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The St. Paul Globe

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THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1901.

THE DIVORCE DECISION.

The recent press dispatches outlining the decision of the supreme court in cases of divorce granted in states other than those in which the marital residence of the parties was established is not sufficiently full in detail to enable a clear understanding to be had of its operation.

From the Kentucky case cited it would appear that where personal service is effected outside the state in which the action is brought the sufficiency of the decree granted is clear and must be recognized by the courts of other states. The decision in the North Dakota cases, however, seems of sufficient broad scope to be followed by the most serious consequences to those who secured divorces in that state. A divorce granted in favor of a party residing in the state during the statutory period against a non-resident party on whom the summons is served through publication, seems, according to the published summary of the supreme court decision, to be invalid so far as relates to the courts of other states. This latter result seems, however, entirely improbable in the absence of proof of bad faith in the plaintiff. If it can be regarded as an outcome of the supreme court decision, a great deal of injustice will result as well as much hardship to innocent parties.

All who respect the sanctity of the marriage tie must rejoice on learning that some adequate restraint is placed on the courts of the two Dakotas in the manufacture of divorce decrees. Since neither of these states thinks proper to increase the period of residence so as to prevent the courts from exercising jurisdiction over mere sojourners from other states, it has become a public necessity that a remedy should be presented from some other quarter. No one believes that a legal residence is ever intended to be secured in one out of a hundred of the cases in which people come from other states to the Dakotas and secure absolute divorces. The courts themselves do not believe there is any intention to secure a permanent residence in such cases; while the indecent haste shown in getting out of the state after the decree is entered, leaves no moral doubt whatever that the plaintiff, in almost all such cases, has committed a fraud on the courts, not only of the state granting the divorce but also on the courts of the other states.

If the decision of the supreme court shall be found to render it impossible for parties resorting to other states for the mere purpose of securing divorces, to have their marital bonds dissolved, the result will prove of the highest moral gain to society. Even the advocates of the most liberal divorce laws will agree that the morally fraudulent divorces which have made the two Dakotas notorious, should be brought to an end, and that the citizens of a given state who desire to set aside the marriage which united them, should be confined, if possible, to the courts of the states in which they actually reside, in order to secure their release.

A DANGEROUS CRIMINAL.

No convicted public thief since the days of Tweed has attracted wider attention than Oberlin M. Carter, who defrauded the federal government out of large amounts in connection with harbor improvement work at Savannah. No other such criminal has shown anything like the same resourcefulness in his efforts to escape punishment. His ambitions have been as wide as his corrupt operations would suggest. The man who sought to establish himself as an attache of the American legation at Westminster through the fruits of his stealings could certainly not have engaged in defrauding the government on any two-penny-ha'-penny basis.

It is a fortunate circumstance that this man's punishment has overtaken him through military agencies. The skill which he showed for so long in securing immunity makes it very plain that had he only had civil agencies to master he would not be subjected to the indignity of being compelled to occupy a convict's cell, or, if he were, he would not have occupied it for any considerable length of time. Only an aroused public opinion brought him to his present position. There was no disposition on the part of those high in authority at Washington to push the charges of which he had been convicted by court martial; but the storm created was such that even Carter, with all his high social and political backing, was obliged to go down before it.

The attitude taken by the solicitor general in the prevailing proceedings will occasion no small degree of public satisfaction. If Carter is able to secure his liberation on bail it certainly will not be the fault of that official. It is not, of course, easy to pass upon the legal question which may or may not be involved in the second ground for Carter's application, which is that his absence from Georgia prevents his co-conspirators from being tried. But on its face such a reason seems quite as absurd as his other ground which is that he is now suffering from neurasthenia as the result of his incarceration.

This man is a dangerous criminal. He is rendered doubly dangerous by reason of the strong backing which he has in social and political life, as well as by the apparently unlimited financial resources at his command. He should not be released unless for the most convincing reasons. The amount of bail will naturally bear no rational proportion to the amount of his stealings; and any bond which he gives he can readily afford to forfeit rather than serve out the sentence imposed on him, and which, the solicitor general shows, has been affirmed by three civil courts, and by five judges, not including the court before which the application is now pending which has concurred three times in the conviction.

It will be a public misfortune if this man is not made to serve his sentence. Of course he is entitled to all the rights which the law guarantees him, and they should not be denied him. But the utmost vigilance is demanded on the part of the federal officials to see that he does not escape the clutches of the criminal authorities through either false representations or legal technicalities.

DISLIKE OF MILITARISM.

