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The St. Paul Globe

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS.

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Rain; colder in west portion; Monday fair in west; snow or rain and colder in east portion; northeast winds.

Wisconsin—Rain or snow in north; fair in south portion Sunday; Monday probably fair and colder; fresh to northwest winds.

Iowa—Partly cloudy Sunday and probably Monday; colder Monday; west winds.

South Dakota—Fair Sunday and Monday; colder Sunday in west and central portion; northeast winds.

North Dakota—Fair Sunday and Monday; colder Sunday; northeast winds.

Montana—Fair Sunday and Monday; colder Monday in southeast portion; variable winds.

Upper Michigan—Increasing cloudiness Sunday; probably rain in west portion; Monday rain and colder; fresh west to northwest winds.

St. Paul — Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons, observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation: Highest temperature, 40; lowest temperature, 25; average temperature, 32; daily range, 15; barometer, 29.76; humidity, 74; precipitation, 0; 7 p. m., temperature, 38; 7 p. m., wind, southeast; weather, clear.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*pm	High		*pm	High
			Helena ..	...38	42
			Huron ..	38	44
Alpena ..	...30	36	Jacksonville	.48	52
Battleford	...34	34	Kansas City	..40	46
Bismarck .	...36	40	Marquette	...38	42
Buffalo ..	...28	34	Minnedosa	...34	42
Boston ..	...26	32	Montreal	20	26
Calgary	32	33	Nashville	42	46
Cheyenne	34	48	New York	...32	34
Chicago ..	...34	40	Norfolk ..	..34	36
Cincinnati	...38	42	North Platte	.44	52
Cleveland	...38	36	Omaha ..	44	48
Davenport	...38	42	Pittsburg	36	43
Detroit ..	34	40	Qu'Appelle	...30	32
Duluth ..	38	40	St. Louis	42	42
Edmonton	...26	40	Salt Lake	...38	48
G. Haven	...34	34	Ste. Marie	...24	36
Green Bay	...38	44	Winnipeg	30	42

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul).

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Anyone unable to secure a copy of The Globe on any railroad train leaving or entering St. Paul will confer a favor on the management by reporting the fact to the business office. Telephone, Main 1065.

Subscribers annoyed by irregular or late delivery of The Globe will confer a favor on the management by reporting the fact to the business office. Telephone, Main 1065.

SUNDAY, FEB. 23, 1902.

What a pity it is that that sensation made out of the death of the leading witness in securing the conviction of one the Tammany police officers was so ruthlessly destroyed by a simple explanation. Reform is up against it once more.

MISTRESS AND SERVANT.

Through the daily press the public has been led to believe that what is known as the servant girl problem is wholly the outcome of the unreason and unfitness of employed domestics. It is a question which has never had but one side, so far as the general public, unacquainted with the problem by actual touch, has ever been advised.

The inquiries recently made by the state commissioner of labor into the conditions attending domestic service which appear to render it less acceptable to working women than other forms of employment, have been answered very generally, and the department is in possession of the views of both employers and employes in that line of work.

The one fact which is made apparent beyond dispute is that servant girls themselves recognize that the employment is more remunerative than they can find in other callings. Another important fact is the one that girls are willing to forego its advantages and will take other work far less remunerative in preference to remaining employed as domestics.

The reasons assigned in explanation of the readiness to leave the most lucrative form of service are various. The one most generally advanced is that the girls have no specified hours for labor; that the employment is more confining and offers less social opportunities, and that the housewives who engage servants are too often indifferent to the requirements which go to the advancement of the personal comfort of the servant. In this behalf, it is declared by the labor bureau that the housewives themselves very generally recognize the truth of the complaint of the girls in this regard, but consider it as unavoidable in the nature of the employment itself.

Is it necessary that women employed in domestic service should live in the households which they serve? Can they not be employed on substantially the same terms as to time as those who work at the other callings? If it is, and they cannot be employed on such terms, is it not possible in the great majority of households, where servants are employed, to limit rigidly the hours within which service is asked of the girls, and give them some opportunities for social enjoyment without leaving their places of employment?

There is nothing inherently objectionable in the occupation of domestic servants. It is far superior in many ways to either shop or factory work. The element of personal service which is involved is often referred to as constituting the obnoxious feature of the work for young women engaged in it. Such, however, is not the fact. A girl at service as a rule makes her home at her place of service. It is a poor substitute for home which does not allow her to meet those around her, or others whom she herself may introduce, at certain stated hours, on terms of personal familiarity. No self-respecting young women will fail to look forward to the speediest exit from a home which gives her nothing except food and a place to sleep, often not too desirable a place, so many dollars per month for her services, and the requirement of continuous labor from morning till night, with the privilege of absenting herself for a brief period at long intervals.

