

THE DAILY GLOBE

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Forecast for Sunday: Minnesota—Increasing cloudiness with showers in the afternoon; warmer; southerly winds.

Table with columns: Place, Temp., Place, Temp. Buffalo 50-52, Cincinnati 50-52, St. Paul 48-50, Chicago 48-50, etc.

DAILY MEANS. Barometer, 30.00; temperature, 58; relative humidity, 46; wind, northwesterly; partly cloudy; maximum temperature, 47; minimum temperature, 29; daily range, 18; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, 0.

Table with columns: Gauge, Danger Height of Reading, Line, Water, Change. St. Paul 17.7, La Crosse 13.7, Davenport 11.4, St. Louis 28.6

THE DECLINE OF THE "NEW JOURNALISM."

A wholesome and interesting illustration of the power of public opinion and the ability of the people to rectify crimes against decency and morality without the aid of statute is before us in the severe punishment now being inflicted upon two newspapers in New York city, that have assumed the term "new journalism" as a cover for the rank indecencies and criminal outrages that they have perpetrated upon the people.

But experience ought to have shown by this time that the penalty is sure to follow. There was, not many years ago, a newspaper in Chicago that raised its circulation, it is said, to over 60,000 copies daily by publishing a directory of vice and a list of infamous personal notices, the like of which was probably never printed elsewhere in the United States.

Public libraries and reading rooms the country over have been deluged and publicly checking the World and the Journal from their lists. The movement has now become almost universal. Last week these papers were turned out of the Minneapolis reading room. They have never been admitted to that of St. Paul.

The good work that has been begun will go on in ever widening circles. Individuals outside of the criminal and semi-criminal classes will presently be ashamed to be seen reading newspapers that have been marked "taboo" by right-thinking people.

that the law could inflict. It lies in the rapid and certain decline of their circulation and the business that follows it, and in eventual bankruptcy. Nothing could be more wholesome. Every honorable newspaper man has raged inwardly against the defilement of his profession by these journalistic scavengers.

Thank heaven, the nauseous exhibition and all the demoralizing influence that it spread abroad in the country is to come to an end. It is, we think, a high tribute to the motives that sway the journalism of the United States, to the independence and the staunchness of principle of its representatives that this example of a willing degradation that brought to its promoters almost fabulous fortunes has tempted so few editors and managers to debase their own papers in the hope of a similar profit.

WHEELMEN TO THE FRONT. We believe that the suppression of the scorcher is now within the power of the cyclists of this city, and we have no doubt that they will be ready and eager for the fray.

The similarity, or some similarity between Emerson and the hermit of Walden must have existed, for Mr. Sanborn quotes a Boston wit, in 1849, saying of the latter, whom he passed on the street: "Look at Thoreau; he is getting up a nose like Emerson's," and he also quotes Thoreau's mother as accounting for a remarked likeness in thought of the two mystics of Concord by saying: "O yes! Mr. Emerson has been a good deal with David Henry."

It will not take more than about a week or ten days of vigilant patrolling the streets to do it. If the gentlemen who enroll themselves as special policemen will give up a portion of each day to the actual discharge of their duties, not confine themselves to a few hours or to prescribed routes, but make a tour of the town two or three times a day and run in every rider who is found where he has no business to be or is going at a forbidden speed, there will be no scorchers left at the end of that time outside of the calaboose.

THE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROUTE.

It does not need extraordinary perspicacity to understand that it is really the Twin City Rapid Transit company that is behind the persistent movement to change the cable line to Third street and Summit avenue.

Mississippi river dams, and intends to close its power houses and operate from that central plant. It is not concerned about a through line to Merriam Park, but is very anxious to get rid of the Selby avenue incline and transfer the cars to the nearest street up and down which it dares to run electric cars.

As we have shown, and as any one who looks at the matter unbiased must see at a glance, this may be a good solution of the question as far as the interests of the street railway company are concerned, but it is the poorest possible as far as relates to the interests of St. Paul in general and of the residents of Merriam Park in particular.

The fact that the whole campaign has turned upon the question of running electric cars up the Third street hill; that no other suggestion is listened to by those who are at the front in it, and that the council is held down to this single proposition, lets the milk out of the cocoanut. If it is desired to do what will be for the greatest good of all the people of St. Paul, the merchants and residents of Merriam Park included, the street railway company will be left to deal with the problem of its cable line according to its own devices, and communication with the interurban district will be ordered by the board of directors.

THOREAU AND LOWELL.

Mr. F. B. Sanborn, in the current Forum, in an article on "Thoreau and Emerson," thinks it is necessary to the fame of the former to defend him against Lowell's drollery, in the "Fable of the Critics," which he admits is good, in which Lowell rebukes Channing for treading "in Emerson's tracks with legs painfully short," and tells him that

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Saturdays when the great naturalist gathered about his table the men who have made Boston as immortal as Athens, Lowell, passing in review "the living and the dead," who gathered in "the warm-lighted hall," pays a tribute to Thoreau that Sanborn should have alluded to, at least, in justice both to his favorite and his young critic. It is there that he is the just critic, the humorous half of him suppressed, and no admirer of the Walden recluse can take just exception to his judgment. He says:

"First he from sympathy still held apart By shrinking over-earnestness of heart, Cloud-charged with searching fire, whose shadow's sweep Heightened men's things with sense of brooding ill. And steeped in doom familiar field and hill— New England's post, soul-reserved and deep, November nature with a name of May Who his orchard Concord plains we laid to sleep, While the orchards cooed us in their white array. And building robins wondered at our tears, Statched in his prime, the shape august That should have stood unbent 'neath fourscore years. The noble head, the eyes of furtive trust, All gone to speechless dust."

That should amply atone for whatever of justice there was in the humorous satire of the "Fable," as his later judgment atoned for a like injustice there done to Bryant.

"NOTHING PAYS BUT GOD."

The drubbing administered to Republicans all along the line in the municipal elections has increased the number of papers that party who are now singing a very different song to another tune than that which they sang so loudly and confidently six months ago. Then the hard times were due to the Democrats and their tariff; then McKinley was the advance agent of prosperity, the great disciple of protection, whose election only was needed to restore confidence, set the wheels humming in the mills and take idle workmen off the streets and the charity lists.

The election went as they wished, but prosperity halted; Mr. Dingley's committee went at the work of paving the way for the restoration last December and had it all smoothed down when congress met in March, but still prosperity lingered behind. Then some of the more astute papers began to assure their readers that prosperity depended upon no legislation; that it was silly to expect that a tariff law would bring it, and told them that they must be patient and it would come along in good time.

It ought to cut some figure, however, that this idea of taking Smith park for some sort of public or quasi-public use has been investigated time and time again and found impracticable. According to the best legal opinion of ten years ago, it is impossible to divert this tract from park purposes without having the title to it returned to the heirs of the original owners.

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RUSSIA IN THE ORIENT.

The brief cable dispatch the other day announcing the exchange of a treaty between Russia and Japan relating to the joint protectorate over Corea, calls attention again to the strides the Russian is making in the East, and to the possibilities affecting the entire commercial world that may follow it.

The reason why Russia interfered to prevent Japan from securing Port Arthur at the close of the war with China is now apparent. The Bear wanted that port with its open water all the year, as a terminal for the road to the Pacific, as well as a harbor for a navy, and while Japan yielded then with ill grace to the command of Russia, it is probable that the entente cordial restored by the arrangements made for the protectorate of Corea. While this ironing of the Asiatic continent is an

event of great significance, commercially, to Europe and especially to England, and, of itself alone, in less degree to the United States, it becomes a matter of as much importance to us when the development of the commercial marine of the Pacific by Japan is associated with it. What the ultimate effects will be of this change in the currents that carry the commerce of the nations of the East and West, how it will affect industries existing and create new ones, what markets it will open and which close or lessen, how the great food-producing interests of two hemispheres will be affected by it, are all matters of conjecture, it being only certain that changes as great or greater than those that followed the opening of the Suez canal are sure to follow.

The political results seem clearer. It virtually carries the southern line of Russia in Asia across the Amur and down to Port Arthur, for, however temporary the present arrangements may be on their face, it is not probable that Russia, with her never-relinquishing hold on territory acquired, will, at the end of fifteen years, voluntarily surrender the advantages gained by the occupancy of Port Arthur and the commercial gains from her railways. Balked by the powers of her efforts to open her southern door through the Dardanelles, she has persistently pushed her territorial limits eastward, conquering and absorbing tribe after tribe, clearing the way to the open ocean on the west. For a time it looked as if her objective was the Indian ocean through Afghanistan, but England's attitude of hostility, jealous of her Indian possessions, checked that movement and forced Russia to resume on more northerly lines. Hitherto English influences have dominated commercial China, but these must now become subordinate to Russia with her intimate relations with the Chinese government. The future of the Orient is big with events that will be worldwide in their effects.

VERY MUCH OF A CHESTNUT.

We greet once more the familiar, but hoary-headed and antediluvian proposition to appropriate Smith park to other than park uses. This time it is to be taken for a public market, according to the great scheme of a member of the city council. Last time it was to be sold and the proceeds used for a library building. The time before that, if we remember correctly, St. Paul was to put a great exposition building, a sort of crystal palace, down there to rival the exposition which was then in full blast at Minneapolis. And so, for one purpose or another, we have had the scheme resurrected on an average every two or three years and brought to the front as a great idea. It does not matter in the present instance, apparently, that we do not have any need of a public market whatever; that the market which was provided at great expense by the city at its most centralized location has never been patronized enough to keep it alive; that Smith park is about the worst location imaginable for such a purpose, being out of direct communication with most of the street railway lines of the city, and that the idea of sticking a market in the center of a wholesale district is inherently absurd.

It ought to cut some figure, however, that this idea of taking Smith park for some sort of public or quasi-public use has been investigated time and time again and found impracticable. According to the best legal opinion of ten years ago, it is impossible to divert this tract from park purposes without having the title to it returned to the heirs of the original owners.

DIGNITY OR SINCERITY.

Mr. Gilder, in his editorial domain in the April Century, discourses on "Dignity," noting the banquet tendency of speakers to be flippant and to seek rather to provoke laughter than thought. Newspapers, "they say," have become avowedly entertainers, and, if they venture to instruct, do it with an apologetic air, leaving the impression that topics suitable to their readers are scarce and writing on serious subjects is done perfunctorily, as a drier resort, to fill the customary space. He notes, however, the seriousness of the discussions of the campaign of last year, and everywhere a prevailing weariness among the people of flippant after-dinner oratory. At banquets, in the press and public life the response is quick and hearty to thoughtful, earnest speech. "The real instructor and leader of public opinion was never surer of a following than he is today."

Mr. Gilder seems to confound dignity with sincerity and to miss the distinction; for sincerity is always dignified, while dignity may well be and too often is without sincerity. The United States senate affords many striking illustrations today of this difference. Even when senators leave speech and take the pen the ability to assume the one without having the other is manifest, as the essay of Senator Hoar in the Forum, refuting the charge of the degeneracy of the senate, attests. "True dignity in a public man," Mr. Gilder continues, "means a full sense of his responsibility as a statesman. It means masterful knowledge of the subjects discussed, and an elevation of tone and repose of manner in their discussion." Can there not

be all of this and yet a lack of "the brave old wisdom of sincerity?" Who more dignified than, say, Senator Jones, of Nevada, more full of a sense of his responsibility, more a master of his subject, and who more lacking in downright sincerity?

The discovery of the common hunger for the sincere man, the thoughtful, serious, honest man, is not of recent date. It put itself in evidence thirteen years ago when the managers of the movements of the Democratic party thought that they had found in a man who, as governor of his state, had held public office to be a public trust, an "available" candidate for the presidency. No other indication had he given the voters of the nation than this capacity to resist pressure that would deflect him from doing his duty. He was simply a strong, courageous, sincere man, and what dignity he had came from his simple sincerity of purpose. When, in that campaign of filth, he was confronted with the exposure of a story, part truth, mostly fabrication, instead of dodging, denying, equivocating, or appealing to the courts for a vindication to be thereafter recalled, he simply said: "Tell the truth."

The whole significance of the first election of Mr. Cleveland lay in the fact that the country was utterly weary of the insincere man, the adroit man, the one who "if he must have convictions," never "b'lieved 'em too hard." Of brilliancy of intellect, powers of oratory, dash, smartness, in the Yankee sense, they had had a surfeit. Of pliant men, bending to persuasion or pressure, dual natures, with morals for exhibition and immorals for use, builders of platforms never to be stood upon, public pulse-feelers adapting themselves to the changing beats, observers of straws to learn the direction of the wind that they might turn backs to it and run with it, of these the country had had its fill and hungered for sincere men. Mr. Cleveland was elected and re-elected, in spite of the dignified but insincere men managing his party, because he was what most public men were not, earnest, sincere, courageous. For such a man the country is as hungry as ever, and such a one will be the next President of the United States if nominated.

WOULD IT WORK HERE?

Imagine a tax system in vogue in this country such as prevailed among the sturdy burghers of Bremen until a few years ago and after its population had received an inflow of our modern life and its methods. For a month the three deputies to whom was given the honorable position of receiving the taxes laid upon incomes, sat to receive the dues of the citizens. To them came, day after day, the merchants, owners of ships and of factories, who paid to them openly a single thaler, and dropped the sealed envelope containing the remainder of their income tax into the money chest. No name was on the envelope, nothing to indicate who paid it or how much it contained; everything left to the honor of the taxpayer. And yet the revenues were always ample. "Think," said the gentleman to whom Bremen was home for many years, as he described this remarkable method of paying taxes, "think what a collection of buttons our city treasury would get if the same system prevailed here." But modern commercialism invaded Bremen at last, and the tax dodger came with it, and honor went out of the back door and law came in at the front, and the taxpayer has to make sworn returns of his income now.

While we in this blessed republic all try to evade taxation, and pride ourselves on our astuteness if we get the better of the assessor, finding neither credit nor reputation harmed by success, the income tax is not only not evaded in Bremen, but, on the contrary, each man, whose business entitles him to the privilege of enrollment among the income tax payers, finds his profit in making a return above rather than below the fact. It becomes measurably a criterion of credit, and when business misfortunes shrink incomes men hesitate to admit it by the return, lest it affect their standing at the bank or on the street. What man with us ever considered the relation there might be between his property tax list and his credit. Must it not be put to the credit of the income tax that it induces men to pay more than is really due?

ANNOUNCE THE PROGRAMME.

Entertainment by Father Mathew Temperance Society. The committee in charge of the work in preparing for the entertainment to be given by the Father Mathew society is meeting with much success. The indications are that it will be one of the most successful of its kind given in the city this season. John Gehan is in charge of the musical feature. Archbishop Ireland always proves entertaining and instructive, but never more so than when speaking to an audience given under the parent organization of temperance in the Northwest. The following is the programme of the evening: Opening Address—Rev. J. J. Lawler Selections for Piano—Mrs. T. L. Hoffman Address—Hon. W. L. Kelly Base Solo—John F. Gehan Address—Bishop Coker, Winona Contralto Solo—Miss Millie Postgesser Address—Thos. J. McDermott Soprano Solo—Mrs. S. V. Harris Address—Hon. Thos. D. O'Brien Tenor Solo—A. P. Quesnel Address—Hon. Mrs. Rev. Archbishop Ireland Quartette—Mrs. S. V. Harris, Miss Millie Postgesser and Messrs. A. P. Quesnel and John F. Gehan.

TO DISCUSS TEMPERANCE.

Scandinavian People Will Hold a Mass Meeting. The Scandinavian people of the city will hold a mass meeting at Market hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The temperance question will be discussed, and the speakers will be Rev. M. A. Pederson, of St. Paul, and Oscar Wolff, of Home City. The programme will include several musical selections and will undoubtedly prove both entertaining and instructive. Every one interested in temperance work is urged to be in attendance.

