GLOBE'S TELEPHONE CALLS.

THE NORTHWESTERN.
Business Office ..... 1065 Main
Editorial Rooms ..... 78 Main
Composing Room ..... 1034 Main

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.
Business Office 1065
Editorial Rooms 78

The St. Paul Globe

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF ST. PAUL.

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS.

Entered at Postoffice at St. Paul, Minn., as Second-Class Matter.

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Carrier.	1 mo	6 mos	12 mos
Daily only	.40	$2.25	$4.00
Daily and Sunday	.50	2.75	5.00
Sunday	.15	.75	1.00

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Mail.	1 mo	6 mos	12 mos
Daily only	.25	$1.50	$3.00
Daily and Sunday	.35	2.00	4.00
Sunday	...	.75	1.00

BRANCH OFFICES.

New York, 10 Spruce St., Chas. H. Eddy in Charge.
Chicago, No. 87 Washington St., Williams & Lawrence in Charge.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1901.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL NOT DEAD.

Those who have felt the pulse of the ship subsidy measure since its supposed death in the senate are unanimous in the opinion that it is not dead but resting in a comatose state. That since the adjournment of the fifty-sixth congress a certain well known treatment has been resorted to with the result that not only is there a distinct pulse detectable, but also a well marked respiration. The big ship corporations are willing to gamble a few more thousands on the prospect of controlling the next congress and accordingly have maintained their literary bureau in Washington while the interim before the meeting of the fifty-seventh congress will be devoted by their well organized lobby, to "getting next" to a sufficient number of votes to make the coveted millions secure.

Hanna, although chagrined by his late failure is prepared to force the subsidy bill in the next congress as a party measure. And this he can do consistently, for it was made by him a campaign issue so far as one man can make an issue. While on the stump he spoke for his pet measure, explained its workings and enlarged upon the beneficent results that would flow to the voter from the giving of $9,000,000 a year to the old and established steamship lines. Wherever Mr. Hanna spoke upon this interesting scheme to promote American shipping by donations to ship corporations, the voters indorsed his views by giving his ticket unprecedented majorities.

He went into South Dakota with his subsidy scheme and lo! Pettigrew was wiped from the face of the political map. He went to Nebraska, holding in one hand the ship subsidy bill as drafted by the shipping interests, and in the other the mace of imperialism and the embattled farmers, convinced that their eternal salvation depended on him and his measures, turned down their favorite son.

He preached subsidy in Minnesota, and behold the cohorts of the enemy were routed, leaving their dead and wounded upon the battlefield.

Not ship subsidy, but this particular ship subsidy bill was a distinct Republican measure. Not only was it in line with Republican national policy, but its very terms, the terms by which none but existing corporate interests were to be served, bore the stamp of pure Republicanism. Is it strange then that Hanna could not realize the possibility of defeat? Is it strange that both he and his friends who are to be benefited have resolved to make the party stand to its implied promise made at the late election?

If there is anything in affirmative issues, if there is anything in pre-election declarations, then is each Republican member of the lower house of the fifty-seventh congress in honor bound to support Hanna's ship subsidy bill.

Mr. Hanna and his corporation friends occupy an absolutely consistent position. As, in the Philippine policy, the administration is supposed to be carrying out the expressed will of the people, so is Mr. Hanna in pressing the government donation to shipping corporations.

The Republican papers which advocated the success of Republican policies last fall and who afterward opposed the ship subsidy bill simply stultified themselves before the people. They were right in opposing so iniquitous a measure but in doing so they threw consistency to the wind.

The fight is on. To an outsider it will be interesting but to the Republican congressman it will prove exceedingly embarrassing.

A SHABBY TRICK.

In a recent number of the Pioneer Press there appeared a cock-and-bull story about the revival of gambling in this city. The article was in substance a malicious but incoherent assault on the adherents of Mr. Michael in his candidacy for city attorney, and was palpably designed to strengthen Ald. Hunt's determination to continue in his present attitude toward his party. The statements and intimations of the article were resented by Ald. Schiffmann in a communication which thoroughly revealed the falsehoods and meanness of the transaction. Dr. Schiffmann closed his letter by asking that as much prominence might be given to his communication as had been given to the despicable assault which had been made on him and his Democratic associates in the council exclusive of Hunt, but expressing the conviction that his request would not be granted.

