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SUNDAY, FEB. 3, 1901.

A JUST SETTLEMENT.

The question of the enlargement of the facilities for handling the daily growing traffic at the union depot has now reached a stage at which it must either find speedy settlement, or result in serious embarrassment to every interest present and prospective, which is involved in the city's growth.

The proposal now under consideration is one peculiarly favorable to the city. It is a compromise agreed upon with substantial unanimity by the representatives of the municipality, of the shipping interests of the community and of the union depot corporation. It will involve large outlays of money for its fulfillment by the depot corporation, but it will result in giving to the city adequate facilities for handling its traffic for some years to come. It protects the public in the exercise of all rights in the city water frontage which are worth protecting, and it gives to existing river traffic added conveniences and facilities.

It is an unfortunate circumstance for the city and its business interests that this subject has become clouded from the public understanding by inconsiderate appeals to popular prejudice. The whole subject is quite easy of comprehension. Approached from the standpoint of the real welfare of the community there is no difficulty whatever in seeing that, so far from involving any sacrifice of the public interest, the adoption of the pending ordinance will result in a valuable addition to existing means of handling our local railroad traffic, without in any way injuriously affecting our facilities for water transportation, and without imposing any cost on the city.

The land which we have been asked to regard as the subject of a "levee grab" was granted to the city for levee purposes. The city's rights in that land are confined to its use for levee purposes. It is within the area occupied by the present union depot. It is available for the serious enhancement of our local shipping facilities. It has not been used for purposes of steamboat navigation for thirty years, and it will never be needed for any such use. On the contrary it is needed and badly needed for the improvement and extension of our means for handling railroad shipping in and out of this city. We cannot advantageously use it for any other purpose. The issue before the public is whether we will apply it to the use through which alone it can be made a source of benefit to the community.

There are now nine tracks in use at the union depot. By making the land in dispute available for trackage to the river, extending from Sibley to Broadway, an addition of six tracks can be made. That, naturally, will be of the highest moment to the city's carrying commerce. This is what the depot concern desires to have done at its expense; and this it is which the city, if wise counsels are to prevail, will be glad to co-operate in the doing of. The compromise agreed upon and embodied in the proposed ordinance involves the doing of this. It goes further. It enlarges the area in front of the union depot by the condemnation of a lot owned by the depot concern fronting on Sibley street fifty feet and extending back 150 feet, so that the congestion of traffic which during the business seasons is so frequent at that point will be thereafter prevented by the great increase of space allowed for handling the merchandise which is brought to that point for shipment. In addition to all this, it is proposed to extend and perfect the levee facilities now existing from Sibley street to the Great Western railway bridge spanning the river, so as to bring it on a level with the space utilized by the increased trackage effected within the depot.

With these substantial benefits coming to the community and its business interests, without involving the sacrifice of any right, privilege or easement now enjoyed by the public which possesses any substantial value, it is incomprehensible why any intelligent person should hesitate in promoting the adoption of the plan of settlement agreed on. Of course the objection is made that the land contemplated to be used to lay the additional tracks on should be reserved for levee purposes. The objection is without merit. All the possible needs of this city for the handling of steamboat commerce are amply provided for under the proposed settlement, as already pointed out.

The intent of those who made the grant of the land in question to the city is fulfilled by devoting that land to the purposes of a railroad terminus. Thirty or forty years ago we were disposed to believe that the future of the city rested on the development of the river steamboat traffic. The locomotive has, however, in the interval completely supplanted the steamboat, which is now but a minor factor in our commercial life. The railway depot has taken the place

of the steamboat levee. Land reserved for levee purposes, when not needed for such purposes, cannot in the nature of things be put to any use which will fulfill the object in view as effectively as when devoted to the uses of a railway depot. The depot is the modern substitute of the levee. The objection that land reserved for levee purposes should not be devoted to railroad depot purposes, when it is utterly unavailable for any other use, involves a reflection on public intelligence.

