

ST. PAUL MATTERS.

A Citizen Objects to the Proposition to Reduce the Rate of Running Trains in the City.

A Man from the West Thinks the Last Move of the Railroad Commission a Mistake.

Dr. Dana Instructs His Congregation on Their Duty Regarding the City's Morality.

Last Week's Trade—A River Convention Echo—Police and Firemen.

TRAIN FACILITIES.

Effect of Enforcing the Four-Mile-an-hour Ordinance.

In an interview with a GLOBE reporter some days ago Mr. S. J. Ahern was speaking of the new theological school at Merriam Park, and in that connection mentioned the train facilities as being excellent, but capable of improvement by the running of more cars to certain trains than at present.

On yesterday he was asked whether the proposed enforcement of the four-mile-an-hour ordinance would be an improvement in the line he indicated.

"Those of the belt along the short line and of Merriam Park who made respectful demand for better facilities will be disappointed if instead of new depots and more cars to the train they are to have a chief of police for train dispatcher and a cop, as the small boy says, for conductor. Mixing up the convenience of the public with quarreling railroads, or pique of city officials with any particular road, is something that the travelers who are confined to the Milwaukee & St. Paul road do not care to take a hand in or suffer from. The people will say that laws enacted ten years ago ought not to be taken from their slumbers to worry the roads or inconvenience the travelers now. As compared with to-day, the trains ten years ago ran through the city. Now the track is well defined as to boundaries, and fences, and gates, and flagmen at points where the gates are not.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul company, if the public understands the case aright, offers to put gates at all street crossings through the city. The gates are to be set as safe as all the country over. They are safe for those who value to cross the track and they are of value to the roads and the public in enabling the trains to make a higher rate of speed than they could in the old-fashioned position to crossing.

"Stand at Wabasha street and look down upon the incoming and outgoing trains between the union depot and Chestnut, and learn that the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago and North Western roads have a day over that neck of a bottle, as it has been likened to. Reduce the speed of those trains to four miles an hour and you would have a blockade that every interest in the city would feel and suffer from. In fact the four-mile-an-hour rate would revive the old-time locomotive, which had a cow-catcher in front to keep cattle off the track and a cow-catcher in the rear to keep cows off the cars.

"Commerce is building St. Paul as it built Chicago. Commerce is created and fostered by the railroads, and the roads, which are the ministers of commerce, do wrong compel them to right the wrong but do not compel them to place cow-catchers in the rear."

Western Opinion of Transit Rates.

A. R. Remy of Milbank, Dak., is in the city and says that the farmers in that section have rather favored the transit rates which the Milwaukee road gave. Most of their wheat was milled at Minneapolis, and transit was never worth less than 14 to 15 cents. When the price for wheat at Chicago and the demand for wheat at Minneapolis, the farmers have an opportunity of sending it at transit rates for a certain time, while if they had their wheat billed to Minneapolis, the rate would be nearly as much as the through rate to Chicago. After the wheat was at Minneapolis, another rate would have to be paid to send it to Chicago, so that better prices are offered there than at Minneapolis. Farmers who have the transit-rate question unprejudiced, think it has been favorably to their interests. And the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company thought so when it inaugurated the transit rate, for it would never do anything detrimental to a country so good as that along the Hastings & Dakota division. The railroad, which always springs something on a new country that will develop it, so that it can furnish traffic for the road in time to come.

PUBLIC MORALITY.

Dr. Dana Strives to Enlighten His Hearers on the Subject.

At the Plymouth Congregational church last evening Dr. Dana invited the attention of his congregation to a consideration of the question of moral crime, taking for his text Mark v. 7, "I adjure thee, by God, that thou torment me not."

"He who pleads stored by this Galilean is a typical public sinner. He only asks to be let alone. So long as goodness is quiescent evil flourishes and is satisfied. The conflict between goodness and evil only begins when the former becomes aggressive. The fifth of our population is now centered in our great cities, and the questions of morality in cities have arisen which demand the attention of every citizen. The individual is the unit of society, and the basis of its character is a responsible individualism. Active, the individual is a power, and the responsibility of private business is the first move leading to the lowering of the public standard of morality. He abdicates the duties and privileges belonging to a citizen when he becomes indifferent to these things, and loses his faith in the righteousness of united effort in behalf of right and justice.