There has been a good deal of fun poked at the servant girls' unions which are being formed all over the country. Yet it would not be surprising if such unions proved to be the most important factor in the final adjustment of the servant girl problem. Certainly they represent the only step thus far taken which promises an intelligent understanding between servant and mistress.

Wonder if F. B. Doran will now consent to run for mayor or for the nomination, since his darling project of abolishing the police commission has died a-bornin'?

ARBITRATION IS GAINING.

The statement is contained in the current press dispatches that the officers of the National Builders' association have urged on their employes through their unions concerted action looking to the creation of a permanent arbitration body for the adjustment of all disputes which may arise from time to time between the two interests. The plan in outline consists in the employers appointing three representatives of the organization; the men selecting the same number from among their unions, and the six to select a seventh not in anywise identified in interest with employers or employes.

The proposal is of special significance, coming as it does immediately after the last session of the Civic Federation held in the metropolis. Every reader who is familiar with the progress of current events is aware that the Civic Federation has been organized with the immediate object in mind of reducing the friction between capital and labor to a minimum. It is composed of many of the foremost employers in the productive calling to be found in the country, of many of the leaders of the trades union movement, and of men distinguished in civil and religious pursuits in every section of the country, such as Archbishop Ireland, and Bishop Potter, Charles J. Boneparte, Grover Cleveland, and others.

At its last session the Civic Federation evolved a plan whereby a conciliation committee was created to which, in the first instance, should be referred all strikes and disputes of large importance. In the event of the conciliation committee being unable to secure a settlement, then it is arranged that an offer should be made by the Federation to have the matter in dispute settled by arbitration, the board of arbitration to consist of three representatives of capital and three representatives of labor, members of the federation, the six to chose from among the disinterested members a seventh, who would act as umpire.

By this plan it is believed that an era of good will can be established among the representatives of the two interests, and that the strife which has done so much to retard industrial development can be avoided, and peaceful methods come into exclusive use in adjusting the future relation of capital and labor in the productive callings.

Considering the proportions which have been reached in the development of organizations in industrial life it has become unavoidable that the adjustment of industrial difficulty shall be made through the medium of the representatives of the organizations of the opposing or associated interests.

What between athletics and theatricals the young folks of the St. Paul high school are progressing and, no doubt, manage to keep busy.

LIBERTY'S LIGHT OUT.

The statue of Liberty Enlighting the World was unveiled in New York harbor Thursday, Oct. 28, 1886. On Feb. 12, 1902, and fifteen years and five months thereafter, the following order was promulgated:

Liberty Enlightening the World Light Station—Notice is hereby given that on or about March 1, 1902, the fixed white electric light shown from the torch of the bronze statue at this station inside of Fort Wood, Bedloe island, westerly side of the main channel, in the upper part of New York upper bay, will be discontinued.

By order of the lighthouse board.
—N. H. Farquhar,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Chairman.

Grover Cleveland was president of the United States when the statue was unveiled. He attended the unveiling ceremony, and made a speech, in the course of which he used the following language:

We are not met to bow before a severe and warlike God, but to honor our own peaceful Deity, keeping watch and ward before the gates of America. And here it is that Liberty has her altars, and their fires will be kept alive by willing votaries. Her light will gleam as a beacon to our sister peoples of the East, and shall penetrate the darkness of man's oppression until Liberty shall in truth enlighten the the world.

These words were followed by prolonged and general applause among the thousands who thronged to hear the address. It is recorded that the weather was peculiarly inauspicious. Yet 20,000 persons marched through the streets of New York, and hundreds of thousands lined the sidewalks, anxious to witness and participate in the ceremonies of the unveiling.

How did this order to put out the lights on the statue of Liberty come about? It was given for the information of the mariners frequenting New York harbor. Were there no funds to pay the cost, or was it that the expense was too great? Let us see how it was anyway.

It may be accepted as true that if it were not necessary to warn seafaring persons that the torch of the Statue of Liberty was about to be extinguished, there would have been little or no ado made about putting on the extinguisher. The light was put out, not because we had not the facilities for keeping it ablaze. No; there had been installed years before in Bedloe's island, on which the statue stands, a very elaborate electrical lighting plant. The cost of working this plant is about $5,000 a year. So that that sum was necessary to keeping a light ablaze from the uplifted arm of the statue. It required a 7,000 candle power to furnish the light. The electrical apparatus is now lying idle, and the federal treasury thereby saves an expenditure annually of $5,000. Unless the extinguishment of the light was designed as a stroke of economy, there is probably no explanation which the federal authorities would care to offer for the event.

"Her light shall gleam as a beacon to our sister peoples of the East," cried the then president of the United States, as in fancy he saw the splendid illumination light up the surrounding heights of Fort Hamilton, Staten Island and the Narrows, and reach out to the unmeasured ocean to strike, perhaps, the retina of the incoming Eastern serf and to bring to his soul a gleam of the spirit of American liberty. But Cleveland, as the event shows, was no prophet. Either the sentiment which he invoked was too costly at $5,000 a year, or else our sister peoples of the East are no longer to be regarded as entitled to have beacons established at the expense of the people, pointing them the way to liberty.

What delightful weather they are having in the East; and through what horrors of blizzard on blizzard are the unhappy people of the Northwest—especially of Minnesota—now passing!

LET BOTH DROP.

Two of the most desirable events in the estimation of certain politicians in this city for a long time was that the city charter should be declared invalid, and that the police commission should be abolished. The possibility of the charter becoming invalidated has faded into nothingness. The dictum of Judge Kelly in a recent case seems to have put a quietus on the efforts of this class of politicians to discredit the charter. Since it does not seem possible to do away with the charter entirely its amendment naturally presents itself as offering a possible solution of the difficulties which lie in the path of the office-seeking fraternity. And the amendment of all others which is most sought after by these gentlemen is one which will put an end to the present police commission. Such an amendment is now understood to be before the charter commission.

The establishment of the existing police commission marks the restoration of the police force to a full measure of efficiency. The cry of partisanship which has been raised against the commission might easily be repeated with reference to the movement which is in progress to secure the aid of the charter commission to legislate that body out of office. Partisanship may lie at the bottom of the present police commission and its administration of the affairs of the police department. The Globe does not deny or affirm. Whether or not, there is no attempt to establish that the department is not capably administered, or that the people of St. Paul are not receiving at least reasonably good police protection.

On the other hand, whether the movement to destroy the police commission be influenced by personal or political purposes on the part of those who still occupy themselves in that direction, there is no sober reason advanced why we should not leave well enough alone. For the information of those who have this movement still in hand, The Globe desires to suggest that even should the charter commission decide to offer an amendment which would wipe the police commission out of being, there is a strong probability, amounting almost to certainty, that the voters would refuse to sanction the proposal. Partisan lines would not rule in any such case. Indeed St. Paul has clearly shown at many succeeding elections that while the partisan leanings of a large proportion of the people are strong, the controlling element in all city elections is the non-partisan vote.

The charter commission has in its recent report shown a thorough comprehension of the great requirements necessary to the people's control of their own municipal agencies. That body does not require any warning against allowing the exercise of its functions to be controlled by considerations of personal ambition or by partisan political purposes.

Prince Henry's introduction to America will no doubt sustain his previous ideas about the liveliness of things in this semi-barbarous country of ours.

SOME VAIN EXPLANATIONS.

The announcement will probably be made today of the decision of the supreme court on the application of the attorney general of the state of Minnesota and the attorney for the "Soo" railroad line for leave to begin suit in the name of this state to declare the Northern Securities organization in violation of the statutes of Minnesota. That decision may deny the application, in which event the bill in equity, which the president and Attorney General Knox have advised the country is about to be filed, will operate, in the only way left, to secure the judgment of that tribunal finally whether the Northern Securities organization is invalid and against public policy.

None will quarrel with the bringing of this later proceeding. There was no reason why it should not have been brought before or concurrently with the application of Mr. Munn and his associate counsel. It would probably have been brought then were there any serious intention of such action entertained. The decision arrived at by Attorney General Knox is so plainly an afterthought, as to be beyond discussion. It will not do for the administration papers here or elsewhere at this time to declare, as they are now doing, that it was the known intention of the department of justice from the outset to begin such proceedings. Their own columns have borne conclusive testimony within the past day or two that neither they nor anybody else ever heard before of any such intention.

That explanation of the action of the attorney general is as false and misleading as the other explanation which is offered, viz.: That the announcement was made on the eve of the decision of the supreme court in order to head off the inevitable effect on the stock market in case the supreme court should decide favorably to the Northern Securities company. Such an explanation would be tantamount to an admission that somebody possessing official information was on the wrong side of the market—an intimation which cannot be entertained for a moment.

It is not with the beginning of the proceedings or either of them that those whose property has been made to suffer on the stock exchange will have any fault to find. It is rather with the time and manner of the announcement of the intention to take such action. If it were a counterirritant these doctors of federal laws were seeking to administer, as they tell us, they ought at least to have waited for the patient to offer the symptoms which required the counterirritant before administering it. If they knew that the supreme court had reached a conclusion favorable to the Northern Pacific and Great Northern properties, they ought to have made their knowledge known, at the time that they declared their intention to file the bill in equity. They could in this way have easily have nullified any anticipated effect on the market.

If today's decision is that the supreme court will not interfere, it will be hard for Attorney General Knox to satisfy the country that he did not know what that decision would be when he made his own announcement. If, on the other hand, the decision is that the supreme court will take cognizance of the suit, then Attorney General Knox and those acting with him will probably enjoy seeing both the Great Northern and Northern Pacific stocks suffer a still further decline.

In either event the transaction must be regarded as offering to those who were informed admirable opportunities for stock-jobbing.

Who is the next candidate for the Republican nomination for mayor? Don't all speak at once. By the by, is it not time to trot out that Democratic stool-pigeon which the Republican local statesmen manage to keep in reserve. All that some disgruntled brother calling himself a Democrat has to do in order to turn a more or less dishonest penny is to get up a petition to become an independent Democratic candidate for mayor. There's money in it. At least so the Republican machine represents.

Things are progressing admirably just now between the German and American peoples. An American singer has just been given immense applause by the audience of a Berlin opera house. Next thing we may hear is that the American hog, so long defamed by German politicians, shall before long claim the kingdom which is his by natural right.

It will be entirely safe to accept the lists of those who were present and of those who sent letters of regret to the meeting of last evening at the Manhattan club as fair a test of just the degree of ardor with which our leading Democratic politicians are looking for a reunion of Democrats.

Poor Alfonso! What a hard time the boy has had since he assumed the responsible duties of king. How much better it would have been for him at the outset to have made his friend, Weyler, king, and then everything would be lovely with royalty and all the anarchists would be reconcentrado.

There has a good deal been said from time to time about pensioning schemes by American railroads. That one just announced by the Delaware & Lackawanna road differs from all the others in that it embodies the pension as well as the scheme.

The Park hotel in New York has come to an end which might be looked for from the unbroken ill-luck which has attended the structure since it was built. It is another of the A. T. Stewart monuments that have gone up in smoke.

The holy synod of the Greek church is declared to be still contemplating engaging in the annual excommunication of Tolstoy. If they don't hurry up, the old philosopher will have died, if he is not already dead. And, then?

The British ambassador at Washington is not likely to do himself any additional harm by activity with tongue or pen for some little time. The storm of that joint note transaction is blowing over fast, while my lord lies low.

Mark Hanna eats hash for his Sunday breakfast, as the world is informed. The taste was acquired, without doubt, in a boarding house, when Mark did not have as delightful a variety of dishes to choose from as he has today.

Not even a bucket of water, a line of hose or a single standpipe was in the Park hotel when the fire broke out. And yet there probably will be no indictments for murder found by the New York grand jury.

A trust controlling twenty-four banks is the latest New Jersey product. If the number of banks were about 2,409 there might be something to talk about. Jersey is the state of magnificent figures.

That woman of sixty-two who is suing for damages for her blighted affections ought to be old enough to set a truer value on a law suit—even for breach of promise.

Which of the two, Howells or Carter Harrison, was that autograph story intended to advertise? It certainly has no value except as an ad. for somebody.

The only way, evidently, to shut the mouths of the pugs and their backers is for the public to put cotton in its ears.

The baseball magnates dispute successfully with the pugs for the honors as wind-jammers.

It's a wise legislative child that knows its own father.

New York Letter.

New Jewish Hospital—

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—In the Temple Beth Elohim, Keap street, near Broadway, Brooklyn, there was held last week a meeting which has for its object a great charitable work. Prominent Jews of Manhattan and Brooklyn are interested in the establishment of a Jewish hospital in the latter borough. The temple was filled with sympathizers in the movement and $30,000 was subscribed on the spot. The membership of 500 in the Jewish Hospital Association of Brooklyn was increased by sixty.

Schwab's "Continuous Dinner"—

After a six weeks' trip in Europe, which was described by one of the company which accompanied him as "one continuous dinner," Charles M. Schwab, the president of the United States Steel corporation has returned. He returns, as he himself expresses it, more than ever impressed with the scope and possibilities of the great corporation of which he is the head, and more than ever enthusiastic over the position of the United States in its relationship with the trade and commerce of the world.

Murderous Automobiles—

Still the automobile continues its murderous course through the city, and, with the addition of another probable victim to the death list, the police have started out on a regular crusade against the reckless drivers. Twelve arrests have been made in different parts of the city, and as nearly every one of the prisoners was locked up for the night, it is hoped that this week may prove safer and more peaceful as a result of the warning.

