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THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1901.

PROF. LUGGER'S DEATH.

No greater loss has been suffered in the domain of applied science in many years than that which results from the death of Prof. Lugger of the state university. While the practical value of the fruits of his researches is generally appreciated, his death will result in bringing the public, and especially those engaged in agricultural pursuits, nearer to a true understanding of the value of his life work.

The deceased savant was one of a corps of men, engaged in the agricultural college of this state, who in the various departments of scientific instruction are doing work which will be followed by the most valuable results to humanity. The task of making two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is accepted as the traditional expression of the highest material service which a man may bestow on his fellows. It was in that direction that Prof. Lugger labored. In the department of entomology there was no man of his generation doing better work or who had done, perhaps, as good work during the period of his activity.

The farmers of the United States, and especially of the West, owe the deceased zoologist a great debt for the valuable services which he rendered them, especially in getting rid of noxious and destructive forms of animal life. His remedies applied to the grasshopper pest alone would entitle his memory to be preserved. He worked ardently and faithfully, sacrificing himself, as do all men whose mission is the general betterment, to the cause in which he was engaged.

Prof. Lugger had hardly passed the prime of his life. Exercising ordinary care over his own physical well being, and refusing to yield himself as completely as he did to the great pursuits which he followed, he might have continued his active work for twenty years longer. But, no doubt, others will take up his work where he laid it down; and the cause of scientific farming will continue to advance until every treasure which mother earth holds within her vast bosom will have been laid bare for the benefit of humanity.

A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

The advocates of protection who have relied upon the stereotyped arguments to sustain their positions will be obliged to capitulate or erect new defenses. They can no longer claim that the American shipper is unable to compete with the British shipper because of the greater cost of labor among American sailors and dock hands. They are also brought to a realizing sense of the fact that our manufacturing interests, built up under the carefully arranged system of protection, will automatically destroy the American carrying trade and in time work their own ruin.

As to the third proposition, President Baker, of the Atlantic transportation line says: "It costs 25 cents a ton to handle freight on our Atlantic port. To handle the same cargo when it arrives in England it costs 75 cents a ton. All along the line the comparison holds good as strongly in favor of American methods. The savings are introduced by the use of the screw propeller, the use of the steam engine, and through developing better dock systems, would be at the least 12 per cent on an investment of \$100,000. Indeed, if the cost of handling freight can be brought down to the prices prevailing on this side of the Atlantic, the percentage of 25 per cent can easily be obtained."

As Mr. Baker is interested in a steamship line that is to be consolidated with the Leyland line, lately bought by J. P. Morgan, we can now understand one of the considerations that entered into the establishment of this shipping combination. There is to be a saving of no inconsiderable amount by using American men and American methods. What will the advocates of a ship subsidy have to say to this proposition? As to the second proposition, whenever a nation by artificial means works up an export trade that overbalances its imports, her vessels will be obliged to result in a doubling of the freight charges. The greater the balance of trade in our favor the harder will it become to keep up the advantage, as the exporter must pay a double freight. Here is where the advantage of reciprocity comes in. What we strive to do is to furnish the world with those things which we can produce with the greatest ease and the least cost, and receive in return those things which we can produce only under the hot-house method of protection. The tariff of transportation is the only natural protection for industries. It has worked like a charm in the United States. From Maine to California we have had, from the beginning, absolute free trade. Each section has devoted itself to that which it could do best. The New England farmer found it difficult to compete with the West, so he devoted himself to other pursuits—he helped furnish the money to develop the West. This free trade among the states has given us the oranges from California and Florida at a price which removes them

from the class of luxuries. Free trade with Cuba would give us our sugar for one-half the price we are now paying, in exchange for our machinery and our cereals. If the tariff of transportation would not protect the best sugar man let him go at something else that will pay him better. He is not obliged to raise beet-s.

The conclusion is inevitable; if we wish to preserve our ascendancy as an exporting nation we must import and keep the balance of trade normal. To do this we must let down the bars to our neighbors to the extent of allowing them to come in with such products as we can not produce without artificial stimulants. In the line of production and commerce there is a campaign of education in progress. Cleveland's campaign of education was a little premature, the principles were right but the people were not quite ready to accept them. Times as well as conditions have changed, allowing an actual demonstration, where twenty years ago we had but the theory.

