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The St. Paul Globe

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF ST. PAUL.

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THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1901.

MOB RULE IN KANSAS.

The crusade started by Mrs. Nation is not to assume more serious features as the excited people of Kansas become warmed up to their subject. The report of the doings at Horton indicates that the movement has got beyond the control of the individual cranks who started it and has become a rule of mob law.

MISSIONARIES AS CIVILIZERS.

When Minister Wu at Washington and Minister Lu at the court of St. James asserted that the Christian missionaries in China were the prime cause of the Boxer uprising, the statement was regarded as additional evidence of heathen prejudice against the religion and the customs of civilization.

OUR PUBLIC LANDS.

The tide of emigration that began with the settlement of Ohio and spread over the Mississippi valley, ending only with the semi-rainless regions of Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas was caused by the generous policy of the nation toward actual settlers on government lands.

THURSDAY GLOBE GLANCES.

The permanent court of arbitration provided by the Hague convention is now ready for business. It is a question of time for no nation is asking its services to adjust any international dispute or settle any war.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

As was said in the Globe last Tuesday morning, there will always be a difference of opinion as to whether "The Singing Girl" or "The Fortune Teller" is the more meritorious work.

METROPOLITAN.

Norah returned home to find her mother absent in quest of a new gown and her sister in bed with a cold.

CHAPTER IX.

THE NEWSPAPER.

Norah returned home to find her mother absent in quest of a new gown and her sister in bed with a cold.

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

Published for the Proprietors by the Globe Publishing Co., 1084 Main St., St. Paul, Minn.

public lands left. The remaining states of that section still have about one-half of 1 per cent of the area left as public land.

In the western division, which includes the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, 61 per cent is still public land, subject to the national land laws. It will be seen from the above remarks that about one-fourth of the area of the United States is still public land and that 99 per cent of this is in the arid regions.

The greater part of the public land left in the western division is of no value, except for grazing purposes, unless irrigated. Further immigration must be preceded by federal provisions for a system of irrigation. In order to sell the remaining lands the government must put them in condition to be of value to settlers.

The Hansbrough bill proposes to do this very thing. It proposes to take the proceeds from the sale of public lands in the arid and semi-arid districts (which embrace more than 99 per cent of the remaining public lands) for the purpose of erecting such reservoirs, canals and other works as are necessary to utilize the moisture of that region, to reclaim the lands for agriculture.

Not all of this arid land can be reclaimed. Some of it in Arizona, California, Utah and Nevada is a hopeless desert of level sand, the beds of ancient inland lakes. Millions of acres, however, are within the reach of the water supply, needing only its proper distribution.

With the progress of irrigation, and the increased evaporation which will ensue, the annual rainfall will increase; just as the over-drainage of the humid regions has begun to cause droughts by lessening the surface evaporation.

The western lands that carry with them the water rights sufficient to sustain agriculture should bring ten times the government price and they, no doubt, will.

The nation starts out in the twentieth century with a new and novel problem to solve in the offering of homes to the immigrant—it is not now a problem of land supply but a problem of water supply. Public lands will be valuable heretofore because of their proximity to an abundant supply of water. A new and interesting subject will be added to the investigations of our agricultural colleges—the subject of irrigation.

This will not be confined to the arid west, but will become a feature of the Middle and Eastern states. With a full knowledge of the water supply and the proper handling of it few sections need ever have a crop failure.

It is doubtful indeed whether the Spanish people are themselves ready for any substantial improvement in the administration of their national affairs, either under the auspices of a republic or otherwise. They have not shown any conception of the national needs, or any readiness to force their present rulers to such policies as would conserve the resources of the nation or enable Spain to take even the position in international councils which she enjoyed before her trouble with this country.

The need of the hour in Spain is a capable popular leader. With such a man as Castelar to guide the present movement, there would be ample hope for Spain. Without a man of at least his earnestness of purpose, and, in some degree, of his marked ability as a statesman, there appears at this time to be a long period of national turmoil in view for Spain.

MAKING HEATH KNOWN.

