THE DAILY GLOBE IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY

At the Globe Building. COR. FOURTH AND CEDAR STS.

Official Paper of Ramsey County. DAILY (NOT INCLUDING SUNDAY) By the month, mail or carrier.....40c One year by carrier, in advance...\$4.00 One year by mail, in advance...\$3.00 Six months by mail, in advance...\$1.75

DAILY AND SUNDAY. By the month, mail or carrier.....50c One year by carrier, in advance...\$5.00 One year by mail, in advance...\$4.00 Six months by mail, in advance...\$2.25

SUNDAY ALONE.

WEEKLY ST. PAUL GLOBE, One year, \$1 | Six mo, 65c | Three mo,35c Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 517, TEMPLE COURT BUILD-ING, NEW YORK. WASHINGTON BUREAU, 1405 F ST.

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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 21.-Indications-For Minnesota: Fair, but possibly showers in northern portion; southerly winds; warmer in eastern and cooler in northwestern por-

For Wisconsin: Fair; warmer and increas ing-southerly winds. For Iowa: Warmer; generally fair; warmer in eastern portions; brisk and high southerly winds, shifting to westerly.
For South Dakota: Fair; south to west winds; slight changes in temperature Fri-

For North Dakota and Montana: Partly cloudy, with local showers; westerly winds; colder Friday night.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULT-URE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, March 21, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same mo ment of time at all stations.

PLACE.	Bar.	T'r.	PLACE.	Bar.	T'r
St. Paul	30.10	42	Calgary	29.32	3
Duluth	30.08	32	Med'e Hat	29.36	4
La Crosse.	30.22		Swift Curr't.	29.52	3
Huron	29.72		Qu'Appelle.	29.52	3
Pierre	29.70		Minnedosa .	29.48	
Moorhead.	29.74	48	Winnipeg	29.50	4
	29.64	46	Port Arthur.	30.16	2
	29.74				
Williston	29.66	45	Boston	31	-3
Havre	29.52	46	Buffalo	26	-3
Miles City	29.70	50	Cheyenne	42	-4
	29.74	49	Chicago	28	-3
Edmonton.	29.16	49	New Orleans	56	-5
Battleford.	29.42	36	New York	36	-4
	29.38	42	Pittsburg	32	-4

"Bill" King ought not to use his hat to talk through at his age.

Mr. Thurston could count his friends in this country on the fingers of one hand.

P. F. Lyons, Local Forecast Official.

Pingree may yet be president. His potato plan has been indorsed in Minneapolis and Duluth.

Gresham has dusted off his presidential boom. It does not, however, look very formidable.

The Minneapolis Journal has an article headed "The Story of a Hog." Does the Journal keep a mirror?

Mr. Cleveland killed only ninetyone ducks on his trip. And ninetyone is seven times thirteen. What

what is left after the railroads get Nebraskans are hard up for ex-

citement. They are giving ovations to the Prince of Silver Wheels, young Mr. Bryan. Harry Hayward has given up talking to the press, and turned himself

over to a priest. This is the first sensible thing Hayward has done in several months. "Please say to Gov. Sheldon, of

South Dakota, that I am not such a chump as to permit myself to be captured."-W. W. Taylor, ex-juggler of boodle for South Dakota.

The "Emersonian symposium" is

the latest vehicle to matrimony. A silently forceful" young man of this city, whose name we do not now recall, has tried the plan quite successfully.

The senate having passed an adeorder to take an accounting of the tramps who are loafing around the back up to them to be milked.

William M. Springer and Constantine Buckley Kilgore have been

Mr. Litt may have to introduce twenty-four-foot ring in his new play, "The War of Wealth." Hilliard and De Belleville had an impromptu fight in it at St. Louis the other night. Both brought their handsome faces out of it unmarred.

Li Hung Chang is on the verge of being snubbed again. In the Japanese house of representatives no tice has been given of a motion declaring that the time for peace negotiations has not arrived.

Mrs. Dominis has been cruelly deceived. Mr. Cleveland did not make her a present, but somebody sent her a copy of the report of the board of public works of Chicago, in which were inserted cards of the president and his secretary of state

Tremendous excitement centers about the affairs of the late Senator Fair. The discovery of a new will is followed by the finding of a new granddaughter of the late senator. A little enterprise just now will develop other new wills and other granddaughters.

The fact that the author of the bill to halve the fees of surveyors general of logs and lumber was himself an unsuccessful candidate for surveyor general of logs and lumber may have some slight significance in connection with the introduction of the bill, but it does not alter the virtue of the proposition.

It is eleven years ago come June that a Minnesota delegate to the Republican national convention told a correspondent of the Pioneer Press | attorney has brought action to dishow the successful nomination for solve the unholy alliance. president was brought about. "We | And now comes the whisky trust

organized," said he, "a coon hunt Sunday night and went out and bagged the game." It is just possible that McKinley is down South now looking for "coons" in advance of the convention. We certainly hope he will bag them.

