

The St. Paul Globe

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BRANCH OFFICES. New York, 115 Spruce St. Chicago, 100 N. Washington St.

THE WEATHER.

Minnesota—Fair, not so cold Tuesday; Wednesday fair, warmer in eastern portions which becoming brisk to high southerly. Wisconsin—Fair, not so cold Tuesday; Wednesday fair, warmer; northerly winds, becoming brisk southerly. Iowa—Fair, not so cold Tuesday; Wednesday fair, warmer; northerly winds, becoming brisk southerly. South Dakota—Fair, warmer Tuesday; Wednesday fair in eastern portion; probably rain or snow; colder in western portion. North Dakota—Fair, warmer Tuesday; Wednesday fair in eastern portion; probably rain or snow; colder in western portion. Montana—Fair, warmer Tuesday; Wednesday fair in eastern portion; probably rain or snow; colder in western portion.

ST. PAUL. Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. E. Lyons observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night.

HIGHEST TEMPERATURE. 12. Lowest temperature. 19. Average temperature. 20. Daily range. 21. Barometer. 30.24. Humidity. 65. Precipitation. 0. Wind. S. by E. 8. P. m. wind, west, weather, clear.

RIVER BULLETIN. Station. Danger Signal. Change in 24 Hours. St. Paul. 3.4. 2.4. -1.0. Davenport. 4.5. 4.5. 0.0. Kansas City. 4.5. 4.5. 0.0. Memphis. 3.3. 2.7. -0.6. St. Louis. 3.9. 2.1. -1.8.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES. City. High. Low. St. Paul. 41. 21. Bismarck. 38. 24. Chicago. 30. 28. Cincinnati. 30. 23. 30. Cleveland. 30. 20. 30. Denver. 30. 22. 30. El Paso. 30. 22. 30. Jacksonville. 30. 28. 30. Kansas City. 30. 24. 30. Lincoln. 30. 22. 30. Little Rock. 30. 28. 30. Memphis. 30. 24. 30. Milwaukee. 30. 24. 30. New Orleans. 30. 28. 30. New York. 30. 24. 30. Omaha. 30. 22. 30. Philadelphia. 30. 28. 30. St. Louis. 30. 24. 30. St. Paul. 30. 24. 30. St. Petersburg. 30. 28. 30. Toledo. 30. 24. 30. Washington. 30. 28. 30. Winnipeg. 30. 24. 30.

NO OPEN DOOR YET.

As the Globe indicated ten days ago, in discussing the proposals made by the United States to Russia, Germany and France for the maintenance of the "open door" in their respective "spheres of influence" in China, the governments of those powers are inclined to drive a sharp bargain with this country. They have quietly checked the demands of the United States by asking what trade equivalent they will receive from us in return and drawing our attention to the fact that the United States has not adopted the open door in the Philippine Islands.

And, further, as the Globe is also indicated, China herself is yet to be heard from, and has not yet been consulted as to any question involving the enlargement or extension of any existing treaty rights of the United States. The Chinese minister at Washington in a recent interview stated in the most positive terms that the Chinese government had not been approached in the matter, and he declared in effect that any proposal which did not contemplate the acquiescence of China, touching commercial privileges in the Chinese empire or treaty rights and stipulations, was an effrontery of Occidental cheek, and could not be calmly contemplated by his government. But, apart from the consent of China to any arrangement between the United States and the proud possessors of "spheres of influence," our government is not in a position to state what tariff regulations can be made for the Philippines. The islands are not under civil government, but are at present controlled by the military; and, if some day peace is restored and some form of civil government is established, the very natural query of these foreign powers, as to the opening of the ports of the islands to their trade, cannot be readily answered until it is decided whether or not they are a part of the United States in the same sense as a part of our states or territories is a part. If, as is claimed, these islands were acquired by the United States by conquest, and their acquisition subsequently confirmed by purchase, they must inevitably be regarded as an integral part of the United States, as much as Alaska is so regarded, and, being so, the constitutional provision requiring uniformity of duties, imposts and excises throughout all parts of the United States cannot be disregarded, and the protective tariff must apply equally to the Philippine Islands as to Rhode Island.

