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TODAY'S WEATHER. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Indications: For Minnesota: Fair, variable winds, becoming southerly. For Wisconsin: Fair, northwest winds, becoming variable. For Iowa: Fair, northwest winds, becoming southerly. For the Dakotas: Fair; warmer; south winds. For Montana: Fair; warmer; southwest winds.

TEMPERATURES. Boston, 32; Montreal, 22; Buffalo, 22; New York, 32; Chicago, 32; St. Paul, 32; Cincinnati, 32.

JACK SCHAEFER IS NOW A SECOND-CLASS IDOL. WHEN the Missouri fakirs arranged for the paragon of Cole Younger they forgot to consult Gov. Nelson.

CHEER UP, DEMOCRATS! There is consolation in the fact that you can't have any worse luck next year than this.

JOHN BERRY IS IN CHICAGO. His footsteps do not trouble the dreams of William Penn Nixon and Joseph Middle.

THE saw "Man wants but little here below" does not apply to the Chipewya Indians of Minnesota, who want the government to pay them \$7,000,000.

CAN the Chicago divine who ran away with the wife of a baking powder man be said to be a failing or a rising dominion?

CHINA is impudently anxious for peace; but much depends upon how big a piece of the Flowery Kingdom Japan will demand.

MR. CLEVELAND has not yet intimated whether or not Mr. Sauerberring would be agreeable company on his next summer's fishing trips.

A WISCONSIN man was found hanging to a tree with a lottery ticket in his pocket. The inference is that he took his life because he failed to draw the capital prize.

WHEN the Evening Wisconsin refers to the "grave" results of the clash with Milwaukee's health department, it gets as near to an admission of small-pox mortality as any Milwaukee paper dare.

THE national league for "good city government" seems to have struck an awful example. Minneapolis had a horrible murder on Monday, and on Friday an attempt to hold up an undertaker.

THOUSANDS of New Yorkers have just shaken the hand of Gov.-elect Morton. Just here arises the horrible thought that about three years from now the same people will "shake" Morton.

ROSEBERRY, England's premier, may have to go into the racing business with "Dick" Croker and "Mike" Dwyer. The constant Conservative victories are steadily weakening the Liberal government.

THE bicyclists have gone into winter quarters, but horses has gone into the record-breaking business. The velocity of the wind at Poplar on Friday night was fifty-four miles, topping a mile off the record without perspiring.

THE Kolihites held a secret caucus yesterday and adopted a series of threats. Kolb has concluded that staving the good name of Alabama under cover is better than trying to take his seat as governor. Mr. Kolb, the lecture platform awaits you.

A WOMAN has been arrested at Duquesne for engaging in the exciting pastime of kicking of ladies' hats. Her motive is not wholly clear, as she always performed in the evening, when the opportunity for a first-class display of hostility was not good.

IF THE new arbitration bill ever becomes a law, there is likely to be much less riotous conduct by laboring men. It provides that labor unions be chartered by the government, and that the charter of a union be forfeited when its members resort to violence in the interest of strikes.

DEPOSITORS AND NOTEHOLDERS. It is urged as an objection to the plan of currency reform proposed by Secretary Carlisle, that it contemplates no security for the depositors in the bank. The provision proposed making the claim of noteholders a first lien on all the property of the bank, including the liability of the stockholders, sacrifices, it is urged, the interests of the depositors in the bank. In the comment which Mr. Upham kindly gave the GLOBE he urges this as a serious defect. If it is, it is one that can be cured by strongly against the present national bank system as against the one proposed. The merit of that system is the absolute solvency of the notes issued by it, and it is the experience of many depositors that the same degree of security is not secured to them for their deposits.

In the very nature of banking business, aside from note issues, it is impossible to make adequate provision for the absolute security of depositors. If the bank loans were call loans, and the loans were paid promptly when called, or if bank officers were men of such extraordinary sagacity as never to make mistakes in loans, the deposits could always be repaid on demand. It is the human factor in this, as in every other department of business and government, that is the weak point.

In making this comment we think that Mr. Upham ignored the distinction between banks of deposit and banks of issue where these functions are joined,

and the radical difference in the nature of their relations to the public or to that representative of the public, the government. The contract of deposit is purely a private and personal one between the parties making it. The deposits money, the other promises to return it on demand. The basis of the transaction is the confidence of the depositor in the integrity, ability and solvency of the bailee. With the exceptions which are so infrequent as to establish the prevalence of the rule, depositors are residents of the same place in which the banks do business, and are acquainted with the character of their officers, and they entrust their money to the banker almost entirely upon their confidence in his integrity and business acumen.

