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SUNDAY'S WEATHER.

Probably Light Snow and Colder.

By United States Weather Bureau.

MINNESOTA—Fair, except probably light snow in southeast portions; colder in southern and eastern portions.

WISCONSIN—Rain or snow; colder; winds becoming fresh, northerly.

NORTH DAKOTA—Generally fair; northerly winds becoming variable.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Generally fair; colder in southeast portion; northerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

Buffalo	56-62	Cincinnati	56-56
Boston	40-42	Montreal	44-54
Cheyenne	18-52	New York	46-52
Chicago	56-57		

YESTERDAY'S MEANS.

Barometer	29.84
Relative humidity	84
Mean temperature	47
Wind at 8 p. m.	Northwest
Weather	Cloudy
Maximum temperature	52
Minimum temperature	42
Daily range	10
Amount of precipitation (rain and melted snow) in last twenty-four hours	Trace

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 hours.
St. Paul	14	3.8	*0.4
La Crosse	10	4.5	0.0
Davenport	15	4.6	—0.3
St. Louis	30	23.7	—0.9

*Rise. —Fall.

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

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

Page.

1—Day's Church Services. President Hopes for Peace. Strain Less Intense. Fifty Sealers Perish. Seven Burned to Death.

2—Mrs. Stocking's Answer. Seed Grain Loans. Merriam Tax Levy Stands.

3—Democratic Candidates Active. More of Southall's Work.

4—Editorial. Corporation Franchises Assessed. Jackson Refuses to Step Out.

5—Anti-Spanish Talk in House. Navy in Its War Paint. Banks Prepared for War.

6—Key West In Wild Flutter. England Expects War. The St. Paul Put Into Service. Talk of European Mediation.

7—Northwest. Minneapolis Matters. Twin City News.

8—Ohio Flood Becomes Alarming. More Gold On Alaska Side. Gladstone Very Low. Sigsbee Sails for Home.

9—Birds Are Here Again. Fire Chiefs Race to a Fire. Sagasta Expects No War. Gomez Will Continue the Fight.

10—Western League Outlook.

11—Daly's Manager Talks. It Costs Money to Play Golf. Route for Summer Tours. Oxford Wins From Cambridge. Roeber Wins On a Foul.

12—Historical Society Robbed. Interstate Commission Here.

14—Our Friends, the Books. Memoirs of Chancellor Kent. Literature of the Day. Scheme to Dam the Nile. State University Notes.

16—Doings in the Social World.

17—Late Things for Easter. Mousseline de Soie Gown. Suburban Social News.

18—Babies' Home of St. Paul. The Day Nursery. Catholic Infants' Home. Clean-up of $14,000,000.

19—Reorganization of Y. M. C. A. In Local Musical Circles.

20—Congressman F. C. Stevens. Bicycles for War Use.

21—Kansas City As A Model. Week at the Theaters. Infants Barred From Flats. Havana, the City of Evil.

22—Markets. Wheat on an Even Keel. Bar Silver, 55⅛c.

23—Wants.

24—Millions in Manganese. Lost Man's Lane (story).

ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Umbria, Liverpool; St. Paul, Southampton; Hekla, Copenhagen.
QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Etruria, New York for Liverpool.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Cevic, New York.
PHILADELPHIA—Sailed: Waesland, Liverpool.
NEW YORK—Sailed: Campania, Liverpool; Pennsylvania, Hamburg; Fulda, Naples; Anchoria, Glasgow; Alsatia, Mediterranean ports.
FAYAL—Arrived: Peninsular, New York.
HAVRE—Arrived: La Normandie, New York. Sailed: La Bretagne, New York.
GENOA—Arrived: Scandia, New York; Werra, New York.
ANTWERP—Sailed: Friesland, New York.
BREMEN—Sailed: Karlsruhe, New York.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

METROPOLITAN—"The New Dominion," 8 PM.
GRAND—"The Curse of Gold," 8 PM.
Spiritualist anniversary, Odd Fellows hall.

Here's Work for the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Like robber barons, certain interests in Buffalo and New York have long stood watch and watch over the Erie canal and levied tribute upon the grain products of the Northwest on their passage over this American highway to the sea.

And now goes up the cry that New York is fast losing her commerce, and what shall be done to restore her old-time prestige to the metropolis, for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newport News have arisen to contest her supremacy as the chief shipping port to the grain markets of the world.

New York's governor urged the legislature to authorize a commission of able men to investigate the loss of the great city's commerce and report remedies for its revival. A New York city senator named Pavey, by no means a disinterested party, as realized by those who know his pedigree, has proposed an amendment to the state constitution to transfer the canals to the federal government. A United States engineer, Maj. Thomas W. Symons, has proposed to make a 1,500-ton barge canal out of the big "state ditch" at a cost of not less than fifty million dollars!

The first of these three propositions was unnecessary. The reason for the loss of the canal shipments, which for nearly three-quarters of a century contributed mightily to the commerce of New York, is already well known by intelligent men.

The second is absurd. The taxpayers of the Empire state have never hesitated to vote the necessary sums for canal improvement, and it is not their fault that the canal moneys have been illy expended or diverted to the coffers of Tom Platt's Republican machine.

The third is a dream suggestive of the pipe and the Lotophagi. A fifty-million appropriation would be a mere drop in the bucket. Quite as competent authorities as the major doubt whether the western levels of the canal could be filled for that sum for floating a 1,000-ton barge, or even an 800-ton barge, let alone a 1,500-ton barge.

No! The ills of the city at tidewater are due to none of the causes which either of these propositions will correct. They are traceable directly to extortionate elevator charges at Buffalo and terminal charges at the port of New York.

This species of highway robbery has for years been levied upon the agricultural interests of the states of the Northwest. Look at the figures: Two hundred million bushels of grain passed last year through Buffalo from the Northwest. The cost of transferring grain at Buffalo ranged from seven-eighths of a cent to one and one-quarter cents per bushel. An average reduction of one-half a cent a bushel would have meant a saving of a million dollars to the Northwest—a tidy sum, representing 2 per cent interest on the major's $50,000,000 project. Even the major concedes in his report to the government that a one-half cent rate is a sound commercial proposition. So much for Buffalo.

At New York the arbitrary terminal charges on grain amount to one and eight-tenths cents per bushel. A reduction in this rate of one-half a cent per bushel—another sound commercial proposition—and a saving of $2,600,000 to the Northwest would have been secured last year on the amount of grain passing through Buffalo, assuming it all reached the seaboard at New York through the Erie canal, its natural channel.

In other words these reductions would have represented a total saving of $3,600,000 to the Northwestern states on grain alone—a sum equivalent to an interest charge of 4 per cent on a $90,000,000 canal job, and nearly twice that figure on the major's $50,000,000 improvements.

Here then is a situation demanding governmental attention. The states of the Northwest, through their railroad commissions, might do much if they acted in concert. The interstate commerce commission could do more. Busied with the affairs of the public, as it is assumed to be, what greater boon could it confer than the investigation of an evil which robs the farmers of the Northwest and ruins the commercial supremacy of New York?

Let the commission supplement its labors in this vicinity with an examination of the impositions practiced in Buffalo and New York.

Are there any influences which would deter the commission from taking a step that would prove so popular in this part of the Union? At least one of its members is a New York man. What is he willing to do—or is he so tied up, politically and otherwise, that he will do nothing?

Suffer Little Children.

The readers of The Globe who peruse the daily columns, with their stories of warfare, murder, robberies, crimes and frauds; of the selfishness, the brutality, the sordid greed of men and women, will turn with pleasure to the narration in this morning's issue of what men and women are doing to help the less favored of their kind; to read of the part that kindly sentiment plays in softening the harsh conditions of some lives, and in mitigating the relentlessness of the operation of that universal law under which the unfit are weeded out and the fittest left to survive. If the world has much of crime in it, it is also full of goodness; of men and women with kindly impulses and generous hearts and practical application of means to ends. If it is only now and then that the good which men and women do finds place in the news or other columns of the daily press, it is only because it is goodness that is the rule and badness so much the exception that, when it shows itself in deeds, it becomes news. Were men and women universally bad, then it would be their good acts that would be the news of the day.

Our sympathies run readily out, and the helping hand is quickly extended to the adult in real distress or need; but there is not the warmth in the one or the bounty in the other that are there when the appellant for either is the helpless babe. If all the world loves the lover, it loves more the babes born of that love. Their very helplessness touches hearts obdurate to the appeal of adults capable of self-help. The sturdy beggar chills our sympathies with his abnegation of the primal duty of self-reliance, but they warm to the infant that needs our help. And so, that it may be more widely known what generous men and women of this goodly city are doing to make smoother the rough ways of the necessitous poor; to relieve burdened mothers of the care of their babes during the hours when pressing poverty drives them from home to earn a pittance for the family support; to take orphaned or abandoned babes, care for them and surround them with an environment more healthful for their little souls and bodies, we give to our readers this morning the story of what is being done by three charitable associations of this city.

And we especially ask attention to that part of the narrative where the needs of these charities are told; where the help needed is stated, and where the aid of those who would assist in this beneficent work can be sent. We cannot all give our time, as the noble-hearted women are doing who are sustaining these several charities, but we can all spare some thing from our stores of the things they need and thus contribute to this work of the humanities.

The Public Market Problem.

In view of the existing interest of the people of St. Paul in the subject of providing a suitable market place for the vegetable gardeners supplying the city's wants and the produce commission trade from the adjacent country, The Globe has taken pains to investigate, for the benefit of its readers, the market-house system in operation in Kansas City, Mo., which is frequently referred to as a model, in its way. A member of the staff, especially familiar with the subject, was assigned to visit that place and make a personal study of the method of conducting the markets there. His letter appears in another column; and the facts presented ought to prove interesting to those of our citizens having to deal directly with the matter, and to our readers among the producers in the farming community as well.

It is time the market gardeners coming to St. Paul with their produce were provided with a permanent place for the transaction of their business, and there is no more pressing duty confronting the council than to make early provision looking to this end. The public market of Kansas City yielded a net revenue last year of $24,000, which was applied to the general fund—a sum equal to 6 per cent per annum on $400,000. The highest charge to the vegetable gardeners was $3 per month for the reserved privilege of space and 25 cents for each day the space was occupied—certainly not an excessive fee, and one which doubtless every farmer coming to this market would cheerfully pay. That which can be done in Kansas City ought surely to be possible of accomplishment by St. Paul. It is to be hoped that this matter may be promptly taken up and speedily adjusted, in the interests of all concerned.

Southall's Palliation.

Is there nothing in the conditions surrounding Southall, and thousands of undetected others, and millions of unaffected others, to palliate his offenses? What is the gravamen of his acts? He has used his position with the government to obtain money which he had not earned, for which he gave no compensation. Have no others done this? Are no others doing this today? Is not the government either tacitly or actively permitting such use of its vast powers as to enable men to get money they do not earn, for which they give no compensation? What magic is there in a "be it enacted" that can make that right which, without it, is wrong and criminal? If it give legal justification for unjust acts, does it give moral justification?

What can Southall urge in extenuation, if not in legal defense? To what permitted use of the powers of the government can he point to palliate his own use of his position under that government? We apprehend he can frame an ample array of instances. They lie thick all about us. Southall for years had to do with the improvement of the Mississippi river. What has he seen done in that work from which he might draw the vindication for himself? What has he seen of money taken from private use by taxation, to be spent by the government for works that produced only private profits for individuals? If he has seen this done, why should he not have argued himself into a belief that he also might make use of his position under the government to make money for himself?

What has he seen? He has seen over $500,000 of tax-derived money spent in creating and preserving a waterpower at the falls of St. Anthony, appropriated under the false pretense of improving navigation above the falls, where commerce had ceased to exist. He has seen the power thus created by public money appropriated by a corporation and sold to factories and mills. He has seen the same government wheedled into appropriating another half million or more dollars to establish reservoirs at the lakes where the river sources. For what? Pretentiously to hold back the spring floods until the dry season, when the retained waters are loosed to "improve navigation" of the river below the falls. And he knew, as we all know, that the expenditure was made to keep up the water power supply for this corporation so that their rent rolls would not suffer. Seeing this, is it to be wondered that Southall concluded that he, too, might make use of his place to make something for himself?

Nor is this all. No more absurd proposition was ever submitted than that for such improvement of the river between here and Minneapolis as would enable boats to reach that city. Steamboats have practically ceased to be river carriers; railways parallel the river and have driven the boats out of business. There is no more need of navigable waters to Minneapolis than there is of telegraphic communication with the moon. And yet the government has embarked in the absurd and utterly needless task. Dams and locks are to be constructed, and the beginning is made of another $500,000 expenditure. And for whom this time? For some one we may be sure, and for whom we will find when the dams are completed. The power created will be used to put money into some private purses.

When it became clear that the government was to be committed to this latest job The Globe demanded that the scandal be prevented by a proviso to the clause making the appropriation for the improvements that the power created by the dams should be devoted to such public uses in the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis as the authorities of those cities might determine. Another paper subsequently assured its readers that Senator Davis and Representative Kiefer would see that such a provision was attached to the bill. It never was. Why not? Because there is a scheme to use the power for private benefit. It is only another piece of rank jobbery. Seeing this latest instance of working the government, is Southall to be greatly blamed if he concluded that he also should convert his opportunities into cash? Does the government that accuses him come into court with clean hands?

Lead Us Not Into Temptation.

For upwards of 2,000 years Christianized humanity has been petitioning the throne of grace daily that it might not be led into temptation, a prayer that never has been and never will be granted, because temptation is that necessary test of character that determines its fitness in the great, constant struggle of survival. Strengthen us to resist temptation is what men and women should pray for, and then not wait to be strengthened, but proceed to buttress themselves.

But there is one source of authority to which the petition of the Lord's prayer may be addressed. That is the institution men call Government. As it is administered, as its powers are used or misused, Government can lead men into or strengthen them against temptation. It can assist them by placing the premium of its favor on good character, on upright conduct; or it can sap morals, facilitate the innate immoral tendencies of tempted men, by choosing for preferment those whose lives have not been guided by the moralities. Why should I keep my soul clean, asks the man filled with human passions, when cleanliness of soul is no prerequisite to official place? Why be honest when honesty is not demanded? Who can measure the tremendous influence for evil on the character of men, especially of our younger men, of the appointment to high position of, for one instance, a man like Goodnow?

Again, the manner in which Government permits its powers to be used influences the character of men. It may lead them into temptation, or it may stiffen their powers to resist it; not by legislation, but by the force of its example. If it is unjust, it teaches injustice to its subjects; if it is dishonest, it gives powerful stimulus to individual dishonesty. If, for illustration, it forces payment of French spoliation claims and retains the payments due the victims; or if it collects millions to reimburse the sufferers from the Alabama's ravages and neither pays them nor refunds the money, but holds it, it says to every trustee that appropriation of trust funds is not the reprehensible thing these fine-haired moralists term it. If it keep its creditors pleading year after year with congress for payment of their just claims, it says to debtors that payment of debts is not essential to the maintenance of good reputation, is not an evidence of good character. And it matters not whether this Government is that of a nation, a state or a city; neither by its use nor its misuse of its powers should it lead its citizens into temptation.

The Mental Morphine Habit.

A representative of the New York Evening Post, investigating the extent of the spread of yellow journalism, learned from one newsdealer in a small suburban village that he sold of the yellowest of that city's two saffron-hued sheets 150 copies, 110 of the next yellowest, 10 of one utterly unscrupulous and blackguardly, 2 of the Tribune and 1 of the Times. If any one of the 260 purchasers of the yellows began with the idea that he would get facts; real news, that would aid him, as a responsible citizen in forming his judgment to be applied later, possibly, in measuring national policies, he must have been speedily corrected by the very paper itself. For none of these, whatever their shade, has yet printed, in poster type and scare heads, some startling story, some cocksure prediction of what the president was about to do, that subsequent issues of the same paper have not, with more or less, usually less adroitness, contradicted. Their predictions have never fruited; their "facts" have been falsehoods, and the greater the more sensational they were. The manager of one of these sheets recently wired his Washington correspondent to get a story about some rumor. The latter wired back that there was no truth in it. "D—n the truth," replied the manager; "get something that will sell newspapers."

And yet, go to any bookstall or newsdealer anywhere and the sorry fact ascertained by the Post will be duplicated. The papers that "d—n the truth" and hunt for sensations outsell those which still stick to the conception implied in the very name of "newspaper," and make conscientious effort to sift out lies and fakes and rumors and give their readers that for which, presumably, they pay their money, the news. What does this indicate but that there is a mental habit, astonishingly prevalent, that is to the mind what the morphine habit is to the body? The victims of it crave excitement; delight in being stirred by the stimulant of startling incident; find the ordinary, plain, healthful mental food flat and stale. None of them but know, as does the subject of morphine, the falsity, the unreality, the hurt of it; none accept what their "yellows" tell them as anything but fiction; but still they yield to the force of their mental habit as the slave of the drug yields to his, craving the ensuing sensations.

We leave to the psychologists the task of diagnosis. It may be that Le Bon's theory of "the crowd" is accurate; it may be that Barnum was correct in his theory that Americans loved to be humbugged; it may be the fruit in this field of the universal indulgence of fiction reading. But, whatever the cause or causes, the discreditable fact remains that that paper that is the most unscrupulous and sensational; that "d—ns the truth" the most completely; that dishes up daily the spiciest fakes as news, has, among this people of superior intelligence and advanced civilization, the largest clientele of readers.

—How March-like March is getting.

—This country is for peace if it costs $50,000,000.

—Well, Spain, you may as well begin sending yourself condolences.

—One of the first signs of spring fever is a distinct yearn for a bicycle.

—Postage stamps are selling at a premium at Skaguay, but building lots are not.

—It is hinted that Cushman K. Davis and Cy Sulloway have already bought their uniforms.

—All England will be awheel this summer. The Prince of Wales is learning to ride a bicycle.

—Southall evidently cannot get bail, because he had sold all of his "friends" blocks of his time checks.

—All sorts of news are coming from Dawson City these days. One man has taken out a $9,000 nugget, and everybody is paying $60 a cord for wood.

—The Amazon Hosiery company, a Michigan concern, has closed its doors. A concern with that fetching name ought to have fetched the simoleons by the scoopful.

—Oxford beat Cambridge handily again. This thing is getting monotonous. Oxford should come over to America and row a crew that could give it a race for its money.

—Kissing is bound to increase in promiscuousness in Wisconsin. An Eau Claire man kissed an Eau Claire woman without asking her consent. A jury was called to determine the value of the kiss and returned a short but eloquent verdict, "No cause of action."

—Seventeen members of the Indianapolis common council have offered their "moral assistance to the executive administration" in the event of war. This settles it. If the president can have the moral assistance of the Indianapolis, Minneapolis and Chicago councils, he won't need another war ship.

—A notice signed "101" has been posted at Skaguay, Alaska, which reads: "All confidence, bunco and surething men and all other objectionable characters are notified to leave Skaguay and White pass road immediately, and to remain away." Isn't it going to be rather difficult to decide who are and who are not "objectionable characters?"

—Aurora avenue objects to the published statement that "Joe Watts, mail carrier, kissed the cook." Aurora avenue is pretty thickly settled all the way from the center of the city to Lexington avenue, and hundreds of housewives on that street are their own cooks. They want the particular cook who was kissed named in the "indictment," so they won't have to go before a notary public and make affidavit that they were not particeps criminis in the Watts osculation.

THITY-SEVEN YEARS AGO.

Just thirty-seven years ago today the United States was on the brink of the great Civil War. In but three short weeks the country was involved in the deadly conflict, which claimed hundreds of thousands of lives, and the effects of which still cling to the nation. While the Sabbath sun was yet high in the heaven, telegrams of a dubious nature came from Washington, troops were hurried here and there. Fort Sumter, the supposedly objective point of attack of the rebels was being additionally garrisoned.

The circumstances thirty-seven years ago today are much the same as at present, only we are now a united nation, and on a war footing.

Today St. Paul was on the verge of a red hot political campaign. The week before the Republicans had named James Smith Jr., for mayor, and Fridley McCormick as comptroller. In those days the comptroller executed the functions of the treasurer and several other city officials. The attention of the people was not drawn so exclusively to war that a lively interest was not taken in local politics.

Congress was in session and daily the telegraph wires were hot with war news, and the country was in a chaotic condition.

The season was very late, and the ice in the Mississippi river had just begun to break up.

Just thirty-seven years ago today a proposition was made to employ convict labor in the state prison at Stillwater.

The old Middleton residence was burned to the ground.

A large swan measuring three feet from tip to tip was killed on the shores of Lake Phalen by an Indian.

The people of St. Paul went to church in the following churches: German Methodist church, Norwegian Methodist, New Methodist church, Baptist church, Central Presbyterian church, Christ church, Catholic church, German Catholic church, St. Paul's church, House of Hope Presbyterian church, First Presbyterian church.

The tax law was radically amended by the legislature of the state in first annual session.

The Merchants' hotel was the center of the city's festivities and balls. It was used on all occasions, and was considered the finest in the land.

There was considerable rivalry between St. Paul and Rochester for the trade of the region between the cities.

On the streets and in public places the principal topic was the coming war with the South. There was a vigorously patriotic sentiment all over the state.

The state of Texas was threatened with civil war. Assurances were received in St. Paul a day or two later that the war cloud had blown over. The trouble was between the Secessionists and the anti-Secessionists.

NORTHWEST NEWS AND VIEWS

It is now the time of the year when Minnesota congressmen are making eloquent speeches which are being printed in full by the Republican bureau papers, and complimentary editorials are written thereon. It is a little peculiar that our Republican congressmen have been doing so little in the past and now, like a meteor, come forth in a blaze of glory. The primaries will soon be held.—Sauk Center Avalanche.

The St. Paul Globe is receiving a great many hard raps for the instigation of the state's prison investigation, which vindicated the prison officials and cost the state a great deal of money. Whether the commission upholds the brutal actions of that man Lemon or not is no reason why The Globe should be upbraided. The community have a right to know what kind of men are running the state institutions, and even if it did cost the state some money, The Globe deserves credit for bringing to light what it did.—Benson Monitor.

Up in St. Paul they have the Democratic party, the Democratic-Citizens' party and the National Democratic party, and a plain ordinary Democrat, moving into that city, is obliged to indulge in weeks of study before he knows which is the right pew. But St. Paul Republicans have nothing to brag about, either. If a man is for Mayor Doran he is a Republican, and if he ain't, he ain't.—Wabasha Herald.

Robert Meeker, an old soldier of Baldwin, was arrested Friday for illegal fishing and brought to Elk River for trial. The complaint was made by one of his neighbors, and is thought to have been a piece of spite work. The accuser failed to appear against Meeker at the time for trial and he was discharged. It is said that the Meeker family is in straitened circumstances and needed the fish for food.—Elk River Star-News.

The Republican newspapers of the state continue to wage war against the purposes of the various Republican candidates and factions, and there is much plain and forcible speech; but the probability is that whatever old party hack or machine candidate may be nominated the party press will be eager to fall into line, eat its own words, and give a warm support to the ticket, in order to be in it when a distribution of official crumbs and petty stealings take place.—New Ulm News.

Suggests a Southall Society.

To The St. Paul Globe.

Permit me to shake your hand on the editorial of today on "Fishing for Suckers." If we could have a Southall society I think it would rival in interest (certainly in loss of principal) the Daughters of the Revolution.

St. Paul, March 26. —W.

PLACED UNDER TWO CHIEFS

ST. PAUL FIRE DEPARTMENT IS WELL SUPPLIED

Chief Jackson Refuses to Turn the Office Over to Hart N. Cook—Says There Has Been No Election of a Chief and Attacks President Arosin—Fire Board Stands by Chief Cook.

The action of Mayor Doran's appointees to the fire board in deposing Chief Jackson, yesterday developed intricacies which promises a stubborn legal fight and places the fire department under two chiefs, until the controversy is adjudicated by the courts.

Chief Jackson claims the action of the board removing him is illegal and contends that he is still chief of the department. The fire board insists that its choice of Hart N. Cook as chief was in accordance with all legal requirements and under direction of President Arosin, Mr. Cook is exercising the prerogatives of chief, while under the advice of his attorneys, Chief Jackson still occupies quarters at the central fire hall and runs to fires, claiming that he is the sole head of the department.

The entanglement came about through the service of a document on President Arosin by Chief Jackson, setting forth Jackson's position, which not only alleges that there has been no election of a chief, but also attacking President Arosin's position as a member of the fire board.

In support of the latter allegation it is cited that the city charter expressly states that no incumbent of a city office, either elective or appointive, shall be eligible to appointment on the fire board, whereas it is claimed that President Arosin is a member of the library board.

It is formally alleged that Mr. Arosin was a member of the library board when appointed to the fire board and is still one of the library board. Consequently, it is alleged that his having been the deciding vote for the choice of Chief Cook, there was no election, and therefore Chief Jackson is still the head of the department.

Another point raised by Chief Jackson's attorneys is that the requirement of thirty days' notice to Chief Jackson before the action of the commissioners was not complied with. It is alleged that the notification was served on Jackson Feb. 24, and that as he was removed March 25, but twenty-nine days had elapsed between the notification and the action of the board in electing Chief Cook.

When asked concerning the situation last evening President Arosin said that no cognizance was taken by the board of Jackson's claims and that Chief Cook had the board's support as the head of the department.

"The claim in the notice presented to me and which is addressed to the board of fire commissioners," said President Arosin, "that I was a member of the library board when appointed to the fire board and that by virtue of this allegation I cannot hold my present position, is wholly without foundation.

"The claim that Mr. Jackson received but twenty-nine days' notice instead of thirty, is also unwarranted, but may furnish a technical ground for a legal contest.

"My position as a member of the library board I held by virtue of being a member of the common council, as the state law requires that the mayor appoint a member of the council to the library board. When I resigned from the council I also ceased to be a member of the library board. Formal notice of such resignation is on file, and when produced at the proper time will dissipate Mr. Jackson's first claim.

"The contention that Mr. Jackson was not given the full thirty days' notice of removal is not upheld by the facts. It is true that the formal notification did not reach Mr. Jackson until Feb. 24, but the action of the board directing that he be given due notice was passed Feb. 23 at a meeting at which Mr. Jackson was present, and was in itself a notice."

President Arosin said that Chief Cook was the only recognized head of the department and that orders had been issued to the members of the fire department to obey the orders of no one else. There would be no attempt to eject Chief Jackson from the central headquarters, President Arosin said, but if Mr. Jackson desired to run to fire he would have to harness his own horse, and any fireman doing so would be suspended from the service.

President Arosin said that the document received from Chief Jackson had not been submitted to the city legal department for an opinion, and that such a course would not be resorted to, unless agreed upon by the fire board at its next regular meeting.

There is no personal strife between the two acting chiefs at central headquarters, as there is an understanding between them, and Chief Jackson does not interfere with Chief Cook's direction of the department, merely formally continuing the duties of chief for legal requirements.

At the fire in R. E. Cobb's commission house, 31-33 West Third street, yesterday afternoon, Chief Jackson stepped up to Chief Cook, tapped the latter on the shoulder, remarking: "Cook, I place you in charge of this fire," and issued no further orders, though remaining at the fire until it was extinguished.

As a result of his position, Chief Jackson says he cannot assume the responsibility for fire loss pending the adjustment of the trouble, as the fire board has taken the power of actual direction from his hands, and he does not intend to stir up strife by insisting that members of the department obey his orders, or that Chief Cook act in his former capacity of second assistant chief.

The next regular meeting of the fire board is scheduled for the second Tuesday in April, but it is probable that a special meeting will be called within a few days for a discussion of the situation arising from the present complications.

AMERICA'S BOSS ADVERTISER.

The Story of John Wanamaker's Extraordinary Success in Attracting the Public to His Stores.

From Printer's Ink.

In the March number of Success, (N. Y.) there is a very interesting article by Manly M. Gillam on John Wanamaker. Among other things he makes some references to Wanamaker's early advertising. After telling how John had saved $2,000 and induced a man named Brown, who had the same amount, to open a clothing business with him, Gillam continues as follows:

From the first he fully appreciated the importance of attracting public attention. As a boy he had published Everybody's Journal—a hodge-podge of odd bits with dabs of original matter; notable then and now mainly because it indicated the bent of the young mind. At Oak Hall the same spirit of innovation was continually shown. It has often been told how Mr. Wanamaker delivered his first order in a wheelbarrow, and put the money ($38) into an advertisement in The Inquirer. But that was only one instance significant of the man.

Philadelphia woke one morning to find "W. & B." in the form of six-inch square posters stuck up all over the town. There was not another letter no hint, just "W. & B." Such things are common enough now, but then the whole city was soon talking and wondering what this sign meant. After a few days, a second poster modestly stated that Wanamaker & Brown had begun to sell clothing at Oak Hall. Before long there were great signs, each 100 feet in length, painted on special fences, built in a dozen places about the city, particularly near the railroad stations. These told of the new firm and were the first of a class that is now seen all over the country.

New ideas in advertising were cropping out. In time balloons more than twenty feet high were sent up, and a suit of clothes was given to each person who brought one of them back. Whole counties were stirred up by the balloons. It was grand advertising, imitated since by all sorts of people. When the balloon idea struck the Oak Hall management it was quickly found that the only way to get these air-ships was to make them, and so, on the roof of the store, the cotton cloth was cut and oiled and put together. Being well built, and tied very tightly at the neck, they made long flights, and some of them were used over and over again.

In one instance, a balloon remained for more than six months in a cranberry swamp, and when the great bag was discovered, slowly swaying in the breeze among the bushes, the frightened Jerseymen thought they had come upon an elephant, or, maybe, a suvivor of the mastodons. This made more advertising of the very best kind for the clothing store—the kind that excites interested, complimentary talk.

Soon after the balloon experience, tally-ho coaching began to be a Philadelphia fad of the very exclusives. Immediately afterward a crack coach was secured, and six large and spirited horses were used instead of four, and Oak Hall employes, dressed in they style of the most ultra coaching set, traversed the country in every direction, scattering advertising matter to the music of the horn. Sometimes they would be a week on a trip. No wonder Oak Hall flourished. It was kept in the very front of the procession all the time. A little later, in the yachting season, the whole town was attracted and amused by processions and scatterings of men, each wearing a wire body frame that supported a thin staff from which waved a wooden burgee or pointed flag, reminding them of Oak Hall. Nearly 200 of these prototypes of the "Sandwich man" were often out at one time. But it was not only in the quick catching of a novel thought that the new house was making history; in newspaper advertising it was even further in advance. The statements of store news were crisp and unhackneyed, and the first artistic illustrations ever put into advertisements were used there. So high was the grade of this picture work that art schools regularly clipped the illustrations as models; and the world-famous Shakespearean scholar, Dr. Horace Howard Furness, treasured the original sketches of "The Seven Ages" as among the most interesting in his unique collection.

TAXES THE FRANCHISES

COUNTY AUDITOR CHARGES UP CERTAIN COMPANIES

Moritz Heim's Work Before the Grand Jury Represented by $51,000 Additional Taxes, Provided the City Can Secure It—Gas Light, Edison and Street Railway Companies Are All Remembered.

Moritz Heim figured correctly when he went after the grand jury to force some of the corporations holding franchises from the city to pay taxes on the valuation of the franchises held, if his object was to increase the income of the city. The grand jury only reported in favor of taxing the franchise of the St. Paul Gas Light company.

Yesterday County Auditor Sullivan charged up to the city railway company, the Edison Electric Light & Power company and the St. Paul Gas Light company taxes for six years past on the valuation of their franchise. The total amount of taxes due under the construction now placed on the law is $51,000.

A month or so ago Mr. Heim applied to the court to be commissioned a special attorney with a view to bringing to the notice of the jury certain matters which, he said, the county attorney's office would not go into. He was so commissioned and asked that the grand jury investigate the matter of the taxation of corporations, claiming that their franchises were valuable and tangible assets.

This contention was denied by the companies in question, but they had been in some previous years taxed for their franchises, notably in 1894 and the precedent was there.

The grand jury reported that it appeared to its members that the tax paid by the street railway company was fair and equitable. As to the Gas Light company it was found that it was operating under a valuable franchise, and that it should pay taxes on that franchise for the years 1892-3-5 and 6.

It was found that the franchise had been entered at a valuation of $100,000 in 1894, but that other items in the list of the Gas Light company had been correspondingly decreased, making the valuation the same. Investigation proved to the jury that the company was earning 5 or 6 per cent interest on its bonded indebtedness of $3,676,000 and 1 per cent on its capital stock of $1,500,000; that it was undoubtedly a valuable franchise and should be taxed.

Whereupon County Auditor Sullivan went to work, and yesterday added the franchises to the list of items in the Gas company's assessment for every year back to 1892 and, in order to be quite sure that he was on the right side, he also entered the franchises held by the Edison Electric company and the street railway company on the same theory. The actual charge to each company will be figured tomorrow and notices sent them. He said last evening that the total amount coming from the three companies would exceed $51,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTORIA—R. T. Evans, Omaha; S. T. Bautree, A. A. Norton, Chicago; T. M. Wilcox, Boston; W. W. Stewart, Taylor's Falls; B. B. Weber, Fargo; W. E. Toney, Stillwater; James McCarty and wife, J. W. Warner, Brainerd; H. B. Moore, Minneapolis; W. W. Dunning, Winthrop, Minn.; E. S. Reishus, Cottonwood, Minn.; M. Johnston, Des Moines; D. W. Burk, Minneapolis; H. J. Sprague and wife, Duluth.

CLARENDON—Austin A. Kennedy, Rochester; J. B. Patterson, Philadelphia; P. M. Zaenisch, Chicago; A.W. Brant, Erie, Pa.; M. M. Loucks, Windom; Geo. E. Saptshers, Aurora, Ill.; Fred Chamberlain, Aurora, Ill.; D. A. Thatcher, Chicago; W. Junds, Minneapolis; W. B. Hughs, Leavenworth, Kan.; Ed Knuttle, Chicago.

MERCHANTS'—R. Smith, Duluth; G. Pehl, Milwaukee; C. Shea, Hayward; A. Slocum, Sleepy Eye; J. J. Sutton, Columbus, Wis.; G. Davidson, Minnewaukon, N. D.; A. Queale and wife, Minnewaukon, N. D.; J. D. Nur, Chicago; W. M. Stephenson, Duluth; G. N. Osborn, Corry, Pa.; J. C. Moreland, Chicago; G. A. Tuttle, New York; W. H. Webb, Bismarck; W. E. Brigham, Fitchburg, Mass.; J. S. Metcalf, Lakota; J. T. Owens, Wells; C. W. Suter, Chicago; E. N. Payson, Chicago; A. J. Hesler, Chicago; S. M. Swatson, Atwater; W. J. Pruney, New London; R. H. Schell, Boston; A. Balcusta, Winnipeg; J. C. Finn, West Superior; S. L. Perrin, West Superior; W. B. Bishop, Chicago; Miss White, Marion, Io.; C. W. Beecher, Adrian; S. Adelsdorfer, Cincinnati; C. T. McLarry, Sheldon, Io.; H. Jung, Milwaukee; P. H. Carney, Mankato; J. L. Retter, Mankato; H. L. Smith, Superior; C. H. Winterble, Primgar, Io.; S. Florsheim, Chicago; W. H. Fairbank, Owatonna; L. G. Ernst, Sioux City; G. W. Dorman, Portland, Or.; E. Reyburn and wife, Chicago; D. J. Roper, Saratoga, N. Y.; J. Wingate and wife, Milwaukee; J. G. Henry, Chicago; M. Weiner, Milwaukee; Z. Walker, New York.

METROPOLITAN—Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Neil, Duluth; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Nash, St. Paul; John Alter, New York; E. N. Ingraham, Jamestown, N. D.; J. E. Slattery, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McDonnell, Chicago; Miss Annie Felbourne, Miss Gertrude O'Malley, F. F. O'Malley, W. B. Mack, Charles Young, John H. Martin, H. O. Martin, Frank E. Aiken, Miss Nell McEwen, of the Clay Clement company; J. H. Grady, Chicago.

RYAN—Martin Waterous, Duluth; Gus Muller, Chicago; Chester A. Congdon, J. P. Kelly, Alexandria; C. L. Boyd, New York; W. A. Day, Washington; Hi Hunter, New York; George Lessy, Boston; W. J. Munster, Cincinnati; James Davidson, New York; L. Goldsmith, New York; J. E. Strong, Des Moines; W. J. Gorman, Chicago; J. P. Brown, New York; W. B. Hosmer, Boston; W. M. Stephenson, Duluth; J. P. Williams, New York; L. B. Garland, Boston; George Wolfe, E. Bohner, New York; Hy Cowan, Boston; W. J. Doran, New York; T. J. Tully, Detroit; F. B. Hampton, New York; H. R. Wells, Preston; B. F. Farmer, Red Wing; C. A. Crouthers, Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. H. Keck, Texas; N. C. Butterfield, Milwaukee.

WINDSOR—T. O. [illegible]le, Sioux City; C. M. Hunter, [illegible] A. Sh[illegible] [illegible] top; [illegible] Max [illegible] Chicago; [illegible] Chicago; [illegible] Elliott, Grand Rapids; [illegible] F. W. Houk, Chicago; H. D. Pierce, Chicago.