NEW USE FOR CORONERS. The Milwaukee Journal opens up a new and hitherto unknown and unexplored field of operations for that vermiform appendix of our so cial structure, the coroner. Hitherto that officer's functions have been limited to sitting on corpses made such by violence, and at one time, when the sheriff was a higher and mightier officer than now esteemed, the "crowner" was the only person who could serve a writ or other legal process on the sheriff. But the Journal now widens out the limited sphere of the coroner. and informs the world that he has a right to examine not only the corpus, but the "corpus delicti" as well. He may employ an expert to lissect the corpus or the delicti, or both. He may take photographs of it, or, if the delicti be a serious one, he may have a chemical analysis of its different organs. This discovery of the Journal will be hailed with especial pleasure by the district attorneys. Heretofore they have had to hunt up and examine and dissect and sit on the corpus delicti themselves. They have had to bring it into court and exhibit it to the jury and have the court pass on it and certify to its genuineness They have had to establish its existence and identity under pain of being fired incontinently out of court. They have had to establish also its locus at the risk of losing jurisdiction if they did not. From all this the prosecuting officers will now be relieved if the discovery of the Journal will only hold water. They need only to summon the coroner with a subpoena duces tecum to bring into court the corpus delicti, present it to the court as an exhibit, have the court's reporter mark it for identification; submit the coroner's expert's dissections of it, accompanied with photographs and diagrams and the chemical analyses that may have been made of it, and the corpus delicti will have been easily, satisfactorily and conclusively established, and the trial may then proceed. We trust that the Journal will not monopolize its discovery, as it can, by covering it with a patent or copyright.

A NEW THING IN BRAINS.

the appellation given our sprightly neighbor of the evening twilight across the street by the Minneapolis Times, which says of it: "The word Minneapolis has so affected its northern grease spot doing service, as best it can, for brain, etc." Why "northern" grease spot? Has the Dispatch grease spots in all points of the compass? And is the brain function limited to its northernmost spot of grease? Whatfunctions, then, do its southern and western and other spots perform? Or if our up-the-river fellow worker did not use the word northern to designate the particular grease spot of the Dispatch, but meant it in its geographic sense of Northern, we would deferentially ask what difference there is in brain capacity between a northern and a southern grease spot? Is the former a product of lard and the latter of cottonseed oil? Really, as we ponder on this appellation the field of speculative inquiry opens and extends in a most inviting manner, a tantaliz-The Minnesota legislature is after | ing manner, in fact, because it is the railroads again-in that it takes | terra incognita with the chart in the sole poss ssion of the we must enter a protest against the use of such a term by a paper edited and printed and published within the classic shadows of the state university. Grease spot is downright vulgar. It smacks of the kitchen, and a dirty one at that. If it is a fact that a grease spot does service as the brain of the Dispatch, and we have sometimes had a suspicion that something like it did, the proximity of the Times to the "U" should have suggested to it the use of, say, "He of Greece" as a better, neater and more classical term. But, after all, the term grease spot best befits the Times as more in harmony with its disposition to "hog" everything in sight, including the state capitol.

HARD TO UNDERSTAND.

There are some things that puzzle even an editor, who, of all men in the world, is the man who knows it all. Way back in his inner consciousness he knows he does not quate vagrancy bill, it is now in know it all, but he keeps the secret under lock and key, because it is his business to know it all, and if the state capitol waiting for a cow to managing editor or proprietor should for a moment suspect that his editor did not know it all, he would fire him instanter. But this is a digression. The particularly puzzling puzzle named as judges of the district court | just now under consideration is in Indian territory. With Kilgore on the bench, they will hardly need on the bench hardly need on the be made up of a combination of apparmarshals and militia to preserve the that seem to get along together on very amicable terms. Congress-to be just to the different segments of that term and locate the particular one for purposes of inflicting fit censure, it was the Fifty-firstdeemed those commercial octopi monsters of so frightful mien" as to warrant their extermination by act of congress, and thereupon duly and gravely enacted the anti-trust law, which, with all the awe-inspiring verbiage essential to such enactments, forbade and provided punishment for any and all combinations made to restrict trade or enhance prices. It gave to the several district courts of the United States jurisdiction of such offenses against the common weal, and made it the duty of the law officers to prosecute

violations of it. That is the first factor in the puzzle. The second one is the partnership of the federal government, through its courts and their officers with the very octopi the same government declares shall not exist. For instance, there was the Reading railway, which was one of several roads that entered into a trust to control the output and price of the deposits of anthracite coal. This road, in its greed, to use the expressive simile of the street, "bit off more than it could chew," and a federal court forthwith appointed a receiver or receivers for it and took it under its exclusive care, management and control. And forthwith. also, under the very nose of the court and the shadow of the anti trust act, the receivers continued to carry out the agreements and purposes of the coal trust, and we have not yet heard that the learned judge said them nay, or that the district