Mortgage Tax State Issue—

In anticipation of the Republican leaders forcing the mortgage tax bill through the legislature, the Democrats are preparing to meet the issue on the floor. Whether the bill becomes a law or not, the Democratic leaders will make the indorsement of the plan on the part of the Republicans a plank in their party platform.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Dines Prince—

Some time during the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to New York he will be the guest at a dinner tendered by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., at her home. The arrangements for the dinner have not yet been completed nor has the time been definitely settled.

At the Vanderbilt residence it was said that the dinner would probably take place during the first week of March. The list of guests has not been arranged, but it was said that there would probably be about fifty present outside of Prince Henry and his suite. It is understood that Prince Henry's acceptance of this invitation is at the special request of Kaiser Wilhelm, who met Mrs. Vanderbilt as a guest of Mrs. Goelet on the Nahma, when she was cruising in Norwegian waters. Besides this, the dinner engagement is in accordance with the wish of the kaiser that the prince accept the hospitality of a representative German family. Mrs. Vanderbilt was Miss Grace Wilson, a daughter of R. T. Wilson, of New York, and a sister of Mrs. Ogden Goelet, whose daughter, Beatrice, recently died, when the kaiser ordered Admiral Baudissin to convey his sympathy to Mrs. Goelet and to place a wreath on the grave of the young woman.

Paderewski Entertains Sembrich—

M. Ignace Paderewski gave a supper at Delmonico's last week in honor of Mme. Marsella Sembrich, who took the leading feminine role in the production of "Manru." The supper, which began at midnight, was served in the white and gold ballroom and the guests were seated around an oval table decorated in pink roses with the intitals of the prima donna, "M. S." Mme. Paderewski received the guests in one of the ante rooms.

Made Three Millions—

By fortunate speculations in cotton Theodore H. Price, of the firm of Price, McCormick & Co., which failed in May, 1900, with liabilities of $13,000,000, has recouped, in a measure, the millions sunk by his firm in a similar venture two years ago. In less than thirty days the winnings of Mr. Price and his friends have been swelled to nearly $3,000,000. Mr. Price's share of this vast sum is small, but it is sufficient to give him a new start in life. Best of all, Mr. Price himself has said his profits in cotton have been set aside as a nucleus of a "redemption fund," with which he hopes to discharge the debts of honor contracted as a member of the firm of Price, McCormick & Co.

Millions for Steel Trust—

Formal announcement was made to the stockholders of the United States Steel corporation, at their first annual meeting, that $107,000,000 was earned during the first nine months of the concern's existence. The net profits amounted to $85,000,000, and the corporation declared itself to be growing in strength. It was mentioned by way of mere detail that the cost of the properties acquired was $1,437,494,902, and that the subsidiary properties hold as a surplus $174,344,222.

Democratic Triple Alliance—

Lewis Nixon's proposal for a triple alliance of the Democracy, embracing Tammany hall, the Brooklyn organization and the followers of David B. Hill in the upstate counties, which he made at a dinner to Edward M. Shepard last week, was a fertile topic of discussion in political circles. While Mr. Nixon would not expatiate upon his utterance, he indicated that he had reason to hope that his dream would come true. In fact, he practically declared that it had already been realized.

There have been interesting developments in the plan to eliminate Richard Croker and David B. Hill as state leaders and substitute for them Mr. Shepard. Intimate friends of the late candidate for mayor, admitted that their plans involved these movements this year:

The election of Mr. Shepard as a delegate of the regular organization to the next Democratic state convention.

Mr. Shepard's assumption of the party leadership at the convention.

The elimination of Bird S. Coler as a candidate for governor.

The nomination of John G. Milburn, of Buffalo, as the Democratic candidate for governor.

The election of Democratic candidates for congress in several New York districts now represented by Republicans.

"Triple alliance" is the new political term which Democrats whose interest is in the party and not in their own particular "graft" hope to see engrossed in the minutes of every Democratic gathering in New York state from now until next November.

Criticises Psychical Research—

Dr. F. B. Sumner of the college of the City of New York has prepared a criticism of Prof. James Harvey Hyslop, of Columbia, one of the most prominent members of the Society of Psychical Research, dealing with his report upon the remarkable case of Mrs. Piper, the medium. Prof. Hyslop seems to have been converted to the belief in "spiritism" by his seances with Mrs. Piper. Speaking of the question of spiritism, Prof. Sumner said he thought Prof. Hyslop had given far too little weight to "suggestion" as an explanation of the phenomena in Mrs. Piper's case; that he seemed to have thrown caution completely to the winds, and that there was a growing tendency on Prof. Hyslop's part to adjust his facts to his theories, which becomes evident when the earlier and later notes on the same incidents are compared.