With the note of the banker, issued and intended to circulate as a representative of money, the case is entirely different. The note passes from hand to hand among people to whom the issuing bank is entirely unknown, and whose character or the character of its officials and of its solvency the temporary holder of the note has no knowledge whatever. Here, then, clearly, the relation of the banker to the noteholder is entirely different from that of the depositor, and here, too, comes in properly a function of the government that does not apply to the former relations.

As it is the sole prerogative of the government to certify by its stamp to the value and solvency of its coin, it is its prerogative to regulate all issues of the representatives of money that are designed to be used as substitutes for metallic money; and this function of the government, as plainly, is only to secure the absolute solvency of these representatives, so that its people may receive them and use them as money in perfect confidence and with the least possibility of loss. The equities of the billholder are clearly superior to those of the depositor, and are so recognized by our present national banking act, and any depositor who puts his money in the bank does so with knowledge of these superior equities. That he does make deposits now is evidence that he trusts more to his personal knowledge of the bank officers and his confidence in their integrity than to any lien he may have on the assets of the bank.

PARKER'S LIBRARY MOVE. The fact that Mr. Parker's resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into the expediency of selling the market property, and with the proceeds purchase and construct a public library, passed this without a dissenting vote, is no evidence that it will not meet with opposition. We have had several discussions of this question before, and there has been always developed a great variety of opinion embracing an opposition to disposing of the site.

Some facts of the situation are so clear that a man blind physically and mentally can see them. The first is that the design of establishing a public market has completely failed. We have a large and expensive structure, occupying very valuable ground, that does not pay, as a market, the cost of maintenance. The old-fashioned custom of the daily marketing of the providers of the household, who went in the morning to the common central market, to buy and carry back in baskets the daily provender, is one of those customs which has been displaced by the changed condition of life. People generally find it more convenient to go to the grocery store and order the supply of vegetables along with their groceries and have them delivered, rather than go to the market in the early morning and carry home their purchases.

Another fact is the imperative need of new library quarters if the city is to maintain a public library. No person who has occasion to consult the volumes in our library will dissent from this statement. There is a singular inconsistency in a community which expends annually so much money in education and holds its standards so high, and is so generous in its expenditures in educational directions, keeping its valuable and extensive library in the present cramped and gloomy quarters, under the roof of the court house, amid repellant surroundings.

The two prominent facts, then, are that we do not need the market site for a market, and we do need a public library building. When this question has been discussed heretofore it has been strongly urged that there is no need of selling the present site, and that the one elsewhere for the public library, because the market building could be transformed into a suitable library building. Parties urging this objection do not understand the close relation of study to library, and the frequent and important uses to which a public library is put is that of persons who consult the volumes there for purposes of reference and study. If it were merely a circulating library, to which people went for the purpose of getting or exchanging books, the dirt surrounding it would be of small consequence. But to the persons who go there for the purpose of study the matter of quiet is one of the first importance. The signs which are hung on the walls of the reading rooms of libraries, forbidding loud conversation are a recognition of this requisite.

The market building is now located where the din of three busy streets rises in steady roar about it all day and far into the night. Every moment of the day the rattling of trolleys passes it. As the centers of traffic move away from the river this uproar will increase, making it the most unsuitable place in the city for a library building. The same cause makes the site too valuable to be retained for such a purpose. The very quality of a library site is essential—reticence, quietness—enables a much less costly place to be chosen. It should be at some point easily accessible from the principal lines of travel, and yet far enough away to give quiet. The movement is as meritorious as that of any legislators will be needed, the coming session of the legislature makes the movement a timely one.

The suggestion of Wade Hampton, United States railroad commissioner, in that part of his report which comments upon the train robberies, that bloodhounds be used to track the robbers, is one that comes very readily to Mr. Hampton out of his memories of slave-hunting days in South Carolina. But, though the suggestion is couched in old memories that are not pleasant, it is none the less a valuable one in this case, and one that the railroad companies or the express companies should utilize. The efficacy of the hound to follow a trail was amply established in the old slave days, and there is no reason why he cannot be now as efficacious in hunting down the robber as he was then in hunting the runaway. Detectives now are dependent entirely upon the clues which the robbers may leave, and these are not always sufficient to succeed in bringing the rascals to judgment. If Mr. Hampton's suggestion is adopted, kennels of bloodhounds will be a part of the equipment of every well recruited express company in the country.

OUR GIRLS. THEIR CARE AND IMPROVEMENT.

The dreaming Oriental makes of women his paradise in the world to come; the practical Occidental can improve but little upon the judgment of the ages. Woman is still his paradise, but in the world that is. The European, still tinged with the Orientalism of the middle ages, affects a contempt for this American woman-worship. A native of Scotland may be excused for speaking lightly of wine, but a Frenchman is justified in adorning champagne.

The care and improvement of this greatest American product is to be sought by all sound methods. Encouragement of woman's frivolity is not of one thing. Women's papers and women's "departments" that imply in every word that all women are fools, and that of girls, are all distressing and unprofitable. Masculine fools are very successful.

Equally ill-directed are the "higher education" efforts which presume that, because afternoon teas and new bonnets occupied the women of one generation, concubinage and essoteric Buddhism should concentrate that generation's daughters. All feminine education and environment must not avoid these extremes, but all failures which do not preserve the womanliness of woman, the femininity of girls, the delicate, distinctive quality, this "bloom upon the peach," is the palladium of the sex. To preserve it in virtue is woman's morality; to retain it in manners is her claim on chivalry. Without it she is man without his manliness—an ineffectual hybrid.

In St. Paul are many women who not only represent both the old and the new tendencies, but they have fortunately arrested their progress at a safe distance from either extreme. So numerous, indeed, are these examples that the apparent leaders that have followed us with their views resemble the temporary chieftains of a Highland clan. Some may give commands, but all are Mackenzies. An answer was recently requested of these representative women to any or all of the following inquiries:

- 1. What shall we do with our girls? The care and protection of those in business or without homes. 2. Should girls enter business life? Its advantages and disadvantages. 3. What the model girl should not do? Needed reforms in manners or conduct. 4. The most desirable suggestions as to a girl's best use of her allowance or salary. 5. The decadence of the amateur pianist. Should the instrument be taught to girls without marked abilities? No man is vain enough to pretend that he understands woman; but the following replies are evidence that some women, at least, have attained the highest power of wisdom, for they know themselves.

MRS. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Should girls enter business life? The question of women entering business life is not a matter of choice, but of necessity.

It is no new departure. In England and France women are constantly seen filling clerical and other positions in the hotels and shops. They do not always serve as subordinates. A fine hotel at Oxford and a delightful one at Kerwick I found successfully carried on by women of dignified appearance. And we have all read of the remarkable system and success attained by the manager of the Bon Marche, demonstrating large executive and financial ability on her part. Certainly, you know, was a business woman, and managed her extensive affairs admirably. If she had not promoted Mohammed to act as her business manager, I doubt if she would have set up for himself in the religious line. He made a muddle of that as soon as her influence was withdrawn by death. Through Scandinavia and many other parts of Europe women take up the onerous portions of agricultural life, working in the fields.

As population increases, this necessity presses the gentler sex more persistently into the struggle. Hunger is a potent force, and, alas, women must often work to eat. Then, woman must be multifariously clothed. Let her work like a man, but may her guardian angel protect her from ever dressing like one. We have given up artistic dressing for our brothers, husbands and sons. Where now are the claret velvets and peach-blow waistcoats that delighted Goldsmith's heart? or even the ruffled shirts, silk hose and natty buckles of courteous old courtiers? Bless their brave memory! All have been sacrificed to the reign of soft coal and expensive laundrying. May it be long before woman ceases to delight the eye by a reasonable use of soft and beautiful fabrics.

Of course the entering of a woman into business life is always a compromise on her part with circumstances. She would, except in very rare instances, always prefer a handsome, congenial and devoted husband to attend to the financial end of life. It is because I feel a profound and fearless faith in the old conservative view that woman's normal sphere is home keeping, that I do not tremble for the safety of society when she essays other duties. When so many Jacks are killed in war, and "break their crowns" in perils by sea and land, it behooves us to bring the pall of woe decently down the hill, that the thirty may be refreshed. In view of this frequent necessity, girls should be in a measure prepared for the fray. A fair equipment as to business knowledge, in any event, does not come amiss. Without it women often suspect the upright but confide in the unscrupulous.

The attitude of the protected woman toward her solitary sister should always be that of sincere consideration, and not of patronage. In proportion to her prosperity and happiness should be her appreciation of a harder and lonelier daily life. The truth is, many bright, self-respecting young women are solving the problem of self-support so successfully that the question will soon be, "What will we do with the average boy?"

Were the habit of honest, independent thought early formed, it surely would give far toward unraveling many of the difficulties into which humanity otherwise plunges. It would go far toward developing that "self-trust" which Emerson says "is the pledge of all mental vigor and performance."

Without believing that the majority of American parents are especially adapted to this mad game of "following the leader" one could not account for the shameful waste of time and money on piano lessons. Ten or fifteen years ago every girl who could afford to look

CLEARING SALE FURS AND CLOAKS

WE have had a few days of warm weather. Buyers are a little sluggish—seem to want some inducement to take hold. Our expense goes on just the same, and we don't propose to have ANY dull days in our new store. If goods won't sell at one price they will at another. We have two particular special lots of Fur Garments, which you will find in our windows, that are the best values for the money ever offered in St. Paul.

