# THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1899.

**Associated Press News.**

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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## About the Weather

The predicted cold wave is not coming with a rush. Up at Minnedosa and Medicine Hat the mercury is down to the 20-below-zero mark, but up to 2 o'clock this morning the temperature at St. Paul showed no violent fall. The reading at that time was 16 degrees above zero, the low point for the night, and 10 points below the mark indicated at 7 p. m. the evening before, when the mercury stood at 26 degrees above zero. From that time until 10 o'clock there was a drop of six degrees. At midnight the temperature was 18 degrees above zero.

ST. PAUL.

Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night.—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

| | |
|---|---|
| Highest temperature | 33 |
| Lowest temperature | 26 |
| Average temperature | 30 |
| Daily range | 7 |
| Barometer | 29.94 |
| Humidity | 80 |
| Precipitation | .02 |
| 7 p. m., temperature | 26 |

7 p. m., wind, north; weather, cloudy.

THE NORTHWEST.

Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, Washington, D. C. Minus symbol (—) indicates below zero.

| | Wind. | Weather. | Temperature High. | *8pm |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Battleford | W. | Pt. cloudy. | —16 | —18 |
| Bismarck | N.W. | Clear. | — 4 | — 8 |
| Calgary | Calm. | Cloudy. | —12 | —14 |
| Duluth | N.W. | Cloudy. | 26 | 20 |
| Edmonton | S.E. | Clear. | — 8 | —12 |
| Havre | E. | Pt. cloudy. | — 4 | —10 |
| Helena | W. | Pt. cloudy. | — 2 | — 4 |
| Huron | N.W. | Snow. | —12 | — 6 |
| Medicine Hat | E. | Clear. | —10 | —10 |
| Minnedosa | N.W. | Clear. | —14 | —20 |
| Prince Albert | N.W. | Clear. | —12 | —16 |
| Qu'Appelle | N.W. | Clear. | —18 | —20 |
| Swift Current | Calm. | Pt. cloudy. | —10 | —12 |
| Williston | N.W. | Clear. | — 2 | — 6 |
| Winnipeg | W. | Cloudy. | — 8 | —10 |

OTHER CITIES.

| | Temperatures High. | *8pm. | | Temperatures High. | *8pm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 34 | 34 | New Orleans | 74 | 68 |
| Boston | 50 | 44 | New York | 50 | 46 |
| Chicago | 36 | 30 | Omaha | 32 | 10 |
| Cincinnati | 46 | 44 | Philadelphia | 56 | 48 |
| Cleveland | 34 | 34 | Pittsburg | 44 | 38 |
| Denver | 18 | 6 | St. Louis | 52 | 42 |
| Detroit | 35 | 32 | Salt Lake | 42 | 40 |
| Galveston | 72 | 60 | Washington | 60 | 46 |
| Montreal | 40 | 34 | | | |

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul time).

FORECAST FOR TODAY.

St. Paul—Fair; Colder.

Minnesota—Fair; colder in eastern portion; northwesterly winds.
North Dakota—Fair; continued cold; northwesterly winds.
South Dakota—Fair; continued cold; northwesterly winds.
Wisconsin—Fair; colder; brisk northwesterly winds.
Iowa—Generally fair; colder, except in extreme western portion; northwesterly winds.
Montana—Fair; continued cold; variable winds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The cold wave and high area in the Northwest has continued its progress southward and eastward and reaches tonight through Colorado and Kansas on the south and the Dakotas on the east. The temperatures over these districts have fallen 20 to 40 degrees and the line of zero temperature extends to Colorado and Nebraska borders. Light snows and high winds have accompanied this cold wave and it is snowing tonight in the lower Missouri and portions of the upper Mississippi valleys. The storm center has continued its northeastward movement from the upper Ohio valley and tonight is passing out the St. Lawrence valley.

Rains, mostly light in quantity, have fallen from the Gulf states northeastward, except in the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic states, and light snows near Lakes Erie and Superior. In the plateau and Pacific coast regions fair weather has continued with no temperature changes of consequence.

Generally fair weather is indicated for all districts, with lower temperatures, except in Florida and the extreme West and Northwest. It will be much colder in the central valleys and Southwest and will continue cold in the West and Northwest. Cold wave signals are displayed in Arkansas, northern portion of Eastern Texas, at Memphis and Shreveport, and storm signals on the Texas coast. On the Atlantic coast brisk westerly winds will prevail.

## Failure of the Joint Commission.

The adjournment until August 2 of the high joint commission created for the purpose of adjusting certain disputes between Great Britain and the United States is a result that was anticipated by those who fully comprehended the scope which the deliberations were expected to compass. The more direct parties in interest were the United States and the colonial government of Canada. The creation of the commission, however, was the direct fruit of the extraordinary friendship manifested by England immediately following the commencement of hostilities between this country and Spain. The desire for closer trade relationship between Canada and the United States has long prevailed, especially on the part of our neighbors on the north who were the parties to be most largely benefited. This fact no reasonable man on either side of the boundary will dispute.

