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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Forecast for Saturday: Minnesota—Fair and slightly cooler; variable winds.

Wisconsin—Fair; cooler in northern portion; light to fresh variable winds.

South Dakota—Fair; northerly winds, becoming variable.

North Dakota—Increasing cloudiness; slightly colder; variable winds.

Montana—Increasing cloudiness; probably local snow in northern portion; colder in northern portion; variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Dec. 11, 6:15 p. m. Local Time 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

Table with 3 columns: Place, Temp., Place, Temp. Includes St. Paul, Duluth, Huron, etc.

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.84; thermometer, 28; relative humidity, 75; wind, southwest, weather, partly cloudy; maximum thermometer, 45; minimum thermometer, 31; dated snow, 14; amount of rainfall, .26; melted snow in last twenty-four hours, 0.

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

THE RIGHT THING OR NOTHING.

The opening session of the United States senate is distinguished by the expected flood of unbecome over the Cuban situation.

The average politician is anxious to obtain credit for patriotism at the smallest cost possible to himself.

The average Republican, remembering that his party is about to come into power, would like to foot the people into believing that it has a monopoly of sympathy for liberty.

Any act taken by this country expressing sympathy with Cuba and tending to increase the difficulties of the Spanish arms will provoke as much hostility as an overt act against Spain.

Any such act as is contemplated in the resolution of Senator Cameron, or that of Senator Call, gives us the name without the game.

It puts us in the familiar, false and foolish position of expressing a watery sympathy that is like sniffling over a beggar who asks alms of you and walking on without giving him a penny.

There is no such thing as a "Cuban republic" to recognize. An act of recognition by our congress would be an empty farce.

It would subject them to certain difficulties from which they are now free. But the subject is not a practical one now, because, as is shown conclusively in the report of Mr. Olney and the message of President Cleveland, there is no revolutionary government in existence in the island of Cuba today.

There is no government there at all. There is absolutely nothing to "recognize." A resolution having that for its effect could accomplish nothing but to reflect discredit upon this country for making cheap professions that it did not dare to make effective.

The duty of the United States in the matter is clear to our mind. We utterly abhor that species of foreign policy which has become known as jingoism. We believe it to be a departure from the best traditions of the United States which is scarcely less than crime for us to go outside of our own boundaries with the object of interfering with established governments or attempting to extend our influence over alien territory.

Such was the quality of our action in Hawaii. Where a situation exists like that in Cuba we consider it one not for political expediency, or for the application of a general rule of foreign policy, but a clear case of humanity. The duty that rests upon this nation is the same as that which confronts a man when he sees a big ruffian pounding an inoffensive citizen to death and refuses to interfere.

The situation in Cuba calls for action by the United States. Our business interests, our good name, our reputation as a people who love liberty and would sacrifice something for it, unite in declaring that we can no longer maintain an attitude of neutrality without dishonor.

If we are to interfere, let us interfere to some purpose. What we do, if we do anything, should be to take possession of the island of Cuba by the military forces of the United States for the purpose of expelling its cruel and wicked masters, and restore it to the Cuban people themselves. If we do this, we do it

not in the name of international law, or of any other pretense or subterfuge whatever, but in the name of the God of nations and of humanity.

We should do that with full knowledge of the consequences. We should understand that it means war with Spain. Very cheerfully could we look that issue in the face, not because Spain is inferior to us in military resources, for we know what further complications with European powers this might involve, but because a just nation, as a just man, does the right thing when a duty confronts him, and leaves consequences to take care of themselves.

Let us at least maintain a worthy standard. Let us put an end to the dishonorable fooling that has marked our whole relation to the Cuban situation. It is for us either to leave the Cuban question alone and to allow the conflicting forces there to wear each other out and reduce that beautiful island to a wilderness, or to take such action as will be effective and final.

Put an end to this twaddle about "recognition" of something which does not exist. Stop talking about Cuba, and proposing poultices of sympathy to cure a revolution, and either do nothing or do the only brave and worthy thing, which is to take up as a nation the cause of the Cuban revolutionists, and to establish them, at our risk and cost, in unquestioned control of the country of their love and hope.