Old Martin's Gone, New Coming—

Historic Martin's is gone forever. Last week the last meal was served in the quaint French hotel, at Ninth street and University place. Dawn was shooting up its first fingers when the last of those who came to celebrate the event passed out of the portals. Bohemia and society joined hands in making an important night of it. There was a merry company from the Metropolitan Opera house, and a dozen private rooms, each filled with diners. Scores came late and found every table in the old rooms taken, and had to bide their time or go elsewhere.

It wouldn't do to tell how much wine was ordered and drunk in celebration of the passing of Martin's. Neither would it do to be too specific about the cocktails, liquors and fancy mixtures that passed down grateful throats as a parting bumper to the old place.

There will be no more breakfasts at the old hostelry, and in the place of the white aproned waiters and ubiquitous pages will come the brawny sons of toil to raze the structure. As soon as the walls are down work will begin on a fine big sky-scraper of steel and masonry on the site of the little, old white hotel so famous for its good cheer.

In a few weeks the new Martin's will be opened at Twenty-sixth street and Fifth avenue.

It was only in 1884 that Martin's sprang into being. It was started by Mme. Larue, and poor Frenchmen, artists, poets and what not were her patrons in the old-fashioned boarding house at No. 31 University place. Then John M. Martin bought the establishment, furnished it up a bit and soon had a reputation for cooking and wines. It blossomed out as the Hotel Martin, and one by one other neighboring houses were added.

Many of its guests were noted people. Bernhardt took at least one meal at Martin's while in New York. Anna Held and Fougere stopped there. Plancon and Saleza gave noted dinners in the old-fashioned dining-rooms, while French travelers and officers of the French steamship lines made the Martin their headquarters.

Medical Notes.

I can hardly imagine that there exists a man, woman or child who has not seen, or at least has not an idea, of a shoemaker's last and how it looks, and judging from the number of corn doctors and orthopedic doctors it would seem as if every one believed that the human foot was much like the wooden last only a little more yielding. But in fact the foot is much more than this; it is an exceedingly complicated yet ingenious combination of joints that render it flexible and yielding, with the purpose of rendering walking possible and easy, yet this very element of yielding is often the cause of lameness and torture, because man takes an unfair advantage of it and squeezes his feet into shoes several sizes too small for them, shoes that are built on artificial lines of beauty without regard to the symmetrical and natural lines of the foot or its mechanism.

There are 26 bones in the foot that naturally work together in such unison that there is no friction nor imperfection but most men and women would say there were several hundred bones in the feet and each bone was on a strike. We speak of the arch of the foot ordinarily with but little understanding of the term because it suggests a structural arch, firm and unyielding. In so far as the arch of the foot serves to support the weight of the body this comparison is appropriate, but there it ceases, for the arch of the foot is a yielding structure, having a keystone which is movable to a limited degree. This bone is called the astragalus. Above the leg bones bear upon this arch; in the rear it is seated against the heel bone; in front there is an elastic ligament between it and the toes that acts as a sort of buffer or spring so that when the weight of the body is brought to bear on this key bone the astragalus slides forward slightly but has the shock taken up by the buffer just as one car meets the shock of another in coupling through the buffer. Hence the foot elongates half an inch or more when we bear our weight upon it and a shoe that is snugly long enough when the foot is at rest is too short when we stand up.

There is another arch that is not commonly recognized as such; it is a transverse arch with its base higher on the inside of the foot than on the outer. This too is a flexible arch and the foot broadens when any weight is placed on the arch so that a shoe that is narrow binds the foot if it does not allow expansion of the foot.

Unlike a structural arch which has a firm basis of support the arches of the foot have a shifting base but the various parts of the structure are so tied together by ligaments that the arch cannot open beyond a limited degree. Nor can these ligaments endure a constant strain; they need periods of rest and hence standing upon the feet is more tiresome than walking because in walking the springs of the foot have an opportunity to relax at every step. Moreover it is a peculiar fact in physiology and pathology that constant pressure upon a part or organ in many cases induces an atrophy, that is a shrinkage. Constant pressure from long standing actually weakens the elastic ligaments and renders their power to resume their normal size and form less vigorous so that continual standing causes big feet and tender or aching feet from the strain.

In the reaction against high heels which put the foot on an inclined plane so that the toes are driven forward into the toe of the boot and place the heel in such a position that the arch of the foot is offset from its base the opposite extreme has been reached of a heel that is too low. As a result the weight of the body is transferred to the heel which is least adapted to sustain it with comfort and ease, as it is the least springy portion of the foot. In addition the heel of the shoe is often so scant, fore and aft, that the heel of the foot bears upon the arch of the shoe, destroying its elasticity and breaking the arch of the foot. This is a common cause of flat foot.