It looks very much as though the Republican administration will have to confess that their demand on the powers for an open door in China carries no compensation or equivalent, or else sacrifice the policy of high protection and sacrifice the "clinch" of their manufacturing friends on the home market for the privilege of ministering to the wants of John Chinaman.

A MOST WORTHY APPEAL.

The appeal of the St. Paul Relief society which appears in our columns today is worthy of the most serious and generous consideration on the part of our people. There is no one of the various societies engaged in humane or charitable work in the community which is more worthy of having its appeal responded to in a spirit of generous charity than that of this body.

Day by day its work goes on. Its representatives find their way into every household in which suffering or poverty prevails, and in which the means of relief do not exist. It is kept in daily and hourly touch with wherever it presents itself, and its work is of the most practical and effective kind. Wherever it is possible to secure employment as a means of averting want and suffering it exhausts its resources in the effort to secure it. Through its capable secretary, Mr. Hutchinson, it renders to the

community services the value of which is not easily estimated. It investigates for itself all applications for relief, and is able, with its extensive knowledge of persons and conditions, to pass unerringly on the character of each application. Nothing which the Globe can say will afford information to those who are actively interested in charitable work in St. Paul concerning the operations of the Relief society. It is rather to those who have no immediate occasion to concern themselves in such work, but whose means and dispositions lead them to do what they can to relieve want and suffering when it is brought to their attention, that the Globe desires to address itself. To such of our citizens we can say, without the slightest reservation, that the past shows beyond all possibility of doubt that every representation which this society may make concerning the extent of existing want or as to its own ability to meet the demands made upon it is worthy of absolute confidence. It can add with equal truth that to no other local agency can the donations of our charitably disposed citizens be entrusted with a fuller assurance that they will be bestowed with intelligence and discrimination.

Coming on the holidays, when those of us who are well circumstanced, so far as at least as our daily needs are concerned, necessarily may be expected to give more or less thought to the lot of our less fortunate fellow creatures, the appeal of the Relief society is peculiarly timely. Suffering, the knowledge of which cannot in the nature of things reach us, is always within the knowledge of this society. It is a literal truth that the poor of the St. Paul Relief society has always with it. Every donation, however slight in amount or value, will be appreciated by this body. Whether the charitable offerings of our fellow citizens take the form of clothing, food, fuel or money they will be equally well and thoughtfully applied by the officers of this body.

Without hesitation or qualification the Globe recommends the appeal of the Relief society to all of our people who wish to aid in the lessening of prevailing suffering among the poor, which will be greatly increased as the winter season proceeds.

PRESS CENSORSHIP.

For the sins of certain "yellow" newspapers and their gaudy correspondents, the people of the United States and of England are now suffering from an irritating death of news from the seat of war in South Africa. The practices of these so-called "yellow" newspapers during our war with Spain, of printing, day after day, hundreds of columns of absolutely unreliable, trashy, fake "war news," has deprived all newspaper readers of their legitimate share of news relating to this Boer-British war.

The military authorities absolutely control the telegraph lines and cables at the Cape, and, while it is perhaps going too far to say that the censor permits only garbled accounts to reach the outside world, of the military operations in progress, it is not to be gainsaid that the reports permitted to reach the newspapers are meager, disconnected and often are not intelligible.

Behind the silent wall of censorship the Briton and the Boer are locked in a death grapple. The shrieks and tumult of battle are silenced by the baize door of officialdom, and the anxious hearts on the outside are but thrilled with keener anxiety as the inexorable door occasionally is pushed ajar by the censor's grudging hand, and the crash of the strife breaks on the ear for an instant.

TO STOP SHOPLIFTING.

It involves an unfortunate reflection on our moral and social life that the evil of shoplifting should have reached such proportions as it has in this and other cities. The temptation which the immense displays of engaging articles common to our department stores offers to the ordinary weak nature is, of course, great. So, too, in the immense volume and dispatch in which business is done in such stores, it is reasonable for those inclined to yield to such temptation to believe that discovery is quite unlikely to follow the commission of theft. Respectability of appearance always carries with it more or less of immunity from suspicion, and most of the thefts of which our merchants complain are committed by persons of undoubted respectable appearance and often of respectable associations.