CLAPTRAP FROM CHICAGO. Having formally transferred the services of himself and his virile journal to the Republicans, Mr. Dana should take to task the shams into association with whom his change brings him.

There is never any of the sniffe and cant of the hypocrite about the Sun, which is a virtue even in its excesses, but he will find lots of it among his new associates. Take the matter of trusts, for instance. The Sun follows the logic of its protective ideas to their conclusion unflinchingly. If exterior competition is a bad thing, to be excluded by legislation, interior competition is equally a bad thing, to be excluded, in the absence of congressional power, by private enterprise through the media of combinations and trusts.

There is no pretense of a virtuous and outraged indignation with him; no beating of tomtoms, no Chinese mouth-fighting, but an upright espousal of the trusts and a stout declaration that they are "a distinguishing feature of the development of modern civilization."

Mr. Dana's ire must be stirred as he witnesses the sham fights on the trusts waged by his new associates of the press. For instance, there is the Chicago Tribune. It knows as well as Mr. Dana knows and as every one knows, that the trusts are the alter ego of tariff protection, applying to internal trade the policy the Tribune lauds when applied to external commerce; but, instead of manfully taking the consequences of its policy, the Tribune affects to be outraged at their existence and works, and, with well simulated indignation, not only demands their annihilation, but has the audacity to upbraid President Cleveland for not having crushed them. It knows its prattle and roar is all claptrap, but trusts are unpopular and can be safely abused because they are immune from attack whether legislative or newspaper.

It knows that the anti-trust act was intentionally framed so as to be innocuous, merely to placate a public that had not yet arisen to the height of view taken by Mr. Dana, but stupidly refused to see in the trusts "a distinguishing feature of the development of modern civilization."

"After having ignored the subject of trusts for nearly four years," says the Tribune, with a Pecksniffian sniffe, President Cleveland has awakened suddenly to a realization of their existence and dangers. When did Cleveland make any attempt to enforce the laws? When has he shown any disposition to do so? Here is a good subject for Mr. Dana's irony. He might comment on "it under the caption, "Claptrap From Chicago." He can tell his venerable contemporary that he is too old to be making such a show of his assiduity. He can remind him that it was a Republican president and his attorney general who instituted a suit against that cream of the trusts, the sugar combine, which Mr. Cleveland's attorney general prosecuted to the final judgment that revealed the hollowness of the anti-trust act, and left these distinguishing features of the development of modern civilization safely entrenched on that no-man's-land which lies between federal state jurisdiction. And he might invite his fellow countrymen to pluck up his courage and come out into the open with him and stand by the logic of their mutual policy of protection, instead of skulking behind stumps and firing blank cartridges at their friends and fellows, the trusts.

ENGLISH "RESTORATIONISTS." Our native restorationists do not care much for "abroad" as a rule, but they are quick to note anything going on there that seems to lend approval to their scheme of enriching a nation by taxation. Bismarck became a very wise statesman in their view when he began trying to make the Germans wealthy by taxing them right and left, although their estimate dropped a few points when he turned his attention our way and discovered trichinae in our pork and Texas fever in our beef.

When Bismarck passed into eclipse and Wilhelm began taking down the trade bars between Germany and Austria and Russia, it was such an abandonment of their way of running things that they transferred their Bismarckian admiration to M. Melme, minister of something in France, who is one of their school, a man after their own heart.

They perked their ears a few years ago when a lot of English landlords with diminished rent rolls began to grow about American meats and grain which were being sent there and sold at prices that prevented their rack-rented tenants from ability to buy live and pay rents. "Nothing hurts a lord

like having that badge of his nobility, his rent roll, shrink. It interferes with his lordly comfort in numberless ways, besides affecting his prestige among his fellows and the common herd. So we began to hear, and our restorationists were delighted with talk about "fair trade," and the necessity of doing something for the poor landlord? Not a bit of it. An English Tory is quite as cute as our own barons of the mills and factories. It was their poor farmers they were sorry for, as it is our poor workmen for whom our tariffians shed alligator tears whenever their rent roll, the tariff, is assaulted.