AN END PROMISED.

Recently we have had the spectacle of a cluster of men holding in abeyance the city government and the united sentiment of the better class of society. We are promised an end to this, but I warn you that if we expect deliverance simply by the act of the grand jury we are deceived. Only by aggressive and continuous effort, persistently frowning on these prominent vices, will the city be saved. It is hard to always wear a militant aspect, but in the presence of a power for evil it is the only course. Summary laws are so difficult to enforce that the best city governments need the support of other instrumentalities. In the past law and order leagues have been organized, and a marked decrease in crime. The sixty-one that are in existence in Massachusetts have worked a toning up of popular sentiment and proved that it is possible to enforce restrictive laws. When the time comes that we can put such efforts in the field, and are willing to band together in the work, we may look for more substantial results.

THE TWIN EVILS.

In reference to the twin evils, gambling and drink, the speaker observed that we need, first, an avowed common sentiment, preaching by press and pulpit, and the interchange of sentiment on the street and by the bedside. We need, also, unceasing activity in the way of personal protest. Every man is morally bound to speak out and let the weight of his protest fall on the side of right.

Some signs are now appearing of a clearer sky, but it seems yet a doubtful question, and the present action may prove merely a spurt, without any lasting results. A part remains for each citizen interested in the public good.

If the authorities do intend to wipe out the gambling hell and keep them out, we owe to them a pronounced expression of the better sentiment of the community. If gambling is to be done, let it be done in the better course, but until the saloons are put under the ban of a high liquor tax, we should still remain aggressive and vigilant. In dealing with this evil we are much behind the old world in preventive efforts. There are few saloons in the morning, and the social want in human nature that the public house of some sort can only supply.

ST. PAUL'S TRADE.

Wholesale and Retail Business During the Past Week.

During the past week the money market has been very active and money is being largely called for throughout the country districts. Eastern exchange has been at a discount of about \$1 between the banks. Real estate is exceedingly active, probably more so than it has been for years, and the amount of capital seeking investment in St. Paul is immense.

The grocery business is exceedingly active, an enormous trade having been done last week. Sugars are a trifle lower, but provisions are inclined to be stiffer. Collections are reported very good.

A very satisfactory amount of dry goods have been disposed of and the trade generally is in capital shape at the present time, with collections keeping up wonderfully well.

The drug market continues very active, indeed, with good collections. Quinine has advanced 10 cents per ounce, and essential oils are higher. Chloroform has declined slightly.

A nice healthy trade has been done in wholesale clothing, and a very active business has been done in hats, caps and furs. The wholesale boot and shoe dealers report things in a very satisfactory condition. Those dealing in leather are very busy, prices being firm and collections being good.

A very active business still continues in hardware, and nails and sheet iron are as scarce as ever.

There has been a good movement in wines and liquors, with good prospects for a large fall trade. The lumber trade has been active, with prices firm. Good sales have been made for city and country.

The demand for fruit has been a little easier. Large shipments of fine grapes from the East and from California have been received and been in good demand. Large quantities of apples and pears were received in bad order.

A nice trade has been done in all the different branches of the retail business. Some cold weather is now wanted to stimulate things. C. A. McNEAL, Secretary St. Paul Chamber of Commerce.

Captured a Swindler.

David Barrett, a somewhat dissolute character, taken into custody by the police yesterday, charged with swindling. It transpires that on Tuesday last Barrett fell in with a youth of confiding disposition named Frederick Miller, hailing from Dakota, and beat him out of \$46 by means of a worthless check. Barrett got Miller to help him carry a trunk to the depot, and while he was gone Barrett took the money. He had no currency in his pocket, but produced a check for \$46, which Miller was asked to cash. The latter asked whether the paper was good or not, and Barrett referred the question of its value to a friend of his with whom they had fallen in on the way to the depot. The friend responded, with an alacrity and earnestness that left no trace of a doubt in Miller's mind. "That check is as good as gold, young man," and the susceptible Dakota boy at once shelled out the \$46. He soon afterward discovered that the check was utterly worthless, and reported his loss to the chief of police. From the description given of the swindler the police were satisfied that Barrett was the guilty party, but they were not able to secure him until yesterday. He was promptly identified by Miller.