NOT "TOO MUCH IN EVIDENCE."

A prophet is often without honor in his own country. A public spirited man is often condemned by his neighbors. More especially is he condemned when he has the backbone to insist upon the rights of the general public when these rights conflict with some selfish scheme of individuals or corporations. In Dr. Ohage, the city of St. Paul has a public official who has ideas of practical value; who has convictions on questions of public weal and who has also the courage of his convictions. His entire career as the guardian of the public health has been one of unselfish devotion to measures which he deemed for the public good.

In the present fight for the public baths (which he has virtually created) against the encroachment of the railroad interests, he has, as he ought to have, the enthusiastic support of the entire community. To such public officers, as Dr. Ohage, St. Paul should doff his halo as a mark of respect and confidence. Officials in St. Paul, as in all other cities, are too ready to sacrifice those things that make for the health, convenience and happiness of the great majority, to the supposed interests of that or that commercial institution. Simply because a certain railroad might desire to establish a line through Como park, is not an adequate reason for marring the beauty and usefulness of that combination of art and nature.

The personal attack upon Dr. Ohage on account of his position in opposition to the proposed railroad tracks across the approach to Harriet island seems to the Globe entirely unwarranted. The refusal of the authorities to allow the Omaha this particular right of way does not bar the corporation, as there is abundant room further back from the levee. It is quite natural that the Omaha would prefer the route asked for, but it is not always wise for a city to accede to every demand made upon it, even if it be from a quasi-public corporation.

As to the statement by some of our citizens that Dr. Ohage is an obstructionist, we cannot see in that light. He may be positive and all that, but we must plead guilty to a confession, that we "Honor the man who is willing to sink his present reputation for the freedom of thought."

And when he has thought, be his case strong or weak, will risk a'fother half for the freedom to speak."

HOW WE MUST GOVERN THEM.

The intelligent sentiment of the country seems disposed to set a high estimate on the value of Gov. Allen's services as acting executive of the island of Porto Rico. His latest report, judged by the current press summary of it, is distinguished generally by the good sense with which the governor is credited.

There is one respect in which a large proportion of the people of the United States will probably not readily agree with the conclusions drawn by Gov. Allen. That is with reference to his expressed views as to the form of government under which we can with most advantage to the people of the island continue to conduct their affairs. According to him the people of Porto Rico should continue to be kept in governmental leading strings for an indefinite time to come. The parental idea in government is the one which appeals to Gov. Allen, as it appears to do to the minds of all faithful administration adherents, as that alone which should be applied to the people of the new island possessions.

If these people are not fitted to take their places as residents of an American territory, organized and administered under an American legal, political and constitutional system, they are unfitted to be under American rule. If we are to assume the political and social tutelage of an inferior race, devising a system of government on lines wholly at variance with any recognized scheme of representative institutions, to be conducted by us for their benefit, it must be said that we are going a long way outside the metes and bounds laid down by the men who framed our constitution. No one has yet shown the Porto Ricans to be by racial inheritance or by the prevailing standards of intelligence, incapable of enjoying the privileges or assuming the burdens of civil freedom. Living as they do in a semi-tropical climate they do not take those strenuous views of life and its problems which prevail among the more northern races. They do not appreciate political conditions and requirements as we do; but that is more the fault of the training and experience which have come to them through Spanish control than from any innate unfitness.

While this question may be regarded as in abeyance until the supreme court has passed on the issues now pending before it which involve the political status of the natives and residents of the new possessions; and while the supreme court may even decide that the flag is not fol-

lowed by the constitution, it is extremely doubtful if ever the people of these states will give their assent to the proposition laid down in general terms by Gov. Allen. Certainly those who accept the theories of constitutional construction which are identified with democratic doctrine and practice will never consent to the continued erection of any form of absolutism in government, for any length of time or under any circumstances, under the auspices of the United States, save as the needs and stress of public turmoil or war may dictate.

The Sandwich Islanders may be superior, as a race, to the Porto Ricans; but certainly the bulk of this people does not think so.

WIDENING SIBLEY STREET.

The resolution for the widening of Sibley street involves a public improvement of prime importance to the business interests of St. Paul. It now lies in the committee on streets of the board of aldermen, and is expected to be opposed by interested property owners, and, perhaps, others.

There is nothing surprising or unusual in this opposition. It was to have been expected. No public improvement, however valuable, ever succeeded in being adopted without having the opposition of selfish interests. The improvement contemplated ought to have been made at the beginning of the city's development as a railroad center; and the cost to the city of the failure to make clear the neck of land from the line of Third street to the river extending from the union depot to Wabasha street bridge can never be estimated.

That improvement does not involve a tithing of the added facilities which the railroad traffic of this city demands for terminal purposes. Sooner or later we will be obliged to make vasty great improvements at that point if we are not content to become a mere spur track for west-bound traffic into Minneapolis.

It is safe, from the experience which the city had a short time ago in the effort to put the levee improvement through, that there will be opposition made to this improvement on the supposed behalf of the public, as well as on the part of those private interests which believe themselves to be injuriously affected or which may see a chance to make money at the city's expense through the appropriation of their property.

That ought not to next. The board of aldermen at its next meeting ought to act favorably upon this resolution. Its committee on streets is made up of progressive and public-spirited men. They should unite in the work of securing the early doing away with of the old rookeries in question, and the freeing of at least that immediate locality from the congested conditions which attend the effort to handle the railroad business done.

If they will present a favorable report to their body at its next meeting, a deal of the unnecessary delay and foolish obstruction which characterized the progress of the levee improvement will be saved and the board of aldermen will without doubt act upon their recommendation.

NEEDFUL SEVERITY.

What will probably prove to be the last echo of the hazing trouble at West Point is heard in the report from Washington of the sustenance by the secretary of war of the sentence passed on certain cadets. It will be remembered that at the close of the recent hazing investigation the cadets voluntarily pledged themselves to the discontinuance of hazing. The breaches of discipline which followed within a month or two, and which have been the subject of examination by the department, are now shown to be the outcome of an effort to revive hazing.

The sentence imposed on the offenders in these cases seems to indicate fully the determination of the managing authorities of the West Point to use, if necessary, all their resources in order to prevent the revival of the evil. The dismissal of five and the suspension of six cadets makes it plain that the issue is about to be settled, if it can be settled without necessitating the closing of the academy.

The moral sense of the country will rejoice when the struggle which has prevailed for so long against what developed into a national evil is brought to a close. We are now evidently engaged in the last stages of it. If these dismissals and suspensions do not suffice to put an end to the practice, or to stay any disposition toward insubordination growing out of its partial or complete suppression, they should be followed up vigorously. No young man is fit to be educated at the public expense for the profession of arms or for any purpose whatever who is not willing to abide by the rules and regulations prescribed. And no officer of the American army should have attached to him in the future the stain of cruelty and tyranny which comes from participation in the brutal practice of hazing.

H. A. MONROE IS GUARDIAN.

Three children of J. A. Anderson to be looked after by him. Judge Bazille, of the probate court, was called upon yesterday to appoint a guardian of the person of the children of John A. Anderson, deceased.

At the time of his death Anderson was a member of New Cavalry camp of the Modern Woodmen, and he left an insurance of \$5,000, of which \$1,500 was left at the time of his death. Judge Bazille was to go to his three little children, Edith, aged eight, Otto, aged seven, and Esther, aged three, and to appoint a guardian for them, consisting of a Mr. Frassen, Mr. Bosvert and Mr. Clausen, a tailor was accordingly appointed guardian of the matter to Judge Bazille. The other day, Frassen and Bosvert, accompanied by Mrs. Anderson, appeared before Judge Bazille to discuss the matter, and the matter was set for a hearing at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The hearing did not appear with the rest of the committee, but came up yesterday with the widow, Edith, aged eight, Otto, aged seven, and Esther, aged three, and to appoint a guardian for them, consisting of a Mr. Frassen, Mr. Bosvert and Mr. Clausen, a tailor was accordingly appointed guardian of the matter to Judge Bazille. The other day, Frassen and Bosvert, accompanied by Mrs. Anderson, appeared before Judge Bazille to discuss the matter, and the matter was set for a hearing at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Morgan has been given an audience with the president of the French republic. This we suppose means the Panama canal. If not that, what does it mean.

The Baptist Ministers' association

deems it safer to pass resolutions on the army canteen first and listen to reports on its workings after. This method saves time and avoids discussion.

The report comes from China that the American board of foreign missions re-

ceived 10,000 taels as indemnity for certain property destroyed. We hope this will not be denied as are the other 10,000 taels of the incidents in China.

Mr. Oleott of India is giving the people of Minneapolis pointers on the magic touch. This is much like carrying coals to Newcastle. What the people of Minneapolis don't know about touching, is not worth knowing. For further information see Briggs.

Charles A. Towne has received an offer of a large salary as the head of an oil syndicate. The syndicate does not want his money—he has none, but they want his name—he has one. As a military corporation usually needs a dam site, these Texas oil companies seem partial to Towne sites.

W. H. Close, of Hibbing, should be classified with such men as Hobson and Funston. During a fire in his hardware store he entered the flames and carried out dynamite to prevent the entire town from being blown off its sap.

A judge in Kansas City fined a masher \$500 for practicing his profession without a license in the public street. Was this the same judge that fined Carrie Nation \$600 for sitting on the sidewalk? Five hundred dollars seems to be the regular price at which fools and cranks are disposed of in that famous city at the mouth of the Kaw.

George F. Wright, D. D., of Oberlin college, has been in Asia hunting for evidence of the deluge. He found it all right. And now he announces that when the ice of the glacial period melted, all the inhabitants of the earth were drowned except the fellows who took to the ark. Here is a mixture of science and dogma that ought to please the most fastidious.

The leaders of the Republican party will not stand for the proposition to gather information from the United States consuls regarding the selling price of American goods in foreign markets. They don't propose to give the Democrats guns and then furnish them with ammunition to batter down their tariff walls. Don't blame them a bit.

Dr. Amner assures the Boston Globe that Minister Conger is the most capable representative of the United States ever had in China. This is tough on President Angel, and Minister Conger. We do not think, however, that the good doctor intended to cast a slur on our former ministers to China. He meant to say that Conger was the best missionary minister the United States has ever had, that was all. On this proposition he will meet with no opposition.

The old minister joke about rendering this number by request. "The requested number," said the minister, "was not a success when transplanted to West Point, and employed for the purpose of dining out the two lads, who invited each other to dine in order to come within the rule that no cadet could go out to dine unless invited, found that Col. Mills did not appreciate the humor of the joke, neither did Secretary Root. It was a good joke just the same, if it did cost the cubs their military futures."

Count von Walderssee has announced his intention not to leave China until the emperor and dowager empress have returned, and he has had the honor of being presented at court. Is there a social meaning to this programme of the commander-in-chief of the forces of the powers? Has the noble count matrimonial designs upon the empress dowager? The wooing of the empress dowager by Walderssee would be as dramatic as that of the beautiful Kate by Henry V. Let us see! Is Walderssee a bachelor or a widower? Mayhap he is a married man. Ah, there's the rub.

AT THE THEATERS.

METROPOLITAN.

De Koven and Smith's beautiful opera, "The Highwayman," will begin an engagement at the Metropolitan tonight with Miss Katherine Germaine in the title part of Lady Constance. The opera has been seen here before, and on the occasion of its previous appearance won warm commendations from both the critics and the general public. The main line is supported by a cast of singular excellence and an adequate presentation of the piece is promised. "Ned, Ned," Clyde Fitch's string of dramatics, of the same kind as the dramatic patriot spy of the Revolution, will be seen at the Metropolitan Sunday night and for half of next week.

GRAND.

"Knobs o' Tennessee" continues to interest and please the local theatergoers at the Grand opera house. The only remaining matinee of the engagement will occur Saturday. Unusual interest is being manifested by local playgoers in the Valley Forge, which will be next week's attraction at the Grand opera house, commencing Sunday night.

STAR.

Aggie R. Behler, who made quite a hit when she first appeared here, has some new songs that are well received at the Star and Grand opera houses. Curtis and Sidman, the clever German and Hebrew comedians, have dressed up their specialty sketch and made it still more amusing through their new appearance. James H. Reid and Ella Gilbert, two bright comedy people have fifteen minutes in which they prove themselves entertainers of the first rank. Judge song illustrators, close the olio and make a decided hit.

Mabel Hazelton's Burlesque company, a clever aggregation of vaudeville talent, will appear next week, beginning Sunday afternoon.

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TALKS WITH THE TRAVELERS

E. E. Collins, superintendent of public instruction in South Dakota, arrived in the city yesterday. He may remain here for several days as he has come for the purpose of carrying out his work for the libraries of the public schools of his own state and will confer with Supt. Olsen upon the subject and inspect the system in vogue in Minnesota. Mr. Collins considers the Minnesota library system, as amended and rearranged by the last legislature, inferior to that in his own state.

George E. James and wife and daughter, the George James minstrel company, were in the city yesterday, registered at the Ryan.

Charles F. Ladner, formerly mayor of St. Cloud, was at the Clarendon yesterday. Mr. Ladner was the Democratic nominee against Kansas City in the campaign four years ago. He is one of the leading business men of the Granite City, conducting a large hardware store there.

According to the version of Ray L. Hadley, a traveler, whose business often calls him to St. Paul, the Saintry City is one of the cleanest cities in the United States and, yet, even St. Paul has room for improvement. Kansas City, Hadley says, is a town of 153,000, the same population with which the last census credits St. Paul, and it'll venture there is more dirt in the square here in Kansas City than there is to the half-mile square here. But Mr. Hadley insisted that the packing town has the better of this city in the matter of good streets. Even the most of her building streets, he said, are paved with substantial asphaltum and are in the most excellent condition. He was quite surprised to discover that some of the principal thoroughfares of St. Paul were without this improvement. He does not agree with the idea that the winters here are going to be too severe for the ordinary paving of the future, as many hold there have been the past year.

Senator George Washington Somerville, author of the "Somerville law," and aspirant for congress in the second district, came up from Sleepy Eye yesterday and out up in the city. The senator is credited as being the only real candidate against McCleary for the congressional nomination on the Republican ticket. His close political friends, however, prefer to keep their mouths shut about anything concerning the senator's political ambitions for the present, at least.

M. D. Taylor, register of the United States and collector of the St. Paul and Merchants' yesterday. Mr. Taylor was appointed to this position through the instrumentality of Congressman Morris and the beginning of McKinley's first administration and will hold over until the end of the present one, when he will resign in favor of one of his Democratic neighbors. Mr. Taylor is one of the most active and prominent attorneys of the Northwest.

United States Senator Paris Gibson, accompanied by his son, Theodore Gibson, stopped at the Ryan yesterday on his way to Brunswick, Me., where the senator will be in the city for a few days.

It was stated in these columns a few days ago that Gov. Van Sant ran about 75,000 votes behind his ticket last fall. This may have been somewhat unfair to the governor, since by a consultation of the figures of the last campaign it is shown that in exact numbers the governor was only 37,500 behind Mr. McKinley. This result is obtained by subtracting the total number of votes cast for Van Sant from the total given McKinley. But there is a great discrepancy between the pluralities of the two gentlemen than in their number of votes. For instance, McKinley received more votes than all the highest men of the ticket, Bryan, and Gov. Van Sant was precisely 2 1/2 ahead of Gov. Lind. Looking at it from the standpoint of pluralities therefore, the present governor was about 75,000 behind his ticket.

What a jangling of voices there is among the Republican editors of the state. And it all seems to be over the fact that Gov. Van Sant is where he is and the party bosses want him to be re-nominated. Among the Republican editors who write the editorials and throw the press bureau's ready-made in the basket there is old Peace, of the Anoka Union; Sam Langum, of the Press-Times; Allen, of the Battle Lake Review; Messrs. Crawford, of the Le Sueur News, who are saying all kinds of uncompromising things about Gov. Van Sant and the danger of his re-nomination. Peace declared in a recent issue that "he is the poorest and weakest man" who ever occupied the position, and the others have chimed in the chorus with perfect harmony. It is rather singular to observe this general outburst of criticism and condemnation of their own governor by these staunch Republican papers.

Since the terms of their arrangement of the governor are so extremely inclusive it will be of interest to the public to watch the attitude of these Republican papers and a few others during the campaign of the next year with a view to when after he has been renominated by "the gang," Gov. Van Sant goes into the state, electing for office again. It is not an unsafe prediction that these papers and all others that are now making such demonstrative attacks upon the governor, whom they helped to elect last fall, and the ringsters who drove his re-nomination, will be found right in line, doing their utmost to beat the man who is running against Van Sant. It may be a sore dose for them, but they will take it. And there won't be a word against "the gang" either. That's an awful mighty gang when you come to think of it.

"Dr. Ames wants to succeed Loren Fletcher in congress. Fletcher is not an ideal, but compared with Ames—Gee Whizz! The Hubbard County Enterprise gives utterance to the above, and further down in its editorial column remarks: "Gov. Van Sant can be renominated perhaps by merely listening to the politicians. But re-election depends on the votes of the people. It will be well to bear this in mind."

Mr. and Mrs. James A. McDiarmid have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Marion McDiarmid, to Fay Buckley. The wedding will occur next Tuesday evening at the Central Presbyterian church.

Mrs. John M. Bradford gave a granite shower yesterday afternoon at her home on 25th street. The granite was given by the club, a loan fund of \$38.13 in cash on deposit in the bank, and a city certificate of \$50.

The club yesterday discussed a proposed amendment to the by-laws that will give voting power to twenty associate members of the club, the twenty to be elected by the associate members themselves. The sentiment of the club seemed to be in favor of the proposed amendment which will come up before the meeting of the executive committee to be held next Saturday morning. It was decided to have a study section of the club for the purpose of encouraging student members and giving them an opportunity to take part in programmes. Special programmes will be given by this section next season. Mrs. W. S. Briggs, Mrs. Henry Downs and Miss Fanning were named a committee to arrange for such a section.

The suggestion made by Mrs. Henry Downs that a federation secretary be appointed to keep in touch with the national federation was referred to the executive committee for their consideration. It was decided to devote a part of every programme next season to a three minutes

TALKS WITH THE TRAVELERS

for' goes to attend the commencement exercises of his alma mater. He was a member of the class that was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1881.

Senator Gibson, as is well known, was elected to the United States senate at the last session of the Montana legislature, for the short term, to succeed Senator Clark, who was advanced to Tom Carter's long term. The line was not in a talkative mood, regarding politics at least, he ventured the assertion that his own state is safely Democratic for a good many years to come, and he believes the United States will be safely Democratic after the next election. Mr. McKinley will be supplanted by the nominee of the Democratic party, whoever that may be. The senator does not pretend to name the man who will lead the Democracy to its victory in 1904, but he has enough faith in his party to believe that a man will be chosen in whom the country will have full confidence.

Senator Gibson did not offer any solution for the problem of reorganizing the Democracy. Nor did he offer any intimation that the party will be reorganized, pretty well organized. Whether Mr. Hill, Mr. Gorman or some other old-line Democrat will be the standard bearer, or whether a man of the Bryan element will stand at the head of the line, was not his to predict, but it is perfectly safe to say that the new Montana senator has not the slightest idea that Bryan or Bryanism will again take the lead in Democratic politics. He supported the Democratic party during the past two presidential campaigns, and stands ready to support it again in 1904 because he is a Democrat at all stages of the game.

Two of the most contented delegates to the O. R. C. convention in St. Paul last night sat in the Astoria and watched the gentle rain patter on the asphalt. "Like home, isn't it, Jim?" said one of them. "Eh heh," answered Jim. "All we need is the sound of the fog horn."