There was rejoicing here as well as among the landlords of the tight little island when the Liberals were packed out of parliament and the Conservatives, with Landlord Salisbury at their head, went in. It was hailed here as signifying that free trade was on the wane in England, and that that benighted country was coming round to the policy that, in the poetic words of a Republican campaign print, "scatters blessings o'er a smiling land." To be sure Salisbury was not quite as cordial as he might have been to the delegation of hop growers who went up to lay their complaint about the blasted American hops before him and ask their taxation. He even chilled their enthusiasm by pointing out that if hops were protected the wheat men would want flour and the cattle men meats protected, and the workmen might have something to say about that, showing that Mr. Salisbury has a long and retentive memory.

But the restoration effected by the recent election here encouraged the restorationists there, and they all got together to parade their grievances, formulate their demands and start the cause of the restoration going with a great popular demonstration. It is disappointing to read of the paucity of their numbers. They had talked so much and so loudly and our own tariffians had made so much of what they were doing and going to do, that we expected no pent-up Utica would hold them when they all gathered. There were but few there, the report says, and sure enough, they were almost all landlords, and their complaint was the shrinkage in their rentals because their poor farmers had given up their holdings since they could not live and pay the rent. The meeting indicates that the Cobden club may continue to eat its annual dinners undisturbed.

WORTHY OF SUPPORT. About all that remains to the representative in congress who stands in with the administration, by which he can compensate some for work done or punish others for opposition, are the fourth-class postoffices. This is not because the matter of sheltering them from the spoilsman has not been thought or studied or its desirability admitted, but because of the inherent difficulties attending any plan of applying civil service methods to the appointment of their incumbents. Secretary Windom once proposed their election, but aside from the utility of popular elections as tests of merit, there were intricate questions of constituencies that raised obstacles to the solution. Recently the congressional delegation from some state met and decided that they would relegate the choice of postmasters to the patrons of the office who stood in affiliation with their party, a logical thing to do if offices belong to the party instead of to the whole people served.

Some progress was made in this administration of President Cleveland by the application to these lesser offices of the term principle, allowing the incumbents to serve four years, although they held as tenants at will of the government, liable to ouster at any moment. There was much impotent grumbling among Democrats anxious to serve when this rule was adopted, but it went into force and thus marked one more advance. But it only prolonged for a time the operation of a vicious system and the present progressive movement of reform is in the direction of these offices. It is in aid of this that the fourth-class postmasters all over the country are forming their organizations to secure some action, either legislative, through congress, or executive, through the president, to have these offices placed within the classified lists, appointment to be made after examination, on merits, and service to continue during good behavior.

While it may be conceded that the motives of those taking this action are not wholly free from self-interest, the benefit that may accrue to them is of small account when the benefits of the permanent establishment of the reform in their offices are considered. The present incumbents will soon pass out, but the reform, once made, will endure. So the action taken by the meeting of fourth-class postmasters in this state, and the general movement elsewhere of these officers, is worthy of the support of all who regard the reform as the removal of one of the great dangers that threatened the country. If additional legislation is needed they should have it; if executive action only is needed that should be taken. The difficulties in the way are not slight. Postmaster General Wilson asked this congress to sanction his plan for a partial advance by consolidating with some central office the fourth-class offices within a convenient radius, making the postmasters clerks of the central office, but congress refused assent. Some method can and will be devised, and the fifty-fifth congress could not better show the sincerity of the platform professions of its party than by putting these petty offices under the wing of the reformed civil service.

Office Holders Not Citizens. EYOTA, Minn., Dec. 11.—A good many of our citizens do not know where they are at. Some fifteen or twenty went to Rochester on Monday to get their final citizens' papers. Even our esteemed postmaster for the last four years was not citizens, and some of the oldest men in the town that had voted and held offices for forty years in the town had to get their final papers. About 60 have taken out their papers in the last two days in Olmsted county.