they require and command all the

ed it for all there was in it the federal court appointed a set of receivthe holders of its much-watered stocks, who were getting all the water while the officers were imbibing all the spirits. This trust was one of the trustiest of the trusts. It took every distiller and refiner and dealer by the throat. It made him sell its goods at the price it fixed. It made dealers pay seven cents a gallon more for spirits than its value, and then rebated the extra charge if they furnished proof that they had not sold the product of any other distillery. It crushed out competitors. It blew up their distilleries, or burned them down, or, as here in St. Paul, it punched holes in the stills and tanks out of which the profits leaked away. And now we are told that there is to be a reorganization of the trust and that Gen. McNulta, one of the eceivers, is negotiating with the eorganizers with a view to the rehabiliment of the trust, and that meantime the business methods of the trust are being pursued by the receivers. The property of the trust is in the hands of the court, and its fficers are in possession. The antitrust law is unrepealed. To a layman, a plain citizen, who fallaciously, perhaps, thinks that laws are seriously made to be enforced, it is a puzzle why the court does not

dissolve the trust, resolve it into its

constituent elements, restore the in-

dividual distilleries to their original

owners, direct the district attorney:

to prosecute the organizers of the

trust and teach them and others a

much-needed lesson in respect for

this is not done, why trust methods

should be carried on under sanction

of the court, why negotiations for a

reorganization of the trust, having

in view its continuation, should be

participated in by the receivers, and

all this in the face of the anathema

of congress, is a puzzle whose solu-

the laws of the United States. Why

tion we admit our inability to make. MERELY A BOUNTY.

The legislature, following the precedents of its predecessors, has voted away about \$4,000 of the people's money to pay the expenses of two or three contests for seats in that body, and once more the question is raised, where is the limit to this kind of appropriations? If every candidate who only lacks half a dozen votes of election can carry his case to the legislature with the assurance that the expense We fail to grasp the significance of of the contest, whichever way it goes, will be returned to him, there would be no apparent reason why every candidate who is defeated by narrow margin should not appeal his case to the house. He has all

to gain and nothing to lose. The simple fact is that the cusom is a pernicious one, and should be speedily abolished. There is no more reason for the payment by the state of the contest expenses of a candidate for the legislature than there would be for the payment of the same sum by the state to defend the title of a man who had been elected governor. When a man becomes a candidate for office he assumes every responsibility that the position entails, and one of these is the payment of his own expenses, whatever they may be. The custom is unreasonable and extravagant, and should never have been inaugurated; but, since it has

been inaugurated, it ought to be discontinued at the earliest possible moment. Take one of the cases covered by the bill considered yesterday as an instance of the extravagance of the custom, and no further argument need be had. Mr. Furng is allowed \$1,800 and Mr. Allen \$1,250 as contest expenses. Add to this the salary of the successful candidate, \$500, and the footing shows that it costs the state of Minnesota \$3,550 to have the Third legislative district represented in this house. Were all the districts in the state correspondingly expensive, it would cost nearly half a million dollars to seat the house alone Of course there is little probability that such contingency will ever arise, but the very possibility of such a thing is enough to drive every business man in the state to the support of the position taken by Representative Robbins in the discussion yesterday, that the amount of the appropria tion should be limited to \$500, or, better yet, entirely abolish the custom. If it must be voted at all, let it be done purely and solely as bounty, and no longer dignify it by

the exalted title of "reimbursement." THE WAYS OF THE LOBBYIST. With the increase of the interference of the government with the business of the people, the growth of the mania for regulating everything, which is the marked feature of the renaissance of imperialism under the various thick or thir guises of socialism, there has naturally come into existence a class of people who make the prosecution of these various schemes, as well as onposition to them, their profession This business just now being looked on with disapprobation by the public, who, with singular stolidity, approve of the regulating, but disap prove of the means, its practitioners are termed lobbyists, but as the rocess runs on to its ripening, the obloquy will disappear, and these good people will be properly termed

legislative attorneys. Some of them are thus known now, but they are limited to those attorneys of the courts who find in legislation a more lucrative practice than the litigation affords, and one that permits them to retain what of dignity there is in the profession of the law without incurring the present obloquy that attaches to the name of lobbyist. They bring to their new field of practice the ethics of their own profession which permits a lawyer to accept a retainer without any consideration of the merits of the case he is retained to prosecute or defend. So, as legis lators, they are exempt from the disability that attends their lay colleagues, who, if they accept money to push or resist a bill, are mere common, every-day bribe takers. The attorney, as an attorney, accepts, not a bribe, but a retainer and forthwith proceeds to aid or ob struct a measure regardless of its bearing, and indifferent whether it serves or injures the pub-

But it was not the varieties of this creature that we set out to decribe, but his ways. These are too multitudinous to even sketch, but adroitness, all the foxiness that human nature shares in common with Reynard. And we do not intend at a miserable attempt to injure the city, present to do more than describe

one way, and we shall let the Wash- nation.

case. After its officers had exploit- ington correspondent of the Times-Herald do that for us and the delectation of our readers. As an illus ers for it at the suit of one set of tration of the ways of the lobbyist "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," this one's like those of Bret Harte's heathen Chinee, "are peculiar." Wellman says:

While the Bate refrigerator case was pending a few weeks ago the clerk to one of the supreme court justices met with a little experience which opened his eyes to the pitfalls sometimes set for the unwary in this selfish world. Suddenly there appeared at the house where he was boarding a comely young woman of fascinating manners and coy disposition. She and the justice's secretary set up quite a flirtation. Finally mademoiselle confessed to the secretary that she not only loved him, but was in great distress. Her poor father was an inventor, now straitened circumstances and lying at death's door. He was indirectly in-terested in the decision in the Bate case. That decision might make him rich man. If she could only write and tell her poor father that the decision was to be a favorable one it might cheer him up and save his life. Would not the secretary help her for her poor dear old father's sake? The young man kept his head and said he would see about it. He talked the matter over with the justice whose assist-an he is, and the old judge warned him no, to breathe a syllable. An investi-gation was quietly made of the charming young woman, and enough wa learned to satisfy the inquirers that she was acting as a decoy for a syndicate of stock speculators who wanted to make a big deal in telephone

to have value pumped into them, gives the Times a long, several columns long, story of ancient history about the way St. Paul managed to get the better in days of yore of the city of slabs and flour. In some obscure way the colonel associates this with the scheme of his fellow equity holders to get the capitol moved up there. There is a lot of other matter equally irrelevant that the colonel might have incorporated in his alleged "interview." For instance, he might have added a certain letter he addressed to a Minnesota legislature from some point in Canada where the colonel had retired to escape the annoying attentions of the sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives. It would not have any bearing, of course, on the capitol controversy, but it would be as interesting and apropos as is the tale he tells.

Col. Bill King, who has some equi-

ties in Minneapolis dirt that need

The death of Gen. Adam Badeau recalls about the only witticism ever reported as emanating from Col. Fred Grant, unless it be his remark that "it is easier to handle a surplus than a deficit." The subject of monograms was the talk, and the company was experimenting on them. Grant drew a straggling, irregular circle, and passed it over to Badeau as a suitable monogram for him. Badeau, unable to see the point, asked Grant to explain it. "Isn't it a dam bad O?" asked Fred, and the choleric little general got mad.

It is hinted that McKinley's visit to the pine woods of Georgia is to secure lumber for the Republican platform of 1896. The Buckeye major will, of course, not fail to remember that this timber may have to be passed upon by others-for instance, Allison, Reed or the Indianapolis

One hundred and twenty-five diamond cutters have been detained at Ellis island, New York, to be examined under the contract labor law. This is Class A evidence that the have another boom. We are certainly drifting away from poverty when we can find use for so many diamond cutters.

AT THE THEATERS.

Miss Marie Jansen appeared at the Metropolitan opera house last evening in a comedy entitled "Delmonico's at written by Glen McDonough. It proved to be a bright and breezy creation, and one that offered the talents of Miss Jansen a wide scope. It is full of amusing situations, some of them rather risque to be sure, but nevertheless pleasing and pardonable. The dialogue is rather clever and the action brisk.

Miss Jansen is unquestionably an artist. She possesses that fascinating quality or attribute described as 'chic" to a greater degree than any oubrette on the American stage. Her acting is notably intelligent and spontaneous, and always marked by good taste. In "Delmonico's at 6" Miss Jansen impersonates a captivating con-cert hall singer with a zest that imparts a rich relish to the character, for this actress excels in depicting hunor and coquetry.

Miss Jansen's company is entirely satisfactory. Frederick Bond, the leading man, is an actor of excellent attainments, whose performances always afford great pleasure. Clarence Heritage also contributes good work.

WIVES WOULD SUFFER

If the Bill of Senator Stevens Should Pass.

To the Editor of the Globe. A bill has been introduced by Senator Stevens known as Senate File No. 599, which ought to be black-balled by every member of the legislature. It is for the purpose of allowing a man to the political life of the southwestern signature of his wife, which is necessary under the law at present, thus throwing the wife back on the old law of dower. This bill now introduced

evidently in the interest real estate speculators, and would only benefit real estate sharks and dishonest husbands. The presentlaw is a righteous one, and cannot well be improved. It makes the wife a guardian of her own rights, for at the death of her husband, should it happen, she would have a third interest in fee in all of the realty he died possessed of, while under the proposed law the husband might dispose of all of his property without the knowledge of his wife, and no doubt he would be able to mortgage the homestead, and, if so disposed, leave her to shift for herself. It would be a great misfortune to repeal the present law, as it would be disastrous to the wife and in a great many instances only benefit rea estate speculators who wish to injure E. W. G.

Ben a Back Number.

St. Paul, March 21.

Anoka Union. The continual mention of that old chilly iceberg, Ben Harrison, for president, makes a sad and mad look permeate the faces of many politicians in Minnesota. Harrison is a back number and please let him rest.

Miserable Attempt to Injure. Taylor's Falls Journal. Somebody scattered broadcast a cir cular said to contain "facts and figures" derogatory to St. Paul. It was and cannot receive too severe condem

CAPITOL AND CORRIDOR.

Blagik in Demand. is for the benefit of drug stores, which may sell liquor for medicinal and me-

chanical purposes, or to be used in the arts and sciences. Hence there is con-

sternation among the liquor dealers in towns that have voted for no li-

Johns Turns the Tables.

with the unpronouncable name, wa

gentleman from Ramsey was speak-ing in favor of a measure advocated

by the gentleman from the over-flowed capitol site, and the latter rose

to interrupt. Quick as a flash Johns raised his index finger, looked fiercely

at the big man, and tragically mut-tered, "No, sir; sit down!" with the

accent on the last two words. The

house caught on and roared with laughter, in the midst of which Feig

MINNIE'S MAD MOVE.

Exhibition of Smallness.

neapolis gang that has been its spons-

ors. That city has been trying to pun-

ish St Paul by taking the time of the

legislature at the state's expense, for

stitutional capital of the state. Citi-

zens have for that reason made it

their home, have invested their money

there, and with confidence in the

state's integrity, have made their busi-

ness arrangements. That confidence

was not misplaced, and the only effect

of Minneapolis' spitework is to injure

state. It is a matter of congratulation

that St. Paul has not retaliated by attempting to cut off the large appropri-

Site Irrevocably Settled.

has not only been determined upon, but

TIPS ON CHARTERS.

half a dozen voters in any city who are satisfied with the Howard bill,

and we will say no more. But if that

is as near as the legislature can get,

wouldn't it be better to leave it until the cities can make their own char-

ters? The laws are supposed to be

such as the people demand. No mem-

ber of the legislature, not even Sena-tor Howard, claims that the Howard bill is satisfactory. Scarcely any one

opposes the Sheehan bill and a num-

ber advocate it. Is not that sufficient

The Sun will to the end of the chap-

ter insistently cry out against the

miserable city charter bills before the

legislature. Spring Valley is to, in the

near future, work under a city char-

ter. When she does, we, the people of

this live burg, want to make our own

rules and regulations under which we

FOSS' INVESTIGATION.

A Cheap Job

The legislative committee appointed

to investigate the rates imposed by the

express companies, made report that

words, that the public have no cause for complaint. The "work" of this

committee cost the state just \$3.50,

which is proof number two that it was

Some One Will Go in the Soup.

The committee of the house to which

was referred the bill to regulate ex-

press companies in this state evidently

got a large number of franks and re-

ported the rates were very reasonable.

This express monopoly is one of the

most glaring with which the people

have to contend, and yet no member

of the legislature seems able to get any

legislation upon the question. Some

day some ambitious statesmen will be

precipitated into the cold, cold soup for

ignoring the wishes of the people they

Some Forgotten Facts

The farmers do not stop to consider

that in answer to silver agitation, the

government has authorized the coin-

age of many more millions of silver dol-

lars than it can prevail upon the peo-

ple of the country to keep in circulation,

and that it has also tried its utmost in

a single-handed effort to maintain the

price of silver by buying and storing

it. As a result of these operations the quantity of silver dollars and silver

bullion in the hands of the people and

the treasury is enormous and without

precedent. There remains no other

but to discard the use of gold and

the gold standard of value, and substi-

tute therefore the silver standard-as in

Mexico, where it takes two Mexican

dollars to buy a dollar's worth of any-

Grain vs. Sugar Bush

While farmers in Minnesota are pre-paring to seed their lands to grain, those of New England are getting ready to work in their sugar bushes.

The latter are a source of much profit

to those who have thrifty maples, and

Here's to Their Success.

It is no part of the business of the

United States or of the American peo-

can win local self-government by their

own efforts the American people will

selfish motive, but for the sake of prog-

Very True.

All the babies born in St. Paul last

Monday were girls, and there were

eleven of them. On the same day there

Granite Falls Tribune.

New York World.

ress and humanity.

ssible way to increase the circulation

charges are fair, and, in other

are to live and do business.

Houston County Chief.

Albert Lea Enterprise.

pretend to represent.

Philadelphia Record.

a cheap lot.

selected. There it should rest.

Duluth Commonwealth.

hint for the legislature?

Spring Valley Sun.

a series of bluffs. St. Paul is the con-

sappeared.

Alexandria Post-News.

While the capitol bill was under dis-

ussion, Mr. Feig, from the county

day making a heavy assault on one day making a heavy assault on the bill. Mr. Johns rose to ask a ques-tion, but Feig thundered, "No, sir; sit down!" and Henry sat. Yesterday the

Representative Adolph Blagik, in his seat, but does very little talking. He is a Pole who has made his own way in life, and when the Republicans of Winona made up their minds to invade the Democratic Fourth ward, in Adolph stands in with the managers of the Republican machine in Winona and now they have determined to run him for alderman. If he should elected, perhaps he might regret the passage of the bill introduced and put through by himself which provides that no alderman shall be elected for more than two years. Heretofore, under a special charter, aldermen have been elected for four years in Winona.

