

GLOBE'S TELEPHONE CALLS.

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

The St. Paul Globe

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF ST. PAUL.

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS. Entered at Postoffice at St. Paul, Minn., as Second-Class Matter.

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Table with columns for carrier, month, and price. Rates for daily and Sunday papers.

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Table with columns for mail, month, and price. Rates for daily and Sunday papers.

BRANCH OFFICES.

New York, 10 Spruce St., Chas. H. Eddy in Charge. Chicago, No. 57 Washington St., Williams & Lawrence in Charge.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1901.

TWO STRIKES.

With the opening of the building season the two cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis found themselves confronted with the certainty of a strike in the building trades. The threatened strike took place in each instance. The painters in St. Paul made certain demands and by influence backed them up with the threat of a sympathetic strike in case they were not conceded. The carpenters and men of other of the building crafts also went on strike in Minneapolis, awaiting the determination by May 1st of the attitude to be taken by the men of the Woodworkers' union regarding the use of material which was not of union manufacture.

The trouble in both cities is now at an end. The men of the building trades of Minneapolis have gone back quietly to work, the Woodworkers' union not having insisted upon its demand for the exclusion of non-union material, and deciding by ballot that they would not engage in a strike. The painters of St. Paul went on strike and were beaten at every point.

The contrast offered to view between the conduct of the St. Paul painters and the Minneapolis woodworkers is an instructive one. The St. Paul men rushed pell mell into a strike without caring or seeming to care whether their demands would or could be conceded. Their attitude was sufficiently unreasoning and arbitrary to cause their employers to take the stand that they would not submit to being coerced in any such manner, and to avow their unalterable hostility to the interference of the St. Paul Building Trades council, as tending to promote the sympathetic strike.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

The reception accorded the president at Memphis and elsewhere in Tennessee must bring gratification to all classes of Americans. No better time could have been chosen for such a trip. There can be no suspicion of personal or political end to be achieved through the trip. On the other hand the wisdom and propriety of frequent visits by the chief executive to the various sections of our common country are not to be gainsaid.

ONE DELUSION LESS.

A police officer of Minneapolis has resigned because he refuses to co-operate with his superiors in giving protection on his beat to "big mit" men. This is under a reform administration, an administration which succeeded that of James Gray, one of the most conservative and clean-handed that was ever given to the city of Minneapolis.

Democrats as well as Republicans, Southern men as well as Northern, wish the president and his party a most enjoyable trip. It is, no doubt, safe to assume that the occasion will not be availed of by the man, William McKinley, for the promotion of partisan political ends. Thus far the line of public addresses delivered by him does not indicate any such purpose. As long as he chooses to eliminate politics and political references from his addresses, even the bitterest of his political opponents are willing that he may

do all that can be done to ingratiate himself with his countrymen with whom he comes in contact during his trip. The more general the expression of respect and good will wherever he shows himself the more acceptable will it be to everybody. In common with other communities similarly situated, the cities of Minnesota have suffered some disappointment that he should have not found it possible to include them in his itinerary. Yet we wish him all enjoyment on his present trip, coupling the wish with the hope that it may not be long before he can make a visit to the Northwest consistent with his other personal and official obligations.

THEY WILL BE TRIED FOR HERESY.

The dragon of heresy has entered the holy of holies of the Republican tabernacle. Men-high in the party councils have declared that the theory of protection as exemplified by the Dingley bill is not of divine origin. Braving the terrors of excommunication, some of the faithful have gone so far as to declare from the housetop that neither the McKinley nor the Dingley tariff was written by an angel on tablets of stone and thus delivered to the disciples whose names they respectively bear.

Trouble is brewing for these bold iconoclasts, who have had the temerity to question the prime tenet of Republican faith. They will be made to feel the heavy hand of discipline administered by the party leaders who pretend to still believe in the divine inspiration of the Dingley bill.

These advocates of the higher criticism of political philosophy will be treated by their party as were the Swings and Briggs by the orthodox church. Congressman Babcock will be called upon to renounce this pernicious heresy which he has been spreading among the faithful or be deprived of his position in the party councils. In the Republican party as well as in the church you must accommodate your expressed ideas to the established order of things or become a free lance. In the case of heresy under discussion, Congressman Babcock is not alone. True, the party leaders in both the senate and the house are against him—the stability of the present combination of capital depends upon the upholding unquestioned of the present tenet of faith enjoined upon the party by Saint Dingley, but the rank and file of the Republican hosts are heretics. They believe that this myth has done its duty—it has entertained our national and industrial infancy, but it is not necessary to our eternal salvation. George E. Roberts, one of the party deacons—a man who on account of his position holds an honored place before the faithful, has openly questioned this part of the Republican confession of faith. And to make his sin the more scarlet in the eyes of the high priests of the party, he quotes scripture to prove his position. From President McKinley's last sermon on the mount he quotes:

"Our diversified productions are increasing in such unprecedented volume as to admonish us of the necessity of still further enlarging our foreign markets by broader commercial relations. For this purpose reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should in a liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and promoted." Further he quotes from the confession of faith of 1896 which says, that "reciprocity and protection are twin measures of Republican policy and go hand in hand," and asks the impertinent question, "why is one article of faith so religiously adhered to while its twin is ignored and trodden under foot?"