Briefly stated, the points to be considered by the commission were: First, the trade relations between the two countries, and, in this, special reference was had to the existing bonding regulations; second, the fisheries question, both with respect to its application to the seaboard waters, and the regulation of the industry on the great lakes; third, the settlement of the Alaskan boundary question; fourth, the regulation of pelagic sealing and other points bearing on the general subject.

Upon these four corner stones the work of the commission rested, and the deliberations have introduced many side issues of interest, as well as of importance. The commissioners have thus far found it impossible to formulate a platform upon which their opposing views of political economy might harmonize, and from which basis an advance could be made in the direction of satisfactory conclusions. Next to the intricate points involving tariff schedules, the matter of transportation lines passing out of one territory into another, the traffic of which is governed by customs laws, proved the most vexatious. The arguments presented have been strong and convincing on both sides; but when the point of concession by the one party to the other was reached neither was willing to yield.

Statistics show that within the decade from 1888-1897 Canada bought from the United States for her own consumption merchandise of the value of $545,000,000—and the duties amounted to $76,000,000, or approximately 14 per cent. The purchases by Canada from England in the same period are shown to have been $385,000,000, and upon this amount $84,000,000, or more than 20 per cent, was paid in duties. The exports to Great Britain by Canada, under a gradual increase, reached the volume of $580,000,000 during the decade, while her exports to the United States, under the stricture of our tariff laws, reached the total of $420,000,000.

But both parties manifest determined opposition to breaking down any of the existing trade barriers. The representatives of the United States have been unable to see their way clear to a lowering of the rates on lumber; and in the small item of print paper and wood pulp, on which the receipts are about $47,000 per annum, they were immovable when appealed to by the American Newspaper Publishers' association to put these items on the free list, thus placing the consumers on an equal footing with those in foreign markets supplied by the paper trust.

In a general way, however, the Canadians have unquestionably asked for much more than they have any right to expect. If they are unwilling to make reasonable concessions, they should be moderate in their own demands. Doubtless, a belief existed that owing to the excess of gush which came from Mr. Chamberlain last summer and from the highest representatives of pro-British thought among the English press, their American cousins would be lifted off their feet with enthusiasm and that Columbia would rise on tip toe to imprint a kiss upon the lips of John Bull. The adjournment of the commission without the accomplishment of any results finds the British sensibilities just a little sulky.

Still, some good may come of it all, and perhaps by the time the commissioners again meet the hard lines will be softened and something desirable in the form of a treaty may be the issue.

## Some Figures on Wheat.

The government figures now available bearing upon our exports of agricultural products afford a most interesting study when viewed from the standpoint of the calendar year 1898, as against the record of the fiscal year ending June 30 last. It is shown that our exports for the twelve months of 1898 of grains, which in statistical computations include flour and cornmeal, reached the total of 434,532,076 bushels. During the twelve months of 1897 the figures for the same commodities were 362,911,280 bushels, thus revealing a gain last year over the year before of 61,620,796 bushels. The exports of wheat and flour reached 223,808,368 bushels, as against 170,915,761 in 1897, or an excess of 52,892,597 bushels.

There has been some disappointment associated with the prices of wheat, and this notwithstanding the weekly record of heavy exports ever since the present crop year began. But this is clearly due, if analyzed, to the knowledge by the world importers of the immense crop in this country harvested in the summer of 1898. The figures for the last half of 1898, however, show that the exports of wheat and flour during that period amounted to 126,810,801 bushels, as against 120,130,461 bushels in 1897. But what is really more to the point is the fact that the statements for January, 1899, show that the exports of wheat and flour for the month were approximately 22,363,860 bushels, against 20,130,461 for the same month in 1898, when Leiter was bulging the market and the export demand was at its highest point. Moreover, the export movement in February, preceding the advent of the storm, which seriously interrupted shipments for export supplies, indicated a most substantial increase for the month over the figures of 1898.

The reports from the seaboard are in favor of a renewal of large clearances, and this has had much to do with the advance in the prices of wheat. It is predicted that the exports for the first eight months of the current crop year will closely approach those for any entire full year heretofore, with three exceptions.

It is not unreasonable to believe that much of the wheat now exported is for the replenishment of foreign stocks. The price is not high, and quiet buying has absorbed the free offerings, especially in the Northwest, without exciting the market to materially higher quotations. The figures speak for themselves and carry with them their own meaning. The United States is supplying Europe now both with its wheat for consumption and stock stores, and at a price which all the world must regard as reasonable.

## Exportation of American Horses.

With the continued steady encroachment of electricity and the bicycle on the field of labor once possessed almost entirely by the horse, breeders and dealers are beginning to take a livelier interest in the foreign market for the purpose of extending trade.

There has recently been published Secretary of Agriculture Wilson's special report on the market for American horses in foreign countries. Aside from a large number of individual communications, the report contains much official information valuable to horse dealers in the Northwest, including a very interesting and meaty article by Inspector William A. Bruette, of Chicago, concerning the classes or types of horses in demand for export trade, rates of transportation from this country to foreign points, and statistics of number, classes and types of horses recently exported.

The report covers the ground pretty thoroughly, and the experience recited of those who have shipped horses to Germany, France, Great Britain, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Russia and Italy are as interesting to the Northwestern horse dealer as they are valuable. Twenty thousand copies of the report have been printed for circulation.

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The Nicaragua canal appears to have passed up the flume.

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That senatorial deadlock in Nebraska appears to be not only dead, but embalmed.

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The report of a gas famine in Washington, D. C., strikes one as decidedly paradoxical.

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Schley being a fighter, he ought to have no trouble to win his contest with Long and Sampson.

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If the hen "needs the money" now is her time to go to work in earnest. Eggs have gone up with the flag.

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Perhaps we can now claim a 'steenth cousinship to Ambassador Choate. He sailed to England on the steamer St. Paul.

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For a man who has been dead nearly 100 years George Washington is more vigorously alive than any man in the world.

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A down East newspaper is named the "Punxsutawney Spirit." Too much spirit would make the pronunciation of its first name somewhat difficult.

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Cincinnati seems to be looking for purity in elections with a club. George B. Cox carried the primaries on Tuesday night by a majority of 5 to 1.

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Arctic Explorer Nansen will build a house, settle down and quit rambling. There are some men in this world who know when they have got enough.

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A snake crawling over twelve inches of snow was recently killed near Richmond, Va. The snake, however, had more right in that vicinity than the snow.

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The administration would have the Filipinos believe they are "sitting at the feet of their own possibilities," but the obstreperous yellow men don't seem to comprehend it.

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If prizes were being given for the most magnificent "bluffers," the first award would be made to Col. W. J. Murphy, manager of the Minneapolis Tribune, by a unanimous vote.

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According to the Dallas News, "Expansion is better than explosion." The News man should read Aesop's fable of the frog and the ox. In this case, expansion was followed by explosion.

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A Maryland young man shocked some friends by striking a match on his mother's tombstone. And yet he did not by that intend to indicate where he thought his mother had gone.

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The Minneapolis papers are printing pictures of Mayor Gray's hand. They needn't do this with the view of giving any information to Maj. Charles M. Schaeffer. Mr. Schaeffer knows the hand.

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If Mr. Alger really wants to know what the people of Uncle Sam's domain think of this "embalmed" beef business, let him travel from New York to St. Paul with Gen. Miles and speak frequently from the same platform with him.

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The Egyptian sphinx will be shocked out of its silence by a trolley gong. A trolley line is to be built between Cairo and the pyramids, and another will connect those points with Alexandria. We may next expect to hear of a trolley system across the Sahara. Truly, the Egyptian darkness is to be dispelled.

## HERE, THERE, EVERYWHERE

**A Voice of Apprehension**

Three weeks more of the legislature—unless there is an extra session on account of the Glaspell matter.—Fargo Call.

**Two Experiments.**

The Massachusetts and Minnesota legislatures are considering two extreme primary election bills. The Massachusetts one proposes to do away entirely with the nominating convention. In Minnesota it is intended to hold the primaries on the day of registration. Both would be experiments and might prove failures. But it will be necessary to experiment in this line before a radical cure for the evils of the caucus is found.—Chicago Tribune.

**Longevity of Newspapers.**

History does not show that many newspapers enjoy a longer lease of life than does frail humanity. The journals that have passed the century mark, therefore, and were born when this great republic was nothing but a precocious infant, deserve a certain respect. From a list of thirty-seven centenarian newspapers given in "Profitable Advertising" are found the following Pennsylvania publications that hover about the century mark in age, viz.:

North American, Philadelphia, established 1773; Intelligencer, Lancaster, established 1794; Adler (German), Reading, 1796; Gazette, York, 1796; Democrat, Greensburg, 1799; Herald, Norristown, 1799; Star and Sentinel, Gettysburg, 1800; Register, Norristown, started in 1800.—Philadelphia Press.

**Immortal George's Influence.**

Two little boys from a kindergarten in Boston went into a barber's shop to have their hair cut. Two men were there waiting their turn.

The barber said to one of the boys: "Run over to the store across the street and see if my assistant is there. Tell him to hurry up and come back, there are four men waiting."

The boy went, found the man, and gave the message, except that he said there were two men and two boys waiting. Then he added: "The barber told me to say four men, but I wasn't going to tell a lie for two men."

"Why not?" asked the man.

"Why," responded the boy, "don't you suppose we have a picture of George Washington over our kindergarten?"

The teacher declares that she shall tell the story of the "cherry tree" with renewed interest and frequency.—Youth's Companion.

**Missouri and the Youngers.**

All efforts to secure the outright pardon of the Younger brothers, who are serving life sentences in the Stillwater, Minn., penitentiary for bank robbery and various other depredations, having failed, an effort is being made to secure their parole, says the Kansas City Journal. A bill has been introduced in the Minnesota legislature to amend the parole law of that state so that prisoners under life sentence, and having served more than twenty years with good records, may be paroled without geographical restrictions. It is evident that this bill is aimed at the Younger case, with the hope that the notorious bandits may be released.

A great deal of the sympathy that has been wasted upon these outlaws has been fostered among their old friends in Missouri, and most of the efforts made in their behalf had their origin in this state. Yet there has never been any evidence that more than a very small minority of the people of Missouri wished the pardon of the Youngers. Just at present there is likely to be stronger opposition than ever before to the exercise of such clemency. The old brand of bandit is again abroad in Missouri, and for the past three or four years has operated with astonishing freedom in the western counties. He has had the support of many of those who are seeking, or have sought, the pardon of the former Missourians. Existing sentiment in these parts, properly crystallized, would emphatically insist that if train robbers now operating in Missouri cannot be apprehended and convicted, let us at least respect the justice meted out by another commonwealth.