48 GRAY KRIMMER GARMENTS AT \$39.50.

These are just made in latest style—were WHOLESALED all this season at \$47.50 and retailed at \$55.00 and \$60.00. THESE ARE EXACT FACTS. This is not a lot of carried-over goods or low-grade trash like some lots that have been offered in this city. There are 17 skins in each jacket, so the skins alone cost \$30.00 before the garment was made or lined. They are all sizes, from 34 bust to 40 bust, and 33 inches long. See them in the window.

42 OTTER GARMENTS

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We don't care to cut our whole stock in the papers—they charge us too much for space—but these are samples of what you can do in our store. We are bound to keep trade lively, even if we can't see an immediate profit. Now on

CLOTH GARMENTS

It's hard to say anything in the papers that is much of a guide, as naming a price on a Chinchilla Coat isn't much use unless you SEE the cloak. So we only say: Our goods are marked in plain figures (just as they have been all season). You can select what pleases you in CLOTH CLOAK OR SUIT OR CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and take off 15 PER CENT REDUCTION FROM REGULAR PRICES.

In this way you KNOW that you are buying just so much cheaper than you could before. Advertising doesn't SELL goods; it only brings people to look, and such a large portion of so-called "bargains" shrink out of sight when looked at that we wonder people believe ANY "ads." Come and see if ours is true.

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"music lessons," whether she possessed talent or not; and who can tell how many now feel the least benefit from those long hours spent in wearisome practice? Those who possessed talent have naturally, from the very love and appreciation of the gift, developed the same; and the majority only detracted themselves and others; for the same energy spent in some more congenial effort must have produced lasting benefits. The voice, even though not exceptional in power or quality, is much more worth training and developing. Not only do we use it constantly in speaking, and who has not felt the influence of a sweet voice? but it lingers in the memory, and announces friend or foe even when the face is unseen. It is often remarked that in the West there are few aged persons, and that must account for the omission of one article from the essentials in teaching courtesy and gentle manners to the young. But the West is getting older each year, and there should be an amendment to the rules: for there is a

great lack of consideration shown to older persons by the very fully blown "birds of society." The offense is accentuated by the fact that the "aged" are not usually so unfortunate as to be half or maimed, but are simply not useful as dancing partners, or as entertainers and chaperones. This fault, in some, is magnified by the close proximity of those charming, though rare, exceptions to be found in every social circle—perfectly thoughtful, kindly, considerate young women, who might serve as helpful models to the larger selfish class.

MISS LILY A. LONG.

The part which woman may play in the human drama, which has the earth for its stage and the duration of the earth for its time to run, has received its full share of consideration at the hands of poets and romancers from the time of Helen of Troy down. And not from them alone. The historians have been obliged occasionally to admit the front-row of her draperies to the council chambers of the world, and the moralists and preachers have always found her useful to point their sermons, if for nothing else. But latterly she has taken to making histories and sermons herself; and, finding a novel exhilaration in the unwonted exercise, she is so rapidly changing the sky-woven robes of romance for the dull gray of today as to awaken a comment that is full of alarm or exultation, according to the bias of the speaker. She is even risking her almost invincible hold upon the affections of the race by becoming a "problem," along with the striker and the emigrant. Her "emancipation" has become a question of the day, and partisans argue for and against it so hotly that the tender emotions that she has been in the habit of evoking are in danger of being crisped in the torrid atmosphere. If this is a necessary condition of course the only thing to do is to submit to the situation as gracefully as possible; but, to the present extent of woman's activity of late. Whether viewed as a good or an evil, the fact must be admitted. It is evidenced in the lawn-tennis girl and in the woman of the associated charities no less than in the woman lawyer and doctor and preacher or the woman of business.

And another fact, to be placed beside the first, is that, as a general movement, it is a recent one. It would seem that women have put off the risk of an essay in a new direction to the last possible moment, for while men, from the beginning of time, have been testing the firmness of the race by becoming a "problem," after another of tribal government, monarchy, revolution, and republic, women have clung to the home experiment, centering their efforts upon the development of that one fashion of living. That they should so long have de-

ferred taking the new step, and that they should have taken it at last, are both significant factors in the "problem."

The modern is an instinctive agnostic. He prefers to touch lightly upon serious problems, such as the chief end of man, and he wears his cloak of insouciance as jauntily as any cavalier his velvet mantle. But the Genius of Humanity is concerned little with any smaller matter. To each generation in turn it puts to question, and each generation answers after its own fashion—for even an evasion is a sort of answer. If the present generation could be induced for a moment to forget its self-conscious-

rear of seeming too earnest about anything, perhaps it might confess to some thing approaching a theory that possibly the chief end of man, and the chief end of woman as well, is to help humanity a step forward upon the course that it is pursuing from an unknown past to a goal equally unknown, save in that it must be higher. Whatever conditions further this end justify themselves. And with this answer woman would probably justify her long conservatism. The conditions offered by the home, the opportunity there offered for concentrated personal influence, and

Continued on Fifth Page.

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