If one part of the Dingley tariff act is inspired why is it not all inspired? If a part is of human origin, may one not suspect it all to be of very human origin? These questions coming from Deacon Roberts so soon after the Babcock heresy illustrate the condition inside of the organization. As the holy church cannot serve both God and Mammon, neither can the holy Republican party serve the people and the trusts. The choice will have to be made and that at the next session of congress. The president is sufficiently farsighted to see that unless the position of the last senate is reversed and the subject of reciprocal trade given a prominent place, there will be such a revision against the high tariff as will wipe it out from our statute books. It may be too late now to stem the tide of reformation.

If Congressman Babcock stands by his guns he will cut more than a figure in the Republican presidential convention of 1904.

THE EUROPEAN EXPERTS.

The European experts are still prophesying war between Germany and the United States as soon as the great war lord gets his naval machinery running nicely. And it is going to be, so they say, over that awful American Monroe doctrine. They can save their breath to cool their brother. The United States will never fight for a doctrine which she has repudiated herself. When the Monroe doctrine was announced, the planting of monarchical governments on American soil was a menace to our national existence. Times have, however, changed. German or French influence in Brazil would make no change in our future. Besides we have ourselves set the pace by colonizing and then taking in foreign country, to the point where it would appear anything but consistent in us to object to the same proceeding when engineered by Germany. No, if Germany wants to settle and develop Brazil it will encounter no opposition from the United States, even if it come to Doleizing the republic.

It is stated that President McKinley is taking the present trip to feel the pulse of the people on several important matters of state. Among these is the question of reciprocity and tariff. McKinley, although a high tariff advocate while in congress, became impressed with

the wisdom of the position of James G. Blaine on the matter of reciprocal concessions in favor of trade. His position during his first administration was consistent and honorable. But he had not the nerve to force his views upon a reluctant congress on the eve of an election in which he had a decided personal interest. He is preparing to test the public sentiment on these two subjects, and if he finds that the public is with him now he will make a heroic effort to force the ratification of reciprocity treaties or a revision of the present tariff schedules. If the president proves himself able to do such an act it will go to redeem his lost reputation as a leader.

AT THE THEATERS.

METROPOLITAN. May Irwin opens her engagement at the Metropolitan tonight. Success, tremendous and unimpeded, has fallen to the lot of May Irwin, who, in her merry farce, "Madge Smith, Attorney," is demonstrating beyond a doubt that she is one of the most popular of actresses and that she eclipses any of her previous successes. While Miss Irwin has always been received with open arms, as it were, by the theater-going public, she has never met with such emphatic and pronounced success, as has greeted her this year with her new production. We have experienced the charm of her jovial personality and laughed almost to tears at her original comedy. We have seen her demonstrative enjoyment of her imitations of songs, and each time we have come to the conclusion that May Irwin is a funnier, more charming, more original, more graceful, and altogether more entertaining than she has ever been before.

THE GREAT WHITE DIAMOND.

The railroad and warehouse commission devoted a large part of the day yesterday to looking over applications for positions in their disposal. Mr. Miller of the commission stated that he had not yet received any applications. Several days will be necessary to accomplish anything at all. The number of applicants is greater than was supposed. Mr. Miller stated that it had been decided by the commission that no disclosures as to appointments would be made until the list was completed. This was supposed to be a surprise to the anxious army of office-seekers.

J. Adam Bette, the inimitable humorist of Fins City, who made his life rather uneventful in his district in 1898, at a convention time, yesterday, gave out the formal announcement of his intention to be a candidate for congressional nomination in the new district in 1902. Adam is the first to announce himself, and if priority is to count for anything he ought to stand a good chance for the nomination. Over the course of the year he has a strong following. His active race for the nomination against Morris in the old Sixth, which ended outside of the convention however, makes him not unknown as a candidate for congress.

The Crookston Times says the Democrats and Populists are not seeking their candidates for congress yet in the new Ninth district, but gives the following list of Republicans already in the field: "Calvin, Sharpe and Myran of Ada, Judge Montague and Halvor Steenerson, of this city. Comstock of Moorhead, the editor of Wilkin, Berg of Roseau, and Grindelund, of Warren, are now before the public and there's more rapidly emerging from the woods and coming over the prairie."

