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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Forecast for Friday: Minnesota—Fair; preceded by snow in eastern portions; southerly winds; warmer in northern portions.

Wisconsin—Light local snows and partly cloudy; fresh to brisk southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

South Dakota—Generally fair; southwesterly winds; warmer in eastern portions.

North Dakota—Increasing cloudiness; probably local snows; warmer in eastern portion; variable winds.

Montana—Showers; westerly winds; warmer in eastern portion, followed by colder Friday night.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Dec. 3, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	24	Qu'Appelle	6
Duluth	20	Minnedosa	6
Huron	28	Winnipeg	2
Bismarck	18		
Williston	24	Boston	20-20
Havre	40	Cheyenne	42-46
Helena	40	Chicago	32-34
Edmonton	10	Cincinnati	32-34
Battleford	4	Montreal	18-20
Prince Albert	—4	New Orleans	48-52
Calgary	32	New York	28-30
Medicine Hat	34	Pittsburg	28-30
Swift Current	18		

—Below zero.

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.11; thermometer, 16; relative humidity, 93; wind southeast; weather, cloudy; maximum thermometer, 25; minimum thermometer, 8; daily range, 17; amount of melted snow in last twenty-four hours, .12.

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

PAID A BIG PRICE.

An evening journal says that Democratic papers are not saying anything about tin plate nowadays, though after the passage of the McKinley act they made it their "principal butt." "The laugh is on the other side, now, and they prefer to keep silent." It might be retorted that the Republican papers, after lauding the tax of 2.2 cents a pound on imports of tin plate as being absolutely necessary for the protection of that youngest of the infants, without which it could not live, much less thrive, failed to comment on the great increase of tin plate manufactures and mills after the tax had been reduced to 1.2 cents a pound. In fact, the marked increase in the output of domestic mills has only taken place since the tax was reduced. This should suggest some other reason than the 2.2 cents a pound tax, and if our contemporary was not too zealous or inert it would find that the cause lay in the diminished cost of the black sheets under a reduction of their protection.

But no Democratic paper ever said that tin plate could not be made in this country if consumers were taxed sufficiently high. They said oranges could be raised in Minnesota if the industry were adequately protected. The "principal butt" of the ridicule referred to was the tax of four cents a pound on tin, laid to "foster" the bunco games being played on foreign investors in the Black Hills and California, by which they were led to invest their good money in "tin" mines. A tax high enough might make tin plates a profitable business, but no tax could put tin in the earth in paying quantities. What they did contend was that it was not worth while to make the consumers of tin in this country pay 2.2 cents a pound additional for the tin plate they used in order that a few mills might be established in a profitable business. They said that it was neither right nor politic to thus use the taxing power of government.

They further asserted that consumers would have to pay for this protection because the domestic makers would add the tariff to their prices, thus making the price dependent on a tax and not on normal market conditions. We have shown from the market reports how true this was, both after the McKinley rise became effective and after the reduction in 1894 took effect. We have additional confirmation of this in the recent conference of the tin plate combination at Pittsburg, where the "gentlemen's agreement" not to cut prices was revived and the list was advanced 10 cents a box. This advance "equals the selling price of foreign plate," the "domestic price having been a little below that for some time." The "selling price" of foreign plate is the price in New York, freight and duty paid. The conference thus agreed to take all the protection there is in the present rate by making the consumers pay just what they would pay for the foreign plate.

The only demonstration that has been made is that all that was needed to make tin plate making profitable enough here to warrant engaging in it was the reduction of the tax on the black sheets. It is interesting to know how much it cost this country to make this very simple demonstration. Our imports of plate, after the 2.2 cent tax fell on July 1, 1891, were, in round numbers, 1,414,600,000 pounds, the increase of tax on which, 1.2 cents a pound, amounted to $16,975,200. From 1892 to 1894 the domestic product was 265,000,000 pounds, increased in cost by virtue of the tax on imports 1.2 cents a pound, or $3,180,000, making a total of $20,155,200 paid by the tin users of this country to find out that the tax on imports of black sheets was too high to permit tin plate to be made here. As our contemporary remarks, "these figures speak for themselves." But what they say is not flattering to the ability of Republican statesmen to deal with even simple matters.

OUR PRECIOUS POLICE SYSTEM.

