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The St. Paul Globe

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1901.

CREDITABLE TO ROOT.

Since the failure of the Cuban constitutional convention to establish the relations which should prevail on the part of the young republic toward its national sponsor, the name of Gen. Wood has not been thick-and-thin adherents of imperialism as it was wont to be. The official conduct of that gentleman has been subjected of late to considerable criticism, and he has been held up to public view as having failed to carry out the wishes and purposes of his masters.

Considering the splendid services which Gen. Wood had rendered to both the United States and Cuba before his appointment as governor and the earnestness of his conduct as a public character it is especially gratifying at this time to learn of the unqualified indorsement extended to the conduct of Gov. Wood by his superior in office, Secretary Root. That official declares the administration to be thoroughly satisfied with the conduct of Gov. Wood in connection with the management of affairs in the convention, and adds that if the work had to be done over again no different policy would have been pursued.

The situation in Cuba is in no sense or degree threatening. The convention or some other governmental agency will carry into operation the plans outlined in the proposed programme represented by the recent proposals. The American people have it in their power to enforce those demands; and it would be folly to believe that the power will not be exercised. Not an American soldier must be removed from the island until the demands are acceded to. They are reasonable. They are indispensable to the national safety and honor. There is nothing in them which in the slightest measure militates against the most absolute control on the part of the Cuban republic of its national concerns.

The attitude taken by the majority of the delegates is in no sense or degree a matter for which Gov. Wood should be held responsible. Doubtless he might by the exercise of the powers which his position placed in his hands have secured the election of a number of dum-bies to the national convention; but he would thereby have been committing a public outrage. The attitude of the Cuban representatives is the Cuban people are responsible for. If that attitude is in any way ratified by the Cuban people, or should an effort afterwards be made to discard the obligations outlined in the proposals made this government will doubtless be ready promptly to meet such a situation. For the present the position taken in Cuba is one which cannot be maintained, and the sooner those having the formulation of the Cuban organic law in their control back away from that position the better for the future of the Cuban people and the good name of the Cuban people and the future relations of the two countries.

It is not with Gov. Wood or anything he has done or avoided that the American people are disposed to find fault. It is with the spirit of ingratitude and demagogism which has manifested itself through the sentiments of certain of the delegates to the Cuban convention, and with the delay which has taken place in assenting to proposals which national safety and self-respect enjoined as necessary. Nor should any modification whatever of those proposals be allowed save in the one direction suggested by Gen. Gomez, of having the coaling stations sought by the United States secured through medium of lease rather than by transfer of territorial ownership.

NO LONGER IN DANGER.

Mr. George T. Rice, a lad of nineteen summers and possibly wintery, whose presence in Manila was, according to Gen. MacArthur, "a menace to the military situation," and who was deported accordingly, is now on Minnesota soil, and the military situation in Luzon is for the time being safe. This young fellow, who had the temerity to criticize an army officer acting in a civil capacity, is likely to achieve a national notoriety when he presents his claim for damages to congress next winter. Rice's version of the events leading up to the order of deportation is essentially the same as reported by MacArthur at the time of deportation, and upon which he was most energetically condemned by the press regardless of party bias. A few cuckoo papers at first thought it their duty to uphold this autocratic action of MacArthur, but soon discovered that they were in a hopeless minority, and, like the admirals of Sampson and the defamers of Schley, after the Sampson-Long letter, they soon fell into a most dignified silence.

Gen. MacArthur will be somewhat embarrassed when he comes to explain how the presence of Rice in Manila was "a

menace to the military situation" when his offense was but a criticism upon the boodling acts of an officer supervising the harbor and collecting dockage and pilotage. Furthermore, the general will be called upon to explain how it was that he offered to allow this dangerous young man to remain, if he would give a bond in the sum of \$1,000 to repeat these exposures. As governor general could he afford to allow "a menace to the military situation" to remain with \$1,000 between peace and anarchy? This Spanish-Philippine war has been fruitful of personal blunders. Dewey, our star hero, sustained himself, and the honor of his country until he fell in love and then he put his foot in it. Sampson after several attempts, at last convinced even his most ardent admirers that he is at heart, an unmitigated ass.

Otis proved himself an incompetent blow-hard and MacArthur has demonstrated by this one act of deportation that he is either a fool or takes the American people for a nation of fools. It is not the act of deportation or the causes which led to it, to which the people object so much as the utterly false and foolish reasons assigned to the government which disgusts the public.

To gravely inform the home government that Rice was deported because he had become "a menace to the military situation" was presuming that the administration was composed of dough-heads and that the American public was ditto. Our mighty man MacArthur will soon go to the foot and take his place with the others whose heads became so large that the world appeared small in comparison.

PACIFIC SUPREMACY.

The commercial supremacy of the Pacific ocean belongs to us. The Pacific is at our back door; for the European powers it is on the other side of the world. Russia has occupied Manchuria. This means a Russian empire on the Pacific that will soon be greater than her empire in Europe. Possessing Manchuria, she has even now on the Pacific coast the material both in territory and population which, if well organized, will make one of the greatest empires of the world, and Russia can be depended upon to do the organizing in very short time. As soon as she has established herself in Manchuria, she will annex other provinces. Corea is almost a Russian dependency now. On the further shore of our own Pacific the form of Adam Zed will rise and tower above the peoples of the East and the shadow of the Bear will fall like a nightmare across little brave Japan and will expand and stretch out until it reaches to the foot of our own Golden Gate. It is likely that Uncle Sam will get waked up to the situation by that time and will understand that it is a question between him and the Bear, who is to control the Pacific and all its immense wealth of trade. If we ever have to fight one of the great world powers, it will be Russia.

BASEBALL IN ST. PAUL.

All lovers of the national game in St. Paul will rejoice that out from the mass of contending claims and of misleading and confusing statements there has appeared at last a reasonable assurance that a professional baseball team will during the coming season represent this city.

Ordinary persons have not thought of following the strange medium of free advertising, unfulfilled predictions, absurd promises and still more absurd claims indulged in by one or other of the contending parties during the winter as to the future of baseball in these two towns.

Nor does anyone who is not an expert in such matters know just what the new Western league will do or will represent when it has come to present itself for popular approval. The cities named represent at least a compact circuit, or would were the Colorado cities mentioned left out. Indianapolis and Louisville are represented in current reports as having been denied the places in the new league on account of their remoteness. Just how much more remote they are from a point central to the other towns mentioned composing the new league than Denver or Colorado Springs is of course a matter of geography. On its face, however, the statement that the two important cities of Indianapolis and Louisville have been denied places in the new league on any such grounds is on its face slightly questionable.

Such cities as St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City and Omaha ought to be and have indeed been proven to be good baseball towns under anything like encouraging circumstances. Des Moines, St. Joe and Colorado Springs will not ordinarily be regarded as calling for an especially superior article of baseball. Their inclusion and the exclusion of the two cities mentioned is no doubt one of the results which have been evolved from the utter confusion which has prevailed in professional baseball circles during the past winter.

Those who attend baseball games in this city have never found much favor to extend to the American association, the organization of which was responsible for the disappearance of the game from St. Paul during the past season. They have not been particularly grieved to observe that organization engaged in a struggle which threatened its existence for many months. Nor will they be disturbed over the difficulties which have attended every step on the part of that and the big league to organize themselves for the coming season. The people of St. Paul are conscious of having received very shabby treatment through the exactions of both the major leagues, and have very little interest in their welfare. This city is well qualified to sustain a good ball team. It will not support anything short of a good team. These two cities together represent as valuable patronage as the best of the big cities of the East. The support which Mr. Comiskey received here for a number of years, especially when his staff of players was well chosen, leaves no question of the

readiness of St. Paul to help to make Mr. Lennon's venture an entirely profitable one. Everybody in these cities wishes a prosperous career for the Western league but nobody has a thought that the wish will ever be realized if the new Western league does not represent a standard at least as high as the old.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is a practical statesman. He may have made a mistake in bringing on the Boer war which has cost England prestige as well as blood and treasure. Be that as it may, he intends to leave no stone unturned to pacify the populace of South Africa when peace is once restored. Lovers of romance who have sat up all night to flash that absorbing, though overdrawn tale of Virginia colonial life, "To Have and to Hold," or that more artistic and no less fascinating story of early Canadian days, "The Romance of Dollard," will have a special interest in the proposed scheme of the colonial secretary for Anglicizing South Africa, which is nothing less than the shipping of cargoes of fresh buxom English girls to those colonies, that the hardy settlers may no longer struggle with the hardships of celibacy.

The colonial policy of England has been unfair to English women. The strenuous voice of fortune has lured the best of English blood and brawn to the colonies, there to enter and endure the strenuous life without the comforting presence of women of their own race. The result has been to disturb the balance of sex until a million lovely and honest women of England are deprived of their birthright, being compelled by a lack of men to live and die spinsters.

If this sex equilibrium could be restored, it would not only relieve the congested female matrimonial market of the British Isles, but it would tend to establish English homes and raise up an English population to sustain British traditions in conquered territory. The same reasons that induced the London company and the king of France to send to the colonies in the American wilderness those cargoes of English and French loveliness, obtain today in regard to South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain recognizes the fact that although the military operations now going on in the two Dutch republics and Cape Colony may terminate in favor of British arms, yet the race war which has been going on for nearly a century will continue unabated. In this race war the Dutch with their families will possess an advantage that nothing can overcome. It may be counterbalanced, however, by the natural propagation of British subjects from British stock.

The climate of South Africa is such, that in time it may develop into another Australia or another Canada. India for climatic reasons can never become British except in name. The English family does not flourish in India, and the men who uphold British authority and maintain British trade beneath those scorching suns, regard themselves as exiles—voluntary exiles—for the glory of the flag, looking forward to that happy time when their services will be over and they can return. Occasionally a trooper may sing "Ship me somewhere east of Suez, where the best is like the worst; where there are no ten commandments and a man may raise a thirst;" but he is a rare exception.

Mr. Chamberlain proposes that a special fund be raised to facilitate the emigration of English women to South Africa, after the close of the war, for, says he, "the tone of society will depend largely upon the emigration of women to those colonies."

The feeling that a woman would exhibit an indelicate trait by consenting to go to Africa or anywhere else with the avowed purpose of a possible marriage, is not warranted by the usage of society. There is -there a parent with numerous daughters who does not plan campaigns for the proper settlement of these daughters in marriage? Has not this young man been encouraged, and this one rebuffed? Have not trips been taken abroad, that the daughter may meet those of her own station in life? Where is there a woman who, some time in her life, has not taken steps more or less adroitly, to secure a matrimonial alliance which she desired? Why not, then, go to a place where there is abundant room for choice? A woman may love a man in South Africa with as much ardor as she could summon up in London or New York, providing he was the proper man—and there are many proper men in South Africa as there were in old Virginia and about Quebec years ago.

This proposition of Mr. Chamberlain has both a political and a philanthropic aspect. It will Anglicize South Africa and make happy many a dependent English maiden.

The Cubans are a very old-fashioned people. They believe that promises are made to be kept.

It is reported that Carnegie intends to give to Pittsburgh at least \$5,000,000 for building and endowing a school of technology.

The Cubans are not willing to accept the conditions laid down by our congress. Evidently the island is not thoroughly pacified yet.

On the same day that Carnegie gave away \$5,000,000, Rockefeller received \$6,000,000 in dividends, but failed to give them away.

It is reported that Count Boni de Castellane is ambitious to lead the strenuous life and become, known as the Roosevelt of France.

The administration would like to annul the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but unfortunately England is several sizes larger than Cuba and might object.

has been established. Instead of that, however, congress passed a resolution giving the president the same absolute and despotic power over the Philippines that the sultan has over the Armenians.

Another strike is threatened in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal mines. This time the mine owners will not be hampered by an impending election as they were last fall.

When Senator Carter dropped out of the senate, he dropped into a nice, warm, soft berth prepared for him by the president. When Senator Pettigrew dropped out of the senate, he dropped into a hole.

Some congressmen are going to Porto Rico and the Philippines to see for themselves. They had better stay at home and mind the fence, or they may get written down on Hanna's blacklist as traitors.

If this situation in China is to result in a general European war, the withdrawal of our troops is the wisest thing that could be done; any other case, however, it is the greatest mistake the present administration ever made.

The South annually spends about \$30,000,000 for public school purposes. Of this the negroes contribute only about one-third, though they have the opportunity to reap nearly one-half of the benefit of it.

The practice of the administration to use the dispensation of patronage to gain the support of congressmen for legislation, which their better judgment condemns, may not be bribery, but it would be nice to have somebody explain just what it is.

Some Republicans actually seem to be afraid that the various schemes for booting the treasury may discredit the party. After that, if any other case, however, it is the greatest mistake the present administration ever made.

Have we struck it rich, though, in the Philippines? What a bonanza we have here! The chief argument in favor of acquiring them was their commercial value. That argument has long been relegated to the rear with last year's birds' nests. They have cost us more already than we can gain from their commerce in a lifetime.

And if the other nations did follow the example of the United States in withdrawing their troops from China, what guarantee would there be for the future, what authority is there to establish order, and is there anybody so simple and naive as not to realize that such action would merely give Russia the coveted opportunity to step in and get control of the entire country?

The Republican triumph in Maryland in 1896 being largely due to the negro vote, the latter assumed an offensive attitude to the whites and made themselves so obnoxious as to cause a political reaction. The law by means of which Russia is now proposed to disfranchise the illiterate negro vote has been roundly denounced by Republican papers yet it is practically a copy of the franchise law now in force in the rock-ribbed Republican state of Massachusetts.

It is evident that the administration is trying to win over the southern whites by favoring the disfranchisement of the negroes. That such a course may make the party lose the Northern negro vote, has been suggested, but there really is not much danger of it. In the late campaign one of the chief arguments of the Republican party was that the "inferior races" are incapable of self-government, yet the negroes stood by the party just as faithfully as ever.

The German chancellor recently said that if by a "world policy" was meant "a tendency to interfere in matters which don't concern us, I am a decided opponent of such a world policy." But he declared that he proposed to preserve German interests in Eastern Asia, to hold Germany's "place in the sunshine, and not let ourselves be pushed into the shade." Good! Just paste that in your hat, Uncle Sam, and do likewise.

Of course, Russia needs Manchuria to round out her Asiatic empire and protect the terminus of her great transcontinental railway. But England is just as much in need of the valley of the Yangtze-Kiang to complete her magnificent Indo-Chinese empire, and Germany needs Shan Tung and the valley of the Hoang Ho to round out her colonial system. If Russia is not to be blamed for taking that which it is in her interest to take, England and Germany cannot but be expected to do likewise. It is your Uncle Sam that gets lost in the shuffle.

If it comes to a partition of China, it will be because Russia broke the agreement of the powers by grabbing Manchuria. China, if its integrity is maintained, will, within a few years, develop an enormous foreign trade and we might reasonably expect to get the bulk of it. Our interests, therefore, are for the "open door" and against partition. We were in position to insist on this policy, England is not, and Germany probably does not care one way or the other. If it is to be the "open door," Germany can get her share of the trade, and if it is to be partition, she can get her share of territory. On the other hand, it is a question of life and death for Japan. If we had stood out boldly for the open door and against partition, we would have had the unqualified support of Japan, England and Germany, and Russia would not have dared to do anything to the contrary. But, of course, Uncle Sam had one foot caught in that Philippine trap and he wasn't able to look after his most vital interests anywhere else.

WEDNESDAY GLOBE GLANCES.

One only needs to look at the heavy falls of our city jail to decide that the building was far from being in danger of falling down, or that the men working for men with sledge hammers and crow bars to tear it down.

The Standard Oil company paid another quarterly dividend of \$20,000,000 the other day. Big dividends are getting to be so common that the public no longer takes much interest in them, except to say, oh!

George Francis Gilman, of Bridgeport, Conn., president of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea company, is dead, leaving an estate, estimated as high as \$9,000,000. He left no will, and heirs are turning up in all directions.

Gen. A. E. Leeper, of Owanesco, Ill., who says that "it is no disgrace to have gone crazy," is getting ready to publish a weekly paper to be known as the Lunatic Herald. It is to be devoted to the interests of the inmates of hospitals for the insane in this country and in Canada. It also is to be used to educate people in the sane and to aid in reforms in the care and treatment of the insane, and in the lunacy laws.

Mr. Dollie Taylor, of Wilmington,

Del., put \$75 in paper money on a table and a few minutes later discovered that her pet dog had eaten it.

A paper called the Pine Woods Farmer, published at Soso, Miss., turned up this week with the following motto: "Not yet on the map, is a new town in the pine region of Southern Mississippi. Its motto is 'God helps those who help themselves.'" The editor is a farmer, who says: "In connection with the cutting of this paper I will do a portion of my own farm work, fell the tree and build the fence, wield the hoe and guide the plow."

Who said anything about "winter lingering in the lap of spring?" "Who would not welcome gentle spring And hush her a bouquet." If the sweet, timid springing things, Should drift around this way?"

Postmaster General Mulock, of the Canadian dominion, in an interview the other day, said: "Canada's tariff stands as a warning to trusts wherever they come from. Our tariff laws provide a ready and effective cure for the appetite of manufacturing trusts, individual or corporate. Whenever the trusts come to trade, they try to encroach on the general good of the community by throttling trade or manipulating prices the Dominion tariff is the sure and certain remedy to place that commodity on the free list. This has acted as a powerful deterrent in the past and will be unhesitatingly invoked in the future."

Things are still coming up in business matters. Exports from this country increase to 100,000,000 and imports to decrease. The exports for 1900 were valued not only to break all records, but will surpass those of 1899, \$1,200,000,000. For the twelve months ending with February the total is \$1,494,158,355, and for eight months \$1,015,385,374, which is \$15,000,000 above the average necessary to furnish a \$1,000,000,000 total for the fiscal year. The balance of trade was never so large before and shows an even greater increase, being \$42,224,594 for the eight months ending with February, against \$38,218,377 in the same months of the preceding fiscal year, and \$9,472,000 for the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1896. On the import side the figures are equally satisfactory. The imports of February, 1901, were valued at \$1,000,000 less than those of February, 1900. The imports for the last eight months show a decrease of about \$20,000,000 in the same eight months of the year 1898, while the exports show an increase over \$40,000,000.

A Chicago man, A. S. Merritt, has started an evangelizing club in that city by using the display advertising columns of the newspapers. He says if a business man has anything good to dispose of he should advertise it. Mr. Merritt holds that he who has something spiritually good which he wishes the community to have should do the same. In other words, he believes in applying the methods which bring success in the business world to the great movement that makes for righteousness in the spiritual world. His plan of work is a novel one, and those who are in the habit of using the old-time, slow-going methods of revival will seem strangely odd. But it is nevertheless effective. The Bible informs us that the children of Israel were wise in their generation that are the children of light." And they succeed better financially.

The big oil well at Beaumont, Jefferson county, Texas, has been placed under control. Its flow was estimated at 30,000 barrels a day. It took nearly ten days, after work began, to get the well under control, and during that time an immense lake of oil formed which covered sixty-four acres of ground ten inches deep. The Beaumont well, which had been hastily thrown up, gave way in one place and about 200,000 barrels of oil escaped. It is estimated that fully a half million barrels are still in the lake.

Life insurance is a profitable business, to judge from a statement just made that the total assets of all the American life companies in 1900 amounted to \$1,748,365,958, an increase in a single year of \$147,664,085. The aggregate of all the surplus funds of these companies was \$285,473, an increase of \$1,000,000 for the year. The total income of the companies for 1900 was a shade under \$40,000,000, nearly \$35,000,000 more than in 1899.

W. E. Curtis, Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record, says: "Instead of appointing men of eminent fitness and experience the president has decided to dump upon the St. Louis exposition a lot of politicians who happen to be out of jobs. Only three men in the list of nine would have been selected for the duty, which would have required to perform if fitness were taken into consideration." The chairman of the commission is Carter, of Montana, who talked the river and harbor bill to death by order of Hanna to revenge himself against senators who opposed the ocean subsidy bill. The president paid Carter by giving him a \$5,000 job. President Northrup, of the Minnesota university, has been urged by the Minnesota delegation, but the president seems to have politicians to reward.

There is much ill-feeling in Cuba against the United States. A Havana correspondent says that the people will accept the terms dictated by the McKinley administration because the guns are there to back up the demands. He says: "But the pity of it all is that awkward blundering at Washington has stirred up a bitterness between the United States and the United States that will take years to efface. A little diplomacy would have accomplished everything without action, and without the war which might be clamoring now for annexation. There seems to be no one mind in Washington capable of dealing with the whole question in a broad liberal sense; and unfortunately, there is not a leader in Cuba. And that would have avoided the war in the Philippines."

The Taft commission is happy to report that a school system has been organized in the Philippines and that 1,000 American school teachers are wanted. This sounds well in print.

The smallest state in the country has had the biggest fight in history over the election of United States senators, and the legislature has adjourned without electing, and two vacancies exist. Not since 1856 has the state had full representation in the senate, and now it has none.

There is talk in Washington that the administration is favorably inclined to buy the French interest in the Panama canal and take that instead of the proposed Nicaraguan canal. It is said the Panama canal company is willing to accept \$24,000,000 for the United States in payment of the work thus far done on the Panama canal and the machinery along the route.

The Chicago Federation of Teachers finds that twenty-eight corporations of that city are assessed for \$125,000,000, while holding \$280,000,000 of assessable interest-paying stocks and bonds.

Today, March 20, is the anniversary of the birth, in 1809, of Neal Dow, father of the Maine liquor law, of Cardinal John McCloskey, in 1810, an eminent American Catholic prelate; of Napoleon II, in 1811, the only child of Napoleon Bonaparte.

AT THE THEATERS.

METROPOLITAN.

"Arizona," that most vigorous and interesting drama of American life, continues to play to good business at the Metropolitan this week. A popular-priced matinee will be given this afternoon. The sale of seats opens tomorrow for the "Dairy Farm," which begins an engagement at the Metropolitan for one week commencing Sunday night.

test melodrama, which is at the Grand this week's meeting with splendid patronage at the hands of local theatergoers. The first popular-priced matinee of the engagement occurs today at 2:30.

"Neil Gwynne," the new romantic drama which will be seen at the Grand the coming week.

The "Jolly Grass Widows" at the Star continue to draw large audiences, in spite of unfavorable weather conditions. Mile. Dika is a clever French woman with airs and chief of her race, and Carrie Pultr is an attractive young woman, with a pleasing face and very alluring voice. There are some good comedians. Charles Howard and J. W. Moore are excellent, and the young women are fine looking, and their costuming is superb. Many of them are speaking parts, and do not fall in their work.

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Blow to Free Speech.

Winona Leader. Never in the history of the country has such a deadly blow been struck at free speech in congress as that dealt by Speaker Henderson when he deliberately withheld from publication the record of a speech delivered by Representative Lentz, of Ohio, and turned it over to Representative Grosvener to be revised. This is imperialism with a vengeance.

Archbishop Ireland's Position.

Le Sueur Sentinel. Archbishop John Ireland, whom our Republican friends are apt to quote about election times, has been giving his views on the constitution and the flag and it is real interesting reading. His grace evidently cares more for the welfare of the great masses of the country for whose future we must give an account than he does for those Americans who are bent on exploiting things in our new possessions and making an easy fortune. While refusing to discuss the legal aspect of the case, this is what he says: "If it be true that the constitution does not follow the flag according to law, let us pray that the law be changed, and again 'Wherever the flag of our country floats there is freedom and liberty.' His grace should have said, 'There ought to be freedom and liberty.' The idea of 'dependencies' is repugnant to all of us except the politicians and their friends who are going to work the dependencies for all they are worth."

Two Opinions.

Lanesboro Leader. The following is a clipping from the weekly bulletin sent by the Republican state central committee to the country editors who are not supposed to think for themselves: "The people of Minnesota did not elect a new legislature last fall, but they over-crawled the reputation of 'playing to the galleries'; they had enough of that in the immediate past. They did elect a plain, unassuming business man who is giving the state a plain, common sense business administration—the best it has had in years. Gov. Van Sant's appointments have all been worthily bestowed; he has surrounded himself with a corps of capable and efficient men in the various departments, who have already shown their superiority over the misfit aggregation whom they succeeded. Having Col. A. B. Allen, a staunch Republican and the able editor of the Battle Lake Review, sizes up the situation as follows: 'If there is a man universally damned by the newspapers of his own party it is Van Sant. His complete surrender and making over of all appointments to the most corrupt trio that ever disgraced a state, has disgusted his warmest supporters. Men openly say they are ashamed to confess they voted for him.'"

CHAPTER XXVII.

NEBBY MADE HAPPY.

Jeffrey was in a bad temper. After Teddy and Leonard had left for Flemington he set to work diligently to search for Neby. He thought he had some half a dozen spies working for him, and all impelled to their utmost through very fear of the god's great power—his achievements in this particular respect had been ever increasing. He had succeeded in ascertaining that Neby was not in one or two places he had thought likely, but that was as far as he had been able to go. Having set his men upon a fresh trail he summoned again his official guard and presented himself at his native legation—the large white mansion which everybody knows as Portland place. He was in hopes to seek the aid of his minister in certain matters, but to ascertain from him how the English law stood in relation to the great treasure which had been found. But the gentleman happened to be away enjoying himself in the north of England, so there was nothing for it but to get into the legation himself. Obtaining his address he proceeded to do so with all possible speed.

From that journey he had now returned to his London rooms, to find there a telegram some forty miles long, which had been repeated on from the Rev. Mr. Daw, by Jeffrey. It was to the effect that Neby had met with an accident in his hospital, and that the minister, if referred Jeffrey to Mr. Daw himself.

It was at this the Chinaman was annoyed, for he was quick to see that account of the boy's mishap, or even the bare chronicle of his admittance to the hospital, was as likely as not in the newspaper by this time. In his case the wily Marks was not likely to let it or to fail to use the information to his own ends.

Hastily changing his dress for that of Western civilization he hurried off at once in a hansom to the house of the Rev. Mr. Daw. To his surprise he found the clergyman prepared for his arrival.

"Mr. Vye," said Jeffrey, "I telegraphed Mr. Jeffrey," said Daw, politely, "and asked me to do all I could for you when you called. I am quite at your service."

"Thank you," said the Eastern priest to the Western. "Will you then please tell me first in which hospital this boy is and what is the nature of his accident?"

"He is at Charing Cross, Mr. Jeffrey. He was run over by a hansom cab rounding a corner. He has a fractured leg. In his trouble he sent me to ask me to see him, and as I take an interest in the lad on Mr. Gaskell's account I went. You know Mr. Gaskell, of course," said the injudicious zealot. "He was instrumental in converting a countryman of yours."

"Yung-Loo," put in Jeffrey, with a perfect command of English, "has been badly hurt something about Mr. Gaskell's achievement in that quarter. By the way, does Mr. Gaskell know that this boy has met with an accident?"

"Assuredly," Mr. Jeffrey telegraphed him even before I did so to Mr. Vye. You see, Mr. Gaskell has the prior claim on the boy for whom he has tried to do so much."

Jeffrey's face continued calm and expressionless, though inwardly he was raging. Wholly unaware, of course, of the true cause of Rowland's impatience, he was in pursuit of the little golden god, and he chafed more than ever at his own misfortune in not being given the golden telegram. By this time the golden Wang Ho might be in Gaskell's possession.

GLOBE'S CIRCULATION FOR FEBRUARY.

[Advertisers will note that the average daily circulation for February is nearly 1,000 over that of January.]

Ernest F. Hopwood, superintendent of circulation of the St. Paul Globe, being the 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 F. HOPWOOD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of February, 1901.

Notary Public, H. P. PORTER, (Notarial Seal.)

FURTHER PROOF IS READY. The Globe invites any one and every one interested to, at any time, make a full and complete circulation list and records and to visit its sales and mailing departments to check and keep tab on the number of papers printed and the disposition made of the same.

SOCIALIST VICTORY.

PARTY ELECTS OFFICERS OF SAGE COBURG-GOETHA DISTRICT.