The American people do not favor a standing army. They do not take kindly to military service. The noise and glamor of military preparation incident to our war with Spain and to the trouble in the Philippines aroused a good deal of the war fever among the people; but occurrences since then have made it plain that normally the American people have no time for war and but little for military show of any kind.

Current dispatches are bringing out each day the force of this truth. While the national guard is losing its membership in the several states, it is found that the number of desertions from the regular army is greatly on the increase. In our own state the interest in the affairs of the national guard is lower than it ever was before. Within a few days one more of the companies of our state militia has been dissolved, and the present adjutant general has in a published interview expressed his sense of the great difficulty that is being encountered in maintaining a show of interest among the existing members of the national guard and the increased difficulty of securing recruits from any source.

The recent desertion of 150 men from Fort Leavenworth, after having received their pay, and the announced willingness of the military authorities to overlook such desertions, if the deserters should return within ten days, furnish a strong indication of the prevailing feeling. The country is sick of war and warmaking. The people have no use for soldiering as a calling. The peaceable pursuits of civil life continue to attract them with renewed force. The restraints of the military calling offer no inducement to men who have any understanding of the love of individual liberty animating them.

The first thing usually which strikes the new arrival from an European country as most notable on the streets of American cities is the absence of two classes of society which are omnipresent in the older countries—soldiers and beggars. Many of our best citizens have come to the United States to escape the military conscription which is a feature of life at home. American liberty is inconsistent with military servitude. When men's passions are aroused, and their patriotism appealed to they gladly enter the ranks to fight for a cause that appeals to them. There is no such cause available today. Soldiering as a means of making a living will never be popular in American society.

Our rulers at Washington cannot close their eyes to these indications of the popular will. They are having it brought home to them every day that this people merely tolerates the show of militarism, and that the sooner the country is brought back to the normal conditions incident to the prevalence of peace the safer and better it will be for those charged with the management of our civil concerns.

Notwithstanding this established popular dislike of soldiering, it is a matter of the utmost concern to the country that the popular interest should not be allowed to die out in our state militia. The citizen soldiery of the United States constitutes a tower of national strength, and is a distinctive badge of the liberty which prevails among our people. Everything should be done that can be to re-establish the national guard of the several states in the same condition of efficiency that prevailed at the outbreak of the Spanish war.

FARMING AS A SCIENCE.

There was a time when it was thought that anybody could farm. The farmer was classed as a rude laborer. If he succeeded in amassing a fortune it was by reason of superior native intelligence and not by reason of scientific skill. While that condition still obtains in many localities, there is a movement on foot in this country which will place the farming of the next generation among the learned professions.

Our fathers learned what they knew of farming by experience. They knew that certain crops flourished in certain kinds of soil, but they did not know why. They were able to detect a good cow when they saw her, but they had not the time to experiment with a view to making all their cows good. The natural conservativeness of the occupation caused the son to farm as his father had farmed before him. Time was too precious to waste in foolish experiments. The result was that while every other occupation was advancing on a scientific basis, farming lagged behind the procession. Farms were worn out and abandoned, all because of the lack of scientific knowledge.

In 1875 the state came to the aid of the farmer with the first agricultural experiment station at Middletown, Conn. This was an innovation—the first application of scientific knowledge to lighten the burden of the farmer. The effect was magical. The study of soils and fertilizers in their relation to crops made if possible to redeem the worn-out farms of the East. As knowledge begets knowledge, this experiment station multiplied until now in every state there is an experiment station connected with an agricultural school. These stations are equipped with every facility that money can buy. Experts in every department of agricultural knowledge give their time to patient investigations.

The physicist applies his knowledge to a study of the soil; to its ability to retain moisture, the effect of winds upon the evaporation and kindred topics. He is posted on subterranean waters and surface drainage. The chemist analyzes the soil and notes its adaptation to the various crops. He advises the use of this or that fertilizer, to make up what the soil lacks. The entomologist is an encyclopedia on the presence and habits of injurious insects. Every one remembers the introduction of the inoculated chintz bug, which the experiment station of Kansas sent out to spread the deadly plague among these destroyers of the wheat crop. The meteorologist knows all that is to be known about climate, rainfall, frosts and the maximum and minimum temperature to which crops can be subject. He will tell you in what sections of the United States you can raise corn and where you cannot.

These are only the great divisions of the work. Experts on butter and cheese give the result of their investigations to the farmer. The milk of different breeds of cows is tested, also the kind of food best adapted to butter fat or milk flow is ascertained. Sheep and hog raising receives the same attention. The breeding of horses for speed and for draft, as well as the raising of chickens for market and hens for laying is a part of this wonderful work. The culture of all kinds of berries and vines, bee culture and the preservation of game, forestry, and farm buildings all are included in the catalogue of this greatest of all professions. The United States is now spending $10,000,000 a year in developing its agricultural resources, about $1,000,000 of which is spent in operating these experiment stations. Although this subject has been treated as a science scarcely twenty-five years, there are now published about 500 different reports, beautifully illustrated, and covering every conceivable agricultural subject. In addition to this the movement has produced 150 volumes on different phases of the work, the whole constituting a library which every man who attempts to farm should have. The agricultural colleges and the experiment stations are of as great importance as our universities and professional colleges.

The Journal has told the whole story; that's all there is to it. Now will you be good?

What is the matter with this weather? Has some fool been writing spring poetry.

Gen. Wood has concluded to come to Washington with his Cuban show. Seats for sale at popular prices.

It is reported that Mother Nation has knocked out about $15,000 with her hatchet during the last crusade. If this be true, some of the Kansas saloonkeepers must have come down handsomely to secure immunity.

Does any one know whether Gen. MacArthur regards the doings of the commissary thieves as "a menace to the military situation in the island." Would it not be a good idea to recall Rice for the purpose of exposing military frauds?

So J. P. Morgan paid $125,000 for the recently recovered Gainsborough picture of the duchess of Devonshire. This looks like a large sum to pay for a picture, but it is comparatively small when one considers the big Easter hat that he got with it.

When you see a man alight from an East bound train at the union depot in Kansas City, whose right leg is considerable longer than his left give him a quarter, he needs it. He is a Kansas saloonkeeper who has escaped being Nationized, through diplomacy.

The Minneapolis Tribune asks: "When does lettuce blush?" and answers: "When it sees the salad dressing." This is not true, for lettuce never changes color under such circumstances, embarrassing as they may be to the salad, but it always does when it is stripped and washed by the cook.

The man who had recently secured a Dakota divorce and immediately married again, in speaking of the recent decision of the supreme court, holding a divorce granted upon the residence of but one party, void, remarked, "in my opinion that decision is war." A further explanation is unnecessary, as all know what war is.

The Dispatch thinks that the giving of the elective franchise to the negro of the South was a mistake—well, may be it was, and perhaps the Democratic legislatures of the South are doing the proper thing in limiting that privilege. But such a doctrine is very dangerous for the Dispatch to preach. This very question may become a campaign issue; what would the Dispatch do then, poor thing.

The high school boys of Denver are much wrought up over a decision on the part of the girls to eschew kissing, because the professor of biology pointed out the dangers to which they were exposing themselves by forming this bridge over which all kinds of contagious diseases might enter the citadel of their sweet personalities. Never mind, boys, when they get a little older they will know more. They will know that it is more dangerous to go without the kisses than to have the disease.

The commission from Porto Rico suggests that the suffering in that island can be temporarily alleviated by the United States expending large sums in road building or other internal improvements, thus giving the people something to do, to compensate them for the destruction of their industries and their commerce. Will we have the pleasure of reading another "plain duty" message? It has become the plain duty of some one to intervene in behalf of the struggling Porto Ricans.

The Dispatch wants to know how else congress could have handled Porto Rico? If the Globe is allowed to make a suggestion at this funeral we would say, by following out "our plain duty" toward that island by granting to the inhabitants the same commercial rights that the inhabitants of Minnesota enjoy. Possibly the Dispatch has a new and wholly original interpretation of "our plain duty" toward the inhabitants of our insular possessions. If so it would be amusing, at least, to have it expounded.

AT THE THEATERS.

METROPOLITAN.

The scenic embellishment of modern dramatic productions has been carried to an extreme that would seem extravagent were it not that the public has grown to demand such perfection of detail. In the production of "Rupert of Hentzau," Anthony Hope's fascinating romantic drama, which is to be seen at the Metropolitan tonight, this scenic extravagance is given striking illustrations. The locale of the story, in the mythical kingdom of Ruritania, has given the artists ample scope for the exercise of imagination, and the scenes devised and painted by the Lyceum artists, Unitt and Seavey, for this presentation, are said to be among their very best efforts. The Castle of Zenda, the interior of the royal palace at Strelsau, and Count Fritz von Tarlenheim's residence are in striking contrast to the setting of the cellar in the Konigstrasse, where the thrilling duel of the third act takes place. The company presenting the play is an exceptionally strong one, and is headed by that favorite young star, Mr. Howard Gould, who first achieved fame as Mr. Sothern's successor in the leading role in "The Prisoner of Zenda."

GRAND.

A story thoroughly pleasing in its scenes, full of strong love interest, with a deal of comedy and replete with characteristic songs of the Fatherland, is "The Watch on the Rhine," the attraction at the Grand the current week.

Lincoln J. Carter's latest melodramatic effort, "The Flaming Arrow," with Go-Wen-Go-Mohawk, the talented Indian actress, in the leading role, will be the Grand's offering the coming week.

STAR.

The Rose Hill English Opera company at the Star this week comes very near providing as good a piece of staging as many a more pretentious New York success. The comedians are really funny without being too coarse, and there are some special features in the opening burletta which are worthy of more than special mention. There is a Bowery specialty given by two couples whose names are not specially down on the bills, which is a side-splitting piece of burlesque. The two young women indulge in a quarrel which results in a fight, and the outcome is a piece of Bowery truth which called forth several distinct recalls.

Another strong aggregation is promised by Manager Singer for next week, when "The Ramblers" appear.

MANUAL OF STATISTICS.

A Stock Exchange Hand Book of Value to Investors and Operators.

Others besides investors and operators in the stock markets can appreciate the convenience of a reliable and not too bulky guide to the affairs of railroad and industrial corporations, and to the past course of quotations for stocks, bonds and commodities. The 1901 edition of the Manual of Statistics, which is the twenty-third annual issue, has just appeared, and is the book which best fills these requirements. In it all the facts and figures about railroad, industrial and street railway corporations whose securities are known on the various stock markets are set forth lucidly, intelligently and accurately. There are records of prices in the stock, grain and cotton markets, and all the statistics which have any important bearing upon transactions in the latter commodities. The book is remarkable for its fulness of detail as to such matters, and the care and accuracy with which they are presented, as well as for the convenience of its arrangement, the handy size of its pages and its handsome and legible typography. At this time the conditions affecting all classes of securities and the state of the stock markets are uppermost in the minds of the public, and the Manual of Statistics will serve as a convenient reference authority and an accurate guide to the position of such matters.

The department of the work devoted to railroad securities embraces summaries of all history, organization, capital, bonds, dividends and physical features of the railroads of the United States, including tabulated statements of their earnings for a series of years. A valuable feature is the presentation of the comparative freight traffic statistics of all the principal railroads, which affords an index to the relative efficiency of their managements, as well as to the earning power of the properties.

By far the most important section of the book is the 300 pages devoted to industrial securities. In this department information is presented in regard to all the manufacturing, industrial, mining and miscellaneous corporations which have assumed importance in the financial and speculative world. This part of the book has been greatly enlarged, embracing data in regard to practically all the companies whose securities are traded in at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Baltimore, Louisville and other cities, whether the same are dealt in at the stock exchanges or on the so-called "outside" markets. Particular efforts have been directed to this part of the work, which it is claimed is the most complete exhibition ever given of industrial and miscellaneous corporations.

Street railways constitute another department of particular interest to investors, furnishing complete accounts of the capital, organization, earnings and so forth of the traction companies and street railway lines in the important cities of the country.

A notable addition in the 1901 Manual is a complete record of banks and trust companies of the leading cities, covering a period of several years. The figures showing the dividends paid for five years, in connection with an accurate record of stock quotations, which is also given, are a valuable as well as interesting index to the position of the company's great banking institutions, and an exhibition of the standing of a class of securities whose interest to conservative investors is constantly increasing with the progress of the country in wealth and accumulated capital.

American mineral industries are embraced in the statistics of mining, with mining stock prices at New York, Boston, San Francisco and Colorado Springs.

In addition the book contains a large amount of general information relating to financial, corporate and speculative matters. No effort has been spared to retain its reputation as the best publication of its character. To this is due the fact that its circulation is the largest of any book in existence treating of the same class of subjects. It is, in fact, the vade mecum of the investor, banker and speculator.

The Manual of Statistics, 1901; 812 pages, 5½x8. Price $5. Charles H. Nicoll, publisher, 220 Broadway, New York.

LIFE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Dr. Walter M. Beck to Lecture at Soldiers' Home.

Dr. Walter M. Beck, of Hauley Falls, Minn., will entertain the veterans at the soldiers' home with his illustrated lecture on life in the Philippines. Dr. Beck was a member of Company I, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer infantry, and has without doubt the finest collection of views ever brought to this country. The doctor had charge of the Thirteenth Minnesota hospital at Manila for several months.

Sings Second.

Chicago Chronicle.

The diplomacy of the McKinley administration is in the minor key.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The Lower Town Mothers' club held its annual reception yesterday afternoon at the Hawthorne school. The kindergarten rooms and the corridors were made cosy with rugs and draperies and brightened with cut flowers. The guests were received by Mrs. H. W. Slack, Mrs. C. C. Miller, Mrs. B. W. Kirby, Mrs. William Richardson and Mrs. Thomas Yapp. The tea table was in charge of Mrs. Alexander Barclay, Mrs. A. J. Willard and Mrs. William Richardson. They were assisted by Miss Slack, Miss Barclay, Miss Richardson, Miss Kirby and Miss Willard. A musical programme was given. Miss Holemo played on the violin, Miss Larkin on the piano and Miss Loftus, of Red Wing, and Miss Punderson sang.

* * *

The board of managers of the Catholic Infants home opened a bazaar yesterday at Sherman hall on Sixth and Wabasha streets. A variety of useful and fancy articles are offered for sale. The bazaar will be continued today and tomorrow. Luncheon will be served at noon and dinner from 6 to 8 o'clock each evening. The refreshment room is in charge of Mrs. M. F. Kennedy, Mrs. Ellen McNierney, Mrs. E. M. Randall, Mrs. John W. Willis, Mrs. Howard Lankester, Mrs. W. L. Kelly, Mrs. Uri L. Lamprey, Miss Nugent, Mrs. J. Broderick, Mrs. J. C. Geraghty and Miss Hanlan. The fancy work tables are in charge of the women of the different Catholic churches in the city.

* * *

Gen. and Mrs. Lambert entertained at dinner last evening at their home on Nelson avenue in honor of Miss Louise Dufrene. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Harry Titcomb, of Iglehart street, entertained informally for Miss Dufrene and her bridal party. Mrs. John Ahern, of Minneapolis, entertained Tuesday afternoon in honor of the bride elect. Euchre was played at five tables, the favors being won by Mrs. G. W. Dodds, Mrs. E. W. Bazille and Mrs. Alfred Dufrene.

* * *

A parlor musical was given last evening at the residence of Mrs. A. J. Elmquist, on Canada street, for the benefit of the flower fund of St. Sigfrid's church. The musical numbers included a piano number by Prof. Lundberg, a vocal duet by Mr. Anderson and Dr. Nelson, of Minneapolis; a violin solo by Mr. Rodin and songs by Miss Esther Peterson and Miss Anna Landan.

The hostess was assisted in serving refreshments by Mrs. G. Jones and Mrs. Swanson.

* * *

Miss Catherine Winnifred Marsden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Marsden, and Joseph L. Fisher were married at 9 o'clock yesterday morning at St. Mary's Catholic church. Rev. J. T. Gibbons performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Clara Esch as maid of honor. Charles Marsden, the bride's brother, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher will reside in St. Paul.

* * *

The Ladies' Social circle of the People's church, will give a chicken pie social Saturday evening in the church parlors. After the supper the Young People's society will give an entertainment.

* * *

The women of the Park Congregational church opened a rummage sale yesterday at 317 East Seventh street. Mrs. Abbie Clapp and Miss Pike have general charge. They are assisted by Mrs. W. D. White and Mrs. Carryal, who have charge of the millinery; Mrs. Leonard and Miss White, fancy goods; Mrs. Andrew, Mrs. Cudworth and Mrs. Butry, men's clothes; Miss Spencer, hats and caps; Mrs. Salisbury, Mrs. Bond and Miss Robinson, ladies' clothing; boots and shoes, Miss Lanphere. The sale will be continued today and tomorrow.

* * *

The arrangements for Company D's military ball are nearly complete, and it promises to be one of the most delightful events ever given under the auspices of this organization. The date is set for Thursday, May 2; the Twin City orchestra of fifteen pieces will furnish the music, and it is expected that all friends of the company will be in attendance. This is the first social function given by the company since its return from the Philippines.

* * *

The Adelphic club, composed of about fifty of the colored club women of St. Paul and Minneapolis, will meet Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. F. L. McGhee, of University avenue. The admission of colored clubs to the state federation of Woman's clubs will be discussed. Mrs. L. P. Williams, president of the state federation, and other prominent club women of the Twin Cities will attend.

* * *

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Bates Avenue M. E. church opened a rummage sale yesterday afternoon on East Seventh street. The sale will be continued today and tomorrow. The women in charge are Mrs. E. R. Spindler, Mrs. Van Duyne, Mrs. Brink, Mrs. Blades and Mrs. Parker.

* * *

Captain and Mrs. J. J. McCardy entertained at dinner last evening at their home on Kent street in honor of Gov. and Mrs. S. R. Van Sant.

* * *

A dispatch from San Francisco received yesterday says Miss Lillian Hechtman, daughter of the late Henry Hechtman, of St. Paul, was married at noon today to Orlin Crawford, one of the officers of the Western Basket company, a wealthy corporation. Miss Hechtman, while visiting there for the winter fell in love with Crawford and surprised her friends by announcing that she was going to be married. The bride's brother is vice president of the largest fruit packing concern on the Pacific coast.

* * *

The Pioneer Business School club will hold a regular meeting tonight in the school rooms, Ryan Annex. Several new applications for membership will be acted upon.

Mr. and Mrs. William Burk, of Dayton avenue, will occupy their cottage at White Bear, May 1.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Rice, of Summit avenue, have returned from California.

Mrs. Dalcour, of Tilton street, is entertaining Mrs. C. S. Heath, of Duluth.

Mr. and Mrs. Wermus entertained at supper Monday evening at their home on McLeod avenue in honor of Andrew Rystog, of Philadelphia, who is en route to Dawson City.

Gov. and Mrs. Van Sant, of the Aberdeen, entertained at dinner Tuesday evening for Mr. and Mrs. Hiram F. Stevens.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Williams, of Farrington avenue, have gone to Mahtomedi for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Goldsmith, of Farrington avenue, will move May 1 to White Bear.

Miss Kelly, of Nelson avenue, will leave shortly for New York to spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnham, of Hague avenue, have returned from Hot Springs.

Mrs. A. F. Goodrich, of Nelson avenue, is entertaining Mrs. Daniel Myers, of Troy, N. Y.

Mrs. J. P. Adamson, of Carroll street, is entertaining Mrs. Brochm, of St. Cloud.

Mr. and Mrs. Rush B. Wheeler, of St. Albans street, will move this week to their summer home at Dellwood, White Bear Lake.

Mrs. A. D. Brown, of Lincoln avenue, entertained the Dames of the Round Table Monday afternoon.

Miss May, of Marshall avenue, entertained informally at euchre Tuesday afternoon in honor of Miss Marion White and Miss Edna Briggs. Favors were won by Miss Hand and Miss Carpenter.

A Literary Disappointment.

Chicago Tribune.

The love letters of Hon. John P. Altgeld to Hon. Carter Harrison will not be published in book form.

Might Set Him Thinking.

Baltimore American.

Lord Kitchener might send some press clippings about Aguinaldo's diamonds to Dewet.

YOUNG ORATORS CHOSEN

CITY HIGH SCHOOLS PREPARING FOR GRADUATION EXERCISES IN JUNE

LARGE CLASSES THIS YEAR

Valedictorians and Salutatorians Selected by Principals—Good Programmes Are Being Prepared.

The students attending the various high schools of the city, are now busily engaged preparing for the graduation exercises to be held the first week in June. Already the valdictorians and salutatorians have been selected, and, comparatively speaking, large classes will be graduated this year. The central high school has one unique distinction in that both of the students with the highest rank are boys. This is surprising for the high schools, as it is customary for girls to carry off most of the honors. The valedictorian is Walter Moore, and the salutatorian, Maurice Dunlap. The class from the central high school will number about eighty-five, one of the largest in the history of the school. About twenty students will be graduated from the Cleveland high school, and the two highest in order of rank are, Miss Annie Allyn and Miss Margarett Cooper. The class in the Humbolt numbers twenty-eight, the valedictorian being Sadie Arne and the salutatorian, Esther Rosenbaum. There will be about forty in the class at the Mechanics Arts high school and, on graduation day, instead of the regulation programme, a comedy sketch will be given. No valedictorian or salutatorian will be named.

Prof. Robinson, of the Central high school, paid a visit to the department of public instruction yesterday afternoon, and was there asked what preparations were being made for graduation. He said that the two ranking highest in the four year's work, were always selected for parts on the programme, and of these, six are selected by competition in essay work. All of the high schools use this plan, and the members of the graduating classes are now busy writing their essays with a view to securing places.

Tomorrow night the junior play, "A Scrap of Paper," will be given at the Central high school. Much work has been done in preparation for this play and the proceeds will be used for the reception to be given the seniors within a month.

THEY DINE TONIGHT.

ANNUAL BANQUET OF NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION AT MERCHANTS'.

The Northwestern Manufacturers' association will banquet this evening at the Merchants' hotel. The event will be their fourth annual dinner, and will be characterized by a lengthy programme of toasts, including one to Senator Moses E. Clapp, who will be the guest of honor.

The toasts are: "The School of Mechanical Science and the Workshop," by Oliver Crosby; "The Railroad and the Factory," A. K. Pruden; "The Farmer and the Workshop," Edward Winnish, and an address by Gen. Clapp. The following mercantile houses of St. Paul will be represented at the gathering:

Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeyer, Finch, Van Slyke, Young & Co., American Hoist & Derrick Co., Gribben Lumber Co., Fisher Paper Box Co., Hart & Murphy, White Enamel Refrigerator Co., Kenny Bros., Roberts-Goss Co., St. Paul Refining Co., Brown, Treacy Co., Meander Bros., Drake Mantle & Tile Co., H. M. Smythe Printing Co., Italian Mac. & Vermicello Co., Valley Iron Works, Northern Cooperage Co., Northwestern Bedding Co., Karst & Brecher, St. Paul Mirror Co., Pioneer Press Co., A. Booth Packing Co., Northwestern Copper & Brass Co., Sharood & Crooks, Guiterman Bros., Fleischmann & Co., St. Paul Furniture Co., Whaley Dwyer Manufacturing Co., Scribner-Libby Co., H. B. Strait & Co., Brown & Bigelow, Thiem & Co., M. N. Webber, John Callender Co., H. G. Neal, Wolterstaff & Haskell, Noyes Bros. & Cutler, T. L. Blood & Co., J. H. Schuneier Wagon Co., Baker Cementico Co., Bohn Manufacturing Co., H. L. Collins & Co., North St. Paul Casket Co., R. M. Bevan Co., Nichols & Dean, Northwestern Electric Co., Twin City Brick Co., Towle Syrup Co., Rich & Clymer, C. R. Johnson Co., J. G. Earhuff Co., Perkins Manufacturing Co., St. Paul Roof & Cornice company, Swift & Co., National Biscuit Co., McGill, Warner & Co., Charles Wienhagen & Co., St. Paul Foundry Co., Northwestern Grass Twine Co., Union Brass Works, St. Paul White Lead & Oil Co., C. A. Stickney Co., Campbell, Brose & Co., Minnesota Type Foundry company, Twin City Fence and Wire company, Bramblett & Baygeh, L. L. May & Co., Horn & Dann, Osgood & Blodgett, H. A. Muckle Manufacturing company, Peterson Granite company, Theo. Hamm Brewing company, Joisting & Schilling, George Benz & Sons, Franklin Machine works, Union Mattrass company, E. Albrecht & Sons, St. Paul Show Case company, Kuhles & Stock, John Martin Lumber company, Metal Frame Windows Screen company, Tostevin & Son, Villaume Box and Lumber company, Twin City Varnish company, Roberts' Architectural Iron works, Capital City Furniture company, C. Gotzian & Co., McFadden Candy company, J. H. Roach & Co., Crescent Creamery company, Drewery & Son, S. E. Bruce & Co., F. C. Genge & Co., Pittsburg Plate Glass company, A. Youngbauer, H. B. Fuller, J. H. Donhue, B. F. Beardsley, R. B. Grant, John Gorman, H. E. W. Schutte.

PREPARE FOR TAX SALE

TEN THOUSAND PIECES OF PROPERTY GO UNDER THE HAMMER.

As a result of the new forfeited tax sale passed by the late legislature, County Auditor Johnson will shortly prepare for sale under the hammer between 10,000 and 12,000 pieces of property located in St. Paul and Ramsey county. The sale will be a counterpart of the great clearance sale held a year ago and in point of interests involved will be the largest ever held in St. Paul.

Mr. Johnson now has a force of five clerks busy preparing the lists of property that will be offered at the sale, the law requiring that they be given publicity in the papers not later than May. Following a failure to redeem, they will be offered to the highest bidder at the regular sale to be held next September.

The property involved and which the new law covers are those pieces bid in at the last sale because of the want of a purchaser and for which no provision was made for future disposal.

The new law permits the sale of these forfeited lands on May 21. Prior to that time any party claiming title may redeem from the state upon the payment of 50 per cent of the original judgment against the lands. Taxes have also accrued from 1896 to 1900. In case owners do not redeem prior to the sale on May 21, the lands will then be sold at public sale, subject to the same provision, however, that they cannot be bid in for less than 50 per cent of the original judgments. If the lands are not bid in by owners prior the sale and are not disposed of at that sale, they can then be bought of the county auditor subject to the approval of the state auditor. This last provision is of the greatest importance as it will permit owners of outlying lands in Minneapolis, St. Paul and elsewhere to bid in the taxes at a figure which will enable them to redeem and to place the property back upon the active tax list.