There is a Latin expression, pes altera manus est, the foot is another hand. Sailors and others who may go barefoot whenever opportunity occurs, have a dexterity with their toes that would astonish some people who have deformed and actually paralyzed their toes and feet by fashionable shoes. In fact, the majority of little toes in the world have been so abused that the joints have stiffened as a hinge becomes useless from rust, and they couldn't pick up anything with their toes if those things were dollars. This is perhaps not a material loss, but the distortion of the toes is of material injury.

In its normal position a line drawn tangent to the heel on the inside should pass along the side of the great toe parallel with it. In reality few feet conform to this triangulation. Narrow-toed shoes bend the great toe inward and not only alter the base of support, but irritate the joint so that a so-called bunion often results, for which the radical relief is to wear broad-toed shoes. For this reason the inner side of the shoe should be straight from heel to toe, and any deviation from this rule leads to deformed and painful toes. It is just as bad, on the other hand, to curve the outer side of the shoe too sharply or to too acute a point. In either case the toes are compressed, ride over each other, cause corns, callouses, or abrasions, from pressure and friction, and affect the grace of walking.

Naturally the width across the toes is at least one-half as much more as that of the heel, but the ordinary shoe makes the toe width less than that of the heel. Turning the great toe out of its normal line is most injurious, because the balance of the body is chiefly dependent upon the great toe and heel, but the third bearing of the tripod is at the ball of the little toe, and changing this base of support brings the whole bearing in a fore and aft line, so that the foot balances on a single line of support instead of three. The stable bearing of the tripod is changed to the unstable support of a tight rope walker.

The object of a shoe is manifold, chiefly a protection against the roughness of the ground and against damp and cold, and to protect the upper part of the foot from injury. The sole of the shoe is analogous to a movable floor, which is carried along with the foot, but if too stiff it does not itself yield to inequalities of the ground and thus offsets the mechanism of the foot adapted to yield to inequalities. Hence, it may be the cause of serious sprains, because it strains the joints and ligaments of the foot. On the other hand, if it is too thin it does not protect the foot from mechanical injury or from dampness and cold. If it is too high in the arch it offsets the springiness of the arch of the foot and causes a displacement of the foot bones, which may become permanent, and not only cause lameness, but a most annoying, uneasy sensation between an ache and a pain or possibly neuralgia of the foot.

The upper is fully as important as the sole of the shoe as far as comfort is concerned. If too stiff it galls the foot as a stiff collar galls a horse. If too thick it causes the foot to sweat and leads to soft corns and blisters, and this is especially true of patent leather shoes and rubbers. If not properly fitted it is as bad as the old instruments of torture until it is broken in, as they say, although it is really the foot that is broken into the shoe.

In spite of all these facts, the ideal shoe has not yet been built, but that which is molded to the foot on a last, made from a cast of the foot, comes nearest to it. Remember, however, that the feet vary in size and conformation and that the measurements of one foot will not suffice for the other.

The French call a shoemaker cordonnier, literally meaning a corn giver, but the average shoe makes worse things than that, which will never cease to trouble mankind until we learn that shoes must be individualistic and not communistic. As a consequence of the ignorance of the mechanism and structure of the foot we are made to suffer days and years of torturing agony.

Corns, for example, are due to shoes too tight at the toes, but his may be due in turn to shoes that are too short or have high heels, or possibly because the shoes are too long, for friction as well as pressure will cause corns.

A corn is really a thickening of the epidermis which extends downward toward the joint beneath, while a little disk of hardened tissue forms beneath this directly over the joint, which becomes irritated and tender. The technical name for a corn is clavus, a nail, and a corn is in reality a sort of spike of horny consistency. Cutting and paring off the external callous is like cutting off the head of a nail, leaving the body in situ. The only cure for a corn is to take out the nail altogether. Trimming off the head relieves the pain in a degree only because it reduces the thickness and thus relieves the pressure on the joint temporarily. Above all things it is not only useless but dangerous to cut a corn until blood is drawn, for many a man has lost his life from blood poisoning or gangrene, resulting from a razor applied in the wrong place. One of the best preparations for removing a corn is composed of: Extract of cannabis indica, 3 grains; salicylic acid, 30 grains; oil of turpentine, 15 minims; glacial acetic acid, 6 minims; cocaine, 6 grains; collodion, sufficient to make 5 drachms. A thin coating of this is painted over the corn at night; next night put on another coating over the first one, and so on until the whole drops out, taking the corn along with it. The bottle, by the way, must be kept tightly corked, and the camel's hair brush should be pushed into the cork, so that it will remain immersed in the mixture when not in use.