The two were James Milligan and A. E. Brown, conductors on the international railway in Eastern Canada. Mr. Milligan's home is in St. John, where the fog comes up so thick off the bay of Fundy that men declare it is a bad omen. Sometimes it's wet, sometimes dry, but always a source of delight to the native blues. Last night's mild rain suggested fog and Mr. Milligan was happy.

Mr. Brown's headquarters are at Moncton, a junction point on the International, sixty-five miles out of St. John. Mr. Milligan is one of the few men who have been connected with the road almost since the first train was run. He has seen forty years of service with the I. C. R. Since the completion of the Canadian Pacific into St. John, Mr. Milligan can take the Canadian Pacific train from St. John, N. B., to Halifax, N. S., and return. He has been exceptionally fortunate in his railroad career.

Mr. Brown is a much younger man, but is one of the popular conductors running from Moncton. The gentlemen are accompanied by the wife and Mrs. Brown is a prominent attorney of the Western and will take in the Pan-American exposition and some Eastern cities on their way home. Mr. and Mrs. Milligan will be in the city for a few days before returning to the little Eastern province.

POLITICS OF THE STATE.

It was stated in these columns a few days ago that Gov. Van Sant ran about 75,000 votes behind his ticket last fall. This may have been somewhat unfair to the governor, since by a consultation of the figures of the last campaign it is shown that in exact numbers the governor was only 37,500 behind Mr. McKinley. This result is obtained by subtracting the total number of votes cast for Van Sant from the total given McKinley. But there is a great discrepancy between the pluralities of the two gentlemen than in their number of votes. For instance, McKinley received more votes than all the highest men of the ticket, Bryan, and Gov. Van Sant was precisely 2 1/2 ahead of Gov. Lind. Looking at it from the standpoint of pluralities therefore, the present governor was about 75,000 behind his ticket.

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Since the terms of their arrangement of the governor are so extremely inclusive it will be of interest to the public to watch the attitude of these Republican papers and a few others during the campaign of the next year with a view to when after he has been renominated by "the gang," Gov. Van Sant goes into the state, electing for office again. It is not an unsafe prediction that these papers and all others that are now making such demonstrative attacks upon the governor, whom they helped to elect last fall, and the ringsters who drove his re-nomination, will be found right in line, doing their utmost to beat the man who is running against Van Sant. It may be a sore dose for them, but they will take it. And there won't be a word against "the gang" either. That's an awful mighty gang when you come to think of it.

"Dr. Ames wants to succeed Loren Fletcher in congress. Fletcher is not an ideal, but compared with Ames—Gee Whizz! The Hubbard County Enterprise gives utterance to the above, and further down in its editorial column remarks: "Gov. Van Sant can be renominated perhaps by merely listening to the politicians. But re-election depends on the votes of the people. It will be well to bear this in mind."

Mr. and Mrs. James A. McDiarmid have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Marion McDiarmid, to Fay Buckley. The wedding will occur next Tuesday evening at the Central Presbyterian church.

Mrs. John M. Bradford gave a granite shower yesterday afternoon at her home on 25th street. The granite was given by the club, a loan fund of \$38.13 in cash on deposit in the bank, and a city certificate of \$50.

The club yesterday discussed a proposed amendment to the by-laws that will give voting power to twenty associate members of the club, the twenty to be elected by the associate members themselves. The sentiment of the club seemed to be in favor of the proposed amendment which will come up before the meeting of the executive committee to be held next Saturday morning. It was decided to have a study section of the club for the purpose of encouraging student members and giving them an opportunity to take part in programmes. Special programmes will be given by this section next season. Mrs. W. S. Briggs, Mrs. Henry Downs and Miss Fanning were named a committee to arrange for such a section.

The suggestion made by Mrs. Henry Downs that a federation secretary be appointed to keep in touch with the national federation was referred to the executive committee for their consideration. It was decided to devote a part of every programme next season to a three minutes

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 month . . . . . 571,800 Average per day . . . . . 19,600

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.

The Globe invites anyone and everyone interested to, at any time, make full scrutiny of its circulation lists and records and to visit its press and mailing departments to check and keep tabs on the number of papers printed and the