Thomas Horan, Barrett's confederate in the swindle, was apprehended last evening, and the pair will have their examination together this morning.

An Inept Rioter.

A more or less select party was given by Joseph Pramble last evening at his residence on Eagle street, near Franklin. While the invited guests were enjoying themselves at the hospitable roof of Herr Pramble a party of young men went in without invitation and an altercation ensued. The intruders included Joseph Fisher, Frank Wanner, Louis Tricelle, John Dosner, Charles Borgner, Max Guyer and Louis Wanner, a husky and high-spirited crowd capable of making him mightily disagreeable for any one with whom they failed to agree. Pramble found himself unable to cope with the unwelcome guests and called in Special McAlle. The latter was leading one of the rioters out of the house when Louis Tricelle struck him on the head with a stone, inflicting a painful wound. More assistance was summoned and the entire gang were lodged at police headquarters.

The River Convention.

Col. Crooks announced himself to a GLOBE reporter yesterday exceedingly gratified with the result of the river convention. He has heard from numerous sources since the convention of the good work that it did in arousing public sentiment on the matter of the necessity of improving the inland waterways. He expects as one result that the congressional delegations of the nine states and territories represented there will be practically united in the demand for a decent recognition of the rights of the Northwest in the river and harbor bill.

"What will satisfy you," was asked, "in the next congress?"

"Well, I think we ought to expect that \$3,000,000 be given to the Mississippi and its tributaries above the Des Moines rapids, to be appropriated in three annual and equal installments. We've united the Northwest, interested the commercial classes in the matter, and ought to receive the harmonious support of the congressmen."

"How about the Hempen canal?"

"We are interested in that, too; and I think an appropriation will be made for it, a special appropriation, if not in the river and harbor bill. When you consider that the Eastern press is solid against the objects demanded by that convention, you can see how badly they are hurt down there, and how much they fear the effects of the meeting."

Let's Talk About the Weather.

At 8:30 o'clock last evening the first snow of the season fell in St. Paul. The cold wave which set in on Friday had not subsided up to the time the snow began to fall, but the weather was warm enough to melt the flakes as fast as they came to the earth. The storm continued in a fitful way for a couple of hours, and at midnight the atmosphere was comparatively clear again, while the temperature was higher. The first killing frost of the season occurred Saturday night, and the temperature (29°) was experienced at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The average yesterday was 34 degrees. Moorhead was the only station besides St. Paul reporting a fall of snow last evening. At that point almost an inch of the beautiful white stuff had been melted about as rapidly as it fell. Sergt. Lyon slaving stated that the indications were for somewhat fairer weather in the immediate future, although the wind was generally in the Northwest.

FACTS FOR THE FIREMEN.

The boys' assumed their winter caps Oct. 1.

Capt. Codden's wedding presents were both numerous and valuable.

The much-talked-of enlargement will be consummated on the 12th inst.

The fire fiend respected the Sabbath and gave the boys a rest yesterday.

Commissioner Warner is out on the prairie hunting chickens and ducks.

About a thousand applicants for positions will hear something drop a week from today.

Anthony X. Jerg, Jr., made the boys recipients of a box of cigars after the fire on Saturday night.

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Mr. and Mrs. R. Satio of Hastings are among the recent arrivals at the Windsor.

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Now, what was the result? In the Minnesota fair, last month, his colt walked under a pole in three years, and then went down to Chicago where he went to the half mile pole in 1:10 1/4, and finished in a jog in 2:26 1/4. Today he grand specimen of a three-year-old, bred and owned by Lord Nelson, Commodore Kittson's stables in St. Paul, where he is daily showing quarters in 35 seconds; not one, or two, but many of them. Now this is the lesson to which attention is directed. It will not do to say that this is a chance shot, for Mr. Finkle has other youngsters that are furnishing him with promises fully equal to anything shown by Lord Nelson at the same age. Now, at the meeting above referred to, when Mr. Finkle expressed his great confidence there were a few who thought that he was doing, though they had not quite the confidence to express their views on the breeding question as decidedly and as positively as did the Red River valley man. Still they thought we could raise fast horses here as well as in Kentucky, but none of them had any confidence to believe that they could do so early as those would bred in Kentucky or California. It must be admitted when one calls to mind that those two states have done with young stock (yearlings and two-year-olds) the proposition that we can equal them in the matter of three-year-olds. We believe, however, and the facts, as far as they have been presented, sustain the idea that Minnesota-bred stock at three-year-old can come very close to the best that any state can show, and it would be a great pity if we were to say that we cannot fully equal the best of the rest. It is concluded that the dry atmosphere of this climate will produce healthier and stronger animals, whose lungs and hearts will be in a more healthy condition than those of animals raised in a more humid climate. It is a fundamental advantage of the Chicago Breeders' Gazette gives the following statement in regard to the work of Lord Nelson on the Chicago track:

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Lord Nelson.

We have before mentioned this remarkable three-year-old who astonished the people in Chicago by showing a mile in a jog in 2:26 1/4, and now refer to him again for the purpose of calling attention to the confidence of the owner and breeder in Minnesota as a trotting horse breeding state. We are very well aware that "one swallow does not make a summer," and we are very foolish to state that because Mr. Finkle, who bred and owns Lord Nelson, has raised one very fast young trotter that Minnesota is the best state in the Union in which to raise this class of stock. The fact, however, that Mr. Finkle, who lives at Moorhead, 250 miles northwest of St. Paul, has produced this animal is enough to attract the attention and cause the deepest study of the trotting horse breeding subject. We are comparatively new to the business here, and therefore consider such an event as this, and if there is any ground or lesson for the breeders of Minnesota to extract it and make the most of it, we are in the opinion. This was not a wholly speculative or arbitrary statement. It seems that Mr. Finkle had a colt up there in the Red River valley that was ready and able to back up the brave words used by his owner before a large room full of men and women breeders, most of whom said quietly in their own minds, "That is some of Finkle's notions. He's a visionary." They answered this confident man from the old North with the declaration that it was useless to talk so; that, if Lord Nelson was so good, and consequently that Minnesota was too short, and consequently that they would not do any efficient exercise in the early spring to get it into such condition as to enable it to meet the three-year-olds from Kentucky and California, where the stock can be driven to the market in Minnesota. "Gentlemen, you need not talk that to me, have driven my stock every day this winter, with the mercury all the way from 15° to 35° below zero, and next summer I will show you a three-year-old that will astonish you."

Now, what was the result? In the Minnesota fair, last month, his colt walked under a pole in three years, and then went down to Chicago where he went to the half mile pole in 1:10 1/4, and finished in a jog in 2:26 1/4. Today he grand specimen of a three-year-old, bred and owned by Lord Nelson, Commodore Kittson's stables in St. Paul, where he is daily showing quarters in 35 seconds; not one, or two, but many of them. Now this is the lesson to which attention is directed. It will not do to say that this is a chance shot, for Mr. Finkle has other youngsters that are furnishing him with promises fully equal to anything shown by Lord Nelson at the same age. Now, at the meeting above referred to, when Mr. Finkle expressed his great confidence there were a few who thought that he was doing, though they had not quite the confidence to express their views on the breeding question as decidedly and as positively as did the Red River valley man. Still they thought we could raise fast horses here as well as in Kentucky, but none of them had any confidence to believe that they could do so early as those would bred in Kentucky or California. It must be admitted when one calls to mind that those two states have done with young stock (yearlings and two-year-olds) the proposition that we can equal them in the matter of three-year-olds. We believe, however, and the facts, as far as they have been presented, sustain the idea that Minnesota-bred stock at three-year-old can come very close to the best that any state can show, and it would be a great pity if we were to say that we cannot fully equal the best of the rest. It is concluded that the dry atmosphere of this climate will produce healthier and stronger animals, whose lungs and hearts will be in a more healthy condition than those of animals raised in a more humid climate. It is a fundamental advantage of the Chicago Breeders' Gazette gives the following statement in regard to the work of Lord Nelson on the Chicago track: