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The St. Paul Globe

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS.

OFFICIAL PAPER — ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL ST. PAUL — CITY OF ST. PAUL

Entered at Postoffice at St. Paul, Minn., as Second-Class Matter.

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday; probably rain or snow and colder in west portion Monday; fresh south winds.

Montana—Rain or snow and colder Sunday; Monday generally fair; south to west winds.

Upper Michigan and Wisconsin—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday; variable winds.

Iowa—Partly cloudy Sunday; warmer in east portion; Monday generally fair; south winds.

South Dakota—Cloudy Sunday; Monday rain or snow and colder; south to west winds.

North Dakota — Increasing cloudiness Sunday; probably rain or snow in northwest portion; Monday fair, colder; south to west 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, 43; lowest temperature, 35; average temperature, 39; daily range, 8; barometer, 30.08; humidity, 84; precipitation, 0; 7 p. m., temperature, 39; 7 p. m., wind, south; weather, cloudy.

Yesterday Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	32	34	Kansas City	56	58
Battleford	22	22	Marquette	38	38
Bismarck	34	38	Minnedosa	34	44
Buffalo	40	40	Montreal	18	22
Boston	36	38	Nashville	56	68
Calgary	38	38	New York	38	46
Cheyenne	46	54	New Orleans	56	68
Chicago	40	42	Norfolk	54	64
Cincinnati	48	52	N. Platte	56	64
Cleveland	42	42	Omaha	56	60
Davenport	38	44	Philadelphia	38	54
Detroit	38	38	Pittsburg	42	44
Duluth	32	32	Qu'Appelle	34	38
Edmonton	22	28	S. Francisco	52	58
Ed. Haven	34	38	St. Louis	48	48
Green Bay	34	38	Salt Lake	56	68
Helena	48	52	Ste. Marie	30	32
Huron	48	58	Washington	48	48
Jacksonville	64	72	Winnipeg	36	44

*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, MARCH 9, 1902.

The stream of immigrants westward will soon make imperative the establishment of a comprehensive system of irrigation. Arable lands will soon be occupied, and then the redemption of the desert will be necessary. This is a good time to begin the work. Delay should not be had until the settlers are on the lands, as that will retard for years the settlement of the Northwest. Now is the time to act.

SHOULD BE CARED FOR.

The following touching incident, as related in the local press, occurred in the municipal court one day last week:

"You have spent three consecutive terms of ninety days in the workhouse with but one day between each sentence," said Judge Orr to Mrs. Carrier today. "Do you propose to spend the rest of your days in the workhouse?"

"It won't do any good to let me out any more," she answered. "I will be back there anyway."

"Then I guess we might as well send you back now," said the court.

The unhappy woman whose pitiable position is thus betrayed is the victim of alcoholism. She is of good family; and, aside from her appetite for liquor, is regarded as in every way an estimable woman. Month after month she has appeared charged with drunkenness in the police court, and month after month she has been committed to the workhouse, with the result that on her release she has returned to her habit of drunkenness, and has been again and again committed to the workhouse.

There is no other public institution to which this unhappy woman, or others in her situation, can be sent. There is no public or legal recognition of the indisputable fact that she is the victim of a disease as well defined as any which invokes the aid of a skilled physician for its cure.

This is no exceptional case. In every large city in the country there are hundreds of others like her. Their will power has been destroyed and their physical health impaired by the continuous and immoderate use of intoxicants. Left to their own resources there is but one ending for such persons. Whether they find their way to the workhouse or to the penitentiary, their usefulness is ended, and their death as the victim of their passion for strong drink is merely a matter of a longer or a shorter time.

Like any other disease this one is subject to cure if treated properly and in a timely manner. The passion for drink may be overcome in such an event and the diseased person be restored to usefulness as a member of society. This does not necessarily always follow; but it is not to be gainsaid that in the great majority of cases such a result is certain.

It will be said of course that this evil is one which pertains to the family and friends of the afflicted person. This is not always true. Most of such persons by their excesses have been discarded by friends and relatives, and find their way time after time into the hands of the criminal authorities. Their lives are spent between the workhouse and wherever they find their abiding places. Their support, if not their care, becomes a public charge. Everything is done to punish them for an offense which they are incapable of avoiding. Nothing whatever is done to ameliorate their condition.

The problem is a difficult one. But that it is one of the pressing social problems of the age every intelligent person recognizes. If no other remedy is to be found, these unfortunates, after their second or third appearance in the police court, and after it is established by medical examination that they are the victims of a disease, ought at least to be confined continuously in the workhouse if no other place is provided for some period thought adequate to enable them to overcome the disease from which they suffer, and should be subjected to medical treatment on the part of the municipal medical authorities during their confinement. To accomplish at least this much a very simple amendment of existing laws will be sufficient.

If this spring weather continues a short time the "big mitt" boys will appear on the open lots and adjoining prairies—ready for the first ball game of the season.

THE CABINET MUZZLED.

Having muzzled the army and navy, our strenuous president by the grace of an assassin's bullet has applied the gag to his cabinet. It is announced from Washington that Roosevelt has given his official family to understand that they are to keep their mouths shut and their opinions to themselves. If there is to be any talking done he will do it for the whole administration—and as for having opinions, they must be submitted to his censorship before confided to the public.

That there is resentment on the part of the cabinet members is only natural. The members of that body are men of intelligence quite equal to that of the fortuitous president, and his autocratic action is the most flagrant insult imaginable.

How long, think you, will it be before Roosevelt undertakes to muzzle the supreme court? And that done, how long before he will order the press of the land to submit opinions for his approval, and to get from him permission to express views upon subjects of public importance?

It remains to be seen whether the members of the cabinet will endure the affront put upon them in silence, or indicate their resentment by resigning. It is true that Roosevelt is gathering around him a set of cabinet officers whose opinions are not worth much upon the affairs of their respective departments, and each new appointment indicates that he prefers men who will be as clay in the potter's hands rather than statesmen of pronounced and well-founded views upon the affairs of the nation. He wants men who will be chief clerks and active heelers in the campaign for the nomination of their chief in 1904.

The whole country is beginning to realize the irreparable loss it sustained in the death of William McKinley.

There is no flagging of interest on the part of Globe readers in the hunt for concealed words in the classified advertisements on Sunday. The answers number 1,000 on an average, and advertisers are gratified with the results. Those who secure the coveted tickets are rewarded for their search, also.

REFORM IN THE DUMPS.

The Democratic district attorney of Greater New York, William Travers Jerome, is likely to prove a white elephant on the hands of the Republican reform administration of Mayor Low. He is a most radical person, and evidently has but the most primitive understanding of the needs of Republican municipal reform.

While that good man and Republican reformer, Mayor Low, is deeply perturbed in his soul on the subject of the Sunday saloon, and thinks that the saloon should be kept open, lest the "poor man" should be deprived of his Sunday beer, the Democratic reformer advises the city executive that for his part, as prosecuting officer of the community, he is bound to see that the saloons are closed, and if they are not closed he declares he will prosecute the police captains of the several precincts in which they are allowed to remain open for neglect of duty, and will push the cases of such police captains to immediate trial.

Such an avowed purpose has naturally caused great sorrow in the camp of the Republican reformers of the big metropolis. But when it was supplemented recently by the additional declaration of Mr. Jerome that he will prosecute the negligent captains, and close the Sunday saloon, even if his conduct effects the ruin of the administration of which he is a member, the situation became positively threatening.

Of course this is not the only trouble Mayor Low has of his own. Recently he has been charged by his Republican followers with a desire to so order municipal affairs as to place an important department of city government wholly in the hands of the Democratic officials of that body. He pleads civil service in extenuation of his conduct, and his henchmen forthwith break into wicked imprecations on the whole civil service sham. The hungry office-seeking hordes of reform grow hungrier as the days grow longer; and there is virtually nothing with which the mayor can appease their hunger, so many are they and so comparatively few and so lean are the pickings which he has to distribute.

Meanwhile the hayseed statesman of reform turns deaf ear to the cry for relief that comes to him in his lair in the interior of the state from his brethren of New York city. He will not consent to the open saloon. He will not consent to the modification of a law which he has called into being which says the saloon shall be closed tight, while that delightful abode of virtue and reform, the Raines hotel, shall remain open undisturbed in the spread of its moral influence throughout the community, on the Sabbath as on all other days.

While thus assailed by a fire in the rear, Mayor Low is advised by the newspapers that there is a soulful movement in operation looking toward restored harmony in the Democratic ranks, and the Democratic officials are disposed to surrender all thought of fealty to the cause of Republican reform. Dr. Parkhurst meantime stands silently by, insistent that the saloons shall be closed, even though the reform mayor's "poor man" goes without his Sabbath beer. Public expenditures in many directions soar far beyond the most generous Tammany standards. The corporation attorney asks for twice the force that his Tammany predecessor had. The recent expenditures for street cleaning in a single week have exhausted the appropriation, while the community, representing the political opposition, as well as the warmest friends of the administration, unite with the rampant Jerome in demanding that the drinking population shall once more move in a body on each Sabbath morning to the heights of Hoboken to assuage the awful thirst which knows no amelioration save through the Sunday saloon.

As a study of the glories of Republican reform Greater New York promises soon to emulate the great metropolis of Minnesota itself.

Miss Roosevelt will not break the bottle when her papa's boom for 1904 is launched.

A WELL-FOUNDED COMPLAINT.

The following cablegram has appeared in the Eastern press:

Berlin, March 4.—The Kreuz-Zeitung complains that telegraphic communication between Germany and the United States is invariably by way of London, where news is colored against Germany. This, it says, was at the root of the anti-German sentiment recently prevailing in the United States. The paper declares that Wolff's Agency, a German news gathering concern, is entirely influenced by the Reuter Telegram company, a British news agency, which is invariably hostile to Germany. It adds:

"This evil must be stopped. The Wolff Agency must cease its connection with the Reuter company. It must telegraph from America direct and not permit its news to filter through English hands."

The Globe has repeatedly found occasion to comment on the strong pro-English tendency of the news dispatches purporting to come from German points on all subjects affecting the relations of both of the nations in question toward this. For the first time that anyone can recall, public recognition is given in the above dispatch of the tendency complained of. It would not be surprising if the complaint thus made by the Kreuz-Zeitung were inspired by the imperial authorities.

No doubt there is a settled conviction in England that German feeling is hostile to England, and that the attempt is being made through German sources to influence this people unfavorably to England. The controversy gotten up by London journalists concerning the relative attitude of the German and British nations toward ours during the Spanish-American war which has resulted so disastrously to British prestige among Americans, and will no doubt result in the recall of Lord Pauncefote, was gotten up with a view to negativing any such effort on the part of the Germans. The sentiment which has found expression in England regarding the present visit of Prince Henry is also the product of the effort to discount any attempt of Germany to secure any specially strong standing in the good will of this people.

Now, Americans do not care anything about the controversies prevailing among English and German officials about the attitude of this country toward them or either of them. There is no reason whatever why we should not maintain the most amicable relations toward Germany. There are manifold reasons why we should.

Chancellor von Buelow, a few days since, in the reichstag, expressed this idea very satisfactorily in the following words:

"Both nations, German and American, have every reason for mutual esteem. They have no reason whatever to besmirch one anther or to dispute with one another. They have every interest in living in peace and friendship based on complete reciprocity. Even in the remotest future I cannot perceive a point where the political ways of the German and American peoples need cross one another. (Cries of 'bravo.')"

What is true of Germany is true of England, in this respect. It is not surprising, however, that exception should be taken in Germany to the plain interference of England in the affairs of the United States, when that interference is directed to the possible disadvantage of the former people. As the cable dispatches have indicated almost daily for some years past, that interference is steady and continuous, and is always directed toward the accomplishment of England's own purposes.

As the season for gatherings of the G. A. R. approaches, the ear of Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans is kept close to the ground. He caught a Marconi message from Minnesota the other day.

BEST FOR THE FILIPINOS.

The whole truth of the matter was condensed into a few words in a recent speech by President Schurman, of Cornell university, first president of the commission sent by President McKinley to "harmonize" the natives of the islands to government without their consent. President Schurman said: "From the American point of view ultimate Philippine independence is inevitable and devoutly to be wished. Any decent kind of government of Filipinos by Filipinos is better than the best possible government of Filipinos by Americans."

The statement appeals to every fair-minded man with irresistible force. It is equivalent to saying that any decent kind of government of Americans by Americans would be better than the best possible government of Americans by the British. There isn't a man worthy to be called an American who would not fight for the principle for himself—and yet the whole host of aggregated greed doing business as the Republican party is upholding the policy of forcing onto the Filipinos the very sort of government which Washington and the patriot fathers resisted, for eight years and overthrew.

It is true today, as it was true when first written, that governments should derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that taxation without representation is unjust taxation; yet so far has the Republican party carried the government from the fundamental principles of free government that it is trying to force a government upon the Filipinos against their consent, and to deny them representation or voice in the taxation of their property.

The Globe believes there will soon come a great awakening of the public conscience, and that then will be overthrown forever in this republic such monarchial principles.

That President Roosevelt's most strenuous efforts during his first term will be directed to securing a second term is made manifest by several recent acts. The last use of official position for the strengthening of his political fences was the offering of the position of first assistant postmaster general to National Committeeman New, an influential Republican politician of Indiana. It is known of all the world that Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of the Hoosier State, has an eye on the Republican nomination in 1904, and that the gushing Beveridge also has an anchor to windward. New is supposed to be the most powerful factor in Hoosier State politics aside from the senators, and his selection by the president for a position so close to his august person is accepted by all as notice to the two tribunes with vaulting ambition that it is no use—he proposes to have the support of the Indiana delegation himself. It is even confidently mentioned in the reports of New's selection that the action assures the nomination of the impetuous one of Oyster Bay. This may or may not prove true.

Strange that statement of the British officials that the league movement in Ireland is supreme in most parts of Ireland. Why, it is not altogether ten days since the world had the most authoritative statement of the secretary for Ireland that it was a mere beggarly affair, all the members of which might be clapped into a single police barrack.

Jersey mosquitoes are doomed. The legislature has appropriated $1,000 to exterminate them. The bounty system has been adopted. But it is predicted that the farmers will go to raising the pesky things instead of cereal crops. "Mosquito Pelts Bought Here" will soon be a familiar sign in that state.

The talk of dropping Babcock goes on. If a silent and harmless person of this kind must be dropped to assuage the wrath of the trust infants what an awful fate is in store for the bounding Tawney, who is the most rampant trust-baiter of them all—with his mouth.

What a gay-looking document the constitution of this state will be if ever that series of amendments agreed on is tacked to it. The amendments will be the constitution, and the remnants left of the original document will require a legal microscope to distinguish.

We are waiting for that inevitable retraction which comes each succeeding week from our thoughtless contemporary down the street. It has been unusually reckless in its disregard of facts of late, and, of course, an apology is due.

The other Prince Henry, he of Holland, has just been heard from. He says that this position as husband to the queen is insufferable. We may safely judge what the position of the queen must be under these circumstances.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans has been much more in evidence the last few days than he was at the battle of Santiago. However, he did his best on that occasion.

Prince Henry expresses himself much pleased with his visit. He would be a mighty hard young man to please if there were any question as to his feelings in that respect.

Mr. Pillsbury, of this country, is beating the chess game at Monte Carlo, but so far as known has no system to beat the bank.

If the Tillman family will promise to refrain from shooting, President Roosevelt will agree to visit the Charleston exposition.

HARD ON FOSS.

There are many striking resemblances in the personnel of the house of representatives. It has always been so. Mr. Foss, of Chicago, and Mr. Jones, of Washington, form one of the striking illustrations of this oft-observed occurrence, says the Washington Post. Incidentally it might be mentioned that each of them is a handsome man. Mr. Foss is chairman of the committee on naval affairs, which has bills and bills and bills presented by people vigorous for legislation.

"I am playing a joke on Foss," said Mr. Jones in the corridor of the house yesterday. "People take me for him almost every hour of the day. It's the same old story, over and over again.

"'Mr. Foss, how is that bill coming on?' somebody is asking me every time I show my face in the capitol.

"'We are going to take that bill up right away,' I reply. 'Oh, it's all right; it's all right. It will go through nicely.'

"Worn out with this kind of questioning, I find my frank and off-hand answering very satisfactory," continued Mr. Jones, "and my interrogators go away mightily pleased. I think I am giving more real gladness to people here than any other member of the house.

"As to Foss. Well, the joke will be on him one of these days, when the same people come back and demand to know about it."—Tacoma Ledger.

The Kaiser's Accomplishments.

Emperor William of Germany can talk fluently in six languages. He has written a play and conducted its rehearsal. No man lives a busier life than he, but on the discovery of the Roentgen rays, he telegraphed to Prof. Roentgen and talked with him for hours. He has written a public prayer and conducted a choir. He can cook his own dinner, can play chess, paint pictures or draw caricatures. He has learned engineering and studied electricity. Though he can use only one arm, he can shoot game for four hours at the rate of two a minute. He has over a hundred titles, and is an admiral in three of the biggest navies. In twenty-five years he has shot 23,000 head of game. He changes his dress a dozen times a day, has a dozen valets, and his wardrobe is worth $500,000.—Chicago News.

He Was Agitated.

Everything was in readiness. The groom, best man and the minister were gathered in the vestry. The organist began to play and the minister started for the door.

"Wait one moment, doctor," called the nervous groom. "Is it right or left hand the ring goes on?"

"The left," hurriedly replied the minister.

"And, doctor, is—is it kisstermary to cuss the bride?"

But the minister had fled.—Philadelphia Tribune.

Grist of the Political Mill

The predictions of the Republican wiseacres and the declarations of the Republican press to the contrary the legislature will not adjourn Monday, and if it sets the seal of approval on its own work and quits Thursday the taxpayers will be lucky. The constitutional amendment bill which was to be passed by both houses yesterday, after the manipulations of the conference committee, is apparently as far from passage as ever, and many of the older heads, including Representative Jacobson, are inclined to the belief that no constitutional amendment bill will be passed.

The report of the conference committee did not get to the house until late yesterday afternoon. Then it came informally. Alley, spokesman for the house committee, stated that Senator Young considered a formal report unnecessary. The senate amendments, including a wide open policy for income taxation of all classes of personal property, the house discovered needed a verbal correction and a motion for nonconcurrence to secure the correction passed without serious opposition. The bill was recommitted to the conference committee, which straightened out the difficulty in a few minutes. That action left the bill in the possession of the senate. A majority of the upper house seemed afraid of Senator Young's report, and after an hour's debate the bill was ordered printed and made a special order for 11 o'clock Monday morning. The senate cannot be expected to pass or kill the bill before Monday evening, probably so late that the house will be unable to do anything with it before Tuesday. If the house can finish it up Tuesday without the assistance of a conference committee it cannot adjourn earlier than Wednesday noon, as no bills may be passed on the last day of the session.

Jacobson was almost speechless with rage last night. He openly charged that the senate action is actuated by the influence of boodle. He said the delay was secured through the machinations of the street car company, assisted by the men who want to make another raise. In his seat, after the house adjourned, he said: "There is no use in further denials. This means that we will have no constitutional amendments. Those fellows over there might as well come out above board. It is boodle that is doing it, and the play is for the defeat of the bill. The street car company does not want any constitutional amendments and the senate is willing to give it more time."

The coy uncertainty and noncommittal attitude affected by the hordes of Republicans formerly known as the "willin' boys" has at least the charm of novelty. An almost exclusive majority of them, outside of the immediate following of Warner, seems to be very much afraid that something is about to drop, and there is in consequence discontent in the ranks. There is "nothing doing," and the coal-burning weather is still abroad in the land. Ed Parrish, of the Second ward, is a notable exception. Parrish is a rustler and a worker all the time. Besides holding the assistant manager's berth on the Warner campaign ship he is managing the campaign of Municipal Judge Hine in a manner that indicates his disposition to hang onto a job in the municipal court. Parrish never has allowed the grass to grow under his feet. Last winter he drew $5 per day from the state as assistant clerk of the judiciary committee. Then he went into the grain inspection department of the railroad and warehouse commission. Now he is hanging onto his old berth in the municipal court and wants the city to pay him for the time he was on the state pay roll.

Even the persuasive eloquence of J. Sweet can not force the Republican majority of the house to take a swipe at the board of control and thereby inflict a glancing blow on the governor. The Alford bill to remove the state educational institutions from the jurisdiction of the board of control, "died quick" in the house yesterday morning. Mr. Laybourn came to the support of the Alford bill with the statement that no legislation in the history of the state has proved so generally unpopular as the board of control bill, particularly that feature of it which applies to the educational institutions. Sweet electrified the house by the announcement that for the first time Hennepin and St. Louis counties were together. Some of the Hennepin members took rather strenuous exceptions to Sweet's announcement that he is the Hennepin delegation, and when it came to a vote on the suspension of the rules, which requires a two-thirds vote to carry, the negative votes exceeded the affirmative by six, and the bill went the way mapped out for it by the committee on the reception of bills.

Representative George Armstrong has given up hope of compelling the board of control to buy pure food supplies for the inmates of the state institutions. His bill, which gives the dairy and food department authority to inspect the supplies purchased for state institutions, has been buffeted to and fro until it has round corners and is still minus a committee recommendation, except the one for indefinite postponement, handed it by Lord High Executioner Haugland and his committee on the reception of bills. Yesterday Mr. Bush, chairman of the committee on health, foods, dairies, etc., sent the bill shivering into the house without even the comfort of a recommendation for capital punishment. It was up to Armstrong to attempt to get his bill on general orders, the calendar, or to vote, but he refused to make a move. He recognized the fact that the party whip had been used against him, and he philosophically remarked when urged to attempt some disposition of the bill, "I know when I have had enough."

Primitive Man in the Ice Age.

BY WARREN UPHAM.

According to a request of Hon. J. V. Brower, for his volume of memoirs, entitled "Kakabik Ansing," an attempt is here made to trace, very concisely, the derivation of the American race of mankind, its route and time of immigration to this continent, and the relation of primitive man to geology, and especially to the Ice age. It is a theme most interesting to me because of my studies of the glacial drift in the northern part of the United States and adjoining parts of Canada, supplemented by observations at many places in the British isles, Scandinavia, Denmark, Germany and Switzerland. To the investigation of the glacial period and its diverse drift formations, these questions of the origin, antiquity, and migrations of mankind are ver intimately and indeed inseparably allied.

The birthplace of our species was undoubtedly somewhere in the warm regions of the Eastern hemisphere. In the rock formations of the old world, belonging to the late geologic era termed Tertiary, fossil remains of anthropoid apes are found, but none is known in the rocks of our Western continent, either of North or South America. They are our nearest animal kin. The great tropical regions of the old world, therefore, where they still live and where their and our backwardly convergent lines of ancestry are made known, though very fragmentarily, by the testimony of the rocks, must be regarded as the source of our now cosmopolitan human species.

In the very remote past, some races of the ancestral stock acquired articulate speech to express their thoughts, and this led to more and better thought. Fire, the mysterious gift of nature to man's dawning intelligence, cooked his food. Thereby he grew stronger and more crafty, and gradually extended his geographic range into the colder northern and southern temperate zones. To the genial comfort of a fire for the preparation of food and warmth in the winter he added when cold and exposure required, the skins and furs of beasts as clothing. Wandering tribes of men were then able to brave the cold of the high northern latitudes.

First People in America.

The first people in America appear to have migrated to our continent from Northern Asia during the early Quaternary time of general uplift of northern regions which immediately preceded the Ice age, being its principal cause, and which continued through the early and probably the greater part of that age. Then, land undoubtedly extended across the present area of the shallow Bering sea. It is not improbable, too, that another line of very ancient immigration, coming by a similar early Quaternary land communication where now are wide tracts of the sea, passed from Western Europe by the way of the Faroe islands, Iceland, and Greenland, to this continent. The very distant and dim antiquity of these migrations, however, will perhaps always forbid our looking back with clear and certain view, to trace their relative importance and their respective contributions to prehistoric American industries, traffic, customs, myths, and racial characters.

Whenever Japanese or other Asiatic sailors have been driven by storms to the North Pacific shores of our continent, as is known to have happened many times during hundreds of years past, the survivors have been mingled with the American tribes, without perceptible effect, beyond perhaps a few myths or some advancement in making weapons, utensils, or ornaments. There have also been frequent traverses of Bering strait by the Eskimos and their Asiatic neighbors within the historic period, but without notable migration in either direction to modify the racial characteristics of either continent.

An objection against migrations of primitive man to this Western hemisphere during the glacial period may be based on the ice-covered condition of North America at that time, wholly enveloped by an ice-sheet upon its northern half, northward from the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, excepting the greater part of Alaska. If the preglacial and early glacial altitude of the continent had been the same as now, this objection would be valid, and we should be obliged to refer these ancient migrations wholly to a time before the accumulation of the North American ice-sheet, which reached both east and west beyond the present coast lines. But the land elevation then, as known by old river valleys submerged beneath the sea and by marine shells of littoral and shallow water species dredged at great depths, was 3,000 to 8,000 feet greater than now. During the epoch of ice accumulation and culmination, its boundaries probably failed to reach generally to the coast line of that time. Along the sea border, where food supplies such as savages rely upon are most easily obtained, preglacial and glacial man may have freely advanced on a land margin skirting the inland ice, as along the present borders of Greenland. It was only in the Champlain epoch, closing the glacial period, that the ice-burdened lands sank to their present altitude or lower, bringing the edges of the ice-sheet beneath the encroaching sea.

Impossible to Fix Date.

It is impossible to define closely the date of man's coming into America; but it is known to have preceded the end of the glacial period. In the late glacial gravel deposits of the Delaware valley at Trenton, N. J., under a beach ridge of the glacial lake Iroquois in Western New York, in late glacial valley deposits of Ohio, in the similar floodplain of the Mississippi at Little Falls, Minn, and in a beach ridge of the glacial lake Agassiz in Northwestern Manitoba, geologists have found traces of man's presence during the closing scenes of the Ice age. The earliest of these discoveries, at Trenton, was only one or two years before the observations by Prof. Winchell, in 1877, at Little Falls.

The many divergent branches of the American peoples and their remarkable progress toward civilization in Mexico, Central America and Peru before the discovery by Columbus, indicate for this division of mankind probably almost as great antiquity as in the Eastern hemisphere, where many lines of evidence point to the origin and dispersion of men at a time far longer ago than the 5,000 to 10,000 years which measure the postglacial period. Although we are unable to define the date in thousands of years of antiquity, when the American race came into its heritage, we may paradoxically say that it came here before it had been differentiated from the primordial stock of mankind so as to be racially distinct.

Development of the physical and mental characteristics of the American race doubtless went forward in companionship with the development of their industries, tribal organizations, and advancement toward civilization. All these changes, from a very low condition of savagery to semi-civilization in some districts, great diversity of tribal and national life, high skill in various handicrafts, and general contrast with the races of the Old World, took place, as I believe, after the aboriginal migration to America. This development was probably synchronous with the differentiation of the black, yellow and white races; and their establishment was complete long before the pyramids of Egypt were built, and, indeed, long before the Aryan invaders of Western Europe, in the closing part of the Ice age, brought the neolithic arts, cultivated plants, domestic animals, and the Indo-European languages.

Petrie Estimates Indorsed.

My studies as a glacialist lead me to think that Flinders Petrie has given as satisfactory estimates as can be made with our present knowledge in his recent suggestions assigning 100,000 years as the probable duration since paleolithic man appeared in the Somme valley, and 10,000 years since neolithic man came into western Europe. From my examination of the implement-bearing gravel deposits of the Somme in northern France, where proofs of man's great geologic antiquity were first recognized and published, I concluded that paleolithic men began their occupation of that country before the epoch of great elevation of the lands which became glaciated, probably contemporaneously, in both Europe and America (American Geologist, vol. XXII, pp. 350-363, Dec. 1898). The glacial period, intervening between the oldest Somme gravels and the coming of the neolithic people, had a duration of probably 50,000 years, or perhaps more nearly 100,000 years. Eolithic man, known by his very rude stone implements in stream deposits which are preserved on high plateaus in southern England, belonged to a time considerably earlier than 100,000 years ago; so that we may perhaps allot twice that period for the existence of mankind and the development of the four great races of white, black, yellow and red men. But however long, as 200,000 years, we may estimate the duration of the human species, geology confidently affirms that life began upon our globe in an antiquity about a thousand times more remote, and the beginning of the existence of the earth and the solar system was again vastly more ancient.

Six great eras comprise all geologic time, as follows:

1. The Azoic or Early Archean era, without life.
2. The Eozoic or Late Archean era, with the dawn of life.
3. The Paleozoic era, with old types of life.
4. The Mesozoic era, with intermediate types of life.
5. The Cenozoic or Tertiary era, with new types of life.
6. The Psychozoic or Quarternary era, with soul life.

Each of the three eras first named was exceedingly long. The fourth was probably a quarter as long as either of those preceding, but in turn it is estimated to have been about three times as long as the fifth era. Lastly, the Psychozoic era, extending to the present time, has been comparatively very short. But this short era has the greatest significance to us, because then, as its name implies "man became a living soul," the crowning glory of the animal kingdom. Geologically, this era has been characterized by very exceptional movements of grand continental uplifts and subsidence, with glaciation of northwestern Europe and half of North America.

Following Prof. Upham's valuable sketch, in the same volume of memoirs, geographic names received attention, which are perpetuated.

Nomenclature.

But little can be offered concerning nomenclature at Little Falls, Minn. Kaka-bik-ans-ing is the Ojibway Indian name for that place, explained as follows:

Bena, Minn., Jan. 2, 1902.—Hon. J. V. Brower—Dear Sir: Your letter of Dec. 31, asking about the Ojibway words Kakabika and Kakabikans, is received.

Kakabika is from the words Kakaa—square and ahjibic—rock, forming the word Kakabika—squarely cut off rock, generally applied to waterfalls by Ojibway Indians.

Kichi (large or great) Kakabikans is St. Anthony falls.

Kakabikans, from Kakabika and ans (small), an adjective added, signifies a "small, square cut off rock," or small falls. Little Falls and Fergus Falls are both called Kakabikansing, or the place of the little squarely cut off rock or waterfall.

I have never heard why the Ojibways called Little Falls—Ka-ka-bik-ans-ing, and inquiry elicits no reason, but I infer that it is owing to the steep rapids.

White quartz—Winin wabik, from winin—fat, and wabik—metal or rock. Therefore the Ojibway people call white quartz winin wabik, or fat rock, from its resemblance to layers of fat in an animal.

The slate around Little Falls being dark would be called Ma-ka-de-a-ji-bik, black rock.

I have heard slate rock such as is to be found at Crooked Lake called Pi-gish-kan-i-ji-bek—rotten rock. Very truly yours,

—C. H. BEAULIEU.

Rev. J. A. Gilfillan says that "ing" at the end of Ka-ka-bik-ans-ing means "at" or "to."

Omushkozo sibi is Little Elk River. Wabiziwi is Swan River. Ga-Nijotigweiag sibi is Two Rivers.

The present names are translations from the Ojibway language.

Hole-in-the-day Bluff is named after an Ojibway chief, whose real name was "Hole-in-the-cloth." His remains lie buried on the crest of the hill which bears his name.

CAUGHT ON THE RUNS

There is confined in the insane ward in the state prison at Anamosa, Iowa, an old man named John Walker, who long ago served out his sentence, but who, on account of his mental condition, has not been released. The one desire of his feeble old mind seems to be to secure his freedom, and he permits no visitor to leave the institution without first hearing his appeal for aid.

Not long ago the grand jury of Jones county was on its regular tour of inspection of the prison, and when it came to the insane ward, the members were each one appealed to by John Walker. One of the men out of a spirit of fun pointedly refused to aid the old man in securing his release. This was something of a surprise as all were ready to humor him by promising their assistance.

Walker, on hearing the juror refuse to aid him, looked at him for a moment and then said:

"I will remunerate you if you secure my release."

"That makes no difference," replied the juror, "for I do not care for money."

"You do not care for money!" exclaimed the old man. "How do you live?"

"I live on my wits," was the reply.

The old man regarded the juror for a moment or two, and then as he turned slowly and helplessly away, muttered in an undertone, "That's just how I got here."

"When I was a sudent in the preparatory department of W——," said Prof. J—— at a meeting of college students one evening, "there was a certain professor who took it upon himself to act as a spy upon the actions of the students. One of the rules of the institution required all to be in their rooms with lights extinguished at 10:30 o'clock. The professor was very careful that this rule should not be infringed upon and every night, shortly after that hour arrived, he would remove his shoes and quietly creep up the stairs to see if any lights were burning. If a student was found sitting up at that unseasonable hour he was sure to be invited to attend the next meeting of the faculty and would be disciplined.

"This matter was kept up so long that finally the boys became tired of it and concluded to stop it by plans of their own devising. One of them visited a hardware store and returned to the school with one of these little square boxes that are so useful at housecleaning time. As soon as it became dark the contents of the box were carefully distributed over the lower steps of the stairs. The lights were all extinguished and the boys took their place at the top to await developments. At 11 o'clock, the door of the professor's room opened quietly and the pedagogue appeared in his stocking feet. Quietly he approached the stairs and started the ascent.

"Just as he stepped upon the first step he gave forth a terrible yell and sprang to the second step. His foot came in contact with some more of the tacks and the yell was repeated. He then sat down on the third step to pull the tacks out of his feet.

"It is needless to tell the rest of the story, it being sufficient to say that the boys were not watched any more by that member of the faculty who seemed to have received a revelation that he was not fitted for detective work."

The teacher was hearing a recitation of the primary geography class and was explaining the variation in the length of day and night as the north pole is approached. The class was listening with considerable interest. Suddenly one of the small boys asked:

"What is the length of the longest day in Alaska?"

"Two months," answered the teacher.

"Oh, I see now," responded the urchin, "why they pay $15 a day to workingmen in the Klondike."

THE VANQUISHED.

Shall those
Who have not known temptation
Wear the crown
Denied to those
Who battled even if they fell,
Who knew
And chose
The good, and strove
To conquer for its sake?
When they are vanquished,
Shall we heap
Reproaches on them—
Shall we say,
"See, they were sinful,
Let them die—
Bind not their wounds,
They have offended God?"
O Pharisees!

—Paul Kester in McClure's.

Only Time They Do.

An irate Londoner, who had managed to catch a bus after a hard run, said to the conductor, as he struggled aboard: "Suppose I had slipped and lost a leg—then what?" "Oh," answered the conductor, kindly, "you wouldn't have to do any more running then; we allers stops for a man with a crutch."—Chicago News.