Dr. Schiffmann was right in his prediction. The same cowardly and unprincipled spirit was revealed in the treatment of Dr. Schiffmann's communication which had aroused his indignation. His letter was hidden away in an obscure corner of the paper to which it was addressed, and was made the subject of editorial expression of opinion which would have been, if possible, even more discreditable to any responsible public journal than was the so-called news article to which the doctor had taken exception.

Instead of controverting the arguments and statements of Dr. Schiffmann the Pioneer Press editorially resorted to the same methods embodied in the original assault. It directed itself to conveying the impression that Dr. Schiffmann's objections had been confined to the false intimation of the article that he had attended meetings of the Democratic aldermen in Ald. Huber's saloon, and pretended to assume that he regarded the charge of attending such meetings as in itself slanderous.

In public discussion it would be hard to find a parallel for the unworthy course of the Pioneer Press throughout this entire transaction. It would require many hard words to properly characterize it. Having engaged in what in itself was a disreputable trick to promote the interests of Mr. Markham it showed its readiness to follow to the end the course it entered on. To the concealed as well as open falsehood of the original article and the unworthiness of hiding away from general view a communication upon which it thought proper to comment editorially, it added a further example of foul play in seeking to divert public attention from the real occasion for Dr. Schiffmann's protest.

The Globe congratulates Dr. Schiffmann on having so effectually smoked out the authors and abettors of the assault upon him and his party associates. That insult was engaged in for the purpose of preventing the displacement of the present corporation attorney.

Doubtless Ald. Hunt feels his position greatly strengthened by friendly cooperation of this character. He enjoys the distinction of having the approval of those who did in the past, and will in the future, unless he completely turns his political coat, oppose whatever political ambitions he may have. He is further distinguished by the disfavor of the entire political community through which he holds his position in the council. He is, for the present at least, the only competent judge of the wisdom and rightfulness of his present attitude. But it will come home to him one day that the friendship which he now enjoys on the part of those who wrote and published the slanderous article to which his associates have taken exception is of the vanishing kind, and that it will never outlive his next appearance before the public.

Whatever disposition there might be on the part of Democrats to regard Corporation Attorney Markham with an approach to friendly interest or toleration will certainly be brought to an abrupt close by the resort which has been had to such shabby tricks to enable him to hang on to an office which the electors of St. Paul have fairly indicated their purpose he should relinquish.

THE MUNICIPAL COURT.

The municipal court of this city has been the object of a good deal of political speculation and maneuvering of one description or another for some months past. The last tax levy included a sum of money something over $4,000 for "back salaries" supposed to be due to employes of the court which was not due at all, but the necessity for which, so far as we understand it, grew out of the tenacious hold, characteristic of local Republican officeholders, which the former bailiffs of that court displayed.

In addition to this, it is a matter of common street talk that a legislative scheme has been in process of incubation whereby the expense of this tribunal to the community should be materially increased by the addition to the existing staff of employes of a few more of those active "ward heelers" whom our contemporary, the Pioneer Press, assumes the local Democratic party to possess a monopoly of.

The Globe does not pretend to understand just what the present status is of the lobbying endeavors which have been in progress in this direction, nor just what the precise occasion for public outlay in connection with this court will be found to be when the legislature has adjourned. Considering, however, the proverbial devotion to retrenchment and reform of the local Republican statesmen, as evinced, for instance, in the additions just made by law to the pay of our county commissioners, we are prepared for anything whatever in that particular direction.

But while our local reformers are thus displaying their activity in this and other directions it may not be amiss to direct attention to some of the figures which the last annual report of the clerk of the municipal court embodied. Outside of the very dubious revenue received from disorderly houses, which is paid monthly into the municipal court, the entire receipts during the year were $10,636 from the criminal side of the court. The civil side as a revenue producer is even less impressive. The total of revenues received from this latter source during the year was just $976, making a total of some $11,500. As against this, the public pay the salaries of two judges $8,000, of a clerk and his deputy, $3,700, stenographer $1,200 and two bailiffs paid through the police fund, $1,680, in all $14,580. This, of course, does not include stationery or other incidental expenditures.

The Globe has no thought of urging that the need or efficacy of a given court is to be determined on the revenue which it brings with it, even though it be only a police court; or that the expense of maintaining a given department offers always a fair criterion as to the public value of such a department. Its claim, is, however, that it will be a shocking perversion of legislation if there is any further additions made to the existing expense of this court to the public.

The procedure of this court it is which needs the attention of our law-makers, if it is at all to be the object of legislation. The farcical notion that appeals from the police court shall be made directly to the supreme court still prevails, notwithstanding the protest of the appellate judges and the opposition of every practicing lawyer. The records of the court and of the actual proceedings carried on, especially on the criminal side, are of such a primitive and inadequate character as to involve in many cases an actual defeat of justice.

If we are not to be allowed to reform the procedure of our municipal court, or to lessen the burden which it represents to the tax-paying community, let us at least be saved the necessity of further contributing to the maintenance of what is now something very like a judicial luxury.

LITTLE BONI AS A SCRAPPER.

There are many ways to secure notoriety. This remark is not strictly original, nor is it particularly new, but it is suggested by the latest move of the indigent attache of the Gould family, Count de Bonis Non Castellane. Not content with the notoriety obtained by being declared by the courts a spendthrift and placed on an allowance, this little royalist of France sought that wider field and greater renown, afforded by the pugilistic ring.

Accompanied by his father, so as not to get hurt, and by a newspaper reporter, so as to have the affair before the public as soon as possible, this little boy went boldly to the house of De Rodays, the editor of Figaro—a newspaper of general circulation—and then and there, without waiting for a referee or to agree upon a set of rules, slapped the face of the meek editor and slapped it hard, too. It was fortunate for little Boni that the editor was seated when he made his assault, otherwise he would have had to get a step ladder to reach the face in order to slap. This shows that the count, besides being the husband of Anna Gould, is a man of genius, knowing when to slap and when not to slap.

Before the astonished editor could gain his feet, the doting father and the trusted friend had interfered, making a personal retaliation on the part of De Rodays impossible. It is said that a duel is imminent, but with the announcement comes the news that the police, where the duel is to take place, will prevent it. This is another evidence of the genius of little Boni. There is nothing like having every act of the drama prepared before the curtain rises—the entertainment moves off with such life-like smoothness.

The casus belli on which little Boni relies for justification under the codes both of international law and of honor is contained in the following, which appeared in the columns of Figaro, and which Boni appropriated to himself.

"People have been asking who is the person M. Deroulede wished to designate. It appears that he is a member of parliament, and it is affirmed that he is the young deputy who, on the eve of starting for America with his young wife, last week, very loyally delayed his departure in order to reply, if necessary, to the polemics which may develop."

It is neeessary, only to mention that M. Deroulede accused the royalists of Paris of giving the police the tip of a contemplated coup d'etat.

Now, we submit that such a nicely worded paragraph constituted no ground for assault upon the editor. If Boni resided in America, from which place he gets his support, he would be kept busy slapping editorial faces.

True, an editor here may go too far and get his face punched for his temerity, but as a usual thing he must call a man a "traitor" and then refuse to recant before the injured party lands on his front. The rule is well settled here, that no man has a right to put on a shoe and then kick because it pinches.

All editors who have had their faces disfigured by those upon whom they have bestowed left-handed compliments have our sympathy, but to M. Fernand de Rodays we extend our heartfelt commiseration. It must be very uncomfortable to have one's face slapped by a being too small and contemptible to knock down.

A GLARING DEFECT.

"The school board has employed Prof. C. M. Swingle, of Millersburg, as principal of the high school," says a recent dispatch from Bowling Green, O. "He is six feet four inches tall, and a man of remarkable strength. Prof. Foster resigned the place about a week ago, after he had been assaulted and badly beaten twice by pupils, and once by a resident of the town. The boys said they would let the new principal stay two weeks, but since they have seen him they have decided to let him stay longer."

Probably in no other civilized country in the world, would such incidents as those here referred to, be possible. There is in our school system in many places a lamentable lack of authority which naturally results in laxity of discipline or even the worst kind of insubordination as in the above mentioned instance. Of course, no school can be expected to accomplish much under such circumstances. This is one of the most serious defects in our public school system. A large part of it, especially as far as high schools are concerned, is due merely to the absence of backbone on the part of the school board and superintendent. Of course, the state owes every child a common school education, and for that reason the teachers in the grades have to do the best they can with a boy even if he is inclined to be unruly. But a high school education is a gratuitous gift, and the boy that has not the common sense to avail himself of it in the proper spirit, has no claim to it. In order to protect itself, the state must insist on securing a common school education for all its citizens, but in regard to high schools and colleges, the situation is entirely different. In these institutions, the boy that constitutes himself a disturbing element and makes himself guilty of insubordination has no further claim on the advantages there offered. Let him be sent home to his parents and if they have not influence enough over him to make him come to terms, let him stay there. If the school board at Bowling Green, O., had acted on this principle, the above mentioned disturbances would not have occurred. As it was, they allowed the hoodlum element to break up the school and do great injury to those who were earnest and well disposed. The responsibility for this, rests with the board. They made themselves morally guilty of criminal neglect. Of course, the reason for this lamentable lack of backbone is easily understood. In small towns there is no end of political strings on the school board. A boy may make himself ever so much of a nuisance in the high school, but his father has some political pull, controls some votes, if only a few—and every few counts in a small town—and the school board will not dare to suspend that boy no matter what he does. And the school suffers.

Cuba can't say that there are no strings on her.

Russia's copious promises concerning Manchuria can be put on the same list with those of the United States concerning Cuba.

Baseball, golf and other games that once enjoyed great popularity in the South, have now taken a back seat. Burning negroes is rapidly becoming the great national pastime.

In the South negro hunting is very much in vogue now, as fox hunting used to be in the good old antebellum days. It is very much the same kind of sport, only the negro, when caught, fares a great deal worse than the fox that was left to the mercy of the hounds.

The ship owners are very much disappointed at the failure of the ship subsidy bill. They contributed liberally to the Republican campaign fund last fall and naturally, they expect to be reimbursed. Has the Republican party sunk so low that it no longer pays its debt of honor?"

This seems to be the period of blind unquestioning in regard to our colonial policy. Republicans are following their leaders with that childlike, simple faith that might be sublime, if it were not idiotic and criminally dangerous. Will Samson awake with his locks shorn off and his strength destroyed?

A "distinguished Japanese diplomatist" is represented as saying that "unless Russia makes some material concession to Japan, and that at once, I am afraid it will be impossible to avoid war. With Manchuria in her grasp, Russia is a constant menace to Korea, the control of which, if not its actual possession, is vital to Japan."

A New York paper announces that "the trusts are getting closer together." Of course they are. They are growing so big that the country is getting too small for them and they can't help but crowd each other. Of course, the trusts are getting closer together, so close that there isn't even standing room between for anybody else.

The condensing or crystallization of eggs has grown into an industry, says the Philadelphia Record. They are broken and emptied, thousands at a time, into a machine, where they are churned. When they are thoroughly mixed the liquid is dropped slowly on to stone cylinders, over which currents of warm, dry air are passed. This evaporates the moisture, and when the mixture is thoroughly dry it is scraped off as "crystals" and packed in airtight cans. To prepare the "crystals" for use they are simply soaked in water. They are much used on ships and to some extent by bakers.

"What I have written concerning young men in politics," says ex-President Cleveland in a recent letter, "is based very largely upon my own personal experience; and I know that a body of young Democrats associated for the purpose of disinterested work and whose object is to make better known and stimulate devotion to intelligent Democracy, will not be long ignored by party managers; and that when once recognized their influence for political good will easily follow. But it is of vital importance that their efforts should be patriotic, untrammeled, and intelligent. As soon as an association of this kind becomes effective and strong, temptations will be put in its way that must be shunned or resisted if it would retain its usefulness and influence in the attempt to attain the best political results."

The Florida legislature recently passed the following important resolution: "Resolved by the senate, the house concurring, That our senators and representatives in congress be requested to call the attention of congress to the importance of a ship canal across the peninsula of Florida, that will add so much to the safety of the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico, and vastly increase its traffic by saving the enormous insurance rates around the Florida reefs." It is no doubt true that such a canal would do all that and more too. It would greatly increase the efficiency of our navy by establishing a shorter connection between the Atlantic and the Gulf and in case of war, it would have about the same importance for us that the canal connecting the North Sea with the Baltic has for Germany.

SATURDAY GLOBE GLANCES.

In 1890 Kansas City had 132,716 population, Rochester had 133,156, and St. Paul had 133,896. In 1900 it was again neck and neck in the three cities: 163,752, 163,065 and 162,608. Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit and Milwaukee had just as close races in growth.

—o—

The State Bar association of Wisconsin recently adopted a new code of ethics declaring that it is legitimate for lawyers to advertise. Why not? Yet there is a bill before the Connecticut legislature to regulate dentistry, in accordance with the wishes of the state dental association. The bill provides, among other things, that for unprofessional conduct the license of the officials may be taken away. And unprofessional conduct is defined in the code of ethics of association, which is not a part of the bill, but is made operative. This superb code declares that it is unprofessional to advertise. So any dentist who advertises after the passage of the bill can be prevented from practice.

—o—

The use of the kodak is being limited in Washington, where things are getting as exclusive as around Windsor castle. The use of the camera is forbidden about the grounds surrounding the White house. To take snapshots around the capitol is possible only on a permit obtained from the sergeant-at-arms. The use of cameras in the senate and house galleries is positively forbidden. Likewise the navy yard and gun foundry are closed to amateur photography. And it is now proposed not to allow its use in the city without a license.

—o—

That French brother-in-law of the Gould boys must make them awful tired. He manages to keep himself in the public eye by sensational idiocies.

—o—

It is understood now why the St. Louis exposition bill went through congress so cosily. Berths were made for retiring members of congress—nine $5,000 jobs, and only two from the Louisiana purchase country. Talk about jobbery.

—o—

The Pioneer Press in discussing a racket over timber reserves between officials in Secretary Hitchcock's office in Washington regarding the appointment of men who knew nothing about the value of timber and making contracts, says: "Let foresters, not politicians and soldiers, be put in charge of forests, and practically all trouble will disappear." Yes, that would be a good plan in all departments of the government—appoint practical men.

—o—

Richmond, capital of Virginia, does not number wards as in other cities, but designates them as St. Paul does with school houses by the name of statesmen. Clay ward is the largest in Richmond in voting population.

—o—

There are four papers comprising the Scripps-McRae league—the St. Louis Chronicle, Cincinnati Post, Covington Post and Cleveland Press.

—o—

It is said that Morgan and Rockefeller now control sufficient cash to finance the combination of all the railroads of the country. The deposits of the Morgan and Rockefeller banks appear insignificant as compared with the actual wealth of these millionaires and their business associates, but it must be remembered that in the neighborhood of 90 per cent of the business of the country is done on a credit basis. The financing of the Pennsylvania coal deal, for example, which involved $38,000,000, required only $10,000,000 in actual cash. Morgan and Rockefeller not only have at their command nearly a billion dollars in cash, but unlimited credit. This is made plain when it is known that these two men control banks in which the deposits aggregate $502,600,000 and trust companies $331,800,000, a total of $832,400,000.

—o—

Trolley cars now run from Washington to Mount Vernon. In this hurry age the steamboat is too slow for the average visitor.

—o—

A new book called "Drifting" is creating quite a sensation in England. It asserts that Great Britain is going to the dogs, politically, agriculturally, commercially, financially and economically. The author conceals his identity, saying: "I wish to concentrate public attention on my book and not to direct it toward myself."

—o—

A party of colored emigrants left Alabama last week for Liberia, Africa.

—o—

There are other and more diplomatic and tactful ways of letting Great Britain understand that the United States means to build and control the Nicaraguan canal, says the Chicago Tribune, than an announcement that that power will be "wiped out" if it venture to attempt to frustrate the designs of the United States.

—o—

A bill before the Pennsylvania legislature is carrying the compulsory powers of government a little too far. It requires every qualified voter to vote at all primary and general elections, and imposes for failure to do so a fine of $5 or ten days' imprisonment. The only excuse allowed by the bill is illness or absence from the county on election day.

—o—

F. Marion Crawford, the American novelist, who lives in Rome, has been appointed biographer to Leo XIII., the present pope, who entered upon the twenty-fourth year of his papal reign last week. This great work, which will, necessarily, be a history of the times as well as the man, is already well under way, though it cannot, of course, be completed or published until after the pope's death. The importance of such a work is obvious when one considers the widespread dominion of the Church of Rome. For this reason, too, it must deal with many lands and powers, and when it is remembered that Leo XIII. was born in 1810, almost a decade before the late queen, the extent of the biography can be imagined!

—o—

The Maine legislature has refused to resubmit the constitutional prohibition amendment. Open saloons exist in the cities and bootleg joints in the towns.

—o—

The British house of commons is getting to be as quarrelsome as the average Southern legislature used to be during reconstruction days.

—o—

Today, March 16, is the anniversary of the birth, in 1751, of James Madison, fourth president of the United States. As a statesman and philosopher he secured the highest consideration of the nation. His writings on the constitution were only second to those of Hamilton. The principal event of his administration was the war of 1812; this is also the anniversary of the birth, in 1832, of Walter Quinton Gresham, American soldier and jurist; also on this day, in 1856, Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, son of Napoleon III., born at Paris. The imperial prince was born when the second empire was in its glory. His training was English, and after the fall of his father he resided in England. He asked leave to accompany the army to Zululand as a soldier and, not receiving permission, went as a spectator. He was killed while out on a reconnoissance, June 1, 1879. His mother still lives in England.

—o—

There are now 278 periodicals in the United States devoted to the interests of medicine, surgery and allied sciences.

THE GOLDEN IDOL.

—BY FERGUS HUME.—

"Posh! It's some blackguardly business of your own. Don't you interfere with me. I'll smash you if you do! I'm going to find out your little secret; and, what's more, I'll make you pay for it." He ripped open the envelope.

"Give me those papers!" demanded Gaskell.

"I won't. Curse you, stand back!"

The cousins glared at one another, Philip on the defensive. Then Rowland stepped back with a bitter smile.

"Read, then," he said, coolly, "and take the consequences."

Philip somewhat taken aback by this sudden capitulation, looked perplexed His cousin sat down again, while he read.

Bendigo still slept heavily, heedless utterly of any sound. With folded arms Rowland waited while Philip unfolded the sheets of foolscap, closely written on both sides. For the next ten minutes nothing could be heard save the dripping of the rain, the ticking of the clock, and the stentorous breathing of the drunken man.

Then a sudden cry of horror came from the younger man, and Rowland Gaskell looked up to see him trembling and the paper fluttering to his feet. The lawyer shook his head sorrowfully.

"You would read it, Philip," he said, picking up the paper.

"Is it true?"

"In fact—it is. Here, drink some spirit, man!"

CHAPTER XXV.

THE PAPERS ARE BURNT.

Wharton hastily drained the glass handed him by his cousin, and crouched in a chair close to the fire shivering and chill despite its warmth. With a look of pity Rowland rose and shook Bendigo; but the bo'sun was not to be roused.

"It's all right," said Gaskell, "he is quite unconscious."

"Good heavens, man! Why couldn't you tell me?" moaned Philip, rocking to and fro.

"I warned you. Now I can only hope the knowledge you have come by may serve to make you mend your life. There is much need of it."

"Don't preach; you're no great shakes yourself. But, Rowland, I—I can't believe my uncle; it's not true."

"In fact—I tell you it is," said Gaskell, sadly. "I will tell you the story as Uncle Jim told it to me. You know, perhaps, that he was secretly a gambler?"

"That is the first I have heard of it."

Gaskell looked at his cousin moodily. "I forgot. No, how should you know? But the burden of this knowledge has fallen heavily on my shoulders. Well, he was a great gambler. Such ducks and drakes did he make of his fortune that he had to mortgage this house and his income to my father. I could forecloze now; but I don't—I can't—for Norah's sake."

"Oh, I've known all along you were in love with Norah."

"I love her so much that for her sake I have stooped to sin," cried Gaskell. "She will never know what my love for her has been. As for you, Philip—you with your degraded life—you cannot conceive what such a love as mine is to a man."

"Don't preach, I tell you," repeated Philip. "Go on with the story. How did you know what was in this packet?"

"Uncle Jim told me. He confessed how he had gambled away everything—that I had long known—but I had not known that he murdered your father."

Philip flinched. "I don't believe he did."

"Well, technically speaking, his crime was manslaughter, rather than murder. Your father found out Uncle Jim's vice and tried to break him of it. There were frequent quarrels between them. One night your father went down after him to the place where he gambled at fantan. When Uncle Jim was going home by the beach your father followed him, and they went down on to the pier. There was a row, I believe, and in his rage Uncle Jim struck your father. He was standing on the edge of the pier. The blow caused him to lose his balance and fall into the water.

"It was an accident, then?"

"No. Uncle Jim was mad with rage. He could have saved him by running down the steps and swimming to him, but he did not. Next morning, when he was in a more sober frame of mind, he was horrified at what he had done, and decided to surrender himself to the police. But the body of your father was found with a wound on the temple, and it was supposed he had come by his death accidently. He must have wounded himself by falling against some ragged iron spike. It probably stunned him and so he was drowned. But Uncle Jim could have saved him. He was a murderer to all intents and purposes, anr he knew it.

"But for years no one else knew it. A verdict of accidental death was returned, and the matter passed into oblivion. Nevertheless it so preyed upon the mind of Uncle Jim that, before his death—a year ago—he came to me and told me the whole story, and that he had determined to give himself up even then. I talked to him most earnestly, but only after a great deal of argument could I persuade him to leave things as they were, I showed him how it was best so for everyone's sake. But although he agreed, he insisted that Leonard should be in possession of the facts from himself direct, and he drafted that confession, sealed it, and gave it into old Bendigo's hands, making him swear that he would deliver it to no one but Leonard."

(To Be Continued Daily.)

TRADE ACTIVITY KEEPS UP

BUSINESS BOOMING IN EVERYTHING EXCEPT COTTON AND WOOL MARKETS

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR STEEL

NEW YORK, March 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

Improving wheat crop reports, a pig iron production seldom exceeded, strong cash prices for all iron and steel products that can be delivered, heavy grain exports at good prices, activity in minor industries and a money market that imposes no hardship upon business comprise the bright side of the picture of the week. Threatened labor troubles seem more remote. Textile markets, long backward, have again failed to respond to the general confidence in commercial circles. A slight recovery in cotton was not held and the goods market shows a decline in a month from 5¾c to 5½c in standard brown sheetings, 22c to 21c in wide sheetings, 5¾c to 5½c in brown drills, and 5½c to 5¼c for staple ginghams.

Steel mills are still much behind their orders and contracts for Bessemer pig for July delivery indicate that the activity is not considered temporary. Yet the wide difference in quotations between immediate and distant dates suggests some fear that present high prices cannot be maintained. While the various pools and associations are extremely conservative about advancing nominal list prices, actual business continues to be transacted at premiums which vary according to the urgency of purchasers.

Structural material is still a feature and the rapid development of newly discovered oil fields is creating an unusual demand for plates, pipes and drilling machinery. Steel rail contracts have been increased and railways need rolling stock. Pig iron production, according to the Iron Age, has increased to 292,228 tons weekly, which is about 5,000 tons below the high record of Feb. 1, 1900. It is surprising to find, despite an output at the rate of over 15,000,000 tons annually, that furnace stocks decreased 21,326 tons during February, making the total 535,443 tons on March 1, against 670,531 tons five months ago.

Boot and shoe shops are well occupied, Eastern factories having their full capacity engaged in some cases up to Sept. 1, and even the less fortunate makers have contracts for some months. Leather is active and well sustained, especially for hemlock sole.

Slight improvements in special lines of textiles are occasionally noticed, but prices are maintained with difficulty. Print cloths were reduced another eighth and Fall River mills are preparing to curtail production. Heavy brown cottons have been depressed and reduced output is probable in this department.

Aside from a little better reorder business in light weights, reports are not of an encouraging nature from the woolen mills. Further declines are reported in wool, making a material fall since the month opened. At the last concession Boston holders exhibit an inclination to refuse bids and there is more indication of steadiness than previously this season.

After the long continued season of sagging prices for cotton, the market seemed ready for a reaction and Mr. Neill's circular was issued at what seemed to be a propitious moment. But it fell flat in this country and the trifling response at Liverpool was brief.

Predictions of a visible supply of only 5,000,000 bales at the end of the crop year and requirements exceeding 10,000,000 bales are not indorsed by the course of domestic spinners, who have materially reduced their takings, or by the heavily decreased foreign demand. Moreover, the estimate that the current yield would not exceed 9,500,000 bales is open to question in view of the amount already in sight and the free movement at Southern ports. The decline from the top price of the season now amounts to $16.25 per bale, taking the price $5.25 below the level a year ago.

Prospects for a good winter wheat yield are considered bright. Official reports of the supplies on the farms March 1 showed the expected loss compared with last year, but a good gain over recent years prior to 1899.

Failures for the week were 209 in the United States, against 190 last year, and 33 in Canada against 28 last year.

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 Febuary, 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.

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW.

Bradstreet's Comparative Summary of Wheat and Corn Exports.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: The government report of wheat in farmer's hands, pointing to 30,000 bushels less than held a year ago, was regarded as a bullish feature, and, coupled with light Northwestern receipts, caused a rise which was, however, taken advantage of to realize, and the net change for the week is slight. Corn was bullishly inclined early, in sympathy with wheat, but weakened and lost most of the advance. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week, aggregate 4,693,989 bushels, against 4,228,528 bushels last week, 2,727,450 bu in the corresponding week of 1900, 4,114,046 bushels in 1899 and 3,679,056 bushels in 1898. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports were 143,371,456 bushels, against, 141,316,806 bushels last season, and 177,228,741 bushels in 1898-99.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,246,575 bushels, against 3,856,137 bushels last week, 3,729,291 bushels in this week a year ago, 4,221,326 bushels in 1899, and 3,941,374 bushels in 1898. From July 1 to date this season corn exports are 139,360,136 bushels, against 149,534,129 bushels last season, and 121,453,947 bushels in 1898-99.

WEEK IN WALL STREET.

Public Is Buying for Investment—Prices Generally Advanced.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say:

Prices this week have been strong and on the whole advanced, while the activity was considerable. The chief qualification that can be observed in the speculative situation is that the public is not in the market. Large interests support their specialties and evince confidence in the future of prices and the manipulation of securities have the support of traders and professional element generally. Commission house business, however, generally, has been slow, and the important feature, so far as the outside public is concerned is the steady investment buying of bonds and dividend paying stocks. The public continue to absorb large amounts of railway securities of the better class, and to take them out of the market while it has also been observed that there has been no general selling. There has been slight appearances of hardening money rates over March, and the fact that on Friday some $15,000,000 was disbursed in dividends on war stocks created no disturbance of loans. Some little hardening of time loan rates was observed, but the developments in this connection were not sufficient to encourage bearish feeling in the face of the excellent railway earnings, the more or less favorable crop outlook and the activity of the iron and steel trade.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended March 14, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$1,426,586,761	41.5	.....
Boston	139,645,971	24.0	.....
Chicago	132,299,756	3.0	.....
Philadelphia	85,210,883	2.9	.....
St. Louis	40,239,533	32.4	.....
Pittsburg	35,886,780	37.3	.....
Baltimore	22,808,606	9.4	.....
San Francisco	22,041,033	14.3	.....
Cincinnati	17,313,650	8.4	.....
Kansas City	15,491,886	28.7	.....
New Orleans	12,708,495	16.6	.....
Minneapolis	9,483,802	.....	3.2
Detroit	9,083,459	29.1	.....
Cleveland	12,404,505	14.4	.....
Louisville	8,821,262	11.3	.....
Providence	6,229,800	8.1	.....
Milwaukee	5,659,005	5.9	.....
St. Paul	4,228,686	3.1	.....
Buffalo	5,028,045	9.0	.....
Omaha	6,739,433	16.9	.....
Indianapolis	6,294,295	17.2	.....
Columbus, O.	4,995,200	15.8	.....
Washington	3,373,756	29.5	.....
Portland, Or.	2,127,021	37.6	.....
Des Moines	2,005,638	35.4	.....
Seattle	2,621,553	44.8	.....
Tacoma	1,221,450	5.3	.....
Spokane	899,395	.....	15.1
Sioux City	1,294,566	14.8	.....
Fargo N. D.	281,219	7.2	.....
Sioux Falls, S. D.	219,294	32.7	.....
Helena	648,181	19.1	.....
Total, U. S.	$2,105,217,109	30.7	.....
Total outside N. Y.	678,630,348	21.0	.....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$13,814,244	17.2	.....
Toronto	12,201,147	37.0	.....
Winnipeg	1,616,611	1.9	.....
Halifax	1,446,548	.....	1.4
Hamilton	788,475	7.9	.....
St. John, N. B.	593,150	11.4	.....
Vancouver	752,303	2.3	.....
Victoria	495,122	.....	1.1
Totals	$31,707,541	20.8	.....

The APRIL Number of THE SMART SET

A MAGAZINE OF CLEVERNESS

IS OUT TO-DAY.

It Contains Many Good Things.

All Book and News Dealers Sell It.