That the police administration of St. Paul is rotten to the heart was shown in the case of the circumstances attending the removal of certain offenders from Jackson to upper Third street; an infamy which, though fully exposed and well understood, has been sanctioned by the head of the city government. That it is thoroughly incompetent was already a notorious fact, attested by a carnival of housebreaking that wanes only when the enterprising burglar ceases burgling of his own free will. But there is still another side to the picture, made manifest by many complaints that have been received, and explained in detail in a case which is published in the Globe this morning. Since the police force are not obliged to deal with law-breakers as they ought, they must find some other outlet for their activities. Otherwise the revolver would rust in the pocket, the club decay with disuse, and the cells meant for malefactors would stand wide open day and night. This is prevented by a system of arrest and detention for innocent and inoffensive parties that serves to break the monotony of police life under the present regime, and to keep the members of the force in mirthful mood.

It seems to be abundantly demonstrated now that a man who observes the decencies of life and the ordinances of the city is not safe from arrest and detention, if the present police officials find time hang heavy on their hands. We have here the case of a man who, without the least apparent fault on his part, is arrested, locked up and held until a friend comes to his rescue; and then is induced to keep the outrage quiet in order that the story of it may not bring his name before the public in the police court records. And how far this thing has gone heaven only knows. There are a good many instances already within our knowledge where the same thing has occurred; and strangers in St. Paul have been subjected to this hideous injustice in the name of law. As we have seen, also, the proceeding is varied occasionally, by finding a man dangerously injured and locking him up in a police cell to die from want of proper medical attendance. The whole story makes a record of disgrace and infamy which we believe that it would be hard to parallel in the history of any city in this country. Incompetence is bad enough, and the public is deprived of its rightful protection when the officers of the law are unequal to the task assigned to them. But far more heinous than immunity for the guilty is punishment for the innocent. The name of this city, and every business interest within it, are being damaged incalculably by the report which is going abroad that St. Paul is not a safe place for any stranger who does not want to take his chance of being run in for a confidence man and spending the night in a felon's cell. It has begun to appear, under our present precious police system, that the only safe policy for a liberty-loving citizen is to commit some serious breach of the peace or offense against law and decency. That is a passport which will secure him from molestation. Unless he can present it, it is only a question of time when he will be "run in." We might spare a little time from Armenian outrages just now to devote to a study of police administration in St. Paul.

MAKING A DESERT.

Gen. Weyler is following the policy of making a desert in Cuba and calling it peace. The charge which he has brought from the beginning of the revolution against the insurgents is that they have devastated property and destroyed industry, rather than fought battles. He has now been reduced to follow that example and to carry that policy to extremities never before dreamed of. Being unable to make any headway against the patriots in the field, he has assigned his troops to the work of ravaging the country which they cannot subdue. His latest plan is one no less comprehensive; that is, to pacify Cuba by reducing every man, woman and child in it to starvation. He has discarded the hopeless effort to win by force of arms, and is razing buildings, crops and everything that can support or shelter human life to the ground.

This is the last addition to his long list of crimes. It destroys the last reason why this country should stay its hand from interference. It is not civilized warfare. It is not a condition that requires the observance of neutrality laws. Those laws are made for nations which respect the usages of civilization. If a general should put every captive who fell into his hands to death by torture, we should not say that the forces opposed to him were bound by ordinary rules. If a foe fires upon a flag of truce, it cannot claim the protection of a flag of truce. All the rules that govern conduct between one nation and another rest upon an agreement of mutual respect for them. What Weyler is now doing is not warfare. He can no more claim, nor can Spain advance in her own behalf the guarantee of neutrality by the United States, than a man who has just held up another on the highway at the point of a revolver, or broken into a house and ransacked it, can indict any one who interferes with him for assault. By his inhuman cruelty to the Cubans, and now by his declared war upon human industry, Weyler has absolved this government from any duty to abstain from interference. It is our right, our place and our moral obligation to step in and declare that this thing shall not continue.

We see now the only end to it that is possible. When Cuba shall have been made a desert from one end to the other, when there is no longer a habitation for man or beast, when the soil is producing nothing but weeds and the wild flowers that blossom even in the midst of desolation, the work of Spain will be completed. Are we to permit that work of infamy to be consummated? Never since the revolution broke out has duty been as unqualified, and never before have our hands been free. The United States should act and act without delay. We and we alone have the power, as we have the right, to say that a power too weak to subdue the Cuban people, and too infamous to grant them the rights of free men, shall not turn the Queen of the Antilles into a wilderness.

