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The St. Paul Globe

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FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1901.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Benjamin Harrison was one of the leading statesmen of his generation. He was, too, a great lawyer, an ornament to the public life of his country, as well as to the profession of law.

The death of such a man at this time is a public calamity. He was in the very prime of his influence and intellectual power. He was, indeed, stronger at the time of his death in the public estimation than when he was elected to the presidency, or at any time during his incumbency of that high office.

The career of Benjamin Harrison is that of a man who won his eminence by hard work and sterling qualities of character and intellect. He never had more of the qualities of personal popularity. The quality of personal magnetism he did not possess.

When Mr. Harrison was president he did not succeed in meeting the requirements of his party political associates. His administration was essentially unpopular, especially among those under whose auspices and by whose labor it was called into existence.

It is since laying down the duties of president of the United States that Mr. Harrison became known to his countrymen. His strong personality became familiar to them through the various important professional undertakings on behalf of the country which he was associated.

What is known as the Minneapolis primary law represents a great innovation on generally existing methods.

It is as yet an experiment. Its friends do not claim perfection for it, and have regarded judicious amendment as essential to its more successful operation.

There has been a deal of nonsense indulged in with reference to this measure of law since the legislature met. It is represented as the great panacea for political ills; and it has been seriously urged that its extension to all offices and all political divisions would result in every case in destroying political clubs, and turning over the electoral machinery wholly into the hands of that class of political society which seeks the ideal in public administration.

It is these absurd beliefs that are responsible for the present status of the effort to seriously extend the principle of the measure. What is practically an untried and most radical change in existing methods, and the principle of which suggests in all sense its limitation for some time to the minor political divisions, and especially to local elections, has been exploited during this session of the legislature until hardly any man of political sense can be expected to vote for its extension in the shape in which it is about to be submitted to the vote of the senate.

It would be a good thing for the plan of direct primaries if the senate did by a decisive vote refuse to consider the measure in its present form. The attempt to apply the principle to congressional and state elections must inevitably

result in its complete break-down. If the enemies of direct primary elections sought for a means to countermand the prevailing public favor with which the scheme is regarded with reference to local elections they could not have their wish brought nearer to realization than it is at this moment. The friends of the principle have done the work of its enemies. The general extension sought is foolish. It would be politically a charitable thing if it were beaten beyond the possibility of revival this session.

The general public cannot recognize anything like an embodiment of their wishes in the measure now under consideration. It is a new thing entirely. Its adoption would be equivalent to making a grave and far-reaching experiment which has nothing to commend it, and which must result in confusion, and in a further extension of the power of manipulation which the general primary system now admits of.

There is only one good thing that can be done with the primary legislation now awaiting action in the senate. That is to kill it. That treatment will save the principle. The system of direct primaries is now in operation in one of the principal cities of the state. Let it continue long enough at least to enable the public to see its entire possibilities. It will then be time enough to make further application and needed modification of its principles.

CHANCE FOR AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

The wave of industrial expansion which has been sweeping over Europe, developing the resources of France, Germany and Russia has at last awakened Austria-Hungary. This polyglot empire finds itself obliged to develop its internal resources or submit to be distanced in the race of nations.

As Europe once turned to the east for philosophy and learning, it now looks to the west for a leading hand in industrial development. The government of Austria-Hungary has recently issued through the American consulates an invitation to American enterprise and inventive genius to come and help develop the resources of the empire. The circular names many different enterprises and manufactures to which it invites American capital and skill.

Among those named are all kinds of clay and porcelain works, iron manufacturing, except sheet iron mills, scientific apparatus, clocks, toys and pianos, paper mills, chemical and rubber works, woolen, cotton and silk manufacturing plants, mining undertakings, electrical works, ship building and dry docks. These are not all that are specifically named by the government circular, but are sufficient to give an idea of the scope of the invitation. As an inducement the government agrees to exempt all who come from general taxation and the income tax, the trade tax and the fees for transfer of real estate and the stamp tax for a period of fifteen years. On government railways, which constitute 98 per cent of the railways of the empire, the building material and machinery required in the plants will be carried for actual cost. As the natural resources of Austria-Hungary are practically undeveloped, there may be rich fields for American enterprise and thoroughness, the other side of Germany.

BWARE OF THE MOSQUITO.