The new law, it is figured, will be a boon to property owners who own tax-burdened tracts and bring to the county and state, taxes that will reach a large figure. One excellent feature Auditor Johnson thinks, is that owners are given the first chace to redeem, thus shutting out the speculators.

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.

GOOD SHOWING ASSURED

MINNESOTA'S DISPLAY AT PAN-AMERICAN WILL BE MOST CREDITABLE

COMMISSIONERS ARE BUSY

They Return From Buffalo Today—Poultry, Horticultural and Cattle Exhibits Arranged For.

The Pan-American commissioners will return to the city today and it is expected that from the minute they arrive until they again leave for Buffalo in a couple of weeks they will be the busiest men in St. Paul. The commissioners are well satisfied with the work accomplished so far, and they say that everything is coming their way.

An interesting announcement was given out last night to the effect that this state will have a complete display of poultry and short horn cattle at the exposition. The poultry and the cattle will be transferred to the exposition direct from the state fair grounds in September, and nothing but prize-winners will be sent. This will secure an exhibition in this line which will be unsurpassed. Arrangements are also being made for a magnificent flour display, and all the large millers of the state, or most of them, have signified their willingness to do their utmost in preparing good exhibits. Minnesota's horticultural exhibit will also rank among the best at the exposition.

The commissioners have just decided to send a model of the new chamber of commerce building in Minneapolis to the exposition. The model is already built and its cost is $1,500. It is said to be one of the finest models of any building ever built in this state. A series of pictures of the educational institutions of Minnesota, which rank high in the Northwestern states, will also be one of the features of the exposition.

The commercial bodies of the city have been waiting for the commisioners to take some action relative to having a model built of the new state house to place on exhibition, and are much disappointed because nothing has been done. The Commercial club will consider the matter today and urge the commissioners, on their return, to have the model built. The club thinks that if the commissioners can see their way clear to pay for a model of the chamber of commerce building in Minneapolis they can also secure a model of the capitol, which is by far the most beautiful building in the state. Other commercal bodies reason the same way.

SUMMER SCHOOL SEASON

THIS YEAR THE SESSIONS WILL LAST SIX WEEKS.

Dr. Kiehle, dean of the department of pedagogy at the university, held a long conference with Superintendent of Public Instruction Olson, at the capitol yesterday afternoon, and afterward it was announced that this year there will be six weeks of summer school at the university, instead of four, as in past years. Superintendent Olson, speaking of the decision to have six weeks of school, said:

"We have always had four before, but we have made the discovery that students during the summer season can do about twice as much work in six weeks as in four. With that length of time teachers who want to make up certain subjects, work the harder and accomplish the end in view, while they would not be led to do so with only four weeks."

To date the department has received applications for fifty-eight summer schools, but the appropriation will not allow so many. It is probable that there will be about forty.

UNCLE SAM TO HIS BOSTON GIRL

News Note—The riding women of Boston propose to adopt the cross-saddle.

Maid of Boston, ere we part
Give, oh give me back my heart;
By this proposition you
Have handed me my tra-le-loo,
And it slugs my erstwhile pride,
In you to think that you will ride
Daddy fashion; can it be
The sit-ways style is not high G?
Ah, this is dreadful, don't you know.

Zoe mou sas agapo—Nit.

Maid of Boston, hear my vow,
Ere you to this fashion bow:
By the imminent and real;
By the cosmic and ideal;
By the pork and beans that give
Nourishment by which you live;
By the transcendental gift,
World-renowned, by which you lift
Your love into the fiery sphere
That scorches every object near;
By the intellectual graft,
Seasoning the nectar quaffed
By the gods of brains who rate
Boston as the Truly Great;
By the sacred codfish that
Almost shows you where you're at;
By the gilded dome that gleams
Ever in your sweetest dreams;
By the shades of men as great
In books of art as in the state;
By the shades of women who
Would wear no other hose than blue;
By all of these and others which,
In Boston pride are quite as rich,
And to you all are no less dear,
Though space forbid their mention here—
By all of these I ask you, miss,
Do you propose to look like this:

S
P
E
C
S
P B
O E
R A
K N
& S

When you are mounted on your steed
To take the exercise you need,
And likewise show the Upper Ten
You are a fair equestrienne?
Maid of Boston, frapped bliss,
If you intend to look like this,
I vow I never, never more
Will love you as I did before;
And let me tell you this besides;
Don't let your charger see what rides
Upon his back, for if you do
He's going to drop dead under you.

—New York Sun.