Soft corns are a form of blister and should be treated as such, a little carbolated vaseline being smeared over them, or, if painful and sore, a little benzoinated zinc ointment may be used. A pledget of absorbent cotton should be placed between the toes affected and a little alum water may be applied to harden the skin. Soft corns and blisters come from friction, pressure and moisture. And it is noticeable that the feet and especially the toes are abundantly supplied with sweat glands. Hence many people are afflicted with sweating feet. A ventilated shoe is one preventive of this. Wearing woolen stockings is another, but these must be changed every day. If in spite of this precaution the feet continue to sweat and cause annoyance try: Boric acid, 6 drachms; salicylic acid, 1 drachm; powdered talc, sufficient to make 2 ounces. Dust this freely between the toes, or in slight cases dust the inside of the shoes with it. Perfume may be added to it if desired. In addition try to toughen the feet by washing them in cold water to which has been added a little slat or alum, or after a bath rub the feet well with alcohol or cologne water.

Blisters are also due to moisture and friction. The foot baths every day may toughen the skin so that they will not form but if one or more does form at the heel soak the stocking and at night apply a little carbolated vaseline. Prick the blister at the base to allow the fluid to escape but do not let the loose skin come off if possible as this is nature's plaster to protect the raw surface beneath and favor healing.

Chilblains are due to a sudden change from intense cold to great heat. When the feet are very cold standing over a register or putting them in the oven will no doubt cause chilblains especially if the person is weak or anemic or of a scrofulous tendency. When they do occur try the following on the inflamed parts: Balsam of Peru, 2 drachms; ichthyol, 2 drachms; lanoline, 4 drachms; If they ulcerate try, carbolic acid, 15 grains; lead ointment, 5 drachms! lanoline, 5 drachms; expressed oil of almonds 150 minims; spirit of lavender, 20 drops. To be applied three times a day.

Cold feet are often due to poor circulation and this is due to tight shoes. Lacing the shoes too tight around the ankle will cut off the circulation and cause cold feet just as surely as shoes that are too small for the feet and no amount of treatment will remedy the evil unless the shoes are worn of proper size and shape.

Remember too that a shoe that is large enough in the morning may not be large enough at night for the feet grow slightly larger during the day even if the general health is good while one of the first symptoms of some forms of heart disease and of Bright's disease is swelling and puffiness of the feet.

In swelling of the feet due to dropsy—and that is due in turn in a degree of not wholly to heart disease or kidney disease—the sign that will distinguish it from normal swelling is an easy one to apply. Push the finger into the skin so that it makes a depression. Withdraw the finger and if the little pit remains and looks whitish it is a sign that there is more or less dropsical effusion in the tissues beneath for naturally the skin should be elastic and immediately return to the level.

These evils that are due to poor shoes and to false habits may be remedied by wearing proper shoes but each one must try and try again until he or she finds the best shoe adapted to his or her needs. And there is one consolation if one does have corns. Bacon in his natural history says: "Even in men, aches, and hurts, and corns, do engender either towards rain or towards frost." So a corn is a sort of barometer because the thickened skin absorbs moisture and thus swells and increases the pressure on the point.

—LEON NOEL.

GRANT CUBA RELIEF

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN DECIDE IN COMMITTEE ON RECIPROCITY PLAN

TARIFF REDUCTION IS SMALL

Twenty Per Cent to Come Off Duties on Each Side After Treaty is Entered and Conditions Are Imposed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee, who have been considering the question of concessions to Cuba, reached an agreement this afternoon which is considered a victory for those who have favored tariff concessions to that island.

The action taken was the adoption of a resolution that provides that it is the sense of the majority members (subject to approval of the Republican members of the house in caucus assembled, to be held as soon as practicable), that the committee report a bill in substance authorizing the president to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the Cuban republic, when established, providing for the entry of our products into Cuba upon such terms as shall be deemed by him to be advantageous to us; provided, however, that such treaty shall secure for our products going into Cuba duties less than those allowed to other countries substantially equivalent to the concession made by us; that the consideration upon our part upon such treaty shall be a concession of 20 per cent of our tariff duties upon imports, the products of Cuba, upon this condition: That Cuba shall first enact our immigration laws.

The proposition will be submitted to a Republican caucus next Tuesday night. This action is practically the proposition submitted by Representative Long, of Kansas, except that the amount of the concessions is cut in half and the condition precedent—that Cuba enact our immigration laws—is added.

The action by the committee this afternoon was preceded by a conference at the White House between the president and Representatives Grosvenor, of Ohio; Russell, of Connecticut, and Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, all of whom have heretofore stood out against any form of reciprocity provisions.

The action of the Republican members was unanimous.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE