that Johnson was called up to identify the man who claimed to be from the same paper. With unblushing effrontery Johnson sized up the real newspaper man and told the doorkeeper, "I don't know him, but I think he sells tape on Seventh street."

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Senator Frank B. Daugherty, of Duluth, possesses, among other virtues, a considerable interest in the rising generation, so when the other morning he found a small boy riding up and down in the elevator at the Merchants' hotel he greeted him with a cordial "Good morning, governor."

"I'm not the governor," replied the youngster. "My pa is Senator ———, of O——— county, and he wears a high collar now."

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It is reported of Sheriff John Wagener that Nic Wehr, Henry Haenel and some others once went on a deer hunting expedition with him, before the start for which all their friends were instructed to put in requisitions for a piece of venison, or b'ar, as their tastes might direct. The entire party brought back one deer, and it is currently reported that the argument as to who killed that one was so hot that it melted the snow in the woods, until Col. Haenel, who has considerable weight of his own to carry, resigned his claim to Wehr and Wagener with the remark:

"Well, if you fellows killed him, why don't you carry him out?"

The colonel afterwards told a friend: "Of course, I knew I killed him, but I was foxy, and they had to do the work."

• • •

"Freddy," observed the mayor yesterday, gazing at the ceiling of the executive chamber. "I believe my memory is getting pretty poor already."

"It is better htat way than to have it keeping you awake nights," replied Mr. Hammer, thinking of his water board disappointment, or rather non-appointment.

"But it is no joke, Freddy. I think maybe that I have held office too long already. You see this young fellow that died the other day took a dope of some kind at a bad place run by some one named Williard. I think now, Freddy, that I had heard the name before. Some rude disrespectful men came up here and told me about the place, Freddy, and then I forgot it already. There were some other places, too, I think. I did not remember anything about these places when they asked me about the grand jury report. I have forgotten them several times since. Freddy, what is a failing memory a sign of?"

—The Philistine.

Gov. Lind Makes a Hit.

Gov. Lind's head is level on education. He says high schools should be complete in themselves, and not merely a means for getting into the state university. Our schools have too long been run simply as auxiliaries of the university, the education all being shaped with a view of being followed by a higher education, which to many is unobtainable on account of the great expense.—Blue Earth County Enterprise.

• • •

The message is an able and interesting one, and highly creditable to our new executive. He makes but few recommendations that have not already received consideration by members of the legislature. Nearly all of them, however, are meritorious and, we hope, will be favorably acted upon. We are greatly pleased with the message, the more salient suggestions and recommendations of which follow.—Grant County Herald.

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Gov. Lind didn't rip the shingles off the old state house with his message, nor tear up the dirt his before-election friends indicated he would do. He read a very conservative, sharp, clean message, which in tone and diction ought to be more pleasing to Republicans than to those people who ran his campaign.—Windom Reporter.

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So far Gov. Lind has made five commendable appointments, and no doubt will give as good satisfaction as if some Republican governor had made them. In all five appointments the appointees are men fully capable of filling the positions with credit.—Morris Republican-Times.

Kipling to Julia Marlowe.

Rudyard Kipling sent as a Christmas present to Julia Marlowe a copy of his latest book, "The Day's Work," with this verse in autograph on the fly-leaf:

"When skies are gray instead of blue,
  With clouds that come to dishearten;
When things go wrong, as they sometimes do
  In life's little kindergarten,
I beg you, my child, don't weep and wail,
  And don't, don't take to tippling;
But cheer your soul with a little tale
  By Neighbor Rudyard Kipling."

New Mexico's Claim to Statehood.

The argument that New Mexico should be kept out of the union of states because a large proportion of its people are Spanish-speaking people can no longer hold, when the authorities at Washington are bent on forcing Malays and Kanakas and all sorts of barbarians into American citizenship.—Manchester (N. H.) Union.

A Stay in Proceedings.

"That was hard on Mrs. De Style."

"How so?"

"Her traveling dress was so expensive that she had to give up her trip and stay at home."—Judge.

The Post-Prandial Spouter.

With Mr. Choate in London, Mr. Porter in Paris and Mr. Depew in Washington, the field in New York seems to offer unrivaled opportunities for young men struggling to get a foothold as accomplished diners-out.—Chicago Record.

Yea or Nay.

Here's a choice extract from the timeliest poem of the season:

Oh, say,
Will there ever come a day
When they
Will lay
Quay
Away?

—Boston Herald.

Encouraging.

"Do you think you have any chance with her, Regy?"

"Of course I do. She says herself that I'm one of her chance acquaintances."—Detroit Free Press.

A Valid Excuse.

"Please excuse William from school today," wrote the boy's mother to the teacher, "as he sat up late last night studying his lessons and is too sleepy to come today."—Philadelphia North American.

Features of the Case.

Only the man who has experienced a black eye can appreciate a Cyrano de Bergeracian beak.—Detroit Free Press.

Current Verses.

ABIG-FOOT, THE PLAYHOUSE BEAR.

(Four hundred yards after Kipling.)

Whenever I go to the playhouse I sit in the endmost chair,
So little I reck of the rubber neck or the girl with the Eiffel hair,
But, oh, at each fall of the curtain, ordained by some law accurst,
A portly wretch on the quarterstretch is seized with a raging thirst;
He walks all over my Trilbys; he jumps on my cherished corn;
His lumbering tread would rouse the dead far better than Gabriel's horn.
By his shoes will ye know the monster, box-toed, brutal and square,
And make ye no truce with Abig-foot, the man that walks like a bear!

I'd rather be hit by the trolley, tho' it rended me limb by limb,
Yea! Let me be caught 'neath the juggernaut, but keep me away from him.
One night, at the fall of the curtain, he took me by surprise;
I was reading jests in the programme; I did not lift mine eyes.
Nearer and nearer he tottered; he hoisted his hoof and then—
I have not waltzed with women; I probably won't again.
So mark, when the orchestra tooteth; then is the time to beware!
Take ye no chance on Abig-foot, the man that walks like a bear!

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

GOMEZ IN THE BALL ROOM.

Gen. Maximo Gomez danced polkas and mazurkas at a ball in Remedios last Saturday.—Havana dispatch.

Tiring of war and war's alarms,
  Grizzled and gray and tanned,
Maximo Gomez drops his arms,
  With never a sword in hand;
Now as he comes, they rush the drums—
  And hark to the ball room band.

Doddering dancers, sprites, soubrettes,
  Maids of the ballet sere!
What are your pitiful pirouettes
  When Gomez dances here?
Heeling and toeing, gracefully going,
  And this at seventy year!

Limbs for the hardest of marches built
  To galloping measures haste;
Spirits that never were known to wilt
  Swell in a coat gold-laced;
Hands that were made for grasp of hilt
  Circle a woman's waist.

Saraband, schottische and minuet;
  Shuffle, and slide, and twirl;
Polkas are easy for even a "vet"—
  Glad is the waltz's whirl.
Maximo reads rewards for his deeds
  In eyes of a Cuban girl.

—J. O'K. in New York Press.

UNITED!

This country, she's united
  From mountain tops to sea;
A man's "at home" from Georgia
  To classic Kankakee!

There's nothin' now to vex us
  Or part our hands again,
For "Dixie" rings from Texas
  To wooded wilds of Maine!

This country, she's united
  To face the storms that blow;
With flags and guns her loyal sons
  March 'gainst the common foe!

There's nothin' now to vex us,
  For Peace resumes her reign;
Three cheers for Georgia—Texas,
  And hip-hurrah for Maine!

—F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

THE MAD MULLAH OF SWAT.

Mad Mullah on an autumn day
Traversed the desert grim and gray,
Scaling the peak of the highest hill,
Looking for somebody fit to kill.
Fierce were his warriors and fierce was he,
Keen the bright edge of his snickersnee.
Why does he carry his head so high?
What the ambition of this old guy?
None can interpret the prophet's dream,
No one is on to his bloody scheme,
Something or other is out of whack,
Something is gone that he wants brought back.
Is it ambition or pride or what
Worries Mad Mullah, the Shah of Swat?
Where is the great Ahkoond of yore?
Where are the English men-of-war?
Where is the Mauser with powder-breath?
Where the great cannon that speaks of death?
Mullah, Mad Mullah, will yield to shot,
Dying as game as he lived—that Swat.

—Nebraska State Journal.

HOW IT COMES IN MISSOURI.

A pain in the spine and a headache,
  A cold till you scarcely can think,
Your nerves with the edges all ragged,
  And the whole world as sable as ink;
Oh, what makes this life not worth living,
  And the soul in despondency dip?
    Alas and alack!
    You are bound to the rack,
  For you're right in the swim with the grippe!

Is the sun shining bright o'er the landscape?
  Its beams have no beauty for you!
Is the wintry air frosty and bracing?
  A shiver falls to your due!
Not a pang of remorse but you'll suffer,
  Not a pain, but your body will nip;
    Desolation and woe
    To their fullest you'll know,
  For you're right in the swim with the grippe!

—St. Louis Republic.

EVOLUTION.

He used to wear long, flaxen curls
  And collars nicely trimmed with lace;
And maidens used to stroke his head
  And say he had an angel's face.

(Ten years have elapsed.)

Today his hair is coarse and straight,
  His countenance is freckled, and
Tobacco stains lurk on his lips,
  While he can swear to beat the band.

—Cleveland Leader.

ALL THAT'S LEFT.

Sagasta heaves a heavy sigh,
  Like breezes o'er the prairies,
And hoarsely says, with moistened eye,
  "We still have our Canaries.

"The Carolines, the Philippines,
  Our ill-luck never varies;
Are we discouraged? By no means—
  We still have our Canaries."

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Hobson Autograph.

The sterling fame of Hobson's name
  All others did eclipse,
And as it stirred our hearts 'twas heard
  On everybody's lips.

Though maidens fair did everywhere
  Proclaim, in patriot tone,
That 'twould not bless their lips unless
  Impressed there by his own.

—Boston Courier.

The Prevailing Fashion.

Here's to the man who is clear out of style;
  Though pleasure oft gives him the slip,
At present his face wears a radiant smile,
  For he hasn't been ill with the grip.

—Washington Star.

Was Touched.

He kissed her rather suddenly,
  And, though surprised was she,
She only blushed a little bit,
  And said, "That's one on me."

—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Winter Joys.

The lover now finds his brain awhirl,
  And he rushes to his fate;
For who can resist the cuddlesome girl,
  'Longside of the parlor grate?

—New York World.

Once Generals Always Generals.

It is said that preparations are being made to muster out a score or so of unnecessary volunteer generals. This is no bar to their titles, in which they have a life estate, as their neighbors will discover many a time and oft.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Would Have Been a Great Help.

There is no telling what heights of achievements Lucretia Borgia might have reached if she had only been able to use the United States mails.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

No Doubt About It.

Without regard to what Gen. Miles has done or said, the uniform of Eagan should be husked off with as little delay as possible. Eagan is a boor.

Cats in Persia.

Cats are held in great reverence in Persia. The shah alone has fifty of them, and each one has an attendant of his own, with a special room for meals. When the shah travels the cats go also, being carried by men on horseback.

PHILIPPINE PROBLEM

EX-SENATOR GEORGE F. EDMUNDS WRITES A LETTER ON THE FILIPINOS

HOW SHALL WE TREAT THEM

If They Become Part of Our Country, They Must Come in as Citizens—Suggestion That the Filipinos Be Left to Govern Themselves as Best They May, With Guarantees of Order.

George F. Edmunds, one of the ablest statesmen in the Republican party, for many years its leader in the senate, has written the following powerful letter to the New York World:

I state what (with all respect to others) appear to me to be the present chief aspects of the Philippine question.

There are certain truths about the archipelago that neither the zeal of religion, nor philosophy, nor sentiment, nor policy can escape. Some of these are:

WHAT THE PHILIPPINES ARE.

1\. These 1,200 islands, more or less, are in the heart of the tropics and occupy a region of seas nearly 1,000 miles long north and south and about 300 miles wide. They are about 7,000 miles distant from our Pacific coast and are about 14,000 miles distant from our Atlantic coast via the Suez canal, controlled by a foreign power. Only a few of the islands are large enough to play any important part in the problem. These are Luzon, Camarines, Mindoro, Samar, Leyte, Panay, Mindanao and Palawan. The latest encyclopaedias estimate the area at about 114,000 square miles and the population at 7,000,000.

2\. They have all the climatic evils and diseases of tropical countries and are frequently afflicted by violent hurricanes and earthquakes. They are, as all human experience has proved, absolutely incapable of being colonized and built up into communities of Americans or of any of the people of cool climates.

3\. They are already inhabited, as already stated, by about 7,000,000 of people—being more than 60 to the square mile of the whole area of all the islands. The population, therefore, is already denser than that of the state of Michigan. The population is composed of Spaniards, other Europeans, English and Americans, half-castes, Chinese, Malays, Japanese and aboriginal natives. Of the total of all this conglomerate of races the Europeans and Americans compose less than 2 per cent after more than 200 years of European occupation, and very few of these were born there. Even in Manila, the capital, 67 per cent of the inhabitants are Malays. 30 per cent are Chinese and half-breeds, Spaniards; Spanish half-breeds and creoles 3 per cent only, and of other white men only a trace and of white women substantially none.

4\. The five or six islands of the group of any considerable size are already fully populated by the races and mixtures above mentioned.

5\. They are people who never have been and never can be in need of or the consumers of American productions to any appreciable extent.

6\. The islands are very fertile and produce principally the fibre known as Manila hemp, coarse tobacco, coffee, sugar and tropical fruits; and they have extensive forests of tropical woods analogous to those of the vast forests of Central and South America.

7\. These resources comprise the only value of the islands except that of furnishing a location for fortresses and naval stations for a nation ambitious to become the political and military mistress of the world. A new Alexander or Napoleon, if he possessed inexhaustible resources of men and money, might wish for them for this purpose.

DEWEY'S MISSION AT MANILA.

8\. The sincerely professed and sole purpose of the war was to make Cuba a free and independent state. Admiral Dewey did not go to Manila for purposes of conquest at all. He went there with his gallant little fleet to capture or destroy, if he could, the Spanish fleet. He did it in a way that astonished the naval powers of the world. But he only acquired military control of the bay and city of Manila and its environments. Nearly all beyond that was in possession of an organized rebellion against Spain.

9\. At that time, and long before, an active and powerful rebellion was in progress in the islands, and so far as present information goes it now holds sway over a large part of Luzon and quite or nearly the whole of Panay and of other large districts of these principal islands. It appears to be true that the rebels co-operated with our forces in the overthrow of the Spanish rule at Manila under the impression that our operations at Manila were not to help Spain put down the rebellion and then take possession for ourselves, but were only to cripple the Spanish power as an incident of war in bringing Spain to renounce its control of Cuba, which congress had said in its declaration in respect to Cuba was its sole purpose.

10\. That the people of the islands who were carrying on the rebellion in order to be free and independent do not desire to be annexed and to become a territorial dependency of the United States of any kind, and that they intend to resist annexation appears to be indisputable.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

What I have said so far will not, I take it, be disputed by any intelligent person. What then in the present state of affairs is to be done?

Are we to make war upon the peole of the Philippines as Spain was doing, in order to subject them to our dominion?

This apparently we must do to make them a people (whether citizens, subjects or slaves) of the United States.

To justify this "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind" should compel our government to state definitely the grounds upon which we make the attempt. We have assured the nations of the globe in the most solemn manner possible that we made war not for conquest or extended dominion, but solely to set the people of Cuba free—of whom congress declared that "they were and of right ought to be free and independent.' tablish and maintain.

At that very time the Philippine rebellion was stronger and better organized than that of Cuba. Recent events have proved that the Philippine rebels are as capable of self-government as the people of Cuba. When the United States aided in the attainment and recognized the independence of the Spanish provinces of Central and South America our government did not set itself up to be the final judges of whether or not they were capable of self-government, although it was perfectly well known that self-government by the people of those provinces could not be such, and never could be such, as the races and inhabitants of temperate zones could es-

WHAT CONQUEST MEANS.

To force our dominion, then, upon the people of the Philippines would be in opposition to the ever-living principles on which our own nation was founded, and under which it has in a little more than a century grown so great in an ever-increasing native and homogeneous people, established in a temperate zone of the earth, and capable from this cause of continuous development in industry, increase of knowledge, in social order, justice and morality. If we now proceed to conquer (as probably we can at last, although Spain has failed to do it after more than a century of effort), what shall we say to them is the motive of our conduct?

How are we to explain it to the world, having "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind," as Jefferson and our fathers thought necessary in our Declaration of Independence?

Can we be justified in forcing by the sword our particular and excellent ideas of government, morality and religion upon these people, as Mahomet did in his religious wars and as Spain did in her early operations on this continent?

How will such of our "bishops, priests and deacons" and religious newspapers as have appeared to favor the scheme find authority in the greatest and best of all books that have ever been given to mankind—the New Testament—for this new enterprise now proposed for our republic?

STATUS OF THE FILIPINOS.

All the people of these islands who were the subjects of Spain will become citizens of the United States by the mere act of cession unless the treaty of cession should provide that those who wished could remain subjects of Spain and aliens as to the United States. This has been a necessary rule of international law for hundreds of years; and the rule is founded upon the obvious fact that the people of every country or of any part of it must owe allegiance to and be subject to the government of some sovereign power, be it a tribe, or emperor, or king, or republic, and must, unless they are slaves or serfs, have the rights of such.

But a republic can have no subjects. Its people must be either citizens, slaves or aliens.

If aliens they are the subjects or citizens of some other power which is bound to protect them. The transfer, therefore, of the sovereignty of Spain over the Philippines to the United States makes all her subjects at once citizens of the United States.

If citizens of the United States, they have all the rights that belong to other citizens in the territories, whether on the mainland or on islands of the sea. Neither geography nor distance has anything to do with it.

THE POWER OF CONGRESS.

The constitution of the United States provides for the government of territories as well as for government within the states. In the states the autonomy is fixed in respect of all the three departments of the government—legislative, executive and judicial. In the territories congress is left free to regulate, subject to the constitution, the means of government according to its discretion. But fundamental and other private rights are, and always have been, as secure under and by force of the same constitution in the territories as in the states. The constitution secures both, only by different methods of exertion. Congress may invest the political government of a territory in a single person if it chooses, and confine the judicial power to a single judge if it likes, but it cannot authorize the political governor to make a law that injuriously affects personal rights differently from such laws as congress may rightfully make for the citizens of a state.

It cannot authorize a territorial judge to condemn a man unheard or to deal with his person or property otherwise than by that due process of law which the constitution secures to all the people who owe allegiance to the United States or are within its sovereign power. It cannot say that no citizen residing in a state shall migrate to a territory, or that a citizen or some particular class of citizens residing in a territory shall not migrate to a state. In short, the constitution does operate and have full force in our territories in the respects that affect the personal and civil rights of all.

This fundamental principle (self-evident on our republican theory of government) has been constantly recognized and acted upon by the supreme court of the United States.

Congress, therefore, cannot lawfully prevent the migration of any citizen residing in the Philippines (and every Spanish subject therein becomes one by force of the treaty) to our states any more than it can lawfully prevent the migration of citizens of the states to the Philippines. It is not well, then, to shut our eyes to dangers of this character that attend such acquisition of territories fully populated by such peoples as those of the Philippines are known to be.

WHAT WILL THEY DO TO US?

There are other considerations, both humane and financial, that cannot be ignored. If the people of the Philippines, both civilized and savage, must be subdued to our Christian government by force of arms, how many American lives and how much American treasure ought to be sacrificed to that end?

Rapidly developing events seem to show that a military force of at least 50,000 men must be kept up on land in those islands in order to our obtaining an effectual supremacy.

And this force must be supported by many naval vessels, with their crews, etc. To keep up such an establishment it is evident from the experience of Spain and from that of other nations carrying on such operations in the tropics that a constant current of supply and reinforcement both of material and men must go on.

Besides the casualties of battle with foes (some of whom Spain has not been able to subdue in 200 years of effort) there is also the constant and unconquerable foe of the tropical climate and the diseases always present in it.

And besides this no troops from the temperate zones can long endure the effect of such a climate, and they must therefore be withdrawn to some cooler latitude at very short periods to recuperate. The English in India happily have the Himalayan hills within comparatively short distances, to which their troops are sent at frequent intervals to escape the exhaustion of the tropical seacoast. But our troops in the Philippines must be transported by sea four or five thousand miles to reach the salubrious shores of California and Oregon. To accomplish all this the annual and continuous expenditure of millions upon millions of the earnings of our people must go on indefinitely.

A CONDITION AND A THEORY.

But we are now confronted with both a "condition" and a "theory." The executive has concluded a treaty by which Spain has ceded the sovereignty of the whole Philippine group, of which she had actual possession of only a small fraction, and in many parts of which her dominion had been absolutely overthrown, and in other parts of which she never had any dominion at all, many of the islands having from the first until today been inhabited by independent tribes over which Spain never had any actual dominion.

In dealing with this treaty the senate is supposed to be as free to act according to its own judgment as the president was free to act according to his in negotiating it. The senate may decline to ratify the treaty, which in the present state of affairs would produce a situation extremely embarrassing. But if the senate believes the treaty to be wrong it will doubtless have the courage to reject it and to face the consequences.

The senate, however, may consider that while Spain ought to depart from the Philippines and renounce her dominion there, the United States ought not to assume her sovereignty, such as it was, against the express will of the people of the islands. And in view of the evils likely to follow even if those people desire to become a part of the United States, the senate can amend the treaty so as to provide substantially, as the scheme has been as to Cuba, that the people of these islands should be left to govern themselves as best they may, with such guarantees for order and personal safety of the inhabitants as shall be adequate to the preservation of order. Such a guarantee can be presently enforced at infinitely less cost of blood and treasure than our undertaking to assume and exercise sovereignty over the islands.

In such a case every material benefit of trade, commerce and of political expediency can be attained.

I make no comment in respect to the price of $20,000,000 provided by the treaty to be paid to Spain for the islands. In view of the gravity of the other aspects of the subject it is not worthy of notice.

Space in a newspaper or magazine does not permit a full consideration of the subject, and I fear that I have already extended this letter too much. Very truly yours,

—Geo. F. Edmunds.

TO DISCUSS LUMBERING.

State Historical Society at Its Annual Meeting Tomorrow.

The Minnesota Historical society will hold its annual meeting at the capitol building Monday evening. At 7:30 o'clock the society will meet in its rooms for the transaction of business, and, at 8 o'clock, adjournment will be made to the hall of representatives, where the addresses will be made.

Former Gov. Alexander Ramsey will deliver the president's address.

W. H. C. Folsom, of Taylor's Falls, will give the "History of Lumbering in the St. Croix Valley."

It is announced that Daniel Stanchfield, of Minneapolis, who was the first lumberman in the years 1847 to 1850 on the upper Mississippi river and its tributaries, is preparing an article on the history of "Lumbering in the Upper Mississippi Region of Minnesota," to be given to the society within a short time.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Gossip of the New Quarters on West Fifth Street.

The educational branch of the Y. M. C. A. will be opened Monday, Jan. 23. The classes as now arranged are large and made up of a studious membership.

The gymnasium classes are rapidly growing. The attendance of the senior classes averages forty, with about the same for the juniors.

The new bombardment game will be played in a contest Tuesday evening between a Minneapolis and a St. Paul team. The game is played with basket balls and Indian clubs, and has only lately taken a foothold in the "gyms" of the West.

PROMISES AN INQUIRY.

State Insane Hospital Managers to Look Up Winquist Case.

Nora lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Minneapolis, has received a communication from J. W. Mason, president of the board of trustees of the St. Peter asylum for the insane. The letter is in regard to a request sent by the lodge for a full investigation of the circumstances surrounding the death of Adolph Winquist, a member, who died recently at the hospital. At the time there were persistent rumors to the effect that the patient had been maltreated.

President Mason states that the board will meet next week and that the matter will be thoroughly sifted. In view of the serious allegations, President Mason says he thinks the board should have been permitted to have a representative present at the post mortem examination.