Miss Lizzy Gales, 527 Western avenue, entertained a few of her young friends last evening. Music and fortune telling by cards were the pastimes of the evening.

PROSPERITY IS OFF

NO IMPROVEMENT IN GENERAL TRADE REPORTED FOR THE CURRENT WEEK.

PRICES TREND DOWNWARD

FOR NEARLY ALL STAPLES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF COFFEE.

SITUATION AS VIEWED BY DUN.

White Industries Have Increased Working Forces. They Are Waiting a Gain in Demand.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: There has been no improvement in general trade this week, except in holiday specialties. Distribution of merchandise in Texas has been checked by those who have held back cotton, awaiting higher prices. Unseasonable weather has again delayed demand for winter goods and the approach of the period for stock taking will prolong the season of dullness well into next month.

The tendency of prices is more conspicuously downward, notably for Bessemer pigiron, steel billets, rails, hedges, leather, flour, wheat, corn, oats, lard, cotton and petroleum. Comparatively steady quotations are reported for raw wool, print cloths, lumber, pork and sugar. Coffee is higher. Many who have been extremely bullish as to wheat prices regard a reaction as likely. The collapse of the pending dissolution of iron and steel companies and combinations encourages a belief that prices for these metals will range lower. This causes buyers to withhold orders. Dry goods are depressed by the large stocks of print cloths in the hands of manufacturers and, although some New England woolen mills are now supplied with orders, there is no revival in woolen manufacturing.

Exports of wheat flour included, from both coasts of the United States this week, show a marked increase, as compared with preceding weeks and corresponding weeks in preceding years, amounting to 4,222,714 bushels, contrasted with 3,653,000 bushels last week, 2,465,000 bushels in the corresponding week last year, 2,536,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 3,217,000 bushels three years ago and as compared with 2,770,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1892. Exports of Indian corn this week are also heavy, amounting to 3,541,288 bushels, twice as much as in the preceding week, nearly 50 per cent more than in the corresponding week last year, and very much more than in the like weeks in three preceding years.

There are 381 business failures reported in the United States this week, an increase as compared with the average in recent weeks; 22 more than last week, 67 more than in the like week one year ago, but two less than in the second week of December, 1894, although 44 more than in the corresponding period in 1893. As compared with the like week in 1892, the increased number of failures this week is 83. There are 42 business failures reported throughout the Canadian Dominion this week, five fewer than last week, three more than in the week a year ago, and four less than in the like week of 1893.

IMPROVEMENT DELAYED.

Business Waiting on the Holidays and Congress.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade will say: The approach of the holidays and doubt about the action of congress have put off further improvement until the new year. While industries have gained in working force, they are waiting for a gain in demand, and meanwhile are trying to clear away embarrassments which restrict their way of business.

The wheat market has weakened, with less gloomy news from other countries and larger Western receipts, though they were only 3,691,374 bu, against 6,003,464 bu last year. Atlantic exports were but 2,755,651 bu, flour included, and for two weeks have been but 4,748,116 bu, against 4,172,448 bu last year. Pacific dispatches show that exports of the great staple are held up, 300,000 tons more are available from California. The market has declined 14c, and the decrease in demand for flour, with high rail rates, has closed nearly all the Superior-Duluth and many of the other Northwestern mills. The market has declined 3-16c, and in spite of the better state of the crop has been nearly marketed, continues to come forward steadily. The iron output for November was 142,378 tons weekly, against 124,077 for November and 218,797 a year ago, and unsold stocks reported were 31,901 tons smaller than Nov. 1, but these do not include stocks of the great staple of the industry. The industry is, for the time, demoralized by uncertainty regarding the great combinations. Until the future influence of these combinations is better defined, narrow trading must be expected. Textile industries are working a larger force than in October, but there is not much evidence of demand. As raw cotton is lower, some yielding in prices of staples is expected, and woolen goods are not in better demand and there is general indigestion to make commitments ahead. Quotations for wool are better, and though more frequent concessions are reported.

Failures for the week have been 390 in the United States, against 238 last year, and 43 in Canada, against 64 last year.

Financial Review.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Bradstreet's review of the stock market will say tomorrow: Congress having actually assembled, the speculative market has apparently lost much of the great stimulus it better defined, its influence upon the financial situation. The utter absence of outside participation in the transactions from day to day have been on a very limited scale. The strength of the market is shown by the fact that generally is a feature, but the demand in question is sharply drawn so far as securities of speculative character are concerned. At the same time, a feeling asserts itself in speculative circles that the demand upon the investment demand after Jan. 1, especially if congress fails to do anything, calculated to stimulate the market, is being consented to and railroad earnings would show decided improvement, will lead to a broadening out of the market with more or less of a revival in its activity.

Boom in Shoes.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—St. Louis is enjoying a boom in the shoe business just now such as has not been experienced since the panic of 1883. All of the factories are running full time, and the demand for shoes is such that the outlook for a continuation of the rush is considered the very best. Many of the factories have been unable to keep them running for months, and several of them have worked off their winter orders and have begun on orders for spring goods. There has not been a time in the history of the shoe manufacturing business in this city

AT THE THEATERS.

The largest audience of the week witnessed the second production of "Hamlet" by Walker Whitehead at the Metropolitan opera house last night. Mr. Whitehead will appear, for both matinee and evening today, in his great character of Shylock in the "Merchant of Venice."

Monday night the famous "White Mahatma" Prof. Saml. Baldwin and his wonderful wife, will begin a week's engagement at the Metropolitan opera house. The Baldwins have for the past week appeared at the Metropolitan in Minneapolis, where they have played to crowded houses at every performance.

The matinee performance today at 2:30 and an evening performance tonight at 8:15 will conclude the visit of "The Girl I Left Behind Me" at the Grand opera house.

Harry Mainhall, once a leading member of Jacob Little stock company in this city, is the leading actor of the company which will present "Tennessee's Partner" at the Grand opera house coming week. Mr. Mainhall is said to find a most effective role in the play, and his work about a year ago, seconded by a number of stellar artists. The play is described as a most interesting one in every respect and will unquestionably make a splendid hit here.

Miss Anna Eva Fay entertained another crowded audience at Conover hall last evening, the sale of seats having to be suspended at a good deal of interest is being taken in the event.

The sale of seats for the Nordica concert at the People's church Tuesday night indicates that a good deal of interest is being taken in the event.

STEEL PLANT SALE.

It Will Be Something of a Formality When It Occurs.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 11.—The sale of the plant of the West Superior Iron & Steel company, when taken place about a year hence, will be something of a formality, as the Rockefeller interests are reasonably certain to bid it in, will be quite interesting, owing to the large amount involved. It has been practically agreed among the attorneys representing the various interests that the decree of the court shall provide for the disposal of the entire property in two lots of parcels. The first parcel will be the more valuable. It will contain the plant and fixtures, also a portion of the houses and three hundred residence lots in the Steel Plant division, in close proximity to the plant. This land went to the plant as a portion of the bonus for its location here and is desirable as residential for workmen. The second parcel will contain forty acres of land in section 27. The arrangement is satisfactory to all parties concerned and it approved by Judge Vinje. While the proceedings in the circuit court here are not necessarily final, it is conceded that there will be no appeal to the higher court on the foreclosure decision. Steps will be immediately taken to post the notices of sale in the meantime such departments as are desired can be operated under the present authority granted to Receiver Howard Morris, of Milwaukee.

PICTURE CAVE OF THE REDS.

Curious Discovery in a Bluff Below Winona.

SPECIAL TO THE GLOBE. WINONA, Minn., Dec. 11.—A curious cave has been discovered at La Motte, some sixteen miles below here. Until lately, this cave has been considered nothing beyond a simple hole in the bluff around here. But recently a local scientist, in reading a work of the great explorer, Dr. Carver, noticed the made mention of a "picture cave" picture cave, situated near La Motte, and the walls of which were one mass of Indian paintings. He immediately set out to explore the cave, and after a long and arduous journey, he discovered the cave, and found it to be a picture cave, and the walls of which were one mass of Indian paintings. He immediately set out to explore the cave, and after a long and arduous journey, he discovered the cave, and found it to be a picture cave, and the walls of which were one mass of Indian paintings.

Flood of Canadian Lumber.

ASHLAND, Wis., Dec. 11.—At a meeting of the Lumber and Log Owners' association, held here this afternoon, Judge J. W. Cochran, of the Lumbermen's association, and W. A. Doherty, of the Doherty Lumber company, were chosen delegates to attend the meeting of the lumbermen's association to be held at Cincinnati. The sentiment here is in favor of a \$2 tariff on sawed lumber. The Canadian product continues to flood the markets usually supplied from this section. In fact, it is coming in so fast in anticipation of a tariff that the lumbermen are reducing the wages paid to men in the woods on Lake Superior.

Costly Apple Jam.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Dec. 11.—Thomas Thonher, of Ironquois, has decided to bring suit against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company on peculiar grounds. He is a section hand on the Northwestern road, and a few weeks ago was struck on the throat and badly injured by an apple thrown to him by the fireman of a passing engine. Thonher has just returned from Chicago, where he was treated for his injuries. The physicians there informed him that there was no chance for his complete recovery, and he now proposes to sue the railroad company for several thousand dollars damages. At the time of the accident, trial though it seemed, was believed would die.

Hastings I. O. F. Elects.

SPECIAL TO THE GLOBE. HASTINGS, Minn., Dec. 11.—Court Gardner No. 318, I. O. F., elected officers as follows: C. E. O. P., president; C. E. S. W. Thompson, recording secretary; James Griffin, financial secretary; E. H. Doebler, treasurer; John Chas. Kenney, auditor; Griffin, senior wardward; P. E. Elliott, junior wardward; Edward Ahern, senior deacon; J. S. Somers, junior deacon; Joseph Kirtland, trustee; William Hodgson, W. E. Berse; finance committee: J. F. Finney, M. S. Saddle Schmitz. The following commissioned officers were nominated for appointment by the court: C. E. D. R. Michael Ryan; physicians, J. M. Tucker, J. C. Fritch.

Brainerd Hibernian Officers.

SPECIAL TO THE GLOBE. BRainerd, Minn., Dec. 11.—At a regular meeting of Division No. 1, A. O. H., of this city, held last night, the following-named officers were elected officers: C. P. James P. McGinnis, president; Timothy Tooby, vice president; D. Doran, treasurer; Felix Graham, recording secretary; Wm. J. Kenney, treasurer and financial secretary; Thomas H. Murphy, marshal; Henry Hurey, sergeant-at-arms; Samuel O. Elliott, sentinel; Thomas O'Neil.

Ladies of the A. O. H.

SPECIAL TO THE GLOBE. LADIES OF THE A. O. H. elected the following officers: President, Miss Gertrude A. Faby; vice president, Miss Gertrude A. Faby; secretary, Miss Maggie Callahan; financial secretary, Miss Tesny Conley; treasurer, Mrs. P. B. Hargrove; sergeant-at-arms, Miss Saddle Pettinelli; sentinel, Miss Julia B. Thorne; standing committee, Miss Joy Conley, Mrs. Patrick Carolan, Miss Marie Kenney, Mrs. J. J. McShane, Miss Maggie Molampy.

Cochrane Is Confident.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Dec. 11.—John M. Cochrane, candidate for the United States senate in opposition to Senator Hansbrough, states that he very reluctantly consented to become a candidate, and only decided to do so when he became convinced that he could receive sufficient votes to elect him. In his opinion, Grand Forks county is entitled to one of the senators, and at the expiration of Senator Cochrane's term no one would deny but Grand Forks will most certainly part with him.

New Grain House for Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 11.—The Ogilvie Milling company has arranged to erect a new trans-Pacific trade so large this fall that it has made arrangements to erect a 750,000 bushel elevator at Winnipeg next spring. The flour trade with Australia has been the chief factor.

NOT IN ONE SCHOOL

YOUNG WOMEN OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL WILL BE GIVEN OUTSIDE WORK.

NEW SYSTEM OF CADET WORK

SECRETLY ADOPTED BY THE SCHOOL BOARD AT ITS LAST REGULAR MEETING.

WILL BE PAID SMALL AMOUNTS TO REIMBURSE THEM FOR THEIR EXPENDITURES INCIDENTAL TO THE WORK OF TEACHING.

An important innovation in the curriculum of the Teachers' Training school was made in the executive session at the last meeting of the school board, the real character of the change being kept from the press at the time.

It is the adoption, or perhaps it should be termed amplification, of the cadet system, as it will henceforth be known. The system in embryo has been in existence in the training school for some time, but has not been formally termed the cadet system until the meeting in question.

The board then extended the course required for graduation from the training school from one and one-half to two years, with the proviso that the last five months be devoted to cadet work in the other schools of the city under the supervision of competent teachers. It is the idea that the teachers in the training school as they approach graduation will be supplied in different schools, two in a school where practicable, and that they receive \$10 per month each to reimburse them for their expenditures for car fare, lunches, and the like.

Hitherto the prospective graduates have been employed in the Maxfield sales shop. It is the belief that the effectiveness of the training will be increased by the general distribution of the young teachers through the schools of the city.

The expense of the new system to the board will not be greater than \$1,000 a year, it is estimated.

GAVE THE OFFICER A FIGHT.

Another Patrolman's Experience About a Policeman's Lot, Etc.

OFFICER Houska was considerably bruised in the Tivole garden, on Bridge square, after midnight, attempting to arrest a man who gave the name of Johnson. The latter, in company with seven other young men, was drinking in the Tivole. The party became noisy and Mr. Straka sent for Officer Houska to eject them. Officer Houska selected Johnson as being the noisiest of the crowd and attempted to take him outside. Johnson's friends jumped on the officer and held him back. The officer wrenched himself free, and with a grab for Johnson, throwing him to the floor, but was again pitched onto by the other members of the party, who held Houska and tried to force him to resign his feet, in hopes of seeing a fight.

Houska is a new man on the force and was reluctant about using his club and went for his prisoner in the true American fashion. The two exchanged blows, both receiving black eyes in the process. Finally the crowd broke away and took to their heels, with Houska after Johnson. He finally caught his man at Washington street, and with a runaway wagon, Johnson will have to answer to a charge of disorderly conduct in the police court today.

RHEINHARDT GETS THROUGH.

Luckless Immigrant Passes Castle Garden After All.

Carl Reinhardt, the immigrant who was detained at Ellis Island, in New York harbor, while on his way to visit his daughter in this state, by reason of losing his money and railroad ticket, arrived in St. Paul yesterday. When the immigrant was detained at Ellis Island, he was in possession of a \$100 bill, which he lost in the Tivole. He was finally allowed to pass through the immigration office, and he is now on his way to St. Paul, where he will be reunited with his family.

AGED 92 AT DEATH.

SPECIAL TO THE GLOBE. WATERVILLE, Dec. 11.—Dennis O'Leary, a highly respected and well-to-do farmer living near this city, died this morning at the age of ninety-two, probably the oldest person in the county. He was a native of Ireland, and had lived in this country for over 50 years. He was a highly respected citizen, and was well known and loved by all who knew him. He was buried in the St. Paul cemetery yesterday.

WOMEN AS SUPERINTENDENTS.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 11.—Twenty-eight out of the fifty-two county superintendents elected this year are women. All of the Black Hills counties this year elected women superintendents.

Ringsling Pay \$12,000.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 11.—The case of William Allen and Herman Lake vs. Ringling Brothers' circus was settled in court today, the plaintiff's attorney, J. H. Ringling, besides the costs and expenses of the doctors, etc., amounting to \$12,000. The plaintiffs were paid in full, and the circus was allowed to continue its tour.

Disheartened by Bad Luck.

DAWSON, N. D., Dec. 11.—Michael Eberl, an old resident near this place, committed suicide. He was formerly