Whatever the relative rights of the several railways and other transportation corporations involved may be, it is acknowledged by all concerned that the right of the city in the property in question is confined to its use for levee purposes. Even did its location not prevent its being used for any other purpose, public or private, the city could not put it to any other use without having it revert back to its original owners or to those to whom the reserved rights of such owners might in the interval have been conveyed.

Or what value is the city's interest in this property to the public, aside from its use for railroad terminal purposes? None whatever. Why, then, play the role of dog-in-the-manger? But the city must have its pound of flesh from the railroads. Well, so be it. Is there not the amplest equivalent provided for in the settlement embodied in the proposed ordinance? Who will say that there is not?

What interest, public or private, is dealt with inequitably in the proposed arrangement? Somebody has urged that the construction of the necessary embankment along the river frontage will result in forcing the water flow up to beyond the ordinary level on the west side of the river, to the injury of adjacent property. This is unlikely in the highest degree. The work will be done under the supervision of the engineering authorities of the national government, and any such result will be carefully guarded against, even were it a possibility.

The truth of this whole matter is that those who pretend to act as guardians of the public interest in this transaction are either deceiving themselves or trying to deceive the public. The business community favors the adoption of the proposed settlement. It will completely allay all questions of difference as to the rights and interests relatively of city and railway concerns in the property involved and will result in putting that property to the only valuable use to which it can be applied. While intelligent foresight might dictate the devotion by the city of its interests to the purposes in view without seeking any further advantage, the proposed arrangement imposes an extensive outlay on the depot company in making what will be permanent public improvements of the highest value, and safeguards the rights of the public to the most advantageous use of the river. It also provides added depot facilities without which the city must inevitably suffer severely in the contest for commercial supremacy which is in progress each succeeding hour.

STATE BOARDS OF CONTROL.

The establishment of a state board of control, having jurisdiction over institutions of charity and reform in the different localities is one of the most important of the questions of state policy which will be acted on during the present session of the legislature in this state. The recommendations of the message of Gov. Van Sant, and the well-defined trend of thought on subjects of humane consideration, point toward the establishment of a central state administrative body having supervision or control over state, county and local penal, corrective and charitable institutions.

At the present time there are only some seven out of the thirty states which have secured complete centralization and concentration of power in the management of such public institutions. The movement is now, however, advancing apace, and Minnesota must decide to take its place among the advanced communities in this regard or lag in the rear. If the state is true to itself, it will not only call into existence a state body which will have large responsibility, but it will, if it engages itself at all in the task, go about it so that business principles, rather than the loose, irresponsible and extravagant methods of control which now prevail, shall be put in operation.

There are two principles on which the powers of state bodies of this character have thus far been laid out. One of these gives the state boards of control powers of supervision, inspection and recommendation, but leaves the business management of each institution to a local board of trustees. The other invests in them a positive control over the state institutions and places the responsibility squarely on the shoulders of their members, and also gives them control over the local establishments in certain phases of the work done by them. Either of these two principles must be adopted in any line of legislation put in force this winter. It will be followed by important consequences whichever of the two principles is made to obtain, should we decide upon the establishment of a state board of control.

As our state and local reformatory and charitable institutions involving public expenditure are now conducted, those at the head of them are usually citizens drafted from their private vocations, and consenting to serve without compensation or at such compensation as is purely nominal. Each board manages its own concerns in its own way. It takes the statements of its hired officials mostly as gospel; and many an efficient cabinet exists today throughout the state among those in control of our public institutions of this character of which the public never hears, which are quite effective for the purposes, political and financial, of their members, and of which in many cases even those who have the responsibility on their heads know nothing whatever. In the usual procedure, there is a meeting held of one of such bodies in some available city, not always the city in which the institution is maintained, bills are presented and passed upon, additions or changes in the administrative staff are decided upon, and all is done, either as dictated by party, political

or personal bias or interest. The annual report goes to the legislature, is printed, is never read and passes to the paper mill in the course of time.

What the intelligent sentiment of the people, and particularly of those who have made a study of such questions demands, is that there shall be a paid body of state officials which shall have the fullest power and the fullest responsibility for the efficient and economical administration of the several state institutions, and which, if, as is likely, local sentiment would be found indisposed to giving them control of county and local institutions, would at least have such a supervisory control as would fasten official responsibility closely where it belongs.

The introduction of business principles in the management of such institutions, the concentration of power and responsibility, the institution of the most approved and economical methods of administration, are among the main requirements. Better results at lessened cost will ensue; and, in time, if the proper men are appointed to such a central body, we would be certain to see the complete elimination of party politics from the control of public institutions of that character.

LET THEM HAVE IT.

The new state capitol is on the point of outward completion. The structure fulfills the highest public and private expectations as to architectural beauty and impressiveness. It shows that every dollar devoted to it has been put to excellent use, and that results have been achieved such as have perhaps never been realized in any public structure whatever. When the cost thus far is compared with the expenditure involved in other well known public buildings far less impressive, such, for instance, as the court house and city hall buildings in New York and Chicago, there seems to be the greatest reason in the world for the people of Minnesota to congratulate themselves on the result.

It is, as we understand, possible for the commission to finish the structure within the original limits; but by doing so the interior of the building will be as shabby and unrepresentative as the exterior is beautiful and impressive. Do the people want the interior to be done on tawdry and cheap lines in order to save the cost of making it to conform with the general effect which should be produced by the building as a whole? The commission says that in order to finish the interior on corresponding principles a million dollars additional will be necessary.

A million of dollars is a good deal of money. It is a large amount to assess the people of the state to pay in recognition of their love of beauty in architecture and of their sense of the dignity and importance of the state, as expressed through their state capitol building. Should the additional outlay be made? The Globe believes it should. The state can afford it. The body which has been charged with the work of securing the erection of a new state capitol has done its work in such fashion as that its recommendation in any direction relating to that work is entirely beforehand to the fullest possible public respect and recognition. What it recommends must be best, judging on the results of its labors. The grand foresight and devotion which the capitol commission has exhibited throughout its magnificent edifice which has risen under their fostering care. They want now to make their work complete. They tell how it can be done. They leave the doing of it or the refusal to do it to the people themselves.

It would be poor economy which would now insist on the balance of the work being done in any manner that was not entirely worthy of the great undertaking. Let the commission be heard. Their views should prevail. The state is a great one; and, since it undertook the construction of a state building on the present magnificent scale, let it finish the job as it was begun. The structure promises to be one of the most notable and celebrated public buildings in the entire country. It promises to be entirely worthy of the state whose people it has erected it. Let us not spurn the job. Every additional dollar we put into it will be spent as thoughtfully and as honorably as that already devoted to it; and no one will gainsay that the state has already received the full equivalent for the expenditures already made. If we finish as we began future generations will unite in showing their respect for the public spirit and liberality manifested in the erection of the grand structure.

THE PRIZE FIGHT REVIVAL.

Barring the wholesale distributions of patronage to the heelers and strikers, the only notable event which marks the new changes of administration since S. R. Van Sant succeeded John Lind as governor, and "Doc" Ames succeeded James Gray as mayor of Minneapolis, is the prize fight of last Thursday at Minneapolis. During the two years in which Minnesota has had a Democratic governor and the Twin Cities have had Democratic mayors there has not been a prize fight within the boundaries of Minnesota. Within thirty days of the inauguration of Van Sant and Ames, a prize fight with all the usual accompaniments is pulled off before a large crowd in Minneapolis, with apparently the direct aid and protection of Mayor Ames and with not the slightest intimation of opposition on the part of Gov. Van Sant.

It is true that Gov. Van Sant declared about the time of his inauguration that there would be no prize fights in Minnesota during his administration. But did he mean it? If he did, why did he take no precautions to prevent the wily advertised fight which took place in violation of the law, both state and municipal, in Minneapolis on Thursday evening?

It is true that Mayor Ames has declared that he was going to have a "mere sparring match for points," and not a knock-out prize-fight. But the fact stands, that it was simply an ordinary knock-out fight. Not only that, but the whipped man was in a groggy condition, twice nearly knocked out and unable to stand steady on his legs, in the round before the knock-out, and when he came up for the last round was staggering and helpless and unable to

either give a blow or escape the rain of "uppercuts" and "right-hooks" which sent him to the floor helpless.

If Van Sant and Ames labor under the impression that the fight which was pulled off under their auspices was a harmless athletic sparring match for points, and not a knock-out prize fight, let these supporters of the law and dignity of Minnesota persevere the official report of the fourth and last round, as sent abroad to the press of the country:

Fourth Round.—Judge tottered to the center of the ring and Ryan went at him head, Judge clinched feebly. He was clearly gone and tottered to the body and to the jaw that sent him to the floor in a heap. Ryan placed his foot on the right and left and landed with a right hook flush on the jaw. It sent Judge Ryan reeling. Time of round, 1 minute and 17 seconds.

The fact is, that the whipped man was on the floor about half the time of the last two rounds, being knocked down five times in the two rounds and each time, except the last, just barely tottering to his feet in time to save being counted out. A more uneven prize fight, or one in which the unsuccessful man was more thoroughly punished, has not been fought to a finish in the United States perhaps for many years.

The Globe is not passing upon the morality or desirability of sparring matches or prize fights. They are no more sanguinary or brutal than the average college football game. But the laws of Minnesota prohibit the one, and do not the other; and the chief executives of the state and of our cities are sworn to uphold and enforce the law. In the case of prize fighting Gov. Van Sant has issued a special ukase. This makes Thursday's prize fight a notable event in administrative history. In the case of the Mollie Morris pardon and the Schiffman appointment as oil inspector, the governor has not exhibited that strength of spinal column that the people of Minnesota would love to see in the gubernatorial chair. How is the governor's spine in the matter of prize fighting?

By the way, further prize fighting entries are advertised to be in Minneapolis in the near future. Will the governor be there, or will his hand or voice appear therein to prevent the fight and uphold the law?

IS THE DRAMA DECAYING?

Few thoughtful observers there are who do not find themselves today more or less disposed to mourn what appears to them to be the hopeless decadence of the drama. The finest products of dramatic art are passed by. Managers do not feel it safe to trust their pecuniary fortunes to their production, except for a select and comparatively small element of theater-goers. The young generation knows very little of the world's masterpieces of the drama from having had opportunity to observe their stage production. The days of great tragedians like Booth and Frechtel, of Davenport, the Wallacks, Forrest, Salvini or Macready, or of John Gilbert, John Brougham and the other great stars of the comedy stage, are long since passed away. It cannot be pretended that the stage of today has any successors of them to show who are worthy of exhibition on any of the papers of a great city like Chicago or New York, the price is at once borne in on the understanding that the serious drama is crowded off the stage, and that it is replaced by the lighter sort of hill-and-miss dramatic literature. Vaudeville takes the place which was occupied up to a few years ago by light opera; while "the song-and-dance" is a feature of the great bulk of stage representations. The period of "stage spectacular which was quite extended is now drawn near a close, and "gags" do the work which many years ago, when men were older than they are today, was left to the delightful wit and humor of the comedies of Shakespeare, Sheridan and Goldsmith.

There is a deal of profundity wasted in the columns of the magazines in explaining this phase of the modern drama. There is no profundity at all needed to explain it. The change is not in the drama or in those who produce it. It is in the people who patronize it. We do not take a serious view of life today as we did say fifty and twenty years ago. Our amusements are less sober. We go to the show to be amused rather than to be educated or edified, or to have our feelings harrowed. Indeed the general substitution of the word "show" instead of "theater" explains a whole lot, so far as relates to the up-to-date popular conception of the mission of the stage.

Underneath all it would not be difficult to discover, if one were to look for it, a lowering of popular intellectual and aesthetic standards; and a good long lecture might be read about how much less refined and elevated in their tastes men and women are today than their fathers and mothers were. But cut bono? Men and women are today pretty much what they always were. Their surroundings are different, and their tastes and habits are accordingly different. If a young lady prefers to go and see one of Hoyt's clever sketches, while her mother at the same period of life preferred to see Forrest or Salvini in Othello or the handsome Englishman, Mantague, or emotional drama, it would be folly to argue "decadence" on the part of the daughter, who is in all probability better educated and has correct tastes as her mother. There are cycles of change ever in progress, and society usually manages to get back to where it started in all the essentials to human enjoyment.

Those who are today delivering lectures showing how much less cultivated the rising generation is than the declining one, will probably like to see the same dramatic tastes prevail from the existence of which in the past so much to the discredit of modern society is being deduced, and the class drama, as in all other expressions of art, reassert its hold on the healthy and really intelligent human being.

Yes, those stories were certainly tall enough for mountain lynx.

The world is getting pretty bad. There is not even honor among thieves any

more. The Standard Oil company was robbed of \$700.

If the tin can trust raises prices, it will be hard on the Weary Willies.

It will take more than one Mrs. Nation to do the St. Patrick act for Kansas.

Wonder if Mrs. Nation isn't merely following Teddy's example of the "strenuous life."

If times are really so prosperous, why do so many rich people find it so hard to pay taxes?

Another slam at the Irish. A chimpanzee at the Milwaukee Zoo was named Congo Pat.

Kansas is getting so sore at the joints that she expects to be completely out of joints before long.

Who will protect the common people against the octopus when Bryan makes that visit to Europe.

Chicago has been written up in one of the magazines as the toughest town in the country. That ought to satisfy any man's ambition.

One of McKinley's appointees in Utah has seven wives and thirty-seven children. Still, he does not begin to come up to the sultan of Sulu.

"Mr. Addicks continues to be confined in the Delaware deadlock," says an Eastern paper. That is where he ought to be with the "dead" left off.

Down in Kansas a registrar of deeds has declared that his salary is too large and his friends have instituted legal proceedings to determine his salary.

All those who are interested in the grab hills now before congress, are shouting with joy over Pettigrew's retirement. And Pettigrew feels complimented.

The other day a steamship sailed from Philadelphia, carrying a cargo of railroad rolling stock valued at \$27,000. And yet we must have protection!

The young man Abalom, who received so much of Bryan's attention last fall, would be just the kind of a person for sporting editor of the Commoner.

The leaders of the "uprising" in the Indian Territory have been arrested and the speculators will now be allowed to gobble all the land they want, in peace.

Count Castellani advocates a Franco-American alliance. The count, no doubt, finds the alliance in his case very advantageous, but it may strike the American people differently.

You can't pry a Republican loose from a fat public "graft." Fred Schiffmann will not only cling to the \$25,000 a year, he will also manage to eke out this paltry income by bleeding the deputies, etc.

Poor McKinley! He is found to catch it this time. If he pursues a policy of conciliation toward Venezuela, he is a weak, limber-jointed intervertebrae. If he adopts severe measures, it is another case of imperialism.

It is said that the king of England holds \$5,000,000 of American securities and will get \$2,000,000 more from his mother's estate. That being the case, he will probably be glad to let us enjoy the prosperity that comes with peace.

For general notice we commend the following: NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Henry C. Nelman, a clerk for the Adams Express company, was fined \$25 in the court of special sessions today for selling, at Sixth avenue elevated railway car, on Jan. 16, in imposing the sentence, Justice of the Peace said: "Expectoration is the cause of spreading diseases, and sometimes death follows. Diseases contracted in this manner. The ordinance is a wise and salutary one and should be rigidly enforced."

The Mrs. Nation movement may lead to very serious results. The saloon men will find it an easy matter to organize the viragos among their supporters and in a meeting with that class Mrs. Nation will always get the worst of it, as she has experienced once or twice already. And besides that, considering the character and temper of the men that run joints in Kansas, there is no telling what may happen at any time.

SUNDAY GLOBE GLANCES.

Tams Bixby is famous at last. His picture is appearing in the Eastern papers along with Lapham Meekio and other notable names, and he is now a light down in the Indian Territory.

The Children's Home Society of Minnesota reports 48 children in its care. The whole number cared for since it was incorporated in 1889, is 1,620. The active spirit in the beneficent work is quite unlike his name. Savage-for he is a most kindly man.

Feb. 3 is dedicated to the Catholic calendar to St. Werburgh, patroness of Creter, England. She was the daughter of an Anglo-Saxon king of the sixth century, and becoming a Christian, founded a sisterhood of nuns, and became renowned for piety and good works.

Feb. 24 is Quadragesima Sunday, the beginning of Lent. March 21 is Palm Sunday, April 5 is Good Friday, and April 7 is Easter.

Eighteen states now have valued policy laws—that is, laws requiring fire insurance companies to pay the face of the policy, no matter what may be the actual value of the property burned.

"If I have turned away from grief or suffering which I might relieve, Careless the cup of water e'en to give, Forgive me, Lord, I pray."

Helen Miller Gould, in reply to a query as to the right use of wealth, said: "The Christian idea that wealth is a stewardship or trust, and not to be used for one's personal pleasure alone, but for the welfare of others, certainly seems the noblest; and those who have more money or broader culture owe a debt to those who have had fewer opportunities. And there are so many ways one can help!"

Sixty-three noblemen own over three-quarters of Bohemia. The smallest estate is 2,000 acres, with many above 100,000 acres.

Miss Laurence Alma Tadema, daughter of the well known artist, has distinguished of bringing out on "the first Sunday of the first month of the first year of the new century" a new periodical called "The Herb of Grace." Its aim is to bring about a return to a simpler life, and its distinctive features is the absence of advertisements, fashions, personalities and illustrations. She has not yet been asked by any of the New York papers to edit their Sunday editions.

that you have it in your power to help others over rough places by giving them useful and substantial encouragement. The only real good in the world is to do good.—Minnesota Children's Home Finder.

"One circumstance deludes the throng and hinders earth's delight; A man talks louder when he's wrong. Than when he's in the right."—Washington Post.

Last year the people of Paris consumed 5,300 tons of horse meat, an increase of 500 tons over the preceding year.

In the opinion of the Kansas City Journal the century may mean all right, but it would have created a better impression if it had not upholstered its beginning so lavishly with smallpox and grip.

The late queen knighted three Americans: Curtie Lamson, Ellis Ashmead Bartlett and Hiram Maxim. The first and second because they were rich and the third because he invented a very effective weapon of death.

There are also freaks in the North Dakota legislature, and one of them has introduced a bill imposing a tax of 25 cents on all laborers over thirty years of age, and providing for a pension to mothers of six or more children, the pension to be from \$10 for six children up to \$50 for a dozen or more.

"If you would be perfect, Be dear sisters and brothers, Just follow the counsel You give unto others."—Catholic Standard.

Albert Sidney Johnston, the Confederate general killed at the battle of Shiloh in 1862, was born ninety-seven years ago today.

A New York firm was the lowest bidder—\$19,155—for the contract of furnishing seeds for congressional distribution for the next fiscal year. File your requests with your congressman for a supply.

Mexico has a small, stingless bee that makes its art, honey, said to have a finer flavor than the sweet honey of the Northern bee.

The ornithologists of England and the United States have just finished a discussion as to which is the largest bird that flies. The prize has been awarded to an American bird, the great frigate of the Andes. The second prize has been given to the fierce harpy eagle in the Philippines—and that's American now.

Today, Feb. 3, is the anniversary of the birth, in 1811, of Horace Greeley, founder of the New York Tribune. He began his life without any special influence, and became a foremost factor in the newspaper field.

If there is such an animal as a groundhog in this part of the country and he came out of his hole yesterday he had a chance to see his shadow if he was a very observant groundhog.

PERTINENT OR PARTLY SO.

The senate has appropriated \$300,000 for a public building at Superior, Wis. If Duluth does not come in with a bill for a million, then the Zenth City is re-elected to the honors built for it by the late Mr. Knott.

The insurance companies refuse to pay for plate glass damaged by Mrs. Nation. Where do they classify her, "riot" or "act of God"?

It must make Gen. W. D. Washburn's chief rise to see John Goodwin in a Minneapolis pulpit.

A Minneapolis "expert" has discovered that the maximum horsepower used in Anoka is 78. Did he count the brain throbs of Granville S. Pease, as well as his press?

The present grand jury has certainly taken the literary record for the local track.

Charles A. Towne's engagement as attorney for a liquid air company puts him practically out of things political. In politics "hot air" is the motor of most vigor.

It turns out that Grover Cleveland was opposed, while president, to having. But does not appear that that made any difference to the hazards.

STORIES OF THE SOLONS.

A yarn on Senator Shell is being re-retold and circulated about the senate. It is to the effect that when he was a student went home to his constituents after his first term as a solon, in the house, he was conscious of some things strange for an old attorney.

Upon examination of his conscience, he found that he had introduced the requisite number of bills of local interest. But he didn't get any votes. He was of the rub, and he cranked sensitively from the district-wide criticism his failure to get results, would cause.

He hadn't gone home much during the winter, and remained in the Capital City for several days after adjournment, making up a case to present his constituents.

Finally, he got to Worthington, reached there in the night time, and went home on unfrequented streets. Stayed in the house several days, and ventured downtown, determined to face the music—his intentions had been good, anyway, and that fact would win him.

He saw a prominent business man approach and heard: "Hello, Dan! Where've you been—come to me I haven't seen you for some time?" "Such," reflected the gentleman from Nobles, "is fame."

Teddy and the Grizzly.

Sioux Falls Press.—There is a story going the rounds to the effect that Col. Roosevelt was chased by a grizzly bear. We don't believe it. Some enemy of the colonel's has got to the newspapers first. The story should have been different. It should have read something like this: "I and a party of hunters were in the mountains looking for grizzlies. We had found a few mountains which I brought down with my rifle at 2,000 yards and saw a bear running full speed. I brought it down with a heart shot at 1,500 yards. As we were riding along through the snow we heard horrible growls and the fierce grunts of a grizzly. It was the largest and fiercest specimen of the ursus horribilis that I have ever seen, and it has been my fortune to kill something more than a thousand of them at one time or another. The grizzly was furious with hunger and evidently wanted to eat our whole party. As he rushed at us my companions all ran as fast as their frightened horses could carry them. I had had so many grizzlies that I thought I could take care of this one. My horse became unmanageable and I leaped to the ground. Being so my rifle became entangled and was thrown fully thirty yards away. To secure it, I went to have been compelled to run from the grizzly, a thing I never do. I drew my revolver and waited until I could see the white of my antagonist's eyes, and without a tremor I leveled it at him and fired five shots in quick succession. So accurate were my shots that each bullet struck on top of the preceding one, so that it looked exactly as though I had fired only one shot.

"But the shots appeared to do but a greater damage. He was on me. I could feel his hot breath as he came on his hind feet and struck a terrific blow at my head with a paw that would have easily crushed the skull of a buffalo. I dodged, and as he came a dig with my bowie. He lunged at me

GLOBE'S CIRCULATION FOR JANUARY. Ernest P. Hopwood, superintendent of circulation of the St. Paul Globe, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual circulation of the St. Paul Globe for the month of January, 1901, was as follows: Total for the month - 529,550 Average per day 17,082

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