In answer to the query by the Minneapolis Tribune as to how a Democrat could be elected to congress under the reorganization of Minnesota, the Fisher (Polk county) Bulletin remarks: "The theory is all right, but you don't know Nat Campbell or what a vote getter he is." Mr. Campbell is a Democrat and has recently been elected mayor of Crookston. Some of his friends think he ought to go to congress.

Evidently, Gov. Van Sant's chances for the gubernatorial nomination next year are going glimmering. Of the state politics in general, he is not very well observed, but one in ten has a good word to say for him. Sam Langum, of the Preston Times, particularly scores a point in his criticism of the governor. "The theory is all right, but you don't know Nat Campbell or what a vote getter he is." Mr. Campbell is a Democrat and has recently been elected mayor of Crookston. Some of his friends think he ought to go to congress.

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HENNING MEETING WITH PARTICULAR FAVOR IN THE LEADING ROLE.

The Oriental Bureaucrats at the Star this week are furnishing an enjoyable variety bill. The troupe, consisting of five and, while this is its second appearance this season, there has been sufficient change in the features to make a practically new bill.

STAR.

The Moulin-Rouge company begins a week's engagement Sunday afternoon.

ST. PAUL.

Twenty thousand people inspected the devastation caused by the floods in West St. Paul. The water fell one foot in the past twenty-four hours.

GENERAL MANAGER HILL RECEIVES NOTICE OF HIS ELECTION TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ST. PAUL AND MANITOBA RAILROAD.

Commodore Kittling announces the purchase of twelve thoroughbred trotters for his Kittlington breeding farm.

TOTAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS AT THE ST. PAUL POSTOFFICE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL AMOUNTED TO \$28,610.62.

L. Nieman, formerly managing editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, assumed editorial control of the Dispatch.

The Cathedral Guards, a new temperance society, gave an entertainment at the opera house, consisting of a comedy and vocal and instrumental music.

Officers Lowell Mitchell, Nygaard and Clausen arrested nine tramps for terrorizing citizens in the vicinity of the West Wisconsin yards.

Hon. Ebenezer Ayers presented the state law library with copies of the Laws of Minnesota for the years 1862, 1864, 1871, 1871 and 1877.

Col. Griggs returned from New York and announced the sale of 20,000 acres of Minneapolis land adjacent to the Northern Pacific railroad.

Politics of the State.

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THIS IS NO DREAM!

Following is the standing published offer of the Globe: "The Globe invites anyone and everyone 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 the Globe's challenge to the Pioneer Press to make a similar offer this is the response:

"If any advertiser desires any verification of the sworn circulation of the Pioneer Press, or to know how it is made up or distributed geographically, he can obtain full information at the office of the business manager."

And this is a similar offer, forsooth! Apply to the business manager of the Pioneer Press and get a "jolly"—the same kind as habitually emanates from the advertising solicitors—on the one hand that the Globe's circulation does not exceed 10,000, a depreciation of about 9,000; and on the other that the circulation of the Pioneer Press is 32,000, an exaggeration of about 9,000!

The Pioneer Press "talk" is that its circulation is three times that of the Globe; the Globe's contention (which it will be remembered was all but demonstrated a few weeks ago) is that the Pioneer Press circulation is not 25 per cent in excess of that of the Globe—on which basis, and taking into account rates charged, while it is admitted that the Pioneer Press gives good value to advertisers, it is claimed that the Globe gives much better value—more for the money.

And, again the Pioneer Press is challenged to make a similar offer to the Globe's in proof of its circulation claim—in other words, to open the poke and show up the actual pig therein contained.

W. F. LUXTON, General Manager, St. Paul Globe.

AFTERNOON NEWS CONDENSED.

New York—Lazard Freres will ship \$1,000,000 on the French steamer sailing today.

Wichita, Kan.—Mrs. Carrie Norton returned to Wichita, and went directly to jail, where she occupies the rotary cell.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Fire destroyed the elevator of the Carbonado Milling and Elevator company, with 75,000 bushels of wheat. Loss about \$60,000; insured.

Youngstown, O.—All journeyman plumbers and journeymen in that city struck the former over the apprentice question, and the latter for an eight-hour day.

Paris—May day is passing quietly. Work is proceeding here as usual, and telegrams from the provinces show the day, thus far, to have been uneventful.

Columbia, G.—Nearly 600 carpenters in the city refused to go to work pending the signing of a wage scale for the coming year. They demand \$3.20 for eight hours.

New York—The annual meeting of the Proprietary Association of America held in this city. Over 100 manufacturers of proprietary medicines were present.

Des Moines, Ia.—Fire during the night practically destroyed the payage of Kenesaw, Worth county. Fourteen buildings were burned. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Kansas City, Mo.—Dr. J. L. Gatrell, who confessed to killing D. B. Donegan, a Victor, Col., miner, was taken to Butte, Mont., where he and his son will be held pending trial.

New York—Members of the commission on the Cuban constitutional convention sailed for Havana on the steamer ship Havana. Their departure was witnessed by a large number of friends.

New York—Albert J. Patrick was arraigned today to plead to the charge of the murder of William March Rice, but the request of his counsel, the arraignment was postponed.

Philadelphia—The board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad company declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. The previous dividend was 2 1/2 per cent and 1/4 per cent extra.

Waterbury, Conn.—Two hundred carpenters and joiners, about one-half the total number employed in Waterbury, struck over the apprentice question and an eight-hour day at a minimum wage of \$2.50.

New York—A private telegram from London says application has been made to the London exchange for \$200,000,000 of United States Steel corporation, common and preferred stock, on the London exchange.

Cleveland—Iron ore shippers want vessels for first trip, and are offering contracts for the same. The price of iron ore is 70 cents from Marquette and 60 cents from other points. They are not ready yet to take any vessels from the West.

St. Louis, Mo.—Fire today partially destroyed the building occupied by the Roth-Homery Coffee company, 200 South Third street. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. The stock of the Oliver Wall Paper company, adjoining, was damaged slightly by water.

New York—The directors of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock. The dividend is payable June 15. It is supposed that this is a semi-annual dividend, making the rate on stock 3 per cent.

Pittsburg—Nicholas Barrie, a painter and contractor twenty-eight years old, was found dead in his room at No. 612 Third street, with the throat cut from the left ear to the right ear. The man's face badly battered. The body was badly decomposed.

San Jose, Cal.—It is now the opinion of the sheriff's office that the man brought from Wichita, Kan., by the murderer of the McGilly sextuple murderer, scores of persons who knew Duncan immediately failed to identify the prisoner.

Denver—A bill passed by the legislature restoring capital punishment in Colorado by hanging because a law without the death penalty is a law without the backbone. The bill will become effective July 1 next, the jury will fix the penalty in murder cases.

Detroit, Mich.—Hon. Wm. H. Elliott, Michigan member of the Republican national committee died at his residence here after a brief illness. Mr. Elliott, who was a prominent local dry goods merchant, was fifty-seven years of age, and leaves a widow. He was born near Amhurstburg, Ont.

Bay City, Mich.—Congressman R. E. Crump, representative from the Tenth congressional district, died at his home in West Bay City from heart trouble. He was elected to congress in 1896, and served three terms, and was re-elected last fall for the fourth time.

Port Colborne, Ont.—Navigation in the Welland canal was obstructed, and probably will not be resumed for a week. The steamer D. R. Van Allen, registered 2,100 tons, loaded with coal and bound from Toledo to Toronto, caused the stoppage of traffic by carrying away four gates of lock 5, near St. Catharines.

London—A reduction of 1 per cent in South Staffordshire marked iron was announced. The price is now 48 1/2, within 1/2 of the price before the boom. The step is attributed to the severe depression in all branches of the iron trade. The manufacturers are hopeful that the coal tax will reduce the price of local fuel.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Union plumbers in all but nine of the twenty-two shops in Grand Rapids went on strike to enforce a new wage scale. The employers refused to treat with the union. The strike will seriously delay work on city new buildings here, as well as on a number of outside contracts. Fifty workmen are out.

London—At a meeting of the Miners' federation held in London, and attended

GLOBE'S CIRCULATION FOR APRIL.

[Advertisers may remember that the average daily circulation for December last was 17,201. For April last it was 19,600. Therefore an increase of nearly 2,000 has been made since the beginning of the current year.]

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 April, 1901, was as follows—

Total for the month—571,800

Average per day 19,060

ERNEST P. HOPWOOD,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of April, 1901.

H. P. PORTER,

Notary Public, Ramsey Co., Minn. [Notarial Seal.]

FURTHER PROOF IS READY.

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by delegates from all parts of the United Kingdom, it was recommended that all miners quit work unless the coal tax were withdrawn. Another meeting was summoned for May 7, to finally decide the matter, and to fix a day for the stoppage of work, should that step be resorted to.

New York—All the bricklayers and masons of Elizabeth, N. J., to the number of 400, went on strike. They had been getting \$3.00 a day and demand \$4. At Yonkers 750 bricklayers, plasterers, stone masons and hod carriers went out on strike. The men demanded 50 cents an hour and a half holiday on Saturday. They have been receiving 50 cents an hour.

NEBRASKA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Senator-Elect Dietrich is Succeeded by Ezra P. Savage.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 1.—Gov. Diet