The evil is one which affects society quite as grievously, in a manner, as it does those who suffer directly by it. It is of the utmost importance that steps should be taken to bring it to an end. The prompt following up of discovery by arrest and the severest punishment is really the only remedy which is available. Neither the pleadings of friends nor the disgrace which ensues in most of such cases should deter any merchant from pushing the prosecution of this class of thieves to the utmost limit.

The action of certain local merchants in uniting in an organization for the more effective prevention of this class of crime is entitled to the highest approval, and should receive the largest possible measure of publicity. We hear day after day of the arrest of some foolish woman whose cupidity, rather than any criminal tendency on her part, has led her into stealing from the counters of the department stores. With the approach of the holiday season, unless the fact of the precautions thus taken by local merchants is made generally known, there will doubtless be many painful cases of arrests of apparently decent persons. In any event the measures taken to put an end to the evil will naturally result in many more arrests than heretofore. If the merchants who have united to put a stop to this petty thieving will see to

Chat of the Capital.

Washington Gossip, Political and Otherwise, for the Readers of the Globe.

CONCERNING LOCAL REFORMERS. In view of the high plane of reform which we have reached in the political life of this community under the inspiration of local Republican statesmanship, it is a subject of natural regret and surprise that events will happen occasionally which give color of unreality to the entire delightful spectacle.

One of such occurrences, and the most recent, is that of the misunderstanding which has arisen as to the conduct of certain of our minor Republican reformers in connection with the operation of the Chinese exclusion act. It has been made to appear that a small body of well known local Republican reformers have engaged themselves in an undertaking to "beat" a federal law which was designed to promote the well-being of labor, to which these gentlemen are known to be, of course, devotedly attached. We say it has been made so to appear. Appearances do not always even indicate reality, however. It is capable of proof of course that there lived a Chinaman at some time or other before the exclusion act came into operation somewhere on Minnesota street. There may be some slight misapprehension as to the calling pursued by that particular Chinaman, and even as to his identity. But that a Chinaman at some time or other did live and thrive on Minnesota street, in the laundry business, if in no other, is no doubt capable of proof.

What grieves the Globe most in the transaction is the reflection that gentlemen so thoroughly identified with the reform movement which has been in operation in this city so actively under Republican auspices for six years or so as the gentlemen named in connection with the transaction—Mr. Gallick, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Colter and the rest—should allow themselves even to appear in an unbecoming attitude toward the public. Of course there are local reformers of their party of greater eminence and larger responsibilities. But they are fairly representative men. They are nearer to the people whom they are daily engaged in reforming than their more distinguished party brethren. And they should accordingly reflect that any thoughtless act of theirs, which might not be said to comport with their character as reformers, might be made to react on their leaders in the domain of local reform.

It is not fair, for instance, that statesmen of recognized high character and attainments, like our present clerk of the supreme court, the Hon. D. F. Reese, or our amiable and able first assistant attorney general and president of our city council, the Hon. W. J. Donahoe, not to speak of their friends and associates in the cause of reform, the Hon. Henry Johns and Mr. F. C. Schiffman, all thoroughly and intimately identified in the public mind with the cause of reform politics in St. Paul, should have their reputation as reformers reflected on, however remotely, by the thoughtless conduct of their friends and lieutenants. All of these gentlemen are of great local influence. They will soon be called on to play an important part in the affairs of state in connection with the selection of a governor, United States senator and other high officials. Besides, any one of them may be called on to put aside his native modesty and accept his party's nomination to congress in this district next summer. Even by association, it is not just that they should feel called on to explain any apparent wanderings from the steep and narrow path on the part of any of their minor brethren in reform.

The Globe feels obliged to admonish all the high-principled and clean-handed statesmen whom we have here named that when a man achieves a reputation as a reformer, such as they all enjoy, his conduct should be guided with the utmost care, even with respect to appearances. For of the reformer it is true, as Hamlet reminded Ophelia, of old: "Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow. Yet shalt thou not escape the breath of calumny."

A Michigan woman aged eighty-one years asks a divorce. Some people are very slow in cutting their wisdom teeth.

From the internet taken in the count in Kentucky it might almost be a contest for the most popular school teacher.

Who says Canada is not similar to the United States? There are rumors of election riots in Manitoba.

Kansas City teachers may not be allowed to wear golf skirts, but they can find a use for the clubs.

Mr. Chamberlain's Anglo-Saxon alliance seems to consist largely of himself and his imagination.

What is the need of a curfew law in Toledo? People go to bed there at sundown anyway.

The decision of the supreme court against the pipe trust will not affect the use of opium.

An exchange says bank notes must go. Most people are willing to coax them to delay.

Congress is one of the things which may be opened without a sectional flimmy.

There are indications that Mr. Roberts has been left at the post.

AT THE THEATERS.

METROPOLITAN.

"A Colonial Girl," the attraction at the Metropolitan opera house this week, has succeeded in winning the unqualified approval, not only of the dramatic critics, but of each and every individual in the audiences which have witnessed the production. A popular price matinee will be given tomorrow afternoon, and the engagement will continue for the entire week, closing Saturday night.

Mr. Charles Cochran's great success, "The Royal Box," which was one of the dramatic sensations of the season in New York last year, will begin an engagement at the Metropolitan opera house next Sunday night.

GRAND.

"The Great Northwest," the attraction at the Grand this week, is one of the type of melodramatic plays that challenge success through the medium of their scenic surprises. Tomorrow at 2:20 the first popular-priced matinee of the engagement will occur.

LAW IS A DEAD LETTER.

ONE PROVISION IN THE STATE PRISON LAW WHICH IS UNFULFILLED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—(Special.)—There is opposition to the retirement of Gen. Shafter as a major general. Just what this opposition can do to prevent his retirement with this grade is something that cannot be foretold at this time. It is the evident disposition of President McKinley to shower upon Gen. Shafter all the honors he can, but his reasons for feeling toward him as he does are not generally known to the public. It is suggested that perhaps there might have been a promise by Gen. Alger before he left the department as secretary of war regarding the retirement of Gen. Shafter. People in the army cannot discover why Gen. Shafter should be given any more honors than he already has. A good many think that his retirement, because of the age limit, will be greatly beneficial to the government. He has many enemies, and has, it is true, certain staunch friends. Gen. Alger was one of these. Adjt. Gen. Corbin is another, and it now appears that Corbin, either because he has made a promise or because he has great respect for Gen. Shafter, proposes to retire him, as before stated, with the grade of major general. The opponents of Gen. Shafter can see no reason why he should thus be honored, and there is a possibility that such a vigorous fight will be waged against any act of this kind upon the part of the president. The plan devised to give Gen. Shafter the grade of the President of California the office he seeks may fail, but it cannot be discounted at this writing that the men who are opposed to the retirement of Gen. Shafter are knocking him out. In some respects, it may be stated, Gen. Shafter has shown himself to be friendly to the officers and men under him, and in other instances which might be cited he has shown himself to be very obliging. There are two sides to his nature. He is known as the "big boy" and "Mr. Hyde" of the army. His good points, however, do not seem to meet the bad ones, and this is one reason why he is not popular with his officers and men. He has a "pull" over his associates. That he has a "pull" over his associates, and the assumption that the president's desire to retire him as a major general may be disappointed. The prospects at this time seem to indicate that the president will not retire Gen. Shafter with the grade of major general, but the president's desire to permit Gen. Shafter to retire with his present grade.

WAR ROAD'S VOTE FOR EDDY. No Law Passed as Yet to Provide for the Disposition of the Immense Vote Which the Berg-Zelch-Halberg & Co. Syndicate Will Cast at the Next Election for Republican Congressional Ticket.

There is some talk of an amendment to the state constitution which will clear up some of the mysteries of that document. At present the measure, which was drawn back in 1888, provides that the board shall consist of five members, one from each congressional district of the state, whereas, since then, the state has been so changed that there are now seven congressional districts, which makes the compliance with the law impracticable. It is the theory that the law of having two districts invariably without representation on the board. The provision is practically a dead letter, and will probably be struck out of the prison law in a general revision of the state legislature.

With the present influx of population in the War Road river district an addition is being made to the question which has been raised by the congressional district residents of that locality will vote in. The territory was originally within the Sixth congressional district, and while it was a long way from Duluth, which seems to assume the leadership of that district, the geographical limits of that district have not been changed by any legislative enactment since the law of 1887. It was assumed that the territory in question became a part of the Seventh district, when it was attached to Roseau county, seems to be merely on the basis that it was handed to Eddy and Ringdal that it was for Morris and Towne. The words Ringdal and Towne are superfluous, however, in the connection, for the returns from War Road, which is the chief town of that portion of the county, show that just one vote was returned for John Lind for governor from that precinct.

Some have been unkind enough to suggest that it was necessary to return that one vote, as there had to be a showing of a Democratic vote in the county, a judge there, and besides, a Moody's position was important to be known. With eighteen Republicans to one Democrat and Eastie, singularly enough, leading his flock, it is not clear how if any precincts elsewhere in the state, the ultra loyal character of the Republican force in that vicinity is apparent. Probably they thought that just to hear his votes more than Morris did. The subject is one which will be of more importance at the coming congressional election, as the railroad will be completed, and the country is expected to develop wonderfully next spring. It will be a good place incidentally, for the election returns to be watched, too, where the only Republican vote in the county is one man who must have had a grudge against Albert Berg, for he voted for Julius Helander.

MR. REED JUSTIFIED. Mr. Reed's retirement not only from the speakership, but the house, is not entirely favorable to everybody, though his friends seem to justify his course in getting out of the official position. His sympathies were not with the administration on many issues and some fear that he will yet rise up in opposition to give not only Maj. McKinley, but the Republican party, a good deal of trouble. It is not believed that the ex-Maineite will desert his party and go over to the Democrats, but being in the independent position he now is there is a possibility that he may do so. He will lose his head and thereby injure not only legislation, which the Republicans desire to put through, but the party in the next national and congressional campaign.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED. The supreme court, Justice Mitchell writing the opinion, yesterday reversed the Ramsey county district court, and granted a new trial to the Great Northern road in the suit brought against it by McKibbin & Co. for the value of a trunk and furniture, \$100, stolen from the platform at Waipatan. The syllabus of the decision is: Joseph McKibbin et al., copartners as McKibbin & Co., plaintiffs, vs. Great Northern Railway Company, appellant. In an action to recover the value of a trunk and furniture, the defendant, a merchandise belonging to the plaintiffs which they claim was delivered by one of their commercial carriers to the defendant, as a passenger, to be transported as his baggage on one of its passenger trains.

THE MATTER HAS BEEN OVERLOOKED BY THE STATUTES OF MINNESOTA, AND WILL BE AN ESPECIALLY INTERESTING QUESTION IF, AS IS REMOVED, ALBERT BERG IS A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS. THE MATTER WILL BE KNOWN TO KNOW WHICH DISTRICT TO RUN AND SING IN. CONGRESS WOULD NO DOUBT SEAT HIM, NO MATTER WHAT DISTRICT HE SHOULD GAIN A MAJORITY OF VOTES IN. HIS BASSO PROFUNDO, BUT THE PEOPLE OF THE DISTRICT MIGHT HAVE AN INTEREST IN THE MATTER.

CHAIRMAN ANSIN, OF THE POPULIST STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, IS ARRANGING FOR A WASHINGTON BIRTHDAY BANQUET, AND HOPES TO HAVE MARION C. BUTLER AS THE ORATOR OF THE OCCASION.

THE NAME OF HERBERT M. TEMPLE HAS BEEN SUGGESTED TO GOV. LIND AS A CANDIDATE FOR SIXTH CONGRESS. THE EVENT OF THERE BEING ANY CHANGE IN THE OFFICE Mr. Temple is a resident of St. Paul and for years has been prominent in Democratic politics. He is an expert accountant and has been employed by a number of the largest corporations in St. Paul and the state for several years. He is a member of the Jefferson club and has been a frequent speaker at public meetings. He is a native of St. Paul and has been in the office on the ground of fitness for the position.

GREAT NORTHERN GETS A JURY TRIAL IN MCKIBBIN'S SUIT.

THE SUPREME COURT, JUSTICE MITCHELL writing the opinion, yesterday reversed the Ramsey county district court, and granted a new trial to the Great Northern road in the suit brought against it by McKibbin & Co. for the value of a trunk and furniture, \$100, stolen from the platform at Waipatan. The syllabus of the decision is: Joseph McKibbin et al., copartners as McKibbin & Co., plaintiffs, vs. Great Northern Railway Company, appellant. In an action to recover the value of a trunk and furniture, the defendant, a merchandise belonging to the plaintiffs which they claim was delivered by one of their commercial carriers to the defendant, as a passenger, to be transported as his baggage on one of its passenger trains.

HELD THAT UPON THE EVIDENCE THE QUESTION OF THE DELIVERY OF THE TRUNK WAS FOR THE JURY.

ALSO ASSUMING THAT THE TRUNK HAD BEEN DELIVERED TO THE DEFENDANT NEITHER UPON THE ADMITTED MANNER OF DOING BUSINESS BETWEEN THE PLAINTIFFS AND DEFENDANT, NOR UPON ANY GENERAL CUSTOM OF WHICH THE PLAINTIFFS WERE AWARE, THERE WAS EVIDENCE SUFFICIENT TO JUSTIFY THE COURT IN HOLDING THAT THE DEFENDANT HAD UNDER-TAKEN TO CARRY MERCHANDISE BELONGING TO THE PLAINTIFFS AS THE BAGGAGE OF THEIR TRAVELING PASSENGERS.

THE PARTIAL SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN SOUTH AFRICA, DUE TO THE WAR, HAS SERVED TO CALL ATTENTION TO THE RAPID GROWTH OF AMERICAN COMMERCE IN THAT PORTION OF THE WORLD DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS AND THE POPULARITY OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES WHEN BROUGHT INTO COMPETITION WITH THOSE OF NAUGHTS WHICH HAD BEEN FORMERLY SUPPLYING THE MARKETS.

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT AGAINST THE PIPE TRUST WILL NOT AFFECT THE USE OF OPIUM.

AN EXCHANGE SAYS BANK NOTES MUST GO. MOST PEOPLE ARE WILLING TO COAX THEM TO DELAY.

CONGRESS IS ONE OF THE THINGS WHICH MAY BE OPENED WITHOUT A SECTIONAL FLIMMY.

THERE ARE INDICATIONS THAT MR. ROBERTS HAS BEEN LEFT AT THE POST.

ANNUAL MISSION MEETING.

CITY MISSION SOCIETY OPENS ITS YEAR WITH ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE CITY MISSION SOCIETY WAS HELD LAST EVENING IN THE GUILD HALL AT CHRIST CHURCH. THE MEETING WAS OPENED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AT WHICH OFFICERS WERE ELECTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR. BISHOP M. N. GILBERT PRESIDED AT THE BUSINESS MEETING, WHICH WAS DEVOTED MAINLY TO THE CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE TREASURER, W. F. MEIER. THE REPORT SHOWED A SMALL BALANCE REMAINING IN THE TREASURY.

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CHAIRMAN ANSIN, OF THE POPULIST STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, IS ARRANGING FOR A WASHINGTON BIRTHDAY BANQUET, AND HOPES TO HAVE MARION C. BUTLER AS THE ORATOR OF THE OCCASION.

THE NAME OF HERBERT M. TEMPLE HAS BEEN SUGGESTED TO GOV. LIND AS A CANDIDATE FOR SIXTH CONGRESS. THE EVENT OF THERE BEING ANY CHANGE IN THE OFFICE Mr. Temple is a resident of St. Paul and for years has been prominent in Democratic politics. He is an expert accountant and has been employed by a number of the largest corporations in St. Paul and the state for several years. He is a member of the Jefferson club and has been a frequent speaker at public meetings. He is a native of St. Paul and has been in the office on the ground of fitness for the position.

GREAT NORTHERN GETS A JURY TRIAL IN MCKIBBIN'S SUIT.

THE SUPREME COURT, JUSTICE MITCHELL writing the opinion, yesterday reversed the Ramsey county district court, and granted a new trial to the Great Northern road in the suit brought against it by McKibbin & Co. for the value of a trunk and furniture, \$100, stolen from the platform at Waipatan. The syllabus of the decision is: Joseph McKibbin et al., copartners as McKibbin & Co., plaintiffs, vs. Great Northern Railway Company, appellant. In an action to recover the value of a trunk and furniture, the defendant, a merchandise belonging to the plaintiffs which they claim was delivered by one of their commercial carriers to the defendant, as a passenger, to be transported as his baggage on one of its passenger trains.

HELD THAT UPON THE EVIDENCE THE QUESTION OF THE DELIVERY OF THE TRUNK WAS FOR THE JURY.

ALSO ASSUMING THAT THE TRUNK HAD BEEN DELIVERED TO THE DEFENDANT NEITHER UPON THE ADMITTED MANNER OF DOING BUSINESS BETWEEN THE PLAINTIFFS AND DEFENDANT, NOR UPON ANY GENERAL CUSTOM OF WHICH THE PLAINTIFFS WERE AWARE, THERE WAS EVIDENCE SUFFICIENT TO JUSTIFY THE COURT IN HOLDING THAT THE DEFENDANT HAD UNDER-TAKEN TO CARRY MERCHANDISE BELONGING TO THE PLAINTIFFS AS THE BAGGAGE OF THEIR TRAVELING PASSENGERS.

THE PARTIAL SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN SOUTH AFRICA, DUE TO THE WAR, HAS SERVED TO CALL ATTENTION TO THE RAPID GROWTH OF AMERICAN COMMERCE IN THAT PORTION OF THE WORLD DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS AND THE POPULARITY OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES WHEN BROUGHT INTO COMPETITION WITH THOSE OF NAUGHTS WHICH HAD BEEN FORMERLY SUPPLYING THE MARKETS.

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT AGAINST THE PIPE TRUST WILL NOT AFFECT THE USE OF OPIUM.

AN EXCHANGE SAYS BANK NOTES MUST GO. MOST PEOPLE ARE WILLING TO COAX THEM TO DELAY.

CONGRESS IS ONE OF THE THINGS WHICH MAY BE OPENED WITHOUT A SECTIONAL FLIMMY.

THERE ARE INDICATIONS THAT MR. ROBERTS HAS BEEN LEFT AT THE POST.

ANNUAL MISSION MEETING.

CITY MISSION SOCIETY OPENS ITS YEAR WITH ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE CITY MISSION SOCIETY WAS HELD LAST EVENING IN THE GUILD HALL AT CHRIST CHURCH. THE MEETING WAS OPENED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AT WHICH OFFICERS WERE ELECTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR. BISHOP M. N. GILBERT PRESIDED AT THE BUSINESS MEETING, WHICH WAS DEVOTED MAINLY TO THE CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE TREASURER, W. F. MEIER. THE REPORT SHOWED A SMALL BALANCE REMAINING IN THE TREASURY.

LOOKS LIKE A FIGHT.

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE RESENTS LIMITATIONS FIXED BY COUNCIL.

THE ISSUE BETWEEN THE CITY COUNCIL AND THE Northwestern Telephone company, as to whether the company has a franchise under which it can put up new pole lines and construct conduits, was discussed before the assembly committee on streets yesterday. The matter was held to the opinion, given by the council, that the telephone company asking for permission to erect pole lines on streets not now occupied by it was in the nature of new grants, and therefore the council might require the compliance of certain