Dudley and his blocks of five still live in the person of Perry Heath, by grace of the administration an assistant postmaster general, but by grace of natural aptitude and extensive training one of the most daring of the expert political tricksters now in the employ of the Hansbrough administration. What Heath does not know in the way of setting up a job is not worth knowing.

The moral sense of the nation applied to its political concerns stands behind Congressman Sulzer in his exposure of the latest form of vile political trickery resorted to by this man Heath. It might be possible to secure a more adroit assailant of Heath than Sulzer, but it would be hard to find one who has his subject better in hand. He has revealed what kind of man this is who is perhaps closest of all in the councils of the head of the administration.

The country has no reason to refuse adopting Sulzer's view. There are, on the other hand, many affirmative reasons why they should accept it, outside of Sulzer and his assault. Heath is a dangerous proposition. It is that element in his makeup which has brought him so closely in touch with the great man who rules the country through a seat in the United States senate from the same state that has given us so many good Christian executives, from the fraudulent Johnson, Hayes, to the high apostle of benevolent assimilation.

Congressman Sulzer's indignation over the circumstance that while he has been made the object of the personal attacks on his character by his Republican associates they unite in seeking to protect this doubtful politician from criticism on the same subject, is entirely natural. It will be shared in by every reasonable person, who knows anything of the character or methods of the man Heath.

When a congressman is ready to take the personal and official responsibility of any statement, it becomes his statement and should be treated as such by his associates. The incident is one of national significance. Congressman Sulzer has been successful in exposing a transaction, base in itself, the responsibility for which the Republican colleagues have sought to fasten upon him. In open debate one of them charged him with complicity in the proceedings which are said to have been responsible for the misuse of funds collected for a specific purpose. Morally the right of Sulzer to defend himself, to show the falseness of the statement made regarding him, and to expose the fraud which rendered such statements possible, is unimpeachable.

There has been so much of scandal in this general subject of the misuse of American sympathy for the Boers

and of the moneys collected for their aid, that it should not be allowed to rest in its present position. No one who knows anything of Heath's political methods can entertain a reasonable doubt as to the truth of the charges made by the New York congressman.

TRouble IN SPAIN.

The political situation in Spain is not unlike the prelude to more serious things. The fatality which is shown by the reigning dynasty in keeping up their fetes while the people tend to riot is merely another instance of Spanish history, repeating itself. Revolution has been almost as frequent in Spain during the past century or over as it has been in France; although not always accompanied by the like serious consequences.

The new blood infused into the Spanish royal line does not seem to have availed to bring those in control to any true sense of the needs of the country or of the necessities of the people. Whatever the religious features of the present trouble may be it is in the highest degree unlikely that the Spanish people in the present crisis are affected by any antagonism toward the church. Since the fall of the Spanish republic the ruling powers in Spain have been expected to promote the national welfare and build up the wasted energies of the country. There has been absolutely no step in that direction taken, so far as the world knows.

The result of the Spanish-American war has doubtless brought home to the masses of the Spanish people the unwillingness or inability of their present rulers to accomplish anything for the national good. The present movement is evidently taking the form of a demand for the restoration of the republic; and the only response which the monarchy has to offer is to suppress the republican press.

It is too early to predict what the outcome of the new revolt may be. It may prove to be little more than a flash in the pan. The late Emilio Castelar, devoted as he was to the Spanish republic, and pure and upright as he concededly was in his advocacy of republicanism, and in his devotion to his country, declared his conviction that the people were not ready for the republic. The situation in that regard remains unchanged.

It is doubtful indeed whether the Spanish people are themselves ready for any substantial improvement in the administration of their national affairs, either under the auspices of a republic or otherwise. They have not shown any conception of the national needs, or any readiness to force their present rulers to such policies as would conserve the resources of the nation or enable Spain to take even the position in international councils which she enjoyed before her trouble with this country.

The need of the hour in Spain is a capable popular leader. With such a man as Castelar to guide the present movement, there would be ample hope for Spain. Without a man of at least his earnestness of purpose, and, in some degree, of his marked ability as a statesman, there appears at this time to be a long period of national turmoil in view for Spain.

Countless hordes of octopus-devil fish have invaded the English and French coasts of the English channel, and well nigh destroyed the lobster and crab fisheries. Many of the creatures have a special gift of so to speak from trap to tip, and the bottom of the sea is fairly covered with them.

Bishop Thoburn said, according to the Indianapolis Sentinel, that there have been some disgraceful things done by the allied armies in China, but that there are worse wrongs being done there, such as the bandaging of girls' feet. What rot! It is bandaging feet any worse than tight lacing? Ask any physician. It is not a question of feet, but of shooting and bayoneting hundreds of innocent and inoffensive people without regard to age or sex. It is a question of roasting and torturing. Is it worse than looting? Is it worse than demanding a heathen's head for every native Christian's head that was cut off? Out upon the pretense! The acts of the allied armies have been enough to inspire hatred of "Christian soldiers" among the Chinese white memory last.

Plague has followed the famine in India, and a fearful mortality is reported, the death numbering into thousands every day.

Today, Feb. 14, is the anniversary of the birth, in 1844, of Gaffilo Gattilo, an illustrious Italian philosopher; of J. C. Von Gluck, in 1774, an eminent German composer of dramatic music; in 1818, an American statesman; of Henry Crimell, in 1771, a noted American merchant; of Marcus Cernick, in 1809, an American inventor; of William Brewster Hancock, in 1824, the American general.

The British parliament will be opened today with all the old-time ceremonial. Instead of performing it by the king as was his mother's custom during the late years of her reign. This will mean another big show for the Londoners, and they are probably rejoicing.

The ancestors of our new citizens in the Hawaiian Islands killed Capt. James Cook on this day in February, 1779.

President McKinley is said to have cheered Wayne MacVeigh's oration on the John Marshall, but do you think that his applause was intended for this part of the speech? The men who are at last to believe that the true mission of nations, as of men, is to promote righteousness on earth, that conferring liberty is better than mere power, that our friends are better for us than new markets, that peace is nobler than war, that the humblest human life is sacred, that the humblest human right should be respected, it is only by recognizing these truths which can never fall to be true, that our own beloved country can worthily discharge the sacred mission confided to her and maintain her true dignity and grandeur.

An American poetess, to Oleno Austin, winds up a "poem" about Queen Victoria by representing that "in the dark future, all the world, storm shaken, rudderless, will say: 'If but her memory would shine again O Lord, who hast Thou taken Thine peasant girl queen?'"

Now, the world is not in a state of inconceivable, irreparable, and so. The civilized world respected the late queen and gave her credit for the comparative purity of her court, but "the world" is not particularly affected in any way by her death. The queen set a precedent in leaving a fortune, estimated at \$50,000,000 more. Her predecessors left debts instead of property, and it is probable her successors will do likewise.

Mrs. Nation's exploits show that saloons flourish in all of the prohibition states.

As Mr. Charles A. Towne is a Republican—though of the silver variety—and never has been anything else, it is vast-ly entertaining to observe the average Republican organ foam at the mouth when his name is mentioned. It is a great pity that Mr. Towne's term in the

senate, instead of lasting but a few weeks, could not have been extended to the full term of six years. It is in keeping the Republican journalistic fraternity upon the verge of hysterics would have done more for his political and economic vagaries.—Chicago Chronicle.

One of the most interesting details given in connection with an account of the death of prominent individuals is the amount of property they left. In all cases, whether much or little, they have left it all except a suit of clothes and a box.

Gen. MacArthur writes that "expectations based on the election have not been realized" and that "therefore, I have initiated a more rigid policy." It is a rigid policy of Spain in both Cuba and the Philippines that caused trouble originally. If we could have a rigid policy at Washington, with some old-time, non-sensational Americanism in it, there would be an immediate relaxation of all rigidity now prevailing where we are attempting to acquire territory and human lives by force.

The Pittsburg Dispatch has this to say of the message from King Edward to the president: "The message from King Edward is always so careful to use only what is correct form in dress and every other day must have been devoted to absolute ignorance. In answering the president's message of condolence he directed it to the President, William Howard, Washington, D. C. Undoubtedly, the new king thought he was doing absolutely right when he directed his secretary to write 'White House,' but he was wrong almost as big a mistake as it would have been for Mr. McKinley to have addressed his message to Mr. Bertie Weston instead of the President."

The question whether King Edward's message should be edited so as to make it conform to official ideas of propriety was decided in the negative, and so it was promulgated as received.

A good deal is said about Mr. Carnegie's gifts to libraries, about \$15,000,000 all told. This is not much of an amount in the \$250,000,000 received by him in his recent steel deal. The fact that the men have given more to charity in proportion to their wealth, than Mr. Carnegie has so far.

Some fellows down in Florida, backed by some fellows in New York, have organized a pineapple trust.

Queen Wilhelmina in her marriage contract promised her husband to "obey" as a wife, but not as a queen. This is a very low line to draw, and she can get on her regal high ground and disobey.

Large gifts have been made in the last few years by representative men to the Y. M. C. A. The demand of business life for young men who can be pure without becoming recluses, and who can be sociable without becoming profligates. The testimony of the large gifts is that the young men who can be pure and sociable are in demand. The development of life along that desirable course which lies between self-banishment on the one hand and self-destruction on the other.

Countless hordes of octopus-devil fish have invaded the English and French coasts of the English channel, and well nigh destroyed the lobster and crab fisheries. Many of the creatures have a special gift of so to speak from trap to tip, and the bottom of the sea is fairly covered with them.

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house tonight. It will be presented here by a company of sixty-five people, headed by Miss Beulah Dodge, Violet Grey, Arthur Benson, E. J. Connelly, George Rallman, Joseph Kane, E. B. Farr, Mac Belle Dainie, Erminie Earle and a well trained chorus.

"Hearts of Oak," James A. Herne's comedy drama, which is to be the attraction at the Metropolitan next week, is not unknown to St. Paul theatergoers, having been seen here for a limited engagement last season. The "Hearts of Oak" quartette will contribute to the entertainment by the rendition of several musical compositions of a high order.

Of the numerous substitution acts that have been seen at different times in this city some has been more mystifying than that of the Brothers Herne at the Grand the present week. The manner in which this duo rid themselves of handcuffs and other paraphernalia is wonderful in the extreme. Their substitution act is undeniably a great feature. Fulgura's European and American Stars is a great attraction of its kind and is offering the best vaudeville seen here in some time.

The Sidmans in their sketch see one of the steller features and their portrayal of Down East Yankee life is most artistic. One of the most laughable features on the bill is the sketch of Lewis and Ryan as the two stokers, their dialogue being exceedingly funny.

At the Grand the coming week, commencing Sunday night, will be seen Charles H. Herne's merry farce comedy, "A Brass Monkey."

The Bowers Burlesques at the Star are playing to good audiences afternoon and evening. Some of the features are as good as have been seen at the popular Seventh street theater.

Returns from the Cincinnati prize fight will be received Friday night.

FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

The International Magazine, of Chicago, for February, contains "The Peacock in the Heart of the Bluegrass," illustrated, Leigh Gordon Gilmer; "Grief," Adene Williams; "The German Idea of a Gentleman," Carolyn Campbell; "Dux Femina Facta," M. McLean Heltwell; "Our Swiss Tour," illustrated, Mille A. Forster; "The Baseness of Scattered Letters," illustrated, "An Old Scandal," E. C. E.; "An Old Scandal," E. C. E.

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.—The scene opens on Fletmouth Pier, where Norah Wharton is awaiting the arrival of her lover, Leonard. She is just home from China waters. Among other things the young sailor has brought with him is a six-inch idol of beaten gold, which Norah seizes eagerly to place on the mantelpiece of her room. However, it gets dropped into a tall Chinese jar, where for the time, the tale leaves it. Next day it is discovered by the Chinese. Norah remembers that on the pier he had noticed a Chinaman waiting, and that afterwards he had seemed less willing to give her the idol. A boat is found on the beach somewhat damaged, and with blood marks on the white paint. Rowland Gaskell, a cousin of Jayne's, who also loves Norah, threatens to foreclose a mortgage on Jayne's property.

Norah drew a long breath of relief. "Well, I believe you, Philip. And since you want money, I will give you what I can." "You'd much better give me the idol. It's no use to you, and I'll sell it to old Eli Marks at a good price." "It was Leonard's last gift," said his sister, pleadingly. "I don't want to."

"Ah, that's just like you. Selfish as ever." "That is unjust. I am not selfish. But the idol—it's its value." "I know that," said Wharton, rudely. "And you bet I'll get a long price for it." "Unlucky! What do you mean?" "Well, Leonard said it was unlucky. He was sorry he had given it to me. I can't be more unlucky than I am already," grumbled Philip. "I'll take it and risk the luck. Give it to me, Norah."

"Will you promise to leave Fletmouth if I do?" "Yes, I swear I will," he replied, eagerly. "How can I leave when you are here? You come here tomorrow at this time, I will give you the idol." "Philip nodded. 'I'll get now, Norah; will you—'" "No, don't kiss me," she said, shrinking back.

"Hush! Your own brother! Just like you, I'm a bad lot. Ah, well, I don't care." "Philip" she caught him by the ragged sleeve. "How can I leave when you are here? You come here tomorrow at this time, I will give you the idol." "Philip nodded. 'I'll get now, Norah; will you—'" "No, don't kiss me," she said, shrinking back.

"What's that?" "You must find out what has become of Leonard." "How the deuce can I do that?" he cried, angrily. "I'll see if I can hear anything about him; but there's not much chance. Tomorrow I'll expect you here, with that thing, and he strode off gloomily." She turned away with a heavy heart. It was all so sad. And now she had promised her lover's last gift!

CHAPTER IX.

THE NEWSPAPER.

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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 ERNEST P. HOPWOOD. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of January, 1901. Notary Public, Ramsey Co., Minn. [Notarial Seal.]

FURTHER PROOF IS READY.

The Globe invites any one and every one interested to at any time, make a full scrutiny of its circulation lists and records and to visit its press and mailing departments to check and keep tab on the number of papers printed and the disposition made of the same.

Reconsidered. Illustrated, Hubert M. Skinner; "Told on the Trail," H. K. Harris; "In Other Magazines," Dr. R. Warren Conant; From Abroad—London Letter, J. Pope Manuelli; Paris Letter, R. W. Waldeck; Travel Notes, A. T. H. Brower; Current Notes—"Stage Fool," illustrated, Louis W. Waynes; "The Great Book Reviews," International Magazine; Course in Spanish, Lesson II, Fernando Staud y Ximenez.

Mme. Mathis and Jean de Reszke tell of their lives and an especially illustrated interview in the February, 1901, issue of the American Queen. Following this very interesting article is a story of a celebrated man-of-war commander entitled "A Bit Mad on Music," composed entirely of letters are: "A Lover's Quarrel," "Why the Museum Was Built," and "There Are Two Sides to Everything," "Fancy's Curious Ways," "The Nameless Girl," and the advance styles in spring gowns and millinery are shown in effective profusion, and an article on "What Dreads Males of Us?" in relation with suggestions for women in all conditions of life.

"THE GOLDEN IDOL."

BY FERDUS HUME.

He called to see you, my dear. He wanted to speak to you about the Boojum." "The Boojum?" Norah looked perplexed. "The idol," Leonard said, "just home from China waters. Among other things the young sailor has brought with him is a six-inch idol of beaten gold, which Norah seizes eagerly to place on the mantelpiece of her room. However, it gets dropped into a tall Chinese jar, where for the time, the tale leaves it. Next day it is discovered by the Chinese. Norah remembers that on the pier he had noticed a Chinaman waiting, and that afterwards he had seemed less willing to give her the idol. A boat is found on the beach somewhat damaged, and with blood marks on the white paint. Rowland Gaskell, a cousin of Jayne's, who also loves Norah, threatens to foreclose a mortgage on Jayne's property.

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