NOT AN ORIGINAL DEFECT.

We hear from all over the country regrets that the Australian ballot system should have developed a defect that is shown by the throwing out of thousands of tickets which are so improperly marked that the intent of the voter cannot be ascertained. It is said on every side that, while the new ballot system has remedied great evils and proved of incalculable benefit, it is unfortunate that it should bring with it other objections which, though few, are real. Now the fact is that they are not new at all. The point that under the Australian method the voter is not always able to give effect to his intention is not original with this system, but belongs to the old method and affected it a hundred times as much. The only difference is that, whereas the marking of the ballot discloses this failure to carry out the will of the voter under the present law, there was nothing whatever to discover it in the past, and at every election a certain number of candidates were defeated and others elected against the desire and intention of a majority of the voters, but entirely without knowledge on their part as to how an expression of their choice had been frustrated.

Compare the two cases practically and this will appear. As voting is carried on now an illiterate or confused voter will frequently mark the names of two candidates for the same place. His ballot is thrown out, and the failure to record his preference may be the means of defeating that candidate for whom he really wished to vote. But how was it in the bad old times of split tickets and unlimited fraud? This very same voter, at that time, as he approached the polling place, would find thrust into his hand by a ticket peddler whom he knew, a ballot with the appropriate party heading, and one or two names on it that he recognized as those of the regular candidates of his party. He would deposit that ballot in the box, never knowing that it was a fraudulent one, and that half or three-quarters of the names printed on it were those of candidates against whom he expressly desired to vote. Nothing in the counting of the vote could ever bring this to light. The only difference between the Australian system and that which it superseded is that under the former we have physical evidence in the shape of vitiated ballots of a defeat of some individual voter's purpose, while under the latter thousands of men could be practically defrauded of the suffrage and dozens of candidates elected contrary to the public will, without leaving evidence or hint of it behind.

It is to be admitted that the Australian voting system is still open to some improvement. This can be compassed, we feel certain, by the adoption of the voting machine which is now almost perfected. But even if it were not, and if it were to be always open to the criticism that it is today, this, to be fair, should state that it simply revealed what the old system concealed. Such defects as exist in the Australian ballot are not new, but are the trivial survivors of the army of frauds upon the suffrage that flourished under the old regime.

AT THE THEATERS.

"There is no offense, my lord."

"Yes, by heaven, there is, and much offense, too, touching this" song that Joseph Murphy sings at his mother's grave at the opening of the second act of "Shaun Rhue." It is an honest ghost of a song. If Mr. Murphy could sing it might prove acceptable, strained and theatrical, as the scene is, but Mr. Murphy lacks one prime qualification of a successful singer—that is a musical voice. Whatever sympathy the people feel for Larry Donavan, as they behold him in the pale moonlight, reclining at the foot of his mother's grave, vanishes when Larry begins to sing about that "Handful of Earth" he is gathering as a memento of his departed parent.

Eliminating this song, as sung by Mr. Murphy, from the performance of "Shaun Rhue," the rest can be accepted for what it is, a conventional Irish drama, with a brave but jolly hero and a persecuted heroine, who would marry for love, but whose sordid father insists on selling her to the man who holds a mortgage on his life. Joseph Murphy has not changed. He is the same as of old, but scarcely so pleasing. It is true that certain other successful actors have been content to restrict their repertoire to two or three roles, but the one or two of them who still draw large audiences appeal to the people through the medium of something better and brighter than "Shaun Rhue." Mr. Murphy is, of course, thoroughly at home upon the stage, and his acting is free from affectation and theatric flourish, but it is likewise, or was last night, devoid of spirit and animation.

The company is of mediocre rank.

* * *

The local popularity of farce comedy is being demonstrated by splendid audiences which are greeting the "Dazzler" at the Grand this week. This piece, in its rejuvenated edition, offers much that is new and novel in the fun making line. It is a bright entertainment and is well presented by a number of clever comedians and a bevy of pretty girls. Will West as the tramp is exceptionally funny.

* * *

The music lovers of this city have become very much interested in the announcement that Mme. Lillian Nordica will appear here in concert at the People's Church Dec. 15. In connection with Mme. Nordica Charles Gregorowitsch, the great Russian violin virtuoso, will appear for the first time in this city. Mrs. Herman Scheffer will also appear in connection with the Nordica concert in a piano recital, and a large chorus from the university will take part in the concert. It will be given under the auspices of L. N. Scott.