For a number of years experiments have been in progress to determine the cause of malarial fever. The fact that the dreaded fever and ague and its twin sister malarial fever were most prevalent in new countries, especially when the section embraced reached marsh and swampy ground, led physicians to ascribe their origin to the miasmatic vapors arising from the swamps or from newly broken ground. As the country developed—as the marshes were drained and the soil became well tilled, the ague departed and the fever became less frequent. It has now been determined with a degree of certainty which characterizes medical researches, that what was charged up to miasma in the air, is due to the bite of the festive and musical mosquito. That it was his presence in the swampy countries which necessitated the use of so much quinine and wisky.

Similar investigations into the origin of yellow fever in the South have been carried on in Cuba during the last eighteen months, with the result that proof conclusive has been obtained which convicts the yellow striped mosquito of spreading the disease.

KILL IT.

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poisonous in itself, like that of the venomous snake or whether it simply conveys to the system poison from putrid matter, is yet to be determined. The ordinary house fly by reason of its habits as a universal scavenger, conveys disease. The Cuban mosquito, born and bred amid the fith of the Southern climate may act only as an instrument for the introduction of the poisonous matter into the blood. It seems that the sanitary measures taken by the American provisional government have reduced the cases of yellow fever in Havana to a minimum. We must ascribe it to sanitation as there is no evidence that the mosquitoes have become fewer or less hungry—there surroundings alone have improved.

If the United States leaves no other evidence of the occupation of Cuba than the control of yellow fever, our armed intervention will not have been in vain.

AN ANTI-TREATING LAW.

The temperance movement takes different directions in different localities. After twenty years of experimenting with absolute prohibition, Kansas has concluded that prohibition by law is a failure and the temperance sentiment having become soured, the lawless methods of Carrie Nationalism are the result. In New Jersey the movement has taken the direction of an anti-treating law. In Russia, a country cursed beyond expression with drunkenness, the government has assumed control of all intoxicants, none being sold except by government agents and for cash.

Absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is a dream that never can be realized. The drinking habit may be reduced to a minimum by the influences of society, just as crime is reduced to a minimum in some localities. The best way then is to place restrictions about the sale of intoxicants, which will minimize the degrading influence. The army canteen was an institution that made for temperance, but the fanatic prohibition workers refused to recognize the fact.

An anti-treating law would go far to reduce the quantity drunk. It is the return courtesy of the good fellow that drinks a glass too much. Few men care to drink alone and still fewer would ever get drunk by themselves. Young men who make a practice of drinking to excess go, like wolves, in packs—one will not go on a spree alone.

The government of Russia recognizing that the peasantry were being ruined by the national drink, vodka, conceived the idea of cutting off the two most potent factors making for the drink habit, the open saloon where intoxicants are sold over the bar and drunk on the premises, and the credit extended to customers. Accordingly, as above stated, the state is taking charge of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, no credit being extended and all liquors being sold in sealed bottles.

With government control of all intoxicants, with the open saloon abolished and an anti-treating law, a condition as near to prohibition as will ever be possible, will be reached.

FAIR EXCHANGE NOT ROBBERY.

Gen. MacArthur is reported to have issued a proclamation offering to exchange Filipino prisoners for guns. This scheme is an innovation in the usage of war, and indicates the peculiar situation in the Philippines. Gen. MacArthur evidently argues that guns are more dangerous among the Filipinos than are the liberated prisoners. Prisoners are always a source of weakness to a belligerent and are usually exchanged as rapidly as possible. In many cases it is deemed politic to parole them, trusting to a certain inmate honor in all men to keep them from again bearing arms in that particular war.

The order of Gen. MacArthur to exchange prisoners for guns will have a tendency to gather up all the spare guns among the Filipinos, but it will not have any marked effect upon the active insurgents.

THURSDAY GLOBE GLANCES.

Today, March 14, is the anniversary of the birth, in 1771, of Robert Owen, the famous socialist and philanthropist; of James Bozardus, in 1890, the American inventor, and inventor of the first fireproof building in this country; of Johann Strauss, in 1804, a celebrated German composer; of Victor Emanuel II, (of Sardinia), the first king of united Italy. It was under his reign that the temporal power of the pope was taken away.

To discourage undesirable legislation is quite as important as to encourage even good legislation. In every legislature there is pressure to pass special bills and schemes of doubtful utility. General laws are complicated enough, and hard enough to enforce without cumbering them with special features, or making new ones that are likely to conflict with existing laws. Attorneys have a tendency, where it pays, of picking laws to pieces.

To keep the Philippines would be morally right. If it was with the consent, or by request, of the people of that country. But to retain the islands against their consent, and in face of their resistance, for the sake of annexation, and sometimes ago our good president declared that "forcible annexation was criminal aggression."

The superintendent of the Chicago city street railway recently issued an order reading: "Any conductor in whose breath is detected the odor of onions while on duty will be taken from his car and suspended or discharged." Employees of the Chicago City Railway company must not offend the public in such manner. There are other orders in that city not so easily wiped out.

people of New York. Can it be that the entire city has sunk to the level of the bowery?

It is a self-evident fact that the trust is daily grinding the spirit of individualism and independence out of the American people.

Bryan should not look. He might have been forced to take part in the inaugural parade as a captive chained to Hanna's chariot of triumph.

Report has it that the Republicans of Topeka have split on Mrs. Nation's saloon smashing, proposition, and that as a result they are likely to go down to defeat and prohibition with them.

It is discouraging to notice with what growing complacency the people witness the violation of time-honored principles. Twenty-five years ago it would have been inconceivable for any United States president to hold such absolute powers as McKinley now holds over the Philippines.

President Diaz, of Mexico, is reported to be insane. Now look for trouble in Mexico. Diaz has been clear there so long that the country simply won't know how to get along without him. Now look for riots and revolutions there. Of course we shall have to interfere and protect our interest, and thus we may get another colony before we know it. Great is "manifest destiny."

In his inaugural address President McKinley said: "Our diversified productions are increasing in such unprecedented volume as still further enlarging our foreign markets by broader commercial relations. For this purpose reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should be liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and promoted." Evidently McKinley still wears a tender spot for those reciprocity treaties which the senate turned down so unceremoniously. And wisely so.

Protectionists point with great satisfaction to the report that Great Britain is about to give up free trade and to go to protection. Well, if England does, she is likely to go glimmering. A tariff will raise the price of commodities and increase the cost of living for workmen. Consequently the manufacturers will have to pay their workmen correspondingly higher wages and make up for it by charging higher prices for their goods, and then, with the tariff, they will be able to sell her goods as it is even now and is therefore likely to fight shy of protection.

The individual that runs the Republican press bureau and grinds out the thinks for the "Boston Herald" is broadcast through his subsidized organs the following: "Here's a bit of candor that is refreshing. The Minneapolis Times, Democratic, says, editorially," and then follows a bitter attack on the Democratic senators for their alleged stand from the "Boston Herald," which, as the writer informs us, is a Democratic organ. It is, of course, well known that the Times is no more Democratic than the Republican press bureau is, and the writer could not be ignorant of a fact that every newsboy in the Twin Cities knows, but to give the article more weight he did not hesitate to use a barefaced falsehood. The Republican state press editors may be short on gray matter but it was never before supposed that they would prostitute their papers to spread deliberate lies, no matter in whose interest it might be.

In an address delivered in Boston the other day, President Hadley, of Yale university, said: "Trusts have got to be regulated by public sentiment, and that public sentiment is not merely the opinion of any particular part of the whole people, but is a readiness to accept, in behalf of the community, restrictions, independent of the question of whether you or I shall be personally harmed by these restrictions. You say the community will not be governed by this principle. We must expect that the community will, however, for the alternative is an emperor in Washington with a term of five years." President Hadley is not a calamity-hoisting stump speaker. He is a scholar and a thinker noted both for sagacity and cool, conservative judgment. As such he commands attention. President Hadley holds the opinion that after a quarter of a century of growing trust domination, all business centering in a few, and these few necessarily having power in the affairs of the people, would be accounted for by the idea of rendering their power to a permanent trustee, supreme both in trade and politics. The fact, however, that men like President Hadley have the courage to raise their voice in warning, is the best assurance that the worst will never come to pass. But at the same time such men would not speak thus if those dangers did not actually threaten us.

AT THE THEATERS.

The English sovereign has the sole right to print the Bible, the Episcopal Book of Common Prayer and all acts of parliament in the United Kingdom, and if he liked he could forbid the printing of any of them under penalty of death in the British dominions. The right has not been exercised for a couple of hundred years.

There is a bill before the Nebraska legislature to prevent the publication of cartoons. It makes it an offense to make any cartoon or print or distribute any periodical or magazine containing one without first having secured the written consent of the person caricatured. Each offense is punishable by a fine of from \$25 to \$100 or thirty days' imprisonment, or both.

It was a Kansas City lawyer who got right at the root of the trouble in declaring that "the case out of five divorce suits in this country are traceable to a lack of money."

A year ago today the army of Gen. Roberts occupied Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State. And the war is not over yet.

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The great danger of the trust lies in the fact that industrial despotism prepares the way for political despotism.

In a recent address to the students of Yale university the Hon. Whitlaw Reid declared that "there is no newspaper in New York which is not better than its readers." This is pretty hard on the

preachers; where every one has an occupation and capital crimes are unknown." It is not so cold and barren as we are used to think of it. It proves to be a land milder than New England in winter, because warmed by the Gulf stream, and one of the wonders of the world from a moral and peaceful and industrious standpoint. But so seems the matter of morals and government.

The snow on the sidewalks in front of the residences and business houses of our thoughtful and enterprising citizens was all cleaned off by noon yesterday.

The palatial A. T. Stewart mansion in New York is to be torn down. Already its costly fittings, marble columns and carved woodwork have been taken away by second-hand dealers. When erected by the great merchant as his residence it was an American wonder. Its history is costly and costly. It contained everything that money could buy, but it was not a happy place. The laughter of children was never heard in its grand rooms, and fashion's throng never graced its corridors. The master and mistress both died, the latter insane.

A short time before the close of the Montana legislature, a member voted for the "Father of his Country" for United States senator. Upon being asked favorably if he did not know that George Washington was dead, he replied: "Certainly; but some of your fellows here are just as dead for thirty-three days, have you not?"

A fellow in Tacoma, Wash., had a mania to play the slot machines, and he usually came out loser. He played once too often and losing he borrowed a pistol and shot himself. Laws are supposed to protect the weak-minded, and a man who regularly plays the slot machines in hopes of winning belongs to this class.

Surgeon General Wyman in a recent address suggested that men of great wealth engage to benefit the world could put their money to more profitable use than by backing up sanitary improvements in cities with it. The speaker instanced the hotels in New York as an illustration. He suggested that the owners of the ever-present Douglas in pauperizing influence, and he declared that the employment of large capital in the improvement of the dwellings of the poor would be a more noble and a more noble method of using capital as can be found. The surgeon general insisted that the private capitalist could do this as well as the public, and that the latter, since the latter must be through the slow, complex and expensive process of condemning the property they decide to improve, while the citizen can go into the slum, buy up the property, and proceed with the work of demolition and rebuilding quickly and economically. This is the new charity, which compares with the old as preventive medicine does with the treatment of symptoms.

Billy Sunday, who was formerly a well paid all-round good member of the Chicago baseball club, is now an evangelist. He recently closed a revival meeting at Alton, Ill., down on the Omaha road, and the business men made him up a purse of \$25.

Science declares the time-honored custom of shaking hands as a form of friendly greeting must be abolished. So says Dr. Nathan Salsbery, of New York, and other prominent physicians and surgeons agree with him. In a paper on "The Hand as a Propagator of Microbic Diseases," which Dr. Salsbery has contributed to the Medical Record, he clearly proved that tuberculosis, diphtheria, smallpox and other more or less contagious diseases lurk in the handshake.

James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, has been sued for damages by an "onion" man. The onion man is in front of the poet's house in Indianapolis. Riley is the defendant and says "It is hoped that this said incident will not create the impression that Mr. Riley is neglectful of his duties as a citizen. As a matter of fact he is very conscientious about cleaning his walks, and may frequently be seen at work as early as 6 o'clock in the morning. His custom is to take off the mass of snow with shovel and broom and remove the snow by carrying it to the gutter and paper. The unfortunate onion man for which Mr. Riley is sued was during his temporary absence from the city."

Congress in the haste of its closing hours invested President McKinley with more autocratic power than any chief magistrate of this country ever possessed. It has been estimated that from now until congress meets in December, the decision of what our relations with Cuba shall be. He can, in his discretion, withdraw from the military force that now exists in the island, or he can act as he did in Porto Rico his word will be law. He is master in the Philippines; and in the settlement of the Chinese question his word, in the course of the European nations, is decisive. Next to the czar of all the Russians, he exercises more power than does any man on earth. In fact it is a question whether the czar is in it with him. Centralization of power is becoming general in the United States under the Republican party, while in Europe kings are losing their power.

Four scientific expeditions from this country to the East Indies to witness the total eclipse of the sun on May 17 have already sailed, and the expeditions are expected, as the totality will be complete.

A man by the name of Knox is talked of as a candidate for mayor of New York. They need some knocks to straighten out municipal affairs in the metropolis.

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At the theaters. Metropolitan. Come opera succeeded grand opera yesterday at the Metropolitan, the Boston Lyric company presenting the tuneful "Wang" at both the matinee and evening performances. It was, on the whole, a successful performance and deserving of the praise of the audience. The part of the regent of Siam, played by the individual in his portrayal of the character of the impetuous ruler. It was not the contagious humor of Kunkel, who was with the company a year ago, but it drew frequent chuckles from the rather small audience. Henderson was funny as the old man, and the part of Marion Langdon as the frivolous naive prince smoked her cigarette with grace and sang passably her soprano role. Miss Sara Carr played the part of the widow of the regent, and of things, apparently appeals to her more strongly than the gay, and therefore the role was something of a misfit. Miss Davis

sang sweetly and acted most acceptably the role of Marie, the stepdaughter. In spite of all the good that might be said about it, there is a real lack in the opera. After all, what is a comedy opera without a numerous and pretty chorus. The chorus with the Boston Lyric company certainly doesn't deserve the first adjective, and as for the second, well, one might use it in the positive, but never in the superlative degree. However, it sang the "Wang" numbers with a tunefulness and a spirit that compensated somewhat for its lack of merit in other directions. The opera was excellently staged.

Tonight "Carmen" will be repeated with Collamarin in the title role.

When "Arizona" was seen here last year it was comparatively unknown, despite its local success. The fact that New York critics now rank it as one of the greatest American plays makes its return doubly welcome. The engagement opens Sunday night at the Metropolitan and runs all week with the usual matinee. The sale of seats opens tomorrow morning.

GRAND.

Commencing tonight, there will be an almost entire change of the musical and comedy features of the West minstrel performance at the Grand, with the usual. Both in individual and ensemble singing in the first and in the old. Mr. West is presenting a performance here this week that will be hard for any minstrel company to follow. "Lost in the Desert" will be seen at the Grand the coming week.

The patrons of the Star are being treated to a clever vaudeville bill each evening and evening this week. Some of the features are splendid.

Manager Stringer says the "Grass Widows," who begin an engagement Sunday afternoon are about the best comedians that have appeared at the theater this season.

Lairs and Pools Not All Dead.

The Review of Reviews recently printed a number of Democratic cartoons of Abraham Lincoln. Those cartoons are of the vintage of the early '60s, and are viler than anything published last year of McKinley. Demagogues, of course, are ashamed of those cartoons, but it always does take Democracy half a century to discover a man's greatness—Lafayette Standard.

Up to the Editor of the Star, of the St. James Journal, pertinently remarks: "The Standard is a close student of history. The cartoons in question were taken from Harper's Weekly, published by the Standard, and from Leslie's Weekly and London Punch."

In 1850 the fanatics, the abolitionists, the cranks, supported Lincoln. The conservative business interests were against him. He was considered a dangerous man, a man who had little regard for the sacred rights of property, and his possible election was regarded as a menace to all great property interests. The element which supported Douglas in the North in 1860 is the same element which

FRANK JAMES' MOVEMENTS.

To the Editor of the Globe: The statement recently made in your journal concerning Frank James, the noted desperado, is erroneous. It may be that he is now in Dallas, Texas, but he never left the state, but it is a fact, as all old newspaper editors here know, that the ex-train robber was for some years a resident of that city. For a time he was employed as a clerk, more especially as a drawing card.

In 1891 his son was the winner in a Dallas newspaper contest for a scholarship in some Southern college. He was understood to be in Dallas at the time of the world's fair.

D. N.

THE GOLDEN DOLL.

BY FERGUS HUME.

"All the same, I can turn you out. These papers," Gaskell produced a large blue envelope and tapped it, "make me Gaskell," he said, "and I'll get you out of certain forms and the things done." "I—don't believe it—No, I don't." Gaskell shrugged his shoulders, and said: "You've got to believe it, or you'll be out of the house. I did not intend to take possession of Beach cottage, but as you are so obstinate, I must."

"But of the lieutenant's alive, after all, an 'onion' man." "Then I'll tell him why I came here. If he is alive—and he may be, Bendigo—in spite of your belief, he'll have no home to come to. If he is dead it doesn't matter."

Bendigo spat on his hands, and gazed greedily at the pocket into which the lawyer had shoved the blue envelope. Rowland saw his expression, and guessed what was passing in his mind. "You needn't try any tricks with me," he said, laughing. "That won't help you. Even if you did succeed in getting possession of these documents they'd be perfectly useless. They are only copies. The originals are in my office."

The old bo'sun shook his head in despair. To him a lawyer was a terrible being who could override even an admiral. Never for one moment did it occur to him to doubt the truth of what Rowland said. In the course of leaving the old home into which he had fitted himself like a hermit-crab into its shell, the tears came to his eyes. He brushed them away as if ashamed, and relapsed into a subdued mumble. Gaskell caught the sound of one word, "Landshark."

"Oh, I'm not such a shark as you think, replied he, picking him up, and laughing at the old man's expression of rage. "Come, Bendigo, I don't want to turn you out, I'll make a bargain with you." "What is it? Summat of the devil's work, ain't it?" "I never do the devil's work," Gaskell said, wincing somewhat at the man's phrase. "See here, Bendigo, give me those papers that pocket—and I'll get you to remain here until your young master comes back to settle about this mortgage himself. And it is in my mind," added Gaskell, with emphasis, "that your young master will come back before very long."

"If I give you that packet, you'll let me stay 'ere," said Bendigo, turning his quid and rubbing his horns on his hands. "I promise you I will." "An' not take the lieutenant's quartered from 'im?" "No, I won't. He shall have it all intact—and his income."

Bendigo shook his head gloomily. "It likes to obey orders," he said, "but in such a case the late skipper 'ud say 'do it.'"

"I am quite sure he would, Bendigo. Well, what do you say?" "Say?" roared the old salt. "I can't find that packet!" "Gaskell started up furiously. 'You mean you won't.' 'No, I don't," retorted the bo'sun, doggedly. "I can't, I've lost 'em—lost 'em. 'Lost the packet?' Gaskell walked over to the old man and shook him like a reed. 'What do you mean?' 'What I say,' growled Bendigo, struggling to get free. "Take your 'ands off me, Mr. Gaskell, I've lost 'em. It all comes of gettin' drunk. I got drunk 'o'other night, an' I thought the Cap'n's packet was safe where I hid it. You see, Mr. Gaskell, I thought as your young master be lookin' arter it."

"Go on—go on." "Well, I'd it on when I was drunk, an' I don't know where I've put it. I can't think. I've done a 'pack of thinkin', but it ain't no use. The packet's in the 'ouse somewhere, but where, I know no more than you do. Then he indulged in the most terrible of groans. "Beside him stood Gaskell, silent, but with an expression of helplessness and despair stamped on his handsome face. "Is this true?" he asked at last, in a thick, heaving voice.

"Yes, it's true," said Bendigo, hoarsely. "Wot 'ud I tell for? If anything 'ud make me give that packet to you, it'd be the most terrible of groans. I can't find it, no, I can't. Drunk I was when I hid it, an' I never again drunk I'll be lord! What'll the skipper say when I meets 'im? Mr. Gaskell, I thought as your young master be lookin' arter it. There was no doubt that the old man spoke truly. There rose to Rowland's mind a wild idea of pulling down the house, but he dismissed the idea as absurd. Adopting a more cheerful tone, he bade the old man come and search with him. Bendigo, now completely cowed, obeyed; and together they hunted every nook and corner of the old house. In the end they found them still hunting—and still unsuccessful.

"It's no use," he said. "It's not to be

GLOBE'S CIRCULATION FOR FEBRUARY.

[Advertisers will note that the average daily circulation for February is nearly 1,000 over that of 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 February, 1901, was as follows:

Total for the month 504,400 Average per day 18,014

ERNEST P. HOPWOOD. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of February, 1901. H. P. PORTER, 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.

supported McKinley in 1896 and in 1900. The newspapers which caricatured Lincoln in the '60s are the newspapers which did a like service to Bryan in 1896 and 1900. "There was a day, Tommy, when it more of a resistance to belong to the gift-raft Republican organization than it is to be a Populist today. Of course, you don't know this, for at that time your ancestors were in the habit of reading the Republican paper for the liberty of all men everywhere, while today its leadership occupies a position so near to that occupied by the caricatures of 1896 that the difference is hardly distinguishable."

Frank James' Movements.

To the Editor of the Globe: The statement recently made in your journal concerning Frank James, the noted desperado, is erroneous. It may be that he is now in Dallas, Texas, but he never left the state, but it is a fact, as all old newspaper editors here know, that the ex-train robber was for some years a resident of that city. For a time he was employed as a clerk, more especially as a drawing card.

In 1891 his son was the winner in a Dallas newspaper contest for a scholarship