The St. Paul Globe

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS. \$2.25 2.75 .76 .40 .50 COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS. By Mail

.25 \$1.50 \$3.00 .35 2.00 4.0075 1.5075 1.00 Entered at Postoffice at St. Paul, Minn. s Second-Class Matter. — Address all Remit. as Second-Class Matter. — Address all communications and make all Remittances payable to THE GLOBE CO., St. Paul, Minn. — Anonymous communica-tions not noticed. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless accompanied

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota-Fair Sunday and Monday: southerly winds.

The Dakotas—Fair Sunday and Monday: variable winds.

Montana—Fair in eastern, showers in western portion Sunday; showers Monvariable winds. consin—Fair Sunday and Monday; fresh southeasterly winds. Iowa-Fair Sunday and Monday; south-

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 temperature..... Average temperature..... Precipitation 7 p. m. wind, east; weather, clear. YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES. High*8pn

Huron66 Jacksonville ..80 *Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul). RIVER BULLETIN.

Cincinnati

Danger Stage Change in Line. 8 A. M. 24 Hours *Rise. -Fall.

WANTED-A CITY CHARTER.

The series of addresses delivered by the Rev. Dr. Smith on local government, apart from their intrinsic value, are of much public worth for the effect they possess in directing public attention to the need which exists of intelligent charter legislation.

There is no warrant for arguing that the failure of the people to ratify the work of the former charter commission means that the people do not want charter legislation. They are not willing to accept a charter at the hands of a body such as that commission, which they regarded as a self-perpetuating body, assuming pownone but the most thoroughly representative body should be entrusted with. Nor was the personnel of the commission acunder the operation of our present paten work system and adopting that presentthe lesser evil.

There is a general agreement that the most available means of securing an approved charter is through the home rule agency. A charter commission wisely thosen can furnish the needed relief. The first requirement to economical local goverrment is the lessening as nearly as possible to the vanishing point of the expenses of so-called county government. The terriorial limits of the city and county are so nearly coterminous that the maintenance of a dual system of government tuned up to the highest capacity of expenditures, as is the present, can be regarded as little less than a criminal

With a thoroughly representative charter commission in existence it will not be difficult to secure popular sustainment of their work. The weak spot in the American representative system is now generally acknowledged to be the prevailing systems of municipal government. They are generally costly and corrupt. They produce the minimum of result at the maximum of expense, and under our political system of party contests set a premium on public wrong-doing.

Only those who have remained blind to the advancement which has been made, notably abroad, in the science of local government insist on the perpetuation of the existing models. Better by far that we should continue under the present befuddled and antiquated system than that a new charter should be adopted that did not embrace most of the now securing of a larger official responsibility, the concentration of power, as well as the lessening of the officeholding class, and their selection on some other basis than that of superior activity in ward politics.

The Globe believes that the people of St. Paul are prepared to accept a charter which will invest its executive head with all appointing power, and which will confine the operations of the council to strictly local legislative work. The present double-headed council system is an obstruction and a humbug. A single local legislative body, representing in reasonable proportion the needs of localities and of the city at large, can transact the public business more intelligently and with more dispatch than it is now dis-

Whether the recognized departments are administered by individuals or by boards. the power of appointment in every case we think, should be given to the mayor, thus fastening the responsibility for wrong-doing effectively on the appoint-

norant are willing now to hear national or state issues fought out in a municipal contest. As has been pointed out, it seems the very height of absurdity that the Philippine question should enter into a contest for the election of a mayor and board of aldermen. It is a mere means of humbugging the electorate dear to the class, because it bears no relation what-

splendid means by which to avoid the consideration of details of local administration which might be embarrassing to them.

Nothing short of the fullest interchange of opinion will ever suffice to enable a clear understanding to be reached as to the best form of charter likely to be approved by the people. There is more ignorance prevailing on the subject of municipal government that on any other topic of political concern. It is only by constant discussion and agitation that we can finally arrive at a conclusion which will be generally acceptable and which may be embodied in the form of a charter fairly assured of adoption by the peo-

BEGINNING OF THE END.

The victory achieved by the British forces over the Boers at Glencoe is doubtless the beginning of the end. The British government, having decided upon the annihilation of the Transvaal and Orange steps as will doubtless secure their end much more promptly than the friends of the Boers would wish. Even to those who most profoundly sympathize with the patriots of South Africa the treorganized and equipped for the war leaves but little doubt of the ultimate result. We believe that enough is already known to satisfy any intelligent observer that the ultimate purpose of the British government is the establishment of a British confederacy in South Africa. When the work of the military authoritles is accomplished there will no longer be an independent nation in South Africa. Both the Orange Free State and the Transvaal republics will have become transformed into British dependencies.

There is but one possible serious obstacle in the path of such a course. That obstacle is the not very probable interference of one or more European nations with the progress of the British programme. It was for this end that war was inaugurated, and to this end that Mr. Chamberlain maneuvered throughout the recent negotiations to maintain inaction on the part of the opposing forces until the vast armament which is preparing to land in Natal had reached its destination.

Unless the prevailing understanding of Boer character is wholly at fault, the predictions indulged in by English representatives that the recent victory at Glencoe will put a substantial end to the resistance are wholly unfounded. In all previous engagements with the British the Boers had come off successfully. It is not at all likely that the recent reverse will have the result anticipated. These people did not enter upon this contest looking forward to a series of victories. On the contrary all their declarations showed that they had in view possible experiences such as that which has just befallen them. The war will go on to the end. The

end will not be reached until the forces now under supreme command of Gen. er in a great public undertaking which Joubert are practically destroyed. No one believes that this end can be accomplished at least before the landing of the army corps of 24,000 men. which is ceptable. Its work was not; and in the on the point of transshipment to South choice between the two evils of continuing Africa. How long after the accomplishment of this result the end will be reach ed remains yet to be seen. Confronted by a force of 47,000 men, with artillery and ordinance, in equipment and skill vastly superior to that of their opponents, the Boers will do serious damage to the British army before the end has been reached. Indeed, nothing short of the decimation of the Free State and Transvaal forces will result in handing over South Africa to the absolute control of the imperial government, unless in the interval other nations shall either peacefully or by force intervene.

> There is nothing extraordinary about the apparent inferiority in equipment and military skill of the native forces to those who confront them. It could not well be otherwise. In the artillery arm of the service the Boers can never hope to show their ability to cope with the British. That arm of the Boer force has been hastily gathered together, and does not include anything like the perfected system which is at the disposal of their enemies. Doubtless a few more general engagements with results such as that which followed at Glencoe will resolve the contest into something of a scattered warfare. Even the most ardent lovers of peace who sympathize with the Boers in their present struggle will hope that they may give the best possible account of themselves before they have been overwhelmed by the vastly superior force of

THE GREAT AMERICAN NOVEL. It is more than likely that the great American novel, the long expected, will be a delineation of life as it is found in the industrial centers of the United accepted improvements. These include the States. The mighty middle class, the working people, is infinitely more interesting than is cultured wealth or loathsome poverty. Lazarus in the gutter, and Dives among his coffers, are accorded that fleeting interest which always attaches to the isolated, the morbidly extreme; but the busy wealth creators of the world have a life too varied, too intense, not to be fraught with great human interest.

Compared to the other sections of the United States, the Middle West-particularly the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois-has produced little of a characteristic literature.

Right here in St. Paul there is a wide field teeming with rich material for the novelist, and themes for stories stand awaiting the coming of the artist who shall possess the skill to draw them.

turesque surroundings for a thrilling is as far superior to the Shamrock as has drama than these environments of the upper Mississippi with that undercurrent of wondrous, changeful life which has come with the growth of the city.

The coming writer must be one who has grown up amid the charm of these surroundings, and his merit will lie in

for the city of his birth. Minneapolis, with the distinctive life that attaches to her great saw mills and the American victory. In his address at flour mills, does not lack in suggestions Minnesota's lakes, a history which has satisfaction of the Eritish public that an | could not be done without loss of money.

sketches, but whose inner heart has not been expressed.

Yet the day cannot be far distant when the native writer will cease striving to mold his attempts upon the works of the masters of the past, and will open his eyes to the grand vistas of unwritten lore before him, allowing nature and life to show him the way.

A BRACE OF SULTANS.

And now the sultan of Turkey has his troubles with no convenient policeman at hand to communicate with. Judging from what he has recently done the sick man of the East must have recently suffered a fearful attack of dyspepsia. Else why should he have caused several of the ladies of his commodious and luxuriously appointed harem to be drowned in the Bosphorus? Tied up in weighted sacks and dropped from the harem's walls into the briny deen!

The raison d'etat for this melancholy and tragical occurrence appears to be as Free State republics, have taken such follows: There is in the domain of the sultan a political organization known as the Young Turk party. Of late the members of it have been indulging in a conspiracy and cutting up high jinks on rather an elaborate scale. In the midst mendous military force which is being of these demonstrations the discovery was made that a number of ladies of the harem had become compromised in these petty revolts and had materially assisted the Young Turk party in its iniquitous machinations. To drown a number of erstwhile harem favorites in the Bosphorus has for several centuries been a fad with various sultans. Of course, w cannot reasonably expect that Abdul Hamid should prove an exception to the weaknesses of his shady predecessors. Considered from both political and

> economical points of view, perhaps, on the whole the drastic measures of the sultan may not appear so offensive to the concert of powers. As previously stated the slaughter of superfluous odalisques has continued for years in that locality, and with the almost single exception of Mr. Gladstone no prominent English statesman has elevated his voice against the practice. No voice from Germany has been raised in protest. Until within the past eighteen months the United States has rather felt that we had all we could attend to on this side of the water in jealously safeguarding the Monroe doctrine. France had no time for the sultan, and the czar was ever a ready and fluent apologist for all such sanguinary peccadillos of Abdul Hamid. The latter has always had women to drown, and he has continued to gratify his penchant for this sport unawed and unmolested. He has been in no immediate danger of retribution in the past. He is in no danger at the present. The slaughter will continue so long as the Young Turk party can inveigle rash and too confiding harem habitues into scheme against the government. . It is Turkish law and custom, and who shall say the sultan nay, with Russia showing her teeth at every move toward interven-

tion? But what of our own little 7x9 sultan who has lately crawled in under the folds of Old Glory? It is true his harem in a position to drown any of them for spare them. It would be a great waste of raw material. But, alas for poor human nature, it is prone to go astray, to fall by the wayside and to sadly err at the most unexpected occasions. What would Mr. McKinley do should a passion for wife drowning suddenly seize the sultan of Sulu? Our executive could not brush the flagrancy aside. The deed would be brought home to him with terrible import. Under the Stars and Stripes the crime of uxoricide is punishable with death. Would Mr. McKinley kill our sultan? Or would he raise his salary? It is difficult, under existing circumstances, to speculate on this problem. We have seen so many lapses from the strict text of the constitution that any one guessing on the probability of Mr. Mc-Kinley's action in the premises would likely discover that he had another

For Mr. McKinley's sake it is to be sincerely hoped that the sultan of Sulu will not kill any members of his harem. Nor any of his slaves. Our glorious flag is now protecting these twin evils, and it would be a shame, a deep, deep shame to ask the Stars and Stripes to protect murder as well. No, our sultan should behave himself. He is now drawing a salary of \$10,000 per annum, and he cannot do better than hang on to his job. But no drowning of women, no uxoricide. Mr. McKinley would, doubtless, draw the line at that.

WHAT IT SHOULD LEAD TO. It would have been more grateful to Americans had the two remaining races. between the American and the British yachts been sailed before the final result of victory was achieved. As the Globe has contended from the outset, there never was a possibility of the substantial defeat of the Columbia. Nothing short of accident could have resulted in sending the cup to England, but it would have been more exciting, as will as more instructive, had the contest been fought to the end.

The result of Friday's contest cou'd hardly have been more decisive. The conand under such circumstances, but one conclusion could have been arrived at from the result, and that conclusion has been fully and fairly expressed by Sr Thomas Lipton. The Columbia is the su-There could scarcely be more pic- perfor beat; more than that, the Columbia any of the former successful American yachts been the superior of its British

We have looked in vain for some expression on the part of the writers in the London aaily press which would tend to minimize the victory of the Columbia. That no expression has appeared is in itself the highest testimony that could furnished the basis for a few superficial English yacht could come into American This year they have engaged a much

waters, engage in such a contest as has just taken place and be treated with fairness. The condition of English opinion with reference to American standards of honor which is involved in this declaration of Sir Thomas Lipton's cannot very easily be overlooked or misunderstood. It involves the settled conviction that Americans are ever prepared to go to dishonorable lengths in the accomplishment of their purposes. All the victories of American yachts for forty-five years were, according to Sir Thomas Lipton's statement, unfairly won, in the estimation of our Eritish cousins. Americans, of course, are too familiar with this line of opinion to regard it seriously in this case. We have left no doubt of American superiority both in seumanship and naval architecture, and we are content as a people tlat the results shall remain

as the only response to be given to such unsportsmanlike and hostile opinion. The chief value of the recent victory will never be realized until American public sentiment has crystallized in a demand, which cannot be ignored, that the national authorities shall take such steps in the immediate future as will give practical direction and scope to the genius of the American people as a seafaring race. All such victories must be barren of itsults until an American merchant marine is established competent to contest with England for the ocean-carrying trade of the world. The impetus given to naval construction by the events of the recent Spanish var is sufficiently strong to offer the fullest assurance that such a merchant marine v hen established will have the needed backing of a powerful American navv.

THE LAWYER'S BAD NAME. There is an old and very familiar adage about the inevitable consequences of giving a dog a bad name. The consaquences are always quite serious and are confined usually to the dog The adage is often given application to other members of the animal kingdom as well. From time to time the public are treated to discourses concerning the true relation of the members of the legal profession toward society; and it is almost invariably the case that all such discourses are addressed to, if not occasioned by, the ac cepted application of the dog adage to the lawyer. The discourse just delivered by a professor of law in the University of Michigan on the subject as to whether the devotion to true Christian principles is consistent with the successful practice of law as a profession is not an exception in this regard.

Prof. Brewster opens the address in question with these sentences:

One but slightly familiar with litera ture is able to recall the many gloomy pictures drawn by poets and the novelists of the lawyer. Popular caricatures have shown him as the sleek and prosperous rogue; playwrights have depicted him the villain of the stage. Such representations have generally been received, if not with open commendation, at least with silent approval.

All this is no doubt true. The traditions as to the acceptance of the golden rule by the lawyer as the controlling principle of his conduct in or out of his profession are certainly not at all favorable to the lawyer. Yet it remains true that, even in is not so numerously stocked as is that the light of the serious interference of of Abdul Hamid. Our sultan possesses, modern industrial progress with the we are told, but thirty women. He is not profits of the lawyer, there is no slackening of the onward march of enterprising the evident reason that he really cannot youth up the steep heights of judicial re-

> The American law school produces each successive year its generous crop of lawyers; and, while many fall by the wayside the calling still embraces a very fair proportion of the keen and cunning among

> But why should the repute of the lawyer be worse than that of other men? May it not be due as much to the folly of the others as to the wisdom of the lawyer? The Christian virtues are not deemed essential to the successful pursuit of this calling. All the assurances which all the law professors in all the universities in the universe may offer to the world from now till doomsday will not suffice to convince the world of the affirmative of this proposition.

> There is a story told of an interview between an English solicitor and his client, a British farmer, in which the farmer ask ed his lawver to give him some positive assurance as to the probable date of the termination of the litigation in which he was involved, declaring somewhat despondently that he was reduced to his last shilling. The deep sympathy of the attorney for his client was touchingly shown when the former exclaimed: "Your last shilling, eh? You are to be congratulated, John, since I assure you that I his last sixpence."

> The consequences to the lawyer of a bad name are never as bad as they are to the dog. The dog rarely survives. The lawyer rarely dies or goes to the poorhouse. But the reputation sticks quite as close in the one case as in the other. Not even the most scrupulous regard for all the requirements of the decalogue on the part of the lawyer will, we fear, ever suffice to win for him the unquestioning homage of society.

GREAT Y. M. C. A. COURSE. The announcement made by the Young Men's Christian association of the reduction in the price of seats for its entertainment course is very generally commended by the public. The effort of the association to furnish a season's course of ten fine entertainments at a nominal expense to the people is certainly worthy of every encouragement. The theory of placing the price so low as to require every seat to be sold in order to assure financial success is worthy of the spirit of enterprise which has characterized every movement of the board of directors now managing the new association. The committee of the board, Messrs. Fred R. Bigelow, William J. Dean and Arthur B. Driscoll, who have the entertainment course in charge, are sacrificing much time and pains to permanently establish a course which will furnish the very best talent to St. Paul people at prices within reach of the poorest citizen. When the association announced last year that it would furnish the people of St. Paul nearly fifty of the most eminent musithe conclusion of the races Sir Thomas clans, orators and entertainers with refor the writer. Further north, there is Lipton felt called upon to say that he served seats in the People's church for the history of the lumbering region about had succeeded in demonstrating to the from \$2 to \$2.50, many predicted that it

larger galaxy of the finest talent and offer nearly 100 great artists and entertainers with reserved seats at prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Too much cannot be said in praise of

the talent making up the course. It contains such famous singers as Heinrich Meyre, of Berlin; Carl E. Dufft, now acknowledged to be the leading oratorio basso of this country; Edward C. Towne, formerly leading tenor in Seidl's New York City Wagner Festivals, now of the Redpath Grand Concert company; E. E. Bullock, E. F. Webber, Robert Bruce, B. G. Willard, of the Boston Temple Male Quartette; Ragna Linne, whose remarkable soprano so delighted St. Paul when introduced a few seasons ago by the Schubert club; Mary Louise Clary, the superb contralto of the Theodore Thomas World's Fair Festivals, and Marion Titus. formerly soprano of the Boston Symphony orchestra, now with the Redpath Grand Concert company. During the series such well known violinists as Bernhard Listemann, Adolph Rosenbecker, Helen von Fursch, and such great pianists as Sherwood, Frey and Kober will be introduced. The lectures have been carefully selected to cover the whole range of oratorical excellence, including Dr. James Hedley, the exquisite humorist: Hon. George R. Wendling, the king of statesmen orators; Rev. Russell H. Conwell, who preaches each Sunday to the largest congregation in America at the People's Temple of Philadelphia, and Prof. John B. De Motte, author, philosopher and sage. The popular entertainers of the course will consist of Leland T. Powers, impersonator; Elvie Everett Burnett, reciter; "Maro," the wonder worker, and Clara Murray, the harpist of the Chicago Conservatory of Music.

HOW IT OPERATES.

The scandals which of late have attached to certain officers of the German army merely afford another illustration of the inevitable results of militarism With practically the entire able-bodied population of a given state in arms, and controlled by a comparatively few men possessed of more or less absolute authority, such results are inevitable. The form of life represented by these ruined gamblers is that of plain shiftlessness. They live their lives in a condition of servile laziness; they are mere parasites on the public substance. The fortunes and ambitions of thousands of their fellow creatures are daily within their control. Having no intelligent or active pursuit to engage them, time hangs heavily on their hands, and their rank alone prevents the dissolute character of their lives from becoming notorious.

A recent statement of the proportion in numbers which the officers of the several European armies bear to the enlisted men makes very clear the strongest influence which operates to maintain European militarism. Social caste is the controlling force in the system. The privileges of aristocracy must apparently be upheld. and no opportunity for general idleness for the worthless progeny of the privileged class seems to be as valuable as that offered through the military establishment.

When such revelations as these are pos sible in the German army, what might known with reference to the military systems of the other countries? Poor, decrepit Spain enjoys the doubtful preeminence of having a larger proportion of officers relatively to enlisted men, and a larger army relatively to national wealth than any other nation of Europe, even including Italy. It is militarism which has brought such nations as Spain present wretched condition. The same force must operate in time in the same way with reference to the now mighty nations of England, Russia and Ger-

The lesson of all this to the American republic is apparent. A large and powerful class among us are intent on hastening this people onward to a realization of conditions similar to those which prevail among European peoples. The new departure towards foreign possessions and standing armies is merely an expres sion of the same disposition to find op portunities for lives of idleness and worthlessness for those who would otherwise play an active and honorable part in the productive life of the country. How far we are destined to go on the road thus traveled by European nations will, in a measure, be decided by the results of the national elections of 1900.

SALVE FOR A WOUNDED HEART. Five thousand dollars is not an ex rbitant sum to recover in a suit for breach of promise, but in this case it will, doubtless, serve as an alleviating balm to the wounded heart of Miss Minnie Thomasmeyer. Such was the amount awarded to her by a New York jury in her su t for breach of promise against Alphonse di Lehner. Miss Minnie Thomasmeyer wanted to use \$10,000 real badly, but the jury strained the quality of mercy down to the lump sum of \$5,000, which she wil probably receive. This, however, leaves Miss Thomasmeyer but \$4,400 net, as she had, at different times, during nine long years of courtship by the assiduous, but faithless Alphonse, loaned him \$6.0 in cold, decidedly cold cash. At the conclusion of this strictly business transaction Cupid is supposed to have thrown up his job in this direction in disgust.

The part in which Cupid did actually participate is as follows: At a picific in 1887 Alphonse and Minnie encountered each other and straightway became eaamored. Each year they, apparently, became more and more so, and it was the cheering thought in the mind of Minn'e that this condition was likely to continue indefinitely. At odd spells during the billing and cooing process Alphons would borrow various sums of money from the too conflaing Minnie, and this continued until the amount rose to the sum of \$600 and the old man, Thomasmeyer pere, "tumbled to the racket" and expelled the speculative Alphonse from the maison de Thomasmeyer with considerable force. But that same love that gives locksmiths the merry ha! ha! managed to circumvent the irate old man, and Minnie and Alphonse continued to meet secretly at the home of relatives. Thus matters stood until 1896, when at

another fatal picnic Alphonse met and was re-enamored of a coy and artless maiden named Mary Helwege. Speaking of hearts bowed down. Minnie, on learning of this, was attacked with a serious case of that melancholy indisposition. She called on the "other woman" and proved by oral and documentary tes 1mony that she and Alphonse were engaged to be married, and urged Mary to abjure Alphonse and heroically tell him to go back to the woman who for nine years had loved him and paid his running expenses. This appeal was unavail-

ing. Mary couldn't hear Minnie. And so they were married, Alphonse and Mary, and with a great gulp of grief Minnie started for a law office with a fat retainer in her pocket and vengeance in her heart. Alphonse never showed up in court. But he filed an answer in which he deried that he had ever promised to marry Minnie. At this the indignant young lady identified one of his letters in which the false one had inadvertently and passionately written: "I wonder how long I will have to wait

before you will be willing to marry me. I am sure you cannot complain of my inconstancy, and my alm has been to make you my wife. Surely you can trust your happiness in my keeping."

Other testimony developed the fact that. at no time had Minnie been any more the whole thing and woman is not adkeeping than she had been to trust her money with him.

There are few, if any, who will refrain from bestowing on the plaintiff the sympathy to which she appears justly entitled. That the verdict was a compromise goes without saying. Some men don't believe in damages for breach of promise, anyway, and these men often get on juries and queer the whole course of justice. A'phonse had the money, had married the woman of his latest section after nine long years' contemplation of the subject of matrimony, and it was right that he should be made to "cough up." not only the \$600 borrowed money. but nine thousand four hundred other plunks as a slight compensation for the havoc he had wrought in the Thomasmeyer household and in the confiding heart of Minnie.

Such are the simple annals of a breach of promise suit in a New York court of justice. The jury gave the fair plaintiff \$5,000 and are, doubtless, glad of it. So far as editorial comment has gone it has all been favorable to Miss Minnie.

And now Mr. McKinley, in anticipation

of soon having a live congress on his hands, is wearily working through the long watches of the night upon a message that is expected to seeth and boil its way in house and senate like hot lead poured into a tank of ice water. Considerable heavily censored news is also likely to be divulged in that document. It will certainly have to be if the people are to obtain a clear idea of what has been going on in the Philippines under Falstaff Otis Having shucked out 10,000 "immunes"

from the civil service rolls, Mr. McKinley is now said to favor a new cabinet department to be known as the department of commerce. But what if there is such a subdivision of official duties that could not be accomplished by the joint efforts tographs and souvenir spoons, is not of the secretaries of the treasury, innot the conscience of the world be treat- of the secretaries of the treasury, interior and agriculture? What, in fact, could be done outside of nominating several more place hunters to office?

recognized institution among the Sulus. If we were to take it away there is no telling what would happen." We took it away from the South, and we know what happened. Everything happened for the best. Prof. Schurman appears to have got his oratorical wires crossed.

Somehow a great many things are being done nowadays in different quarte.s of the globe which increase our respect for the Goths. Vandals and other ancient and cruel barbarians. The main toub e with these latter-day atrocities is that they are perpetrated under the hypocritical name of "benevolence."

"Emperor William's skipper," says tha Chicago Times-Herald, "who came over to help Sir Thomas win the cup, will hardly lecture about it when he g.ts back." Can it be possible that we have beaten England and Germany both?

For the city council of Memphis, Tean. a man by the name of Rumpus is a candidate. The laws against disorderly conduct would hardly seem to countenance raising a rumpus in the council.

a presidential ticket of Bourke Cockran and the New York Journal. The former is anti-expansion and pro-trust, and the latter expansion and anti-trust. Henri Rochefort, the editor of Paris

There seems to be no way to make up

L'Intransigeant, has fought 210 duels. Editor Rochefort must have dead oodles of honor-almost as much as the average Spaniard. Mr. McKinley seems to be laboring un-

der a severe attack of indecision. He doesn't really seem to know whether he, congress or the people is the "whole It is strange, but true, that the two

most enlightened nations on earth-Eng-

land and the United States-are engaged

in wars, and both fought, not on justice, Milk has gone to 7 cents a quart in Chicago. It is only a question of a short

time when Chicago will have to take its milk punches without the milk. Mr. McKinley advances the idea that Providence has put the Philippines into

our lap, but a wild cat could hardly be

more restless and irritating.

A Chicago committee is making active preparations for a Dewey parade, and all that will be necessary to make the affair a success will be the presence of Dewey.

The Hague peace conference and Mr. McKinley's international bimetallic commission will go down in history as two prominent examples of ineptitude.

Uncle Sam has lately been getting out some new bank bills. It is noticeable that the last batch are rather more useful than

In Ohio Mark Hanna has been driven to the dernier ressort of making speeches

Be careful now. The Boers' leager is, neither a stein nor a schnitt, but a

Sir Thomas Lipton's disappointm nt is probably not so great as it would have

been had he never seen the ungainly big pitcher miscalled a "cup."

London now has women barbers. The bearded man will like as not become extinct in the British metropolis.

Should Mr. Quay fail of being seated in the United States senate no one would be

more surprised than Mr. Quay. The Cook County Democratic Marching club appears to be an organization

Mr. Goebel's election may be assured, but the pronunciation of his name is still a matter of doubt.

that rides in Pullman cars.

Now, if ever, it behooves Oom Paul to sing another hymn and read another

THE WARM CORNER (FOR MEN ONLY.)

The sultan of Turkey does not bother himself about the new woman; he does not ask women whether they want to

vote, or what they think about evolu-tion. He is an old-fashioned man with conservative ideas, and when women get too numerous around the palace he just drops a few into the river and goes on as if nothing had happened. There is no woman question in Turkey, the sultan is and could drown our troubles. The first be to drown Charlotte Perkins Stetson, who gets so in the way and talks and talks and talks, and never says anything.

Mr. Roberts, who is trying to break into congress, must be a very unhappy man, and certainly he has trouble enough. He has three wives. Mr. Roberts is distinguished because he has all his wives at once instead of on the tandem system, like the other congressmen. He is awfully bothered, as he does not know which wife to take to Washington. Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, took his prettiest wife, and there was no row. But the women all over the country are making such a fuss about Roberts that he is worried to death; he is so worried that he s employing detectives to see how many wives the other congressmen have go ly is about to begin it may not amount to anything. A man with three wives ought to know a thing or two by this time and have cut his eye teeth if he is ever going Roberts has discovered that he is not the only pebble on the beach and he may take his seat surrounded by his loving wives and amid profound silence. Mrs. Mary Bakar Eddy is the best busi-

ness woman of this or any other country. She does nothing by halves, and some men could learn a lesson from her. She does not say she has a special revelation or anything so ordinary as that. Oh, no; she says she is the feminine manifestation of God prophesied in the Scriptures, and she has come to finish the incomplete mission of Christ. Nobody but a new woman of this end of the century would have thought of that. Mrs. Eddy is certainly the best in a century of good things. She is the chief cook and bottlewasher of the champion fake which announces that all is God, God is all, God is good, good God! In her Key to the Scriptures, which a local writer says is more like a jimmy, as it is made to fit where a ke not, she tells suffering humanity how to not, she tells suffering numerity new to live a la Eddy, and how to get along without doctors. A Mrs. Woodbury recently said real mean things of Mrs. Eddy in print, and the latter, who always speaks in parables, likened Mrs. Woodbury to some unpleasant beast that is flies and a slander suit is the result However, as long as the main point of Mrs. Eddy's efforts, the sale of her phoand adviser of God. She claims that she was predicted from the beginning to appear in this age; that's the reason that we speak of the good old days. After one good look at the faces of the heal-ers most of the masculine Christian scientists prefer absent treatment.

A storm in Austria, during which a Hebrew said God destroyed all the Christians and saved the Jews, Mark Twain said was the worst case of nepotism he had ever seen.

This is the time of year when women put up things-jellies, jams and pickles. Hubby has to put up for them, and later with them, but woman pu's them up. But as man has to cover the outer woman, she does what she can for the innor man What women can't put up. from jobs to jams, and jellies to jamborees, is not easily done. Man comes too often under the head of things easily done.

There is a movement on foot to do away with man's choosing and asking some woman to be his wife and givin the privilige of proposing to women. This of course began with the federation clubs, but we can see the fine Italian hand of the civic league in this There was a star chamber meeting at St. Cloud the other day and it was supposed that this new measure was discus el. No wonder the men in Chicago are taking to chamber work. Rouse vourse'ves, brothers, this is an insidious danger and threatens life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness guaranteed to every man in this great and glorious republic. Under the new arrangement there would, of course, be more proposing than there is now. But it won't do a thing to us There is a prize offered by the Divorce club, of San Francisco, to the first man who says no. But he's got to stick to it and not be bullied. Everything is tu ned upside down these days and we will be glad to get to our heavenly home, where there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage. Oh, for the good old days when women cooked and took care of the children, and didn't know much, men stayed out nights and nobody asked them where they had been. O good old days, the good old days, the good old days.

A Protestant orator got an awful su prise the other day when he lectu-ed to a crowd of the people on the Bib'e "Which will you have," he cried, "the Dougy, or the King James version?" "Dewey, Dewey, Dewey, every time." shouted the crowd, and the lecturer is still wondering what struck him.

A man somewhere is being tried for murder because he did not call a physician for his child, and let the Chris-tian Scientists pray over it. Just as it Just as if a man had not a right to do what he leases with his own child. tors have got a pretty good thing now. but if they can fix things up with the authorities so that every man is arrested whose relatives die without their assistance they will have nothing less then a cinch. This is what we call con-sumptuary legislation.

There is a minister in St. Paul who is making a study of the different plays that come to the two theaters here. so he can know just exactly how much temptation there is in them for his prople. He goes to everything that comes, and while it is very hard on him he bears up pretty well. The leg The leggier the to be present, so he can study real conditions, conditions that are not too much covered up. He thinks that ministers ought to know about things and see what there is in all this talk about realism. That's the way ministers ought to do. They ought to see where their people are, and see what they see. Face things and not close their eyes to every-day facts, and so we commend this minister for his course and admire him for his stand. We understand that "A Stranger in New York" was the sorest trial of this duty that he