* * *

Last evening's performance at the Market hall of the Anna Eva Fay attraction brought out more people than on any preceding night. The reserved seats were filled and there was still a demand for more. A number of remarkable tests were made and nearly 200 persons wrote questions and had them read and answered by Miss Fay. This evening at 8:15 Miss Fay will appear again at Market hall.

Entente Denied.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—A semi-official note has been issued emphatically denying that there has been agreement between France and Russia regarding foreign politics.

MAKE IT PAY A TAX

COMPTROLLER M'CARDY ASKS THE ASSEMBLY TO GET AFTER THE TELEPHONE.

HE SAYS IT IS LIKE A LEECH.

GETTING ALL THE MONEY IT CAN AND GIVING THE CITY NONE.

MAYOR DORAN IS SUSTAINED

In His Veto of the Expense Bill of Engineer Rundlett and John Copeland.

There was an uneventful meeting of the assembly last evening which was attended by eight of the nine members of that body. Assemblyman Dix was absent owing to the death of his daughter. The city comptroller sent in a communication relative to the receipts of the Northwestern Telephone company, and the advisability of making some arrangements by which the city could secure some revenue from the company instead of having to pay large bills for telephone service. The assembly refused to concur with the board of aldermen in fixing the license of the Metropolitan opera house at $200, and the consideration of the bid of the American Development company for doing the gasoline lighting was laid over until the next reguar meeting. A grist of routine business was rushed through and at 9 o'clock an adjournment was taken.

Comptroller McCardy advised the council as follows:

"The Northwestern Telephone company claims to have contracts with the city expiring at various dates, some of them being longer than for one year. Such alleged contracts are in violation of the charter, and I have respectfully to recommend that this matter be referred to a committee with the view of having contracts made for the year beginning Jan. 1, 1897, for one year.

"This company pays no taxes to the city. It has a very valuable franchise from the city for which it pays nothing and still we pay to it a very considerable sum for the use of its 'phones. It has about 2,000 'phones in the city deriving a revenue therefrom of about $100,000 per annum, but contributes nothing to the city treasury. It pays a small percentage to the state on its receipts.

"For your information I beg to say that the supreme court of the United States has affirmed the proposition that cities may tax the poles used by such companies within their territory."

The communication was referred to the committee on streets without discussion.

A resolution was passed by a unanimous vote directing the proper city officers, after Jan. 1, to transact the business of meeting its maturing obligations in New York through the Allemannia Bank of St. Paul and the Chase National Bank of New York.

The resolution was passed after a communication had been read from Comptroller McCardy. The letter stated that on the 20th of each month the city placed in the Bank of Minnesota sufficient funds to meet obligations due at Chase National bank, New York. On amounts so placed the local bank paid no interest, but the city paid $1.25 per thousand dollars New York bank charges, and $1.50 per thousand dollars express charges. This would mean an expense to the city next year of about $1,300. The Allemannia bank proposed, if the funds now deposited monthly in the Bank of Minnesota were transferred to its keeping, that the business would be transacted without any charges.

The action of the assembly in transferring the account with which maturing obligations in New York city are paid from the Bank of Minnesota to the Allemannia bank, if concurred in by the board of aldermen, will, as stated by the comptroller, save the city $1,300 next year. The sum saved will, however, have to be paid by the bank which handles the business, and whatever the saving may be to the city will have to be paid by the Allemannia.

The veto of the mayor on the resolution paying Engineer Rundlett and John Copeland $30 as expenses to a city improvement convention in Chicago was sustained. Messrs. Arosin, Thompson and Craig voted in favor of carrying the resolution over the mayor's veto, but the other five "went wid de mayor." City Engineer Rundlett thought the action was rather small as he and Mr. Copeland, acting under the resolution allowing them $15 each as expenses, had attended the gathering only to learn on their return that they would be obliged to stand the expense.

The resolution adopted by the board of aldermen fixing the theater licenses at $200 for the Metropolitan and $100 for the Grand, did not pass. Mr. Daly moved that $100 be substituted for double that sum as license fee for the Metropolitan. The amendment passed by a vote of seven to one. Messrs. Kirke and Arosin explained they did not like to see discrimination made between the theaters. Mr. Reardon voted against the amendment for the reason "that the prices down there were outrageous and some of the shows mighty poor." This action sends the resolution back to the board of aldermen.

The specifications under which bids for removing garbage for next year will be advertised for were read and referred back to the committee on garbage.

President Arosin announced the appointment of Assemblyman Dix on all committees held by his predecessor, Mr. Lewis, with the exception of the committee on streets. On that committee Mr. Thompson is appointed chairman, vice Lewis, although Mr. Dix is made a member of the committee. The same communication also announced Mr. Dix as a member of the city hall and court house commission.

J. P. Lundberg stated that he had paid $2 a couple of times for a dog license. As he owned only one dog he asked to have the extra two "bucks" returned. The committee on ways and means will consider the matter.

City Attorney Darragh sent in a communication notifying the council that the suits brought against the city for damage by residents of Anoka county would come up for trial in March next. He anticipated that he would not be in office at the time and as the suits could be tried in Hennepin county he desired an order directing this to be passed. It went to the committee on streets.

The claim of Phillip Justus for $465.82 for work done in the school buildings, came up in the way of an audited account. Mr. Arosin was opposed to the payment under the circumstances, but was informed by the clerk that judgment had been secured against the city and the comptroller had audited the claim. The payment was ordered, but not until after Mr. Reardon had used his hammer and declared that he would vote against it for the reason that if the suit had been properly defended Justus would not have obtained judgment.

There was some talk of having the committee on gas meet with the aldermanic committee and consider the gasoline lighting bid, but Mr. Arosin raised the point that the assembly did not officially know the bid had been opened and on his motion the matter went over until the next meeting.

Fisk Jubilee Singers.

The Fisk jubilee singers, who were here on Thanksgiving evening, have been recalled. Many desired to hear them on that occasion, but were unable to do so on account of the extremely inclement weather. If one can judge from the generous applause which greeted the announcement of their probable return there will be a full house. The programme will be entirely new.

The plat will open at Howard, Farwell & Co.'s on Monday for the concert, which takes place at the People's church Dec. 10.

MR. BERG'S REPORT.

Secretary of State Makes Known His Year's Work.

Secretary of State Berg reports that during the two years ending July 31, 1896, the department has treated 747 new corporations, of which 242 were for charitable, religious, benevolent or social purposes.

Fees paid into the state treasury on capitalization, as provided by chapter 225, General Statutes 1889, for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1895, were $13,320, and for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1896, $91,985. The Northern Pacific alone paid as fee on their capital stock of $155,000,000 the sum of $77,525.

Record and other official fees for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1895, amounted to $1,492.85, and for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1896, $1,541.35.

The report contains a table showing the amount of printing and bindery and the amount of paper and stationery furnished for each department. The amount expended for printing and binding in 1896 was $25,514.85; in 1895, $71,986.36. This is partly accounted for by the completion of the state geological survey and a special appropriation of $16,000 for that. The expenditure on that item in 1895 was $18,231.23. Then in 1895 there were the laws and the house and senate printing, which, including the manual, amounted to about $24,000.

The paper bills for 1895 amounted to $13,185.83 and those for 1896 to $5,884.67. The stationery bils for 1895 were $3,162.13 and for 1896, $702.34, all of which show the difference between legislative and non-legislative years.

There are some forty departments of state administration regularly requiring printing, and besides these as enumerated in the foregoing table, appear amounts against printing for general elections, occurring in alternate years, advertising for the several departments annually and publishing the laws and legislative manual in legislative years. The printing for the general election of 1894 aggregated $6,392.75. The printing for the general election of 1896 will exceed these figures, owing to the greater amount required by increased voting population, larger number of voting precincts, and amendments of the election law, requiring more printing. Fourteen thousand pamphlets containing the amended election law of this state, and two thousand pamphlets containing the law for primary elections and the corrupt practice act were printed.

The following table shows the cost of printing, exclusive of paper, for each of the past six fiscal years, the figures for 1891-2-3-4 being taken from the annual report of 1894. The largely increased expenditures for the years 1891-3-5 is due to legislative printing in those years: 1891, $103,186.88; 1892, $20,416.23; 1893, $97,097.96; 1894, $32,583.01; 1895, $71,986.36; 1896, $25,514.85.

From the above figures it will be seen that the average expense of public printing for the state during the past six years has been, for legislative years, $90,757.07, and for non-legislative years, $29,604.69.

A considerable deficiency appropriation will be required to meet the obligations of outstanding orders.

HY FOOTE'S FIGURES.

He Has Inspected Nearly 200,000 Barrels of Oil.

The report of State Oil Inspector Foote for the fiscal year ending July 3, 1896, as printed in the report of the secretary of state, shows that the total number of barrels inspected was 188,971; total number of barrels rejected, 2,734; total number of barrels approved, 186,237. Total number of barrels shipped out of state, no fees charged, 8,154; total approved for use in state, 178,083. Total number of gallons inspected in state, 55 gallons to barrel, 10,393,405; total number of gallons rejected in state, 55 gallons to barrel, 150,370; total number of gallons approved, 55 gallons to barrel, 10,232,035 total number of gallons shipped out of state, 448,470; total number of gallons approved for use in state, 9,794,565. The number of barrels inspected in Ramsey county was 33,316, in Hennepin county 58,187, and in St. Louis county 23,455. Following is a list of the counties and the number of barrels inspected in each county:

Anoka	1,136	Morrison	1,044
Becker	663	Mower	2,843
Benton	1,967	Murray	334
Big Stone	800	Nicollet	1,014
Blue Earth	5,395	Nobles	938
Brown	1,511	Norman	116
Carver	1,055	Olmsted	2,411
Chippewa	1,626	Otter Tail	2,456
Chisago	505	Pipestone	590
Clay	656	Polk	167
Cottonwood	785	Pope	165
Crow Wing	995	Ramsey	33,316
Dakota	1,445	Redwood	360
Dodge	1,408	Renville	398
Douglas	1,019	Rice	2,624
Faribault	1,888	Rock	508
Fillmore	1,532	St. Louis	23,455
Freeborn	2,051	Scott	237
Goodhue	3,796	Sibley	602
Grant	715	Stearns	1,101
Hennepin	58,187	Steele	1,756
Houston	2,140	Swift	1,174
Jackson	800	Traverse	410
Kandiyohi	919	Wabasha	1,444
Lac qui Parle	565	Waseca	1,608
Le Sueur	844	Washington	1,731
Lincoln	30	Watonwan	928
Lyon	581	Wilkin	448
McLeod	1,355	Winona	4,667
Marshal	225	Wright	899
Martin	699	Yellow Medicine	1,195
Meeker	795		
Mille Lacs	545	Total	188,971

BOB BURDETTE'S LECTURE

Enjoyed by a Large Audience at Merriam Park.

Robert J. Burdette, humorous writer and platform speaker, appeared last night at Woodruff hall, Merriam Park, under the auspices of the Merriam Park Lecture association, and in spite of the stormy weather and the counter attraction of the Charity ball, drew an audience which filled the hall to the doors and which was largely composed of ladies. There was a large attendance of students from Macalester, St. Thomas and Hamline universities.

In personal appearance Mr. Burdette is slender, of dark complexion and scarcely above medium height. He speaks in a high-pitched and even strident voice of decidedly nasal quality, but enunciates clearly and expressively.

The subject of his lecture was "A Twice Told Tale or the Rise and Fall of a Moustache," and as that would indicate his discourse was of a character purely humorous and light. He followed the evolution of the boy. From the time he refused to allow his mother to continue cutting his hair and went to the barber for the first time and through the stage when he first discovered "down" on his lip and others which followed it until he became a full-grown man. His pictures of the boy at various stages of his development were highly humorous and still so life-like as to remind every one of his hearers of boys they had known.

COMPANY D'S DANCES

Still Prove a Happy Feature of Military Life.

The popularity of the informal hops given by Company D, First regiment, N. G. S. M., after the regular company drill, was again demonstrated last evening, there being a large number of friends present to witness the drill with the new manual of arms, and to participate in the merry dance which followed. The new armory of the Fourth battalion, Louisiana state national guard, in New Orleans was formally opened last evening, and an invitation was extended to Company D to be present, Company D having been the guests of the Fourth battalion while attending the Mardi Gras festivities last February. The invitation could not be accepted on account of the distance. However, the members of Company D extend their most hearty congratulations to their comrades in the South, and sent regrets. The next informal hop will be given on Thursday, Dec. 17.

ROUGH USAGE, THIS

DR. WINTNER, A DENTIST PRACTICING IN MINNEAPOLIS, WAS THE VICTIM.

ARRESTED BY LIEUT. POTHEN

ON THE SUPPOSITION THAT HE WAS A SLICK CONFIDENCE MAN.

LOCKED UP IN CENTRAL STATION.

Wouldn't Notify His Friends Until Next Morning—Some News for Mayor Doran.

Another of those breaks which is lending unpleasant notoriety to Mayor Doran's revised police force has just come to light. It would have passed off without any one having been the wiser of it except the victim himself, the officers who perpetrated the outrage and Chief Goss, but for the fact that the Ditpatch couldn't overlook a chance to take a slap at Darragh even at the risk of giving publicity to the whole affair. This it did in an article which appeared in last Friday's issue headed as follows:

'TWAS A CASE OF "FIXED."

ARREST, BUT NO PROSECUTION.

Convivial Doctor Who Stood in With All Hands Concerned.

For the benefit of Mayor Doran, who is as carefully kept in the dark about all such cases as he was about the reports of the raising of $600 recently for the alleged purpose of buying influence, the Globe gives the story in detail. It is only a matter of a few days when the case will become a court record, for the "convivial doctor" has consulted an attorney and the officers will have a chance to justify their actions before a jury.

"The convivial doctor" was Dr. S. Wintner, a young dentist known to a large number of professional men in St. Paul. He formerly had an office in the Lowry arcade, but some time ago transferred his business to Minneapolis to form a partnership with Dr. Douglas. He makes his home in St. Paul and is living at 22 West College avenue. Dr. Wintner is the son of a Jewish clergyman who formerly ministered to a congregation in St. Paul and was afterwards called to New York. His son is a man of good reputation, character and standing, and his friends say he was never known to have indulged to the extent of having been drunk, although in this case the charge of being "drunk" was simply the cloak which the police find it convenient to use when they have made an arrest or some other charge and find they have made a break. They use it to let themselves down.

Last Thursday evening Dr. Wintner was returning from Minneapolis about the usual hour and on the way over a gentleman, who sat in the seat behind him, began a conversation.

"We talked along for some time," says the doctor, to use his own words, "and I learned he was visiting in St. Paul for a few days and that his home was in North Dakota. I happened to tell him I was a dentist and he remarked that he had needed some dentistry done for some time. The result of our conversation was that I made an engagement to have him go over to Minneapolis before he returned home and let me examine his teeth. As we were coming into St. Paul I asked him if he wouldn't get off and go over to my boarding house, right near the car line, and have supper with me. He said no, that I had better go over with him, he was stopping at 59 West Tenth street, which was only a block from the line. Well the result was that I went over with him and had supper, I remained there talking with him for some time and we started out of the house, when Lieut. Henry Pothen and another officer came up and arrested me. I was dumbfounded and wanted to know what I was being arrested for. Pothen said: 'That's all right, you know what we want you for.' I was anxious to know, and said, 'I suppose you take me for a confidence man or something,' and he swore something about that's what I was. He struck me a blow behind the ear for some reason or other, which I didn't understand any more than I did the arrest."

The scar of a blow was still plainly visible when the doctor told his story last night.

"I at once told them they were mistaken and that I lived at 22 College avenue. If they would walk over there they would find that I was not a criminal. I told them that Dr. Fulton and Dr. Wheaton and others whom I mentioned were friends of mine and they could easily verify what I was saying. But they wouldn't hear anything except that Pothen said he knew all about his business and that I was simply giving him the same con that I had been trying to give the Dakota man.

"Well, they took me over to the police station. I again appealed to them and told the captain who and what I was, but it didn't make any difference. I asked them to send for a messenger so that I could let some of my friends know where I was, but they wouldn't even do that, which I supposed any criminal is allowed to do, if he has money to pay for the messenger or the time of an officer, if they would send to Dr. Fulton or Dr. Wheaton, or any doctor who has an office in the Lowry arcade. But no. They searched me and put me up stairs in a cell. In the cell across from the one I was in, was a man with delirium tremens, and altogether it was the most horrible experience a man could have. I lived a year, I believe, during the time I was there."

"Did they keep you all night?" was asked.

"No. I stood it as long as I could and then I determined I would not stay any longer. I made all the noise I could and finally I persuaded them to send for Brooks Henderson. He came over at 4 o'clock, and of course I was then released.

"They released me on $10 bail which they wanted to cover the charge they had finally put against me. But they were so sorry about it then and said it was all a mistake. I told them they could have found out it was a mistake just as easily when they arrested me as after they had kept me locked up all night. Pothen told me how sorry he was and wanted to know what I was going to do about it. I have a sister visiting here and I told him rather than have her or my friends know about it I was willing to drop it, if nothing got into the newspapers about it. Pothen said he would see that nothing was said in the papers if I would let it go at that. I was willing to suffer all that I had gone through to keep it quiet.

"The case came up in the municipal court. I was charged with being drunk, but I was able to prove that that was not so. However, Oppenheim didn't know anything about that and I suppose Pothen didn't tell him I had been arrested as a confidence man. Oppenheim said I looked like a man who was able to pay a fine if I was able to get drunk, and Pothen saw that the whole story was likely to come out, so he said continue the case. I had no attorney in court or anything else as Pothen said he would fix it, and I thought it a formality, my going to court, but Oppenheim's attitude, I guess, spoiled his plans. Any way the case was about to be postponed for three days when Pothen or some one else rushed up to Darragh and asked him to come down and dismiss the suit. Darragh came in, wrote a line or two to Oppenheim, and the case was dismissed. But the Dispatch gave so much publicity without using my name and the Globe referred to the matter and did use my name. So I decided to clear myself and I am going to do it."

That is the story of the "convivial doctor." The night that Dr. Wintner was confined in the Central station the police reporters heard the doctor calling for the jailer, and Capt. Rouleau gave a voluntary explanation that the man was hungry and wanted something to eat. "Don't pay any attention to him," said the captain, "we won't get him anything to eat till morning."

For the benefit of the mayor it might also be said "there are others." During the G. A. R. encampment a young country boy was arrested and thrown into the central station. He happened to be gawking around near three men supposed to be crooks and was arrested at the same time that the others were. At the station some of the wise detectives, who were here at the time, pointed the boy out to the local men and said:

"That is a clever con man. He is known all over the country."

"Oh yes, we know him well here," said some of the amateurs now employed by the city.

As a matter of fact the boy was a clerk in a country story in a little town in Southern Minnesota, and had never been to a city before. He was kept in confinement a few days and then wrote home telling them where he was. His father wired to the senior member of one of the St. Paul wholesale houses, and he walked up and secured the young man's release at once. The business man advised against a damage suit in that case and the matter was dropped.

Not long ago a New York newspaper man was going into the Ryan hotel, and an officer thought he detected in him a con man.

"Where are you going?" asked the officer.

The newspaper man said "none of your business."

"Don't get gay young man, don't get gay. Come with me."

What for," asked the surprised young man."

"Never mind what for. I'm onto your graft."

"Do I look like a con man?" asked the stranger.

"Do you? Do I look like a policeman with me buttons and billy?"

The man was sent up to the central station only to be released when he had got word to his friends where he was at.

Sometimes it is different.

A few weeks ago a man was sent to the central police station. He had been found standing in a hallway on lower Seventh street. He was taken for a burglar or sneak thief and explanations did'nt go. Even the captain at the station could'nt hear him until he said:

"Why, I was with a city official and was waiting for him to come down stairs." Then he walked over and whispered a few words into the captain's ear.

That man did'nt have to go up stairs into a cell nor did he have to appear in the police court next day.

"DON'T SHOOT"

Is the title of the

COLOR PLATE

That will appear in

The Globe

NEXT SUNDAY.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF

The Globe

IS A

Newspaper and Magazine In One.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE IT.

BOILER INSPECTORS REPORT

Their Receipts and Expenditures to Secretary Berg.

The reports of the five boiler inspectors, which are included in that of the secretary of state, shows that in the First district the receipts of the office were $3,460, and the total disbursements $2,146.50, leaving a net balance for the inspector of $1,343.50.

In the Second district the total earnings of the office were $4,761, and the total disbursements $4,114, leaving $647 for the inspector. The Third district office yielded $2,272, and the expenses of running it amounted to $1,751.70, leaving $520 for the inspector. In the Fourth district John Sutton managed to show up earnings to the amount of $4,951, and expenses amounting to $3,971, leaving $980 to console him after he had been knocked out by the supreme court.

The Fifth district, which now includes most of the northern part of the state, did better for the inspector than any of the others. It yielded $5,918, and the expenses amounted to $4,546, leaving $1,372 for the inspector's salary.