CROOKSTON IN BAD SHAPE.

Senator Ringdal yesterday received a telegram from County Auditor Gleason, of Polk county, saying that the Red Lake river rose two feet Friday night, and the flats are submerged. Aid may yet be needed.

IT FREES A CHURCH

WILL OF A BALTIMORE MILLIONAIRE ENDOWS THE PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

ITS FLOATING DEBT IS GONE.

THANKS TO THE BENEVOLENCE OF THE LATE MR. STICKNEY.

DR. INGERSOLL'S TRIP EAST

Was in Connection With the Conversion of the Money to the Church's Use.

The mystery which has surrounded the visit of Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, pastor of the Park Congregational church, to New York city has been explained by that gentleman, and with the explanation comes the uplifting of the mantle of gloom which has enveloped the church during the past few years owing to the indebtedness that has been hanging over it.

Dr. Ingersoll returned to St. Paul a little more than a week ago, and at last Sunday's services he announced from the pulpit that he had a piece of good news for the members of the church, but said that he was not at liberty to say what the news was for a few days, although it was in connection with his trip to New York.

The news was finally imparted to the members of the church at the mid-week prayer meeting, when Dr. Ingersoll announced that the church had fallen heir to a grant of \$12,000, which would enable it to pay every cent of its indebtedness, with the exception of the bonded debt, for which provision had already been made.

The bequest comes from the Stickney estate, which has been in litigation in the Maryland courts for the past two years. Mr. Stickney was a resident of Baltimore, and at his death it was found that a portion of his vast estate, amounting to about a quarter of a million dollars, had been bequeathed to the Congregational Building Society of New York City. The will was contested by the heirs of the estate, but the case has been decided against them. Mr. Stickney was a wealthy bachelor, and at the time of his death had been associated with the Congregational churches of Baltimore for many years. His will stated that the money that the building society would acquire was to be used at the discretion of the society in aiding churches that were carrying heavy debts or which were in need of the completion of church houses.

Dr. Ingersoll's visit to New York was for the purpose of placing before the directors of the building society the condition of the Park Congregational church, and at the close of the interview they decided to grant to the church the sum of \$12,000. The condition of the church was such that the only conditions imposed are that the church take up the annual collection for the benefit of the society, and that the debt of the church remain Congregational in its denomination. Dr. Ingersoll is very much elated at the result of his trip, and in speaking of the matter last night, said that by the obtaining of the grant the church would be placed on a sound financial footing, and that much better work could be done when the idea that the church was hampered with a large debt was a thing of the past.

WAS A REMARKABLE MAN.

Acker Post's Estimate of the Late Maj. White.

Acker post held his regular meeting last night at the post headquarters, Sixth and Seventh streets. Several matters of a routine character were taken up and the committee appointed to look after the transportation to the next National encampment at Buffalo, the post adopted a memorandum on the subject prepared by Maj. White. After giving the details of his military record, brevet rank, service, battles, skirmishes, etc., the memorial, which was prepared by P. G. Higbee, W. B. Summers and J. B. Chaney, adds:

Comrade White was a remarkable man in all the affairs of life in which he participated. Losing his right arm in Grant's first battle, he was not content to leave the service of his country and the honor of his name to rest upon his shoulders. He sought and obtained a position he could fill, and was at the front in active service until the close of the war. He was promoted to a captaincy in the regular army, and was breveted major for meritorious services during the Rebellion.

In civil life he was noted for his integrity, energy and great executive ability. He was the executive officer of the Loyola Legion, and it is largely due to his patriotism and loyalty and his determination to do his utmost to teach and persuade the principles for which we fought, that the Loyola Legion of the State of Minnesota stands second to no state in the Union. Always serious and considerate of the wishes of others, he was fearless in doing right, and was never suffering from years of a painful disease, he bore it so heroically that few knew how he had been afflicted. In the line of duty, the fatal fall came, and he died as he had lived, grandly, unflinchingly.

To his daughters and friends, Acker post tenders condolence and sympathy in his our mutual bereavement.

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