## DRAMATIC......... AND MUSICAL

GRAND.

Robert Mantell and his excellent company presented "Romeo and Juliet" to a packed house at the Grand yesterday afternoon.

The story of this love affair, with so sad an ending, is well known, but it has seldom been better told than by Mr. Mantell and his players. The principal parts were taken by Mr. Mantell and Miss Corona Riccardo. Romeo's ardent infatuation for Juliet affords Mr. Mantell an excellent opportunity to display his talents, and that his efforts were appreciated was evidenced by the numerous outbursts of applause.

Miss Riccardo made a most excellent Juliet, and the balance of the company rendered the best of support.

**Tonight the bill is "Othello."**

## State Press Etchings

**New Issues in Sight.**

"Right or wrong," says the Fergus Globe, "the next battle will not be fought over the issues described in Bryan's 'The First Battle.' "—Duluth News-Tribune (Rep.).

**True Fame Never Dims.**

The luster that shines around the names of most great men grows dim as the years roll by, but not so with the halo of glory that surrounds the name of Abraham Lincoln. It shows the brighter as time passes, because his was true fame.—East Grand Forks Courier.

**Senator Coller Rebuked.**

We are pleased to note that Senator Coller's bill to repeal the corrupt practice law was defeated in the house. The law is a good one, and we regret that it is not literally lived up to or more rigorously enforced.—Montgomery Messenger (Dem.).

**Money Well Spent.**

St. Paul is bestirring herself to secure a fine new library building to house her increasing free library in a manner suited to the statutes of the city and its reading public. Money spent in this way is well spent and reflects credit upon a city's enterprise and public spirit. — Stillwater Messenger (Ind.).

**St. Paul Knows How.**

St. Paul royally received and entertained the editorial fraternity during the past two days, and all the boys and girls will return home better pleased with the people of St. Paul than ever. They have demonstrated that they know how to entertain their visitors.—Stillwater Gazette (Rep.).

**Sweet on Wolfer.**

The St. Paul Globe is laboring diligently to have Warden Wolfer fired. Gov. Lind has said that the warden will not be disturbed, and Honest John is supposed to be as good as his word. The Globe should take a tumble.—Lamberton Star (Rep.).

**John Bull or Uncle Sam?**

According to a London cablegram to The St. Paul Globe it appears that John Bull is becoming jealous of Uncle Sam. Under Republican administration Uncle Sam seems to be gaining the upper hand in the world's commerce in spite of the dove-like coolings of the British lion. It never was so under Cleveland's policy. Who are we interested in, anyway, John Bull or Uncle Sam?—Midway News.

**Sugar Trust Domination.**

The sugar trust dominates the wholesale grocers of the country. The sugar trust fixes the price to the wholesale grocers and the wholesale grocers fix the price per pound to the retail grocers, and unless the price is adhered to the trust is liable to taboo the grocers who dare to deviate from the regulation price. The sugar trust is a fine example of the power and influence of a trust once thoroughly organized. — Winona Herald (Dem.).

**How Expansion Contracts.**

Brother Adams, of the Fergus Falls Journal, is inclined to grow funny over a comparison of the appropriations for public buildings at that place and St. Cloud—$75,000 for the "Insane City," and $50,000 for the Granite City. The only claim Fergus Falls has to a public building is the fact that a nominal term of United States court is fixed to be held there. By the way, the expansion policy of Brother Elmer's colleagues has shelved the public buildings for a long time to come.—St. Cloud Times (Dem.).

**The "Burden" Punctured.**

Rudyard Kipling's "White Man's Burden" is no doubt a very fine thing, but—honest injun, now—what is the fellow driving at? We will ask our classical friend, Adams, of the Fergus Falls Journal, who is a regent of the state university, to enlighten his benighted brethren of the press as to whether or not Rud. Kip. favors having Uncle Sam adopt the British colonial policy. If so, what does he mean by the last two lines of the third stanza quoted below:

"Take up the White man's burden—
The savage wars of peace—
Fill full the mouth of famine,
And bid the sickness cease;
And when your goal is nearest
(The end for others sought)
Watch sloth and heathen folly
Bring all your hopes to naught."

If this is to be the outcome of our invasion of the Philippines we better let John Bull or some other fellow take the white man's burden off our hands. J. B. is engaged in that kind of business and has the army and navy to carry it out.

What say you, Brother Adams—Martin County Sentinel (Pop.).

**Likes Jack's Bill.**

Senator Ryder's bill for the election of nearly all the appointive officers in the state administration is a good one and should become a law. The people are just as capable of selecting good men for servants as is their servant, the governor.—Sleepy Eye Dispatch (Rep.).

**St. Paul's Latest.**

St. Paul always has a new concession to ask of the legislature regarding the new state capitol, and the latest proposition is to issue certificates and thus raise the cash needed to complete the building at once—and she will get it no doubt.—Lanesboro Journal (Rep.).

**Afraid of Lind.**

Supposing the legislature should locate asylums at both Anoka and Hastings and appropriate $50,000 or $100,000 to carry the scheme into effect—and then Gov. Lind put his veto on the matter. It would make the governor very popular with the taxpayers of the state, and put the Republicans in the hole. They had better go slow on that proposition.—Lanesboro Journal (Rep.).

**Whither Wends the Band Wagon?**

Some Republican papers object because certain officers have been removed by Gov. Lind and Demo-Pops put in their place. There should be no fault found on that account; that is what Lind was elected for. He is now driving the state band wagon and ought to have the choice of those that ride in that chariot with him.—Slayton Gazette (Rep.).

**Legislator Called Down.**

We notice our representative has introduced one bill, and we trust he will stop there, unless he is called upon by his people to offer more, and has the time, for a new member is rated as having done well if during his first term he learns all the ins and outs, the crooks and turns of legislation, thus enabling him the second term—if he gets one—to be of some use and benefit to his county and state.—Houston Valley Signal (Rep.).

**To Much Jacobson.**

It was about time some one was taking a fall out of Representative Jacobson, who for the past few months has labored under the delusion that he was the whole thing in the house. We congratulate Mr. Grondahl on the scorching he gave him, and trust that if the occasion demands it he will give him another. "Jake" may be all right, but he gets decidedly numerous sometimes.—Wadena County Pioneer-Journal (Rep.).

**"Good" and "Bad" Trusts.**

The St. Paul Globe says: "Democracy's pathway is clear and well defined. Down with the trusts." That's what we say, down with the trusts, or at least the bad ones; and the Democracy isn't going to be the only monopoly fighter, either. It is really amusing to note the efforts of the Democratic press to find something for the party to swear by instead of free silver. However, we don't want to be understood as blaming them at all. In fact, we rather commend the action. It shows a desire to improve after being punished.—Lake City Republican (Rep.).

**Bliss, Folly and Bother.**

It is assumed by the governor's critics that the extent and variety of views upon what they term a "simple appropriation bill" possess a bearing on the pig iron bounty bill which was on its passage through the house when the veto suddenly appeared. We have no means of knowing whether the critics' allegations are true or false.—St. Paul Globe.

Don't investigate, dear Globe. Your confidence in the governor would receive a severe jolt. Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to go hunting bother.—Duluth News-Tribune (Rep.).

**Why Duluth Kicks.**

Yesterday, while the house was presumably half asleep, the following fool memorial was put through:

Memorial to congress asking that the Chippewa and Leech Lake pine reservations be withheld from settlement until 1902, with the purpose of turning it into a national health resort.

"Passed under a suspension of the rules," the report says; but "passed under a suspension of animation," better describes it.

The enormous intellect that conceived the above memorial should have phrased it in the following language, more to the purpose:

Congress is asked to withhold from settlement a large tract of land tributary to Duluth.

"National health resort!" Bosh!—Duluth News-Tribune (Rep.).

## Epistles to St. Paul.

A squad of legislators, at the Windsor, the other evening, were discussing the qualifications and legal attainments of various lawyers within the ken of the solons. One after another attorneys of more or less prominence were taken up, dissected, turned over, or turned down, and dropped.

"I knew a mighty smart criminal lawyer once, over in Wisconsin," observed one of the representatives.

"Successful practitioner, eh?" inquired another.

"Yes, he was smart; powerful smart. When he went into a case he went in to win. He went in all over; up to his ears; and I don't believe he used to sleep much nights when he was working on a big case. His best hold was criminal practice most altogether, but at that branch of the law he was a loo-loo. Didn't make no difference to him how guilty a man was, he'd clear him—for money. Took a heap of cash sometimes to do it, but pay him, an' he'd get you off, no matter if you'd killed your own mother in broad daylight, right out in the street, where the whole town was looking at you. He was a keen one, I tell you."

"Must have had a big practice."

"Had the cream of it—in Wisconsin. One day a rich farmer had some trouble with his hired man. 'Twas threshing time, and the whole machine crew saw this farmer pull a gun and shoot the man down. Plain case of cold-blooded murder as ever took place. Plenty of witnesses, and the evidence was all against the farmer. Well, he retained this lawyer I'm telling you of to defend him. He got $5,000 down, spot cash, and then he kept milking away at the farmer's property until he got hold of every cent of it, during the trial, which lasted about two weeks. Gentlemen, he was that smart that he drained away the last cent the farmer had. This lawyer, mind you, didn't care a snap how much evidence the state put in against his client. He just laughed at it. When his turn came he just got up and cleared that man slick and clean on the ground of insanity. Did it easy, too. Oh, but he was sharp—for a spell."

"What do you mean by a spell?"

"I mean the spell he was trying the case. After that it was different."

"How different?"

"He got worried."

"What worried him?"

"The man—the farmer."

"How so?"

"Why, you see, he got off, mind you, on the ground of insanity—proved him a wild-eyed lunatic at the time of the killing—see?"

"Yes."

"Well, he was that obstinate that he wouldn't recover his reason after the trial was over."

"Indeed."

"No. Got his friends to bring suit against the lawyer and recovered the whole $15,000 on the ground that, as a lunatic, he couldn't give away his property in that shape. That's what worried the lawyer."

* * *

A few days ago when the weather first began to be warmer, the signs of approaching spring induced Fred C. Schiffmann and Representative Hennessy and a certain city official to drive out to one of the little lakes north of the city to get a touch of country life. There was nothing out there but very much mud and lonesomeness, and the place palled on the official. He felt that he would rather be back in St. Paul, where the means of enjoyment were more numerous. He explained his position in the matter to his companions, but they were unable to see the point, and finally, after considerable argument, flatly refused to permit the recreant to leave. Relations became a trifle strained, but either Mr. Hennessy or Mr. Schiffmann kept a close watch on their victim, and he was not allowed to go anywhere unattended.

Finally, the captive rose in revolt, and taking advantage of a relaxation on the part of his guard, he made a break for liberty. With one long, parting whoop he fled at full speed down the roadway, and had gotten nearly a mile away before his captors realized that their prisoner had escaped. Then came an exciting chase. The legislator could easily outrun Schiffmann, but he was too small a man to tackle the desperate fugitive alone, and so the pair dashed on, side by side, while their quarry was rapidly widening his lead.

Things were looking hopeless for the pursuers, when a farmer happened along with his team. The pair instantly hailed him, and climbed in.

"Oh, my poor brother" said Schiffmann, bursting into tears. Then he explained to the startled farmer that his brother, who had recently returned from the state asylum, had been seized with another attack and run away. "He is violent," said Schiffmann, through his tears. "I am afraid if we don't get him he will commit some rash act."

Mr. Hennessy also cried a few tears, and the farmer was impressed. He whipped up his horses, and soon overtook the fugitive, who was becoming tired. He showed fight, but with the compassionate assistance of the farmer, he was overpowered and taken back to headquarters.

On the return trip the official tried to convince the farmer that he was the victim of a joke. He made it so strong that the farmer was half inclined to think perhaps such was the case, but Mr. Schiffmann knocked the joke idea by handing the farmer $4 for his trouble. As he pocketed the money he said:

"I hope your brother will soon get better."

"Oh, with the attention we're giving him," replied Mr. Schiffmann, feelingly, "I think he will recover."

* * *

They came up into The Globe office in a body.

"Is de guy what decides bets in?" said the leader.

He was informed that there were several gentlemen employed in various capacities about the building who would decide anything from the fate of nations to the color of a bootblack's eyes.

"Well," he said, "we was at Castle Rock. We had twelve minutes on No. 1's time to get to Farmington. The con. he comes ahead, and he says: 'Let's get over to Farmington to meet the lights.' 'Can't do it,' I says 'She ain't steaming none too good, and it's a good seven miles, pretty near eight.'

" 'Well,' he says, 'you've got twelve minutes, and it'll only take ye eleven with these loads, for the little Dutch clock back there checks ye up thirty-two miles per for the last straight stretch the pencil scratched.'

" 'Well,' I says, 'the 32 don't kalsomine no blue sheets. It's a good 15 minutes' run over there with this train, and I won't try it, see?' So all the while we was standing there, waiting and arguing, the real night owl was humping her way in and out among them knolls, and pretty quick her front end came out on the scenery as big as a dollar in a four-handed penny ante. 'Twan't no use arguing then, but the con. he was a little put out about the thing, and he rode over on the engine, and that's how the argument came up. See! He said if we could make 32 per hour, we could make this Farmington, seven and one-half miles, in 11 minutes, and I said we couldn't make it in any less than 14. Well, he had his figures, and I had mine, and now we want The Globe to decide which was right, see?"

A few minutes devoted to the mathematics of railroading developed that the exact time required for the seven miles and a half would be 14 minutes and 625 ten-thousandths, and accordingly the money was paid over on the bet, as well as on a lot of side bets which had been made among the train crew and yard employes after the train had passed Farmington.

* * *

On dull days the commission men of South St. Paul generally congregate in one of the offices and pass away the time in telling stories. Recently one of the men recalled the escape of a wild Texas steer from the pens at New Brighton. After a chase of several miles the men in pursuit found the animal in a small wood, and not far from him a gang of laborers were at work.

An infuriated Texas steer can do more damage in a less space of time than a Gatling gun, and the commission men thought that it would be wise to go to the Swedes, and ask their aid, and also to tell them to seek a place of safety if the pursuit became too hot. Hardly had they reached the gang and imparted this information when the steer hove in sight and charged them. Everyone broke for a tree but one, who was a Swede. He did not seem to have understood, or at least before he realized the situation the steer struck him a terrific jolt, knocking him fully twenty feet. Then the animal stopped and stood quivering in his tracks, and before he recovered the men had him wound about with ropes and under control. It was some minutes before the Swede regained consciousness. When he did finally get up he felt himself over and looked at the steer and said:

"Vell, Aye guess Aye stopped him, didn't Aye?"

* * *

J. B. Fitzgerald, one of the best known cattlemen at the South St. Paul yards, told the story yesterday of the first and only time that he was ever buncoed.

"It was a good many years ago," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "that a circus came to my town and I attended with my mother and sister. As I was standing before the window of the ticket-wagon I heard a wail at my feet, and, looking down, discovered a forlorn bit of humanity. I stooped down and asked the kid what the matter was, and he told me he wanted to get a ticket, but could not get up to the window. I turned at once to the window and told the ticket-seller to give me four tickets, and paid for them. When I handed one to the boy he drove both hands into his trousers pockets and began to cry. Almost before I had time to ask again what the matter was he handed a ticket back and said, 'I've lost my money, mister.' Then he was gone like a shot through the crowd.

"I did not know what to do with the extra ticket, and money was a little tight in those days, so at last I approached a friend in the crowd, explained the situation and offered him the ticket. In handing it to him I looked at it for the first time. It was not a circus ticket, but a worthless bit of cardboard. The boy had flim-flammed me in handing back the ticket."

## MUNICIPAL COURT BILL.

**What It Is Proposed to Save to the Taxpayers.**

To The St. Paul Globe:

The proposed municipal court law, which is in the interest of economy, and, if adopted, will save the taxpayers about $8,800 per annum, without in any manner, it is believed, diminishing the usefulness of the court, was several weeks ago unanimously indorsed by the chamber of commerce. The following statement of the expenses of the court under the present law and under the proposed act will show how this saving is effected. At present the court costs each year $16,620, made up as below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Two judges, at $4,000 | $8,000 |
| One clerk, at | 2,600 |
| One deputy clerk, at | 1,200 |
| One stenographer, at | 1,200 |
| Three special policemen, at $840 | 2,520 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 1,200 |
| Total | $16,620 |

Under the proposed law one judge and two special judges are provided for, and the salaries of the other officers are considerably reduced, cutting the expenses to $7,820 a year, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| One judge | $3,000 |
| One clerk | 1,500 |
| One deputy clerk | 1,200 |
| One special policeman | 840 |
| Stenographer (estimated) | 300 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 980 |
| Total | $7,820 |

Under the item of miscellaneous expenses are included the estimated per diem of the special judges, as well as such jury fees and witness fees as are made chargeable to the county, and judging from past experience the estimate made is sufficiently liberal to cover all of these expenses. Under the present law no provision whatever is made for the payment of either jury fees or witness fees in state cases. This is manifestly unjust, and by the proposed law it is provided that where the state is a party such fees shall be paid substantially as in the district court.

While the official stenographer is dispensed with, the court is authorized in preliminary hearings and other state cases to appoint a competent stenographer at a per diem compensation of $5, and the same fees for making transcripts of the proceedings and evidence as are now charged in the district court, the cost of such transcripts to be paid by the parties requiring them.

The new court will not have any civil jurisdiction, but its criminal jurisdiction will be co-extensive with the limits of Ramsey county, and embrace all preliminary examinations of persons accused of crime and all offenses cognizable under the general laws of the state, before a justice of the peace, as well as those arising under the charter, ordinances, laws, regulations or by-laws of the city of St. Paul.

It is provided that one of the judges of the district court, to be designated for that purpose by the senior judge of said court, shall, on the last Saturday of each month, meet the judge of the municipal court at the municipal court room and select from the qualified electors of Ramsey county forty-eight of said electors to serve as jurors in the municipal court during the succeeding month. The names of such persons are placed in the jury box or wheel and when a jury is required in any case the clerk draws twenty-four names, in the same manner as in the district court, and from the names so drawn a jury is selected and sworn.

Appeals are to be taken to the district court, instead of to the supreme court, as under the present law. As the district court holds monthly terms, criminal appeals can be disposed of under this plan more speedily and at much less expense than they now are.

All of the other details of procedure are carefully worked out under the proposed law, which contains some forty odd sections, and is too long to be printed in full. The above statement, however, obtained from Robertson Howard, who prepared the bill, will give an idea of the main changes it is proposed to make in the law now governing our municipal court.

The proposed law, if passed, will go into effect immediately, but each of the present judges of the municipal court will be continued as a judge of the new court until the next city election, at a salary of $2,400 a year, and will hold court every alternate month. The clerk and deputy clerk also hold over, but at reduced salaries. The expenses of the court will thus be $1,800 more than above statement during the next year, but still $7,000 less than at present.

The expenses of the present municipal court of St. Paul are nearly $4,000 more than those of the municipal court of Minneapolis, and more than twice as great as those of the Duluth court, which has jurisdiction over three counties. The civil cases which are now tried in the municipal court, if the proposed change is made, will have to be disposed of in the district court and by the justices of the peace, from whose judgments appeals can be taken to the district court. —Taxpayer.

St. Paul, Feb. 21, 1899.

# FOR THE HELPLESS

**WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE STATE HUMANE SOCIETY DURING THE LAST YEAR**

## WANT THE HELP OF STATE

**Work Includes Protection to Children as Well as Animals—Bench Show Profitable Ethically and Financially—Evil of Mixed Shipments of Live Stock Corrected—Other Labors for the Helpless.**

The annual meeting of the Minnesota Society for the Prevention of Cruelty was held in the society rooms at 141 East Ninth street Tuesday. A vote was passed in favor of securing legislation against the sale of air guns and sling-shots. An effort will be made to secure state aid in carrying on humane work.

The secretary read the report of the president, D. R. Noyes, on the work accomplished during the year. He said:

Our work for the year past has been, as usual, a quiet one, yet I trust that the record may show that we have done faithfully and well the important work devolving upon us. Nineteen cases have been investigated, all outside the cities where local humane societies exist. Four of these were cases of cruelty to children, one to an old woman, the rest cases of cruelty to animals. Of the whole number of cases, four were reported to us by local humane societies and two by Children's Home Society. Three cases have been prosecuted, in two of which conviction was secured, and one unsuccessfully.

We have referred six cases to local societies for their action, as coming properly within their province. We consider the work of all the humane societies of the state as one, their work supplementing ours, and ours theirs, in the common interests of humanity. Among the localities, from which cases of cruelty have been reported during the year, are Highwood, Becker, Beaver Creek, Claremount, Pine City, Pelican Rapids, Moose Lake, South Haven, Wyoming and Newport.

The pigeon-shooting contest, near St. Paul, and the dog and cat furnace case at Mankato came under our supervision in connection with the local societies.

The charges of cruelty in connection with the Jewish manner of slaughtering were dismissed after inquiry.

We note with pleasure that Gov. Clough put a stop to the proposed prize fight in March at Nickerson, Pine county, directing the sheriff to make arrests if attempted.

The bench show in St. Paul, March last, was a creditable and indeed a notable display, well conducted and resulting in substantial benefit to the St. Paul Humane society, as well as being of general interest to the Northwest.

One new humane society has been organized as a branch of the state society at Little Falls, Hon. C. Buckman, president; Frank Hall, secretary, and C. R. Brown, treasurer. The Audubon society, Mr. J. W. Taylor, president; Mrs. J. P. Elmer, secretary, a kindred society, was founded during the year, and has already done some excellent work. Desire has been expressed for the formation of a humane society at Wells, and requests for the appointment as local agent at Montevideo of Mrs. J. Haldeman, wife of the marshal there, and of Mr. Houghton Riggs at Monticello, the latter recommended by Mr. Jackson, secretary of state board of charities and correction.

Among new publications in the interest of humane work received during the year, we note President Harris' "Hints for Dog Days," Mrs. Olive Gould's "Plea for the Helpless" and Mrs. E. D. Keith's "Address on Humane Education."

We have been able to give needed information regarding the formation of a humane society at Seattle, Wash., and the establishment of Bands of Mercy schools throughout the state.

The important matter of mixed car shipments of live stock to our various stockyards, which so pressed upon us at the beginning of the year, was satisfactorily arranged, the various railroads complained of at once taking efficient steps to correct the evil.

We have corresponded, as usual, with the leading state societies on all questions of importance, and desire to acknowledge the very efficient aid they have rendered to us.

An act of legislation has been proposed taxing cats and dogs, etc., for the benefit of humane societies and their work. We commend the matter of such, and other, legislation to your careful consideration.

We suggest the desirability, during the coming year, of a visitor to promote humane work throughout the state and to strengthen the existing societies and to enlarge the operations of the state society.

# VETERANS WILL MEET TODAY

**THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE G. A. R., DEPARTMENT OF MINNESOTA**

**Women's Relief Corps and Ladies of the G. A. R. Will Also Hold Their Annual Sessions—Camp Fire Tomorrow Night.**

The thirty-third annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the department of Minnesota, will convene this morning at Conover hall, and at the same time the Women's Relief Corps will hold its annual session at Plymouth church. The Ladies of the G. A. R. also hold their session. These organizations will remain in session two days, concluding with a camp fire, which will be held at Market hall Friday night.

E. W. Mortimer, grand commander, has announced the appointment of the following committee on credentials to serve during the encampment: B. M. Hicks, Minneapolis; John Schaefer, St. Cloud; Frank Bauter, Owatonna; H. M. Richardson, Rochester, and Henry Hasenwinkle, St. Paul.

The advance guard of those who will attend arrived last evening and were quite numerous around the hotel lobbies. It is expected that 500 delegates will be present, in addition to visitors from the Twin City posts.

One of the important matters which will be taken up is that of sending a large delegation from this state to attend the national G. A. R. encampment at Philadelphia, Sept, 4. An effort will be made to get a train load from this state.

An important matter of legislation which will be urged before the legislature by the state department is the restoration of the annual appropriation of $20,000 for the maintenance of the soldiers' home. Over $15,000 has been taken from the soldiers' relief fund during the past year and devoted to the expenses of the institution. This is believed to be an injustice by the old soldiers, and a memorial will doubtless be presented to the legislature protesting against diverting the soldiers relief fund from its proper channels.

The Woman's Relief corps will be in session today and tomorrow, probably electing officers this afternoon. Mrs. Capt. S. R. Van Sant, of Winona, is very strongly spoken of for the presidency of the department. Mrs. Stillwell, the present head of the order, has announced the following committee on credentials: Mrs. C. F. Wright, Juliette McDonald, Asha Kennedy, Florence C. Lester, Nellie Moro, Carrie Newhart, Mrs. A. E. Davis, Mrs. Denny and Mrs. McKusick.