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The St. Paul Globe

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF ST. PAUL.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1901.

ANOTHER PACKING HOUSE.

Cudahy Bros., owners of several of the largest packing concerns in the country and recognized among the leading packers as one of the foremost and reputable firms in that business, have determined to locate a large branch near the Twin Cities. This fact was announced exclusively in the Globe in its issue of yesterday. Two sites are said to be under consideration, one at South St. Paul, and the other at New Brighton. Knowing this much it is time for the people of St. Paul to be up and doing. South St. Paul is part and parcel of this city in so far as the packing interests are concerned. This local market is already coming to the front but it has been handicapped in the past and at the present time by reason of the fact that but one large packing concern is located there. In the language of the live stock shipper it is known as a "one man market" because there is but one large buyer and the bulk of the live stock shipped in must be sold to the one firm or not at all. Many shippers dislike to be thus handicapped and a prejudice exists on that account in spite of the fact that it is conceded that the one firm now at South St. Paul pays liberally for all the stock bought. An additional packing concern would do away with this detrimental feature, but what is far more important to the people of St. Paul is the knowledge that another plant would mean a wonderful increase in receipts and consequential business. It is conservatively estimated that, with another packer at South St. Paul the money transactions would be swelled more than $5,000,000 a year. And this business all passes through local banking houses. Cudahy Bros., have asked nothing of the people of St. Paul in considering the location of a plant at South St. Paul and it is believed that they will ask nothing more than fair treatment. It must be understood, however, that New Brighton has also been talked of and the business organizations should put a shoulder to the wheel at once and see that this mammoth new concern is not lost to us. The stock yards and packing plants of Chicago and Kansas City have made those cities famous the world over. St. Paul has natural advantages over either of the places mentioned and there is no good reason why this city should not become one of the foremost packing centers of the United States. We have the stock yards and we have one packing plant but we need more. Packing plants are essential to the successful working of stock yards and with the advent of another it is predicted that more will follow. The Union Stock Yards company has a vacant plant at South St. Paul for which they have been trying to find a tenant. Cudahy Bros., have expressed a desire to come here and occupy that plant. Let the commercial and business organizations of the city fully realize what it will mean to St. Paul with a tenant in that vacant plant and then leave no stone unturned in their efforts to see it tenanted.

A LOST GRIP.

If it did not involve some measure of personal disrespect it might be said of the city comptroller as of Artemus Ward's coon, that he is "an amoosin' little cuss." He appears, reappears and disappears in the most extraordintry manner.

One would naturally expect that his last experience with the city treasurer of St. Paul would have warned our friend, McCardy, against the unwisdom of engaging himself in controversy without fully considering his position. But experience evidently has no terrors for this particular reformer. He has had his way for a long time, and one experience, however awful in its consequences, has not terrified him.

It is well on to a year ago or so, since the present city treasurer came into office. He is, or was then, an unsophisticated German-American citizen, not especially well-informed on matters of distinctively political significance, as is our friend Mr. McCardy, but, like Mr. McCardy, something of an accountant. Not only an accountant is Otto Bremer, but he is a very sensible fellow to boot.

Otto Bremer, treasurer of the city of St. Paul, in the early days of his official existence, had dared to call the attention of the great man who recently has become reduced to the mere proportions of city comptroller with his lawful powers distinctly defined under the new charter, to the fact that the class of human rodents who work the tax certificate racket were getting the best of the individual and the city both. Of course the great mogul of city arithmetic did not then conceive that he need take any notice of any suggestion coming from such a raw source; and hence it is that he has now found it necessary to make what is popularly known as "a grand stand play" to redeem himself.

The correspondence published in the Globe today is quite interesting. It is, in the language of the newspaper man, "good stuff." It reveals J. J. McCardy, the former great and only authority on municipal arithmetic, as being worth even less than 30 cents less than he revealed previously himself as being worth when he made his false play about his "system" of bookkeeping some months ago, whereby he rendered it necessary on the part of the city treasurer to force him to discharge his official duty or else submit to being thrown out of office.

No one will pretend that the comptroller's letter to Mr. Bremer, assuming to direct him in the discharge of his official duty and to criticise him for his method of transacting that duty is anything less than a mere fake. The man who under the circumstances will write such a communication may be said, in the language of the people, to "have something the matter with him." Nine long years it took our friend the city comptroller to discover the desperate situation which he reveals. It took him that long, too, notwithstanding the thoughtful action of the young and unsophisticated city treasurer, to discover the alleged facts which he sets forth. For nine long years he had gone on doing exactly the thing which he at this belated hour tells poor Bremer that he ought not to do; and Bremer, forthwith tells him to settle his difficulties with the lady in the case; that he, Bremer, has troubles of his own, and that he does not propose to be troubled about a matter which many long months before he, the aforesaid Bremer, disposed of by directing McCardy's attention unavailingly to the same.

We regret to say that so far as Mr. McCardy, the city comptroller, is concerned there is a woeful situation revealed here from the standpoint of the average disinterested citizen who has no political concern in the matter. What has McCardy been doing for nine years past? What Rip Van Winkle influence is it that has held him in its sway during that long day? What has become of his dog, Schneider—that system, unfailing and ever present, of official arithmetic, which never admits of a mistake or avoidance? Nine years is a long time; but from all the evidence in this particular case it would appear that the great man at the head of the city books has been asleep all the time, and has only woke up to realize that whiskey intoxicates, and that a man may forget or neglect his duty from one consideration or another, no matter how much trouble he may take in building up a reputation for himself as a municipal watchdog.

It would certainly have appeared at the beginning as if a comparative youth like Bremer would have been good game coming to the net of an ancient political fisherman like our worthy comptroller; but to have him, after a lapse of several months, repeat that mistake would certainly indicate that the weight of the comptroller's sorrows of late has wrought much more serious results on his intellectual anatomy than even his worst enemy could have believed possible.

THE EXPLOITING OF PORTO RICO.

The speech of Congressman Littlefield delivered in the house of representatives, in opposition to the Porto Rico tariff bill reads now like a prophecy. This first appearance of the successor of Tom Reed gave promise of a career of honesty in public office that would do honor to the fame of his illustrious predecessor. But the fear of the party whip proved stronger than his resolution to do right, and he was soon found trailing in the dust behind the administration chariot, ready to lend his talents to create a colonial policy outside of the constitution.

A majority of the American people are expansionists, but they believe that the canstitution with all its guarantees should follow the flag. They believe that the acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines will be of inestimable benefit, not only to the people of those islands, but to the people of the United States, providing the people of both sections are allowed to reap the benefits of free and unobstructed trade as the constitution provides. So different are the products of these islands from those of the United States that absolute free trade would stimulate the producing power of each. There are, however, two interests in the United States which would be seriously effected by such a status; we refer to the sugar and tobacco monopolies. So far, these two interests have dominated the entire administrative policy and dictated terms to congress, against an almost unanimous public opinion.

These interests and their allies consisting of the producers of tropical fruits have determined upon a scheme for exploiting these insular possessions. Although free trade with Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines would reduce the price of sugar one-half, thus saving millions to the consumer, the government, backed up by congress, has shown a disposition to stand by the trust even to a direct violation of the constitution itself. There is some excuse for maintaining the prohibitory restrictions on the Philippine commerce, as those islands have been in a state of war, but there is absolutely no excuse for the conduct of this nation toward Porto Rico. So serious is the condition of this adopted child of the republic, that it amounts to a national crime.

With the change of sovereignty after the treaty of Paris, the foreign trade of Porto Rico with Europe was wholly ruined. The two products of the island, sugar and tobacco, had enabled the island to pay the enormous regular tax exacted by Spain, to contribute $500,000 to help in the Spanish-Cuban war, to maintain the local government and still have enough left to keep the wolf from the door. How is it now? Business is stagnated, there is no commerce, the tobacco lies in the warehouses and the cane rots in the fields, because there is no market and no money to pay labor.

The tariff that was levied for the purpose of preventing the importation of Porto Rican products did its work—it saved the sugar and tobacco markets, but it was death to the little island. As a salve to ease the conscience of the congressmen who voted to thus rob a people to whom we had promised the protection of the flag, it was stated that the money received from these imports was to be used for the benefit of Porto Rico. Has it been done? No. The litigation that has been in progress and which now rests in the bosom of the supreme court has been used as an excuse to hold the money in the United States treasury.

There has been no public works going on in Porto Rico since the Americans took possession—the island is paralyzed. Those who can are leaving—those who cannot leave are starving.

Allen, the governor, disgusted with affairs, resigned and came home, but was induced to go back—he knew too much of the conditions. The administration press is now engaged in frantic efforts to mould public opinion by publishing false reports that minimize the difficulty but the facts cannot be covered up—Porto Rico is too near. The conditions now existing in Porto Rico are an object lesson demonstrating what will be the fate of any island that consents to become a part of the United States and subject to the tyranny of congress without the guarantees of the constitution.

A republic is not fit to govern a people whose rights are not guaranteed by a written constitution beyond which it cannot go, for the obvious reason that no one man, or set of men, is responsible, there is no public conscience. Should the supreme court decide that such a government is possible under the American flag, God save our insular possessions, no one else can.

A HUMANE PLEA.

The appearance of the governor of the state before the youth of a community to plead for kindness to the animal kingdom is one of which American society has reason to be proud.

The charge has long lain at the door of the American people that they are careless of animal life, and have no feeling against the shedding of blood, as all humane people should have. That, of course, is only one of the unimportant among the many extremely nice things which are said of us by other races who are, in their own estimation, so much better in all that tends to the elevation of human standards of life and conduct.

Gov. Van Sant, in appearing in behalf of the more humane treatment of animals, aids in giving the lie to the statement that Americans as a people are disposed to show cruelty to the lower animals. More has been done through American influence to mitigate the cruelties practiced on beasts by their human masters than by the people of all countries put together. Let any humane person travel through any country in Europe today, and he will be frequently offended by the utter disregard for the sufferings of the brute creation which he sees manifested all around him. What we would regard as the grossest cruelty in the treatment of animals is common abroad. Thanks to the labors of the different humane societies all over the country our ideas in this direction have undergone much change in the past twenty-five or fifty years.

It is true that in the settlement of this continent the utmost inhumanity has been displayed in the treatment of the members of the animal kingdoms. It is also true that even today we can find numbers of instances of the kind. The wholesale murder of game, in and out of season, is one of the most disgraceful circumstances identified in any way with American social life, and indicates a degree of barbarity on the part of the mass of the people which would seem on its face to effectively negative any claim we may put forward to humane treatment of the animal creation. But such excesses as these are without the sanction of American society. On the contrary the law of every state makes such performances punishable, and everywhere there is a laudable effort maintained to render such laws effective.

The language used by Gov. Van Sant regarding the treatment which we should extend to the horse, as reported in the local press, can be made to apply to the other forms of animal life. Those of animal creation which are necessary to the comfort and welfare of our own race we may be expected to treat with some consideration, if only for selfish reasons; but it is the extension of the principle to all forms of life that establishes the humanity of a people. Every form of animal life has its uses. The man, woman or child which is averse to inflicting pain on any creature thus indicates his or her own superiority.

It would be a good thing for the reputation of the American people, as well as for their moral betterment, if the example set by Gov. Van Sant, in appearing before the young people of the local high school under the auspices of the local humane society, were more generally followed by our official representatives.

THE NEW JAIL SITE.

The following editorial utterance of the Dispatch has the Globe's hearty indorsation:

"We may assume that the site of the jail will not be on the court house square. We have taken no part in the discussion since the decision to put the new on the site of the old jail because we thought the question one to be considered before a decision was reached, and when that was arrived at it should be final, however unwise. It now becomes a live question. The various motives that have forced a resurrection are interesting, but not germane.

"The Dispatch still adheres to its original conviction that the best possible site is one on the river bank of Third street. It believes this because it thinks that the county commissioners should take a look ahead, instead of consulting the immediate present. They should take into consideration the inevitable consolidation into one of the city and county governments. The absurdity of two sets of officials performing practically the same duties is not one that will be permitted to last long. When that takes place the entire criminal business of the consolidated governments will be transacted under one roof. The site of the jail, as well as its arrangements should now be designed to meet future conditions. The plan should cover a criminal court room for the district court, a municipal court room, a police headquarters and lockup, with grand and petty jury rooms.

"No site presents the possibilities for such an arrangement as does the one advocated by the Dispatch. If a connection underground with the city hall is essential it can be secured from there through the great tunnel now built. The price at which one can be obtained is very cheap and admits no room for suspicion of a job that may attach to others. The difference in cost will compensate for the increased cost of construction. But the strongest reason, outweighing even a greater first cost, is the opportunity it gives to prepare for the inevitable demands of the future."

The supreme court has just held that Hawaii is a territory. Little Porto Rico would like to hear of a similar decision.

The British are reported to desire the assistance of J. P. Morgan to finance their war loans. Morgan will have his hands full if he don't watch out.

It is announced that Gen. Corbin is engaged. Now look out for breakers. It seems that woman is the rock upon which our military and naval men split their reputations.

Gov. Van Sant's lecture to the Humane society of the Central high school should be framed. It was a remarkable effort. Such gems should not be allowed to rest in oblivion's musty corners.

Li Hung Chang is a myriad-minded man. While representing the Chinese court, he is the accredited agent of Russia and the general go-between among the powers. There are no flies on that Li.

Japan has introduced a novel departure in the diplomatic code of nations. She has, so it is reported, issued an ultimatum directed against Russia, but addressed to China. The little-big empire demands that China oust Russia from Manchuria and plainly indicated that if China does not do it, it will be done by some one else and China will lose all the glory.

The latest scheme to regulate the traffic in intoxicants is to issue a license to individuals to drink. A man who can produce a certificate of a good moral character and who never drinks to excess can have a license, but the habitual drunkard will be obliged to abstain. He who sells to an unlicensed drinker will be subject to fine and imprisonment—pretty good scheme, don't you think?

Count Leo Tolstoi is honored by having the Russian government close an art gallery wherein a portrait of himself is hung because the admiration of the people expressed in the presence of the portrait is becoming dangerous to the empire. We presume that this picture is a menace to the stability of the Russian empire as the presence of the stripling Rice was a menace to the military situation in Luzon.

The supreme court has decided that both husband and wife must have gained a residence in order to legalize a divorce. This will work great hardship on those who have gone to the Dakotas to secure a residence in order that the galling yoke of an unhappy marriage might be removed. What is the social status of those who have secured such divorces and remarried? This may be good law, but it will have a bad effect upon the morals of society.

"How weak an arm can turn the iron helm of fate." The discovery of the Gainsborough picture of the Duchess of Devonshire, has had the effect of reviving the beautiful but troublesome Gainsborough hat. It is only a few years since the theater-going people have been able to get an unobstructed view of the stage. But with the return of the Gainborough, the ladies will not be able to remove their hats for want of room.

The Cuban convention will send a commission to McKinley. Just what they expect to do with McKinley is more than we know and perhaps more than they know. No doubt McKinley feels as did Hamlet when advised of the coming of the players. "He who plays the king shall be welcome, his majesty shall have tribute of me." The commissioner who comes with the sovereignty of Cuba in his hand will be welcome, his majesty shall have tribute of the emperor.

The old question of athletics and book-learning in the colleges is coming to the front with the return of spring. The professors who want to stand well with the average student, delivers himself of learned disquisitions upon the value of athletics as an aid to cerebral action. It is possible for a young man to give half of his time to athletics and still do something in the line of mental development, but the chances are against the proposition. There is, however, room for athletic young men in the world and good money can be made. The prize ring is not overdone. And the professional wrestler makes as much as the average lawyer. The professional football player is strictly in it—for a time. We are not so certain that this life is at all conducive to a respectable and honorable old age, but what of that?

A KANSAS CITY TRAGEDY.

'Twas on the streets of Kansas City—
Away out West,
That Carrie Nation—old but gritty,
Sat down to rest.
While waiting for a cable car
The pukes came up from near and far
Also policeman with a star
Who said "move on."

But Carrie, made of sterner stuff,
Moved not an inch.
For such occasions her old bluff
She thought a cinch.
She told this minion of the law,
He'd better lock his ponderous jaw,
That if he raised a single paw,
She'd hatchet him.

This all occured in Kansas City,
Away out West.
Prepare your eyes with tears of pity,
To hear the rest.
A rig with seats along the side
And drawn by steeds of wonderous stride,
Drew up and Carrie took a ride,
With other jags.

She said the court was a rum-soaked,
Blithering chump,
For which he fined her half a thousand
The first jump.
Then gave her just one holy minute,
To pull her freight for th' city limit,
She did not stop to kick or chin it,
But got a jump.

HANDSOME NEWSPAPER.

One of the handsomest newspapers ever issued from a country office in the Northwest is the Easter edition of the Willmar Tribune, on which Editor Lawson seems to have cut loose and given every one connected with its publication carte blanche in the matter of space and expense. It contains twenty-four pages of well written matter, devoted for the most part to a history of Willmar, its growth and future prospects, together with full information concerning its business houses, churches, schools and other public institutions. The paper is embellished with numerous half-tones, and presents a remarkably tasteful and neat typographical appearance.

AT THE THEATERS.

Y. M. C. A. ENTERTAINMENT.

The Durno-Emmet entertainment which closed the Y. M. C. A. series of attractions last night at the People's church proved interesting to a large audience. Mr. Emmet, a self-possessed and resourceful young man, played "pieces" on a violin which he held on his head, behind him, on the floor or under his arm, interspersing his musical selections with jokes and stories, many of which made the audience laugh. Mr. Emmet was very good about encores, often anticipating the wishes of the audience in that respect. Durno, the magician, did some tricks that are very old and some that are new and surprisingly clever. Against a weird background formed of a sombre curtain on which were figures of serpents, charming birds and frogs, and to the accompaniment of soft music, the magician drew chickens from the pockets of men in the audience, found in hollow cylinders, that had first been waved convincingly before the audience, all the necessary articles to set a table for dinner, burnt up or pounded to pieces several valuable articles taken from different ones in the audience and then returned them unharmed to their owners. The "trick" pianist, who was to have aided in the entertainment, was not present last evening. Neither were there any programmes, so the entertainment must have been a series of surprises to many in the audience.

Secretary Grace, of the Y. M. C. A., announced last evening that the price of seats for next winter's series of entertainments would be lowered. The seats that sold this year for $5 will be sold for $3.50 next year. The following attractions for next year were also announced: Chicago Symphony orchestra, London Prize Bell Ringers, Whitney Mockridge Concert company, Catherine Ridgeway Concert company; Sherwood, the pianist, and Gauthier, the tenor; Leland T. Powers, Robert J. Burdette, Jacob Riis, the New York slummer, and Seth Thompson. This leaves one entertainment unprovided for. The announcement of this will be made later.

METROPOLITAN.

Al G. Field and his minstrel company will give a popular price matinee at the Metropolitan opera house this afternoon and will close their engagement with the performance tonight.

Howard Gould in "Rupert of Hentzau," will begin an engagement of four nights and a matinee at the Metropolitan tomorrow night; this young romantic actor has won success and fame by his clever work in "The Prisoner of Zenda" and in "A Colonial Girl," and his appearance in the second Zenda play has been impatiently looked forward to by his many friends and admirers. It is not generally known, but is nevertheless a fact that Gould was born in St. Paul, so that he may be regarded as a home product.

GRAND.

Al H. Wilson in his very entertaining new romantic comedy, "The Watch on the Rhine" is offering a performance of decided merit at the Grand this week, and the patronage thus far has been entirely satisfactory. The first afternoon performance of the engagement occurs today at 2:30.

The Indian actress, "Go Won Go Mohawk" in a new play, "The Flaming Arrow" will be seen at the Grand the coming week.

STAR.

The current attraction at the Star is one of the best that has been seen here this season. There is a matinee every afternoon, as well as an evening performance daily.

Recalls Fort Sumter.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Your description in last Sunday's Globe of firing on Fort Sumter, forty years ago, recalls to my mind vivid scenes of that bygone period. Of course in a newspaper article only an outline can be given. At that time I was a member of Company K, First United States infantry, stationed at Lancaster, Tex. This was commanded by Capt. R. S. Granger, afterwards of West Point, a native of Ohio, and a strict Union man.

For about six months previous to the Rebellion we received no news from the North except what meager news was sent us from department headquarters, which at that time was at San Antonio, commanded by Gen. David E. Twiggs, who surrendered the troops under his command April, 1861.

About the middle of February, 1861, we received orders to march to the coast. On the march we united with Company G, First infantry, and the band of the First infantry. At that time one-half of the people of Texas were loyal Union men. Passing through San Antonio some had the Stars and Stripes hanging out of the windows, while others had the Stars and Bars or the "Secesh" flag, as it was then called. When marching through San Antonio our band played the "Star-Spangled Banner." Here an incident occurred which I can never forget. An aged Irishman carried the American flag in front of the band, assisted by his two sons, one on each side. I heard afterwards that the rebels hanged the three for their extreme loyalty to the flag that Davy Crockett and Gov. Sam Houston fought under for the independence of Texas.

We arrived at Indianola about the 21st or 22d of April, 1861, where we were joined by two companies of the Eighth infantry and three companies of the Third infantry.

That same night Mayor Van Doran by a ruse captured our transport, our officers or those of them who were loyal, chartered two schooners and a brig to take us north. But before we got outside the bar we had to surrender.

It was here we heard direct news from the North, and that Fort Sumter was captured by the rebels after two days' fighting. No one killed or wounded. Of course we did not believe that a battle lasting two days with no one hurt could be true.

After we were captured the rebels offered us all kinds of inducements to seduce us from our allegiance to the Union, but not one enlisted man joined them, for which determined stand President Lincoln complimented us in general orders from the war department.

I write this to let the public know that there are some yet who took part in the upholding of the country's flag as old as Gov. Ramsey. We all did a little, and I for one am thankful I aided a little in upholding the flag of the grandest country known to man.

—Peter Daly,
Company K, First U. S. Infantry, from 1857 to 1882.

Why Company A Quit.

To the Editor of the Globe:

I notice in yesterday morning's paper an article in which the adjutant general refers to the general lack of interest in the national guard. He refers to Company A, of the Fourth regiment reserves, which was mustered out only a few days ago, as an example. In justice to the above company I would like to say that it was not mustered out on account of lack of interest. Company A was one of the best companies in the state, as was shown at the last annual inspection. The members were urged time and again to stay in the guard until the legislature met, as something would then be done for the Fourth regiment. Two legislatures met and still nothing was done.

Now why should this company stay in the guard when they were not provided for. They had no room as others had; they had no place to drill unless they desired to begin drill at 9:30 p. m., or drill on Saturday nights. Several weeks ago the adjutant general was asked if there was any chance for this company, and he replied that there was none. Why, then, should this company display any interest when there was no place to drill, nothing to drill for, no object in view, and no place to hang their hats. Thanking you for past favors, I am

—A Former Member of Company A.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the People's Church entertained the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Plymouth Congregational Church at a missionary tea yesterday afternoon in the People's church parlors. Rev. G. M. Morrison, of Plymouth church, addressed the meeting on "Home Mission Work." Miss Roemer played and Ethel Acklin sang. Tea was served by Mrs. J. C. Acklin, Mrs. J. W. Nattrass, Mrs. A. D. Ketchum, Mrs. Hezekiah Hall, Mrs. J. L. Stanchfield, Mrs. A. D. Brown and Mrs. John A. Swenson.

* * *

About 150 young men were entertained at the Crusaders' hall Sunday afternoon, April 14, by Mr. A. L. Larpenteur. Mr. Larpenteur told something of his early life in St. Paul. Some very good vocal and musical numbers were given.

* * *

Dr. D. H. Lando has gone East.

* * *

The Misses Reiff, of Silver Lake, who are traveling in Europe, are at present in Nice, France.

* * *

The Sacred Thirst society will meet this evening at Cretin hall. Rev. M. J. Egan, of St. Thomas' college, will be the speaker, and the musical programme will consist of recitations by Miss Mary Thurston, vocal numbers by the Misses Irene Kemp, Katharine Nugent and Mrs. Fred McGhee; instrumental selections by Misses Matilda and Anna Page.

* * *

The annual benefit of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Society of the State University, will be held Saturday evening at the West hotel, in Minneapolis. The following St. Paul members will respond to toasts: Miss Lilah Marchand, Miss Edith Moore and Dr. Mabel Austin.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Brimhall, of West Central avenue, entertained at a musicale Monday evening. Mr. J. Hall, a tenor from Des Moines, Ia., and two of his pupils, Miss Edna Barrett and Miss Beatrice Stockstall, of Cedar Rapids, were guests of honor.

* * *

The Lower Town Mothers' club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. H. W. Slack; vice president, Mrs. C. C. Miller; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. B. W. Kirby. The club will hold its annual reception this afternoon from 3:30 to 6 o'clock at the Hawthorne school.

* * *

B. S. Yates and Mrs. Yates, of Alexandria, have moved to their former home on Portland avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cooper, of Grand avenue, and their niece, Miss Alice Dougan, of Minneapolis, will sail this month for Europe.

Miss Helen Jones, of Ashland avenue, will leave May 11 for a trip abroad.

Mrs. Parkman and Miss Charlotte Parkman, of University avenue, are visiting in Chicago.

Mrs. H. G. Coykendall and Miss Coykendall, of Carroll street, have returned from California.

Miss Morrow, of Bates avenue, is in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Bancroft have returned from their wedding trip, and are at home at 507 Holly avenue.

Mrs. Phillip Harris, of College avenue, is entertaining Miss Stevenson, of Livingston, Mont.

Mrs. Trevor McClurg, of Holly avenue, is entertaining Mrs. Perry Gilillan, of Butte, Mont.

Mrs. A. H. Goodrich, of Summit avenue, will return May 1 from Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Adamson, of Carroll street, are entertaining Mrs. Brochem, of St. Cloud.

Mrs. Newell H. Clapp, of Portland avenue, has returned from Wisconsin.

Mrs. Josephine Barron and Miss Barron, of Carroll street, will remove to Bald Eagle May 1.

Mrs. J. L. Shea and son have returned from a ten days' visit to Chicago.

CLIPPED FROM EXCHANGES.

Base Slander.

Washington Post.

An Ohio girl who claims to have been kissed by Oom Paul created somewhat of a sensation on a home-bound steamer by kissing all the male cabin passengers who would own up to being Democrats. The task of remaining in the Democratic party is becoming harder every day.

As It Works There.

Indianapolis Press.

"Benevolent assimilation" seems to have been more than Porto Rico could stand, Gov. Allen's gorgeous accounts of the wealth and happiness of the country and people to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approaching the Point.

Buffalo Express.

President Schurman's idea that Aguinaldo should be made governor of a province may be carried out yet. The insurgent leader in Panay, who surrendered last January, has been appointed governor of Iloilo.

Still Ahead of Us.

Chicago Record-Herald.

John Bull may, however, congratulate himself upon the fact that no postal frauds have as yet been discovered in South Africa.

Cold and Warm.

Washington Post.

Father-in-law Zimmerman finds the duke's castle a cold proposition, but the duke himself is warm enough.

A SMILE OR TWO.

As He Sized Him Up.

Chicago Tribune.

"Caroline," said Mr. Graynes, leading operator on 'change, "I wish that young prig of a Spoonamore would quit coming here."

"Why, Lorenzo?" protested Mrs. Graynes, "I think he's one of the most correct and amiable young men of all our acquaintance."

"He may be long on manners," growled Lorenzo, "but he's devilish short on brains."

Safely Amateurish.

Chicago Record.

Barbara—Blanche, what is a dilettante?

Blanche—Oh, a dilettante is a person who doesn't know enough about any one art to be a bore.

Too Young to Know.

Philadelphia Times.

"So they were married and lived happy ever after."

"What nonsense are you now putting in the child's head?" interjected Mrs. Chicago.

"Oh, she's too young to understand the difference. I've been reading her a fairy story."

Prepared for the Worst.

Philadelphia Press.

"John," said the long-suffering wife, as John began brushing his overcoat, "you're not going to be out again tonight, I hope." "I hope not," he replied absently, "but there's every prospect of it. The cards have been running pretty badly for me lately."

Specimen Menu—Thursday.

Use Gas for Cooking.

BREAKFAST.

Fruit.
Cereal, Cream,
Plain Omelet, Bacon,
Sally Lunn, Coffee.

LUNCH.

Clam Chowder,
Ham Salad, with Mayonnaise,
Little Rolls, Cereal Coffee,

DINNER.

Cream of Tomato Soup.
Beef Croquettes, Curry Sauce,
Stewed Tomatoes, Riced Potatoes,
Cold Slaw.

Use Gas for Cooking.

GLOBE'S CIRCULATION FOR MARCH.

[Advertisers will note that the average daily circulation for March is nearly 800 over that of February.]

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 March, 1901, was as follows:

Total for the month .. 582,900
Average per day 18,803

ERNEST P. HOPWOOD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of March, 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.

TO CODIFY STATE LAWS

SUPREME COURT NOMINATES STEVENS, KNOX AND FISH AS COMMISSIONERS

CHOICE GIVES SATISFACTION

All Three Are Prominent Jurists, and Are Well Qualified to Undertake Onerous Task Ahead of Them.

The three commissioners to revise and codify the general laws of Minnesota were named yesterday afternoon by the supreme court as follows:

Hiram F. Stevens, St. Paul, chairman.
Daniel Fish, Minneapolis.
Thomas J. Knox, Jackson.

All of the appointees are prominent lawyers and known throughout the state and the appointments came to all of them unsolicited.

Chairman Stevens is a leader of the Ramsey county bar. He is chairman of the general council of the American Bar association, dean of the St. Paul College of Law, and president of the State Bar association. Three times he has been a member of the legislature, first as a representative in 1889 and last as a senator from 1891 to 1899. All of that time he was chairman of the judiciary committee. He is senior member of the firm of Stevens, O'Brien, Cole & Albrecht.

Thomas J. Knox was a member of the last railroad and warehouse commission. He studied for the legal profession in the office of the Chief Justice Start and, since the year 1872, has practiced at Jackson. The judges of the district courts and prominent lawyers recommended his appointment.

Daniel Fish from 1875 to 1880 was probate judge of Wright county and since that time has practiced in Minneapolis. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and his appointment was urged by the lawyers in his home city.

There has been no revision of the laws since 1866 and the editorial work of the present revision must be completed by Sept. 1, 1902, and then approved by the supreme court and placed in the hands of the secretary of state by Dec. 1, 1902. The cost of the work is limited to $35,000, and out of that sum must be printed 500 copies of the revised statutes.

STATE LIBRARY GROWS

INCREASED APPROPRIATION WILL PROVE OF GREAT ASSISTANCE.

State Librarian E. A. Nelson is delighted at the liberal appropriation made by the legislature for the benefit of his department and says that in the course of a couple of years Minnesota will have as good a library as any state in the Northwest. Speaking of present prospects yesterday, he said:

"Several things have tended to the great advance made by this department the past few years. My predecessor under the administration of Gov. Lind, inaugurated the scheme of having card index catalogues. He got this idea evidently in Wisconsin, and it is proving to be a most valuable one. All the various books are indexed according to the various subjects if which they treat. For instance, if a student wants anything on conveyancing, torts, contracts, conflict of laws, colonial laws, chattel mortgage or any other subject, he can go to the index and find just what he wants. The annual appropriation of $2,000 has been increased to $3,500 and this will enable us to continue the series of reports now coming in and to buy new ones. The sum of $2,500 has also been given us for a catalogue. In the past it has been the custom to have a catalogue for five or ten years at a stretch. After this we will be enabled to issued supplements every year and will be thoroughly up to date. Of the new books to be bought, most of them will be about the statutes of various countries, especially England. We now have about 35,000 books in the library, which is worth at least $100,000. In a year or two more we will rank with Wisconsin, Iowa or Michigan, which are supposed to be some of the best states for law libraries.

NOT LIKELY TO BE RAISED.

Water of White Bear Will Probably Remain as It Is.

At the next regular meeting of the county commissioners County Surveyor J. B. Irvine will submit a survey and report relative to the contemplated raising of the water level in White Bear lake. The old flume way proposed some years ago, he thinks, is the most practicable method of tapping neighboring bodies of water and he will recommend this plan. The cost is in the neighborhood of $4,000, and in view of this and the fact that the scheme is hedged with legal difficulties, there is some doubt about the commissioners entertaining the proposition seriously.

ANOTHER DOG IS SHOT.

Canine Acting Strangely Thought to Have Had Rabies.

Another dog acting strangely and feared to have rabies was shot on the West side yesterday by Patrolman Galvin at South Wabasha and Fairfield streets. It was thought by the officer to be one of the canines that had been bitten by the mad dog which ran amuck Saturday afternoon. Dr. Pomeroy stated last night that the disease could not develop so quickly and if the dog was really suffering from rabies the inoculation must have been from another source.

Rondo street station was notified last evening that a dog belonging to Walter C. Stanton, 1032 Linwood place, was acting strangely and was suspected of having rabies. An officer was detailed to investigate, but the animal had disappeared and up to an early hour this morning had not been found.