Letter Carriers Revolt. A politician of some note in Ohio is

the county in which Youngstown is located. He was in St. Paul yesterday, and was asked about the case that has created such a commotion in that town recently. It will be recalled that a letter carrier was said to have been dis charged for trying to organize his felow workers to resist or abolish certain rules of the department. "I do no know much about it, other than the common talk," said Mr. Jackson, "but it appears there is some truth in the report that such an organization was contemplated, even if it is not now under way. The most interesting point about the matter, to me, at least, is its possible effect on the people who are agitating for government ownership of everything in sight. If their theory-that men in government employ would never be found engaging in disputes with, or strikes against, Uncle Sam-is to be thus forcibly discredited in the postal service, I do not see how it could possibly stand the test in indus-tries that naturally produce strife and difference between capital and labor. It strikes me that incidents of this character ought to significantly emphasize the folly, if not the danger that is involved in the agitation for it in the opinion of the rest of the a further extension of paternalism. No, sir, socialism is not a plant at all adapted to American soil."

ations asked for the state university. Farmers' Experiment Stations. May Go the Whole Hog. Mankato Free Press.

Probably the most forceful and quickly effective speech made in the Minnesota legislature two years ago was that of Hon. H. E. Craig on the re-And now the Journal suggests that in addition to the \$2,000,000 capitol site, apportionment bill. The Sage of Or-Minneapolis offer to put up a \$2,000,000 building and donate that to the state also. If the legislature will keep on quietly chewing gum, Minneapolis will rock carried his point, and it was largely because he never talks unless he feels a very deep interest in the soon offer to throw in all the state offimatter under consideration. Mr. Craig cers. There is nothing small about Minnie but her feet, and they give evihas made only one speech this session and that was delivered Wednesday in dence of growing. favor of his bill to establish two new experimental stations. One is to be located in the Red River valley and Chatfield Democrat. one in the north central part of the The members outside of these two cities should make very short work of state. The locations are to be se lected by the board of regents of the this whole business. St. Paul and Min-neapolis should understand that they state university, and \$20,000 is appropriated to purchase the sites and erect cannot make the interests of the state a football for their wrath. The site suitable buildings; an additional \$10,000

is to be allowed for maintaining them

for two years.

Mr. Craig and other advocates of the new stations make out a strong case They point to the fact that the present state experiment staton is all right fo the eastern and and southern parts of the state, because soil and climate are suited to grow and mature the seeds sent out by the station. But as you go north there is a vast amount of land where the soil is a cold clay, and it is a fact that for probably 400 miles of the Red River valley it is impossible to grow corn, except in isolated in-stances, and then in very small quantities. The same is true of succuler grasses. Plenty of hay can be gathered, but pasturage of even a poor quality is exceedingly scarce. It is held that the proposed stations could experiment much more cheaply, and to far better advantage than the farmers, as to what grasses will grow on the light, cold soils, and what varieties will in the Red River valley and throughout the northern portion of the state can be aided to secure a plentiful growth of pasture grasses, and can be eliably informed as to what seeds will thrive best in their soil, a tremen lous handicap on their prosperity will be removed. One acre of good pasturage land in the southern tier of counties is as valuable to the farm or dairyman as forty acres of the

weedy, dried out pasture land in the north. It is proposed that the experiment stations shall grow and furnish seed to the farmers of the state who cannot use what is sent out from the station at the university. No charge is to be made for seed so furnished.

Fullerton, Executive Agent. The election of officers was the only ousiness transacted at the meeting o the game and fish commission vester day, at the capitol. had somehow got abroad that the plan to elect Commissioner Fullerton, of Duluth, as executive officer might miscarry. What lent a semblance of probability to the rumor was the connec tion therewith of Lieut, Gov. Day's name. He was said to be urging the selection of Game Warden Bird, of Fairmont. When the commission met, however, no opposition developed to Fullerton's appointment, and it was made. President W. S. Timberlake was re-elected; Capt. William was chosen as vice president; Fred von Baumbach as secretary, and Al Ferris treasurer.

An Honored Pioneer. Hon. P. J. Kniss, of Rock county,

Miss Lillian Kniss and Mrs. J. T. Fisher, are registered at the Merchants'. Mr. Kniss was a member of the house in 1881, and for years before part of Minnesota. Though he today occupies a palatial residence in Luverne, the log cabin he erected as a

settler is still standing. As farseeing, assfearless and enterprising when he platted the town site of Luverne he set out thousands of trees that today shade and beautify its streets. In the hour of trial he went to the front in the Union army, and in every walk of life he has proven a true citizen and a credit to his county and his state. In regent years he has taken but little active part in political affairs, except on behalf of his friends. When the history of Southwestern Minnesota shall be written in years to come the name of Pierce J. Kniss will be entitled to a place of honor that he has won by his achievements as private citizen and public servant.

they derive revenue therefrom that License and No License. comes more easily than following the In the elections recently held many plow and harrow day in and out. towns of the state reversed their

policy. Where license had heretofore prevailed, this year it has been voted out, as in the case of Worthington; while in other instances license has been voted in, as at Edgerton. In the past it was a regular thing to to interfere in them. But if the Cubans establish wholesale depots in towns where saloon licenses were not granted. Liquor could then be sold in pack- heartily rejoice at it, not from any ages of five gallons or more. Now this is all done away with, for S. F. 107, introduced by Mr. Thorpe, provides that whenever the people of any introduced by Mr. Thorpe, provillage or municipal township shall have voted against the issuance of li- Chicago Tribune. cense for the sale of intoxicating liquors therein, it shall thereafter be unlawful for any person or corporation to sell, barter or give away the same therein at retail or wholesale in any quantity whatever; provided that

nothing herein contained shall in any OPPOSES THE BILL. manner affect the provisions of chapter 8 of the General Laws of 1887. The exception noted in the provise

Dairy Commissioner Anderson Against Potter's Measure Appointing

LOCAL FOOD INSPECTORS.

The Most Serious Objection Is That Many Concerns Have a Strong

PULL WITH LOCAL OFFICIALS

Impartial Enforcement of the Law Would Be Very Difficult.

Dairy Commissioner Bernt Anderson is decidedly opposed to the bill recently introduced by Senator Pot-The most distinguished display of ter, passed by the senate, and now before the house. This bill empowombe during the present session of the legislature has been the several ers the large cities of the state to efforts of Minneapolis to secure the appoint local inspectors of food removal of the state capitol to that products. city. It has been an exhibition of smallness unworthy even of the Min-

"This bill," said Mr. Anderson, "will remove from the state practically all jurisdiction. It is true that Senator Potter has offered to attach an amendment providing fo the retention of the state's jurisdiction, but such a provision would scarcely fail to give rise to conflict of jurisdiction, and the collection of

"But the greatest objection to the bill lies in the undeniable fact that many concerns most likely to dispose of adulterated products often have a 'pull' with local officials, or with the powers that control them, and it is altogether certain that the impartial enforcement of the law would be much

MORE DIFFICULT

with local than with state inspection Besides, without a fully equipped laboratory nothing of value could be accomplished. Such laboratories would have to be established in every large city. This, together with the payment of officials, would entail a decided increase of taxation, yet the purposes of hygienic inspection would be by no means as effectually carried out.

"We have in our depratment one of the best laboratories for the puroses that is to be found in the United States. A most careful watch is maintained upon all dealers likely from their past record, to attempt to dispose of unwholesome products. Milkmen of that class, for instance, must submit to an inspection once a week. By our victory some months ago over Armour in the supreme court we have practically abolished the sale of oleomargarine as butter Find a single city in the state, find in this state.

"Senator Potter's bill was doubtess presented in good faith, yet all that can be said in its favor is that it will add to the patronage at the disposal of local bosses, and it will meet the warm approval of Mr. Ar-

ZIP-ZIM-ZIER.

Making Tidal Waves Unpopular. Albert Lea Enterprise.

Zier, the pill dispenser who floated into the legislature on the tidal wave of last fall from a Minneapolis dis-trict, will not be suppressed, and has introduced another patent medicine bill, and it is more ridiculous than the first one that was indefinitely postponed, but this one will no doubt share the same fate, so there is no need of making war upon the proposed law. Political tidal waves would not popular if all men rescued from oblivion by them were like Zier.

Not Fitted for a Hard Race.

Stillwater Gazette. Dr. Zier may be honest in his yictions. He may believe that his pat-ent medicine bill which was so everlastingly paralyzed by the legislature is the proper thing for our people, but he cannot make them believe it. It wasn't fitted for a winter race, and fell down at the fall of the flag.

Let Up on Tom Foolery. Lake Crystal Union.

Since Dr. Zier's patent medicine bill was throttled in the committee room, he, or some one else, has run around and thrown another as obnoxious in to the window. Scat! What are you fooling about? Let up on that kind of business and do something to save the thousands of young men from be ing poisoned by something else than patent medicines. How about the express and telegraph business? Here is something worthy of your steel.

Costly Red Tape.

Crookston Tribune. Dr. Zier seems to have it in for the patent medicine fellows, and, although his first bill was defeated, has introduced another one. The state board of health is empowered to order the analysis of each and every patent medicine, and to compel the manufacturer or vendor to pay to the chemist who does the work a fee of \$50 in each case. There are some 4,000 different patent medicines sold in this state, and the fee for analyzing all of them would amount to \$200,000. The passage of this bill would simply be a discrimination against the druggists, because the patent medicines would then have to be sent direct from the manufacturer to the

Represents a Small Constituency.

St. Cloud Times. Dr. E. B. Zier was elected by the people of a Minneapolis district to represent them in the legislature. The doctor seems to have concluded that he was chosen to represent himself, and he is devoting his time and energy to an attempt to wipe out patent nedicines so that he may make more dollars by writing more prescriptions. The legislature should sit down hard on this cranky and selfish disciple of Esculapius. If members indorse his schemes by their votes their constitu ents will remember them.

STOCK GAMBLERS RIOT.

London Police Attempt to Break Up the Curbstone Market. LONDON, March 21.-For three even-

ings past Throgmorton street, in the city portion of London, a thoroughfare where, after hours, a curb-stone stock market is held, has been a scene of great disorder. Throgmorton street, eing quite narrow, the assemblage of heing dute harrow, the assemblage of brokers almost completely blocked it from 4 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. On Thurs-day evening the police tried to clear the sidewalks and arrested a broker who refused to move on. The crowd tried to prevent the policeman from removing the prisoner, and a lively scrimmage followed, during which several policemen were roughly handled and three other brokers were arrested. This vening, when the brokers gathered in Throgmorton street, the police diverted vehicles unnecessarily into the thoroughfare, with the view of dispersing the crowds of brokers. Mr. Paxton, a rominent member of the stock exchange, expostulated at a police inspector, and this caused a renewal of lisorder, resulting in the arrest of Mr. Paxton. The arrest caused great excitement and a cowd of brokers attempted to rescue the prisoner, who had to be taken to the station through a by street. The general opinion ex-pressed is that the police will be worstd, as a market has been held in Throgorton street without interference for years, the street dealings being chiefly in American and South African securities.

SLATIN BEY A PASHA.

The Khedive Promotes the Escaped Governor of Senaar.

CAIRO, March 21.-The khedive today eceived in audience Slatin Bey, for nerly governor of the province of Senaar, who recently escaped from Omdurman, where he had been in captivity for eleven years. Slatin Bey was orded a warm welcome, and the khedive expressed the hope that he would again enter the service of Egypt. Replying to questions regarding the ituation of affairs in the Soudan. Slatin Bey says that, although Khalifa Abdallah's prestige had diminished, and although the Madhist soldiers were unpopular, any military action against the Khalifa would require a strong

At the end of the audience the khedive promoted Slatin Bey to the rank of

MATAAFAIS FATE.

Banished Samoan Chiefs Can Expeet No Clemeney.

LONDON, March 21.-Sir Edward Grey, replying to a question in the house of commons today, regarding the treatment of Chief Mataafa, of amoa, according to a recently pubished letter of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, said that when Mataafa yielded he was given no assurance ex-cept that his life would be spared. The cases of Tamasese and Mataafa were quite different. Tamasese yielded eaceably on arranged terms, while Mataafa yielded when in open rebellion. According to the latest information the government had received from Samoa, Mataafa and his chiefs were well treated. Their communication with the outside world was strictly controlled but arrangements have been made to allow the banished chiefs to be joined by their families.

POOR DR. ZIER.

The Retail Druggists Take a Shot at Him.

To the Honorable Members of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota-Respected Sirs: At a meeting of the St. Paul branch of the Interstate Retail Druggists' league, held on March 14. the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of this league that certain bills have been introduced into the legis. have been introduced into the legislature of Minnesota known as House File No. 628, and Senate File No. 559, ostensibly for the benefit of the public, by controlling the sale of proprietary medicines; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this league such measures are unjust, wholly unnecessary and opposed to the best interests of our state, as the people are not suffering, but on the contrary, receive much benefit by their use, and it would be a great hardship to deprive them of the means of doctoring themselves, especially the poor

coring themselves, especially the poor and those residing in the rural dis-

and those residing in the rural districts;
Resolved, That in our opinion the practical working of such measures would be to confiscate hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property belonging to an honorable and useful class of our citizens and reduce many of them to poverty, as under such a law every item of proprietary medicines would have to be analyzed at a cost of \$50 for each item. And as these items are numbered by the hundreds with only a few dollars' worth of each in the hands of any one retail druggist, it would be impossible for our druggists to bear this burden; Resolved, That in our opinion the manufacturers will not have this analysis made as they do not want it, and the wholesale dealers cannot afford to have it done for the small profit

ford to have it done for the small profit ford to have it done for the small profit they make on them;
Resolved, That in our opinion the alcohol clause in the bill is cunningly devised for the purpose of giving those who are opposed to proprietary medicines for business reasons a chance to ring the changes on alcohol, same as the baking powder folks harped on ammonia, by working upon the prejudices and ignorance of the public and thus bring many valuable remedies into disrepute;

dies into disrepute; Resolved, That placing the control of the sale of proprietary medicines of the hands of those who are opposed to them on grounds of personal in-terest, as these bills would do, is un-just and unwise in the extreme; Resolved, That we earnestly request the Ramsey county delegation in the legislature to vigorously oppose these unjust bills and see to it that the same re defeated; Resolved, That these resolutions be

printed and that a copy of them be handed, by a committee appointed for that purpose, to each member of the legislature from Ramsey county, and to such other members of the legislature as said committee may deem proper.

legislature as deem proper. R. A. BECKER, President. JOHN MARTI, Secretary. Chinch Bugs in Beans,

St. Peter Tribune. Peter Brady, of Lake Prairie, brought in samples yesterday of threshed beans infested with live chinch bugs. It may have been held that beans are obnoxious to these pests, but to look at their presence in beans, and to know that they can sustain life from this garden product, will set gardeners to thinking as to

the best means to accomplish their destruction.

Cash in Treasury. WASHINGTON, March 21 .- Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$185,237,794; gold reserve, \$90,861,809.

