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The St. Paul Globe

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS.

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THE WEATHER.

For Minnesota—Fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday increasing cloudiness; fresh south winds becoming west.

For Upper Michigan—Fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday increasing cloudiness with showers in east portion; fresh south winds, increasing.

For Iowa and Wisconsin—Fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday probably fair; fresh southwest winds.

For North Dakota—Fair Saturday and Sunday; variable winds, mostly west.

For Montana—Fair in west, showers and cooler in east portion Saturday; Sunday fair; 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, 52; lowest temperature, 30; average temperature, 41; daily range, 22; barometer, 30.60; humidity, 64; precipitation, 0; 7 p. m., temperature, 50; 7 p. m., wind, southwest; weather, partly cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*5pm	High		*5pm	High
Alpena	34	40	Milwaukee	36	44
Battleford	32	54	Marquette	36	38
Bismarck	53	58	Minnedosa	42	44
Buffalo	38	38	Montgomery	62	66
Boston	44	44	Montreal	36	42
Calgary	50	56	Nashville	54	54
Cheyenne	52	58	New Orleans	74	78
Chicago	40	40	New York	42	46
Cincinnati	50	54	Norfolk	48	58
Cleveland	36	36	North Platte	58	64
Davenport	52	56	Omaha	60	62
Detroit	36	44	Pittsburg	38	46
Duluth	36	40	Q'Appelle	22	42
Edmonton	54	58	San Francisco	55	66
Grand Haven	32	42	St. Louis	52	54
Green Bay	40	50	Salt Lake	60	60
Helena	46	50	Ste. Marie	40	50
Huron	56	60	Washington	40	42
Jacksonville	72	80	Winnipeg	36	44
Kansas City	50	54	Philadelphia	40	46

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

River Bulletin—

Stations.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	2.2	0.0
Davenport	15	3.6	0.0
La Crosse	10	3.5	—0.2
St. Louis	30	11.3	0.0

—Fall.

River forecast till 8 p. m. Saturday: The Mississippi will remain stationary, or fall slightly, in the vicinity of 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.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1902.

That college professor who attempted to illustrate his theory of insanity and suicide is in fair way to survive the gash he made in his own throat.

ILL-PAID PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Even those who have but little faith in the principle of civil service and less in its practical application in government administration have been willing to acknowledge the advantage which has come to many worthy classes of public employes through that agency, in having the element of permanence enter into their employment. The system has been long enough in operation to establish the truth that in certain departments the gain has been great in this respect to many thousands of men and women.

While acknowledging this, it is not to be ignored that the system has in operation many drawbacks, even for those who secured their employment under it. For instance the pay of the postal employes is in almost all cases totally inadequate, and the prospect of promotion is so remote as to carry with it a sense of hopeless drudgery to many capable public servants.

In the two cases, for instance, of postal clerks and mail carriers, the government is almost parsimonious, more strikingly so in the case of the clerks, but so also in a great degree in the case of the carriers. It must be borne in mind that in order to secure either of these positions under what is somewhat amusingly termed by its adherents the merit system, it is necessary to have an excellent scholastic education. The modern high school training is not usually adequate to the requirements of the examinations which are imposed in either case. A young man aspiring to either position must be thoroughly up in all the requirements of a good English education, recently acquired, in order to meet the demands made upon him.

In the case of the postal clerks in our own postoffice, for instance, the injustice is glaringly apparent. A man may enter the service in the prime of his youth and at the very height of his ambition, get $600 a year to begin with—that is $50 a month—and live and die in poverty and despair, without ever receiving an additional dollar. That is the condition of the law. Not only is it the condition of the law; it is the actual, living realization with hundreds and thousands of worthy men in the service of the United States government, grown gray and superannuated, who on that salary have been obliged to raise their families and look and be decent in their lives. It is capable of proof that a postoffice clerk who has to work sometimes twelve hours a day, Sundays, Christmas and Fourth of July included, can go for years and years, without one dollar of addition to the salary with which he begins, notwithstanding that his name has been recommended by the local postmaster year after year to the people at Washington for an increase of pay.

Such treatment as this on the part of a private employer would be regarded as criminal parsimony. Yet for eighteen years these men have sought relief, without avail. They are outside of politics. The rules of their employment require that they shall not concern themselves in politics. If they were common laborers, who were able to make their influence felt congress would not have dared to ignore them as it has continued to do.

It is no better with the carriers, only their hours of work are prescribed and confined. They may work for years without making 50 cents a day, and when they do finally get a permanent position, they may reach middle life, trudging the streets day after day, in the uniform for which they themselves have to pay, at not more than $800 a year. If they stay long enough in the service they can get $1,000 a year, but there they stick for all time.

As a public journal The Globe protests against such shabby treatment of worthy citizens by their own government. That congress has so long refused to apply a remedy adds to the national disgrace of it.

And so Abner refused to be retained. If the retainer were in plain sight it might have been different. Abner was never known to decline a good thing.

LIBRARY VS. POLITICS.

Since the library board was taken out of politics, into which it was plunged for the first time by Mayor F. B. Doran, and in which it was kept by Mayor A. R. Kiefer, the people of St. Paul have from time to time had the prospect presented to them of having their city possessed of a public library which would be adequate to the literary needs of its people and to its own reputation as an enlightened, a prosperous and a progressive community.

At its last meeting that body, while moving with the care which must always distinguish every organization made up of conservative business men, offered sufficient indication of a desire and purpose to see the city's needs met at the earliest possible day.

The people have been very patient in this matter. Their hopes have been so often destroyed, and all the efforts made in the past in that direction have offered so little of encouragement, that they have come to accept the situation as one from which no relief can be looked for for many years to come.

The prospect of the sale of the present library property to advantage is an excellent one. There is no more desirable location for business purposes in the entire community. The one asset represented by the city's ownership of that property is certainly sufficient to form a good basis on which to build in the endeavor to solve the difficult problem with which the present board is confronted. It will require many years no doubt; but if the curse of politics does not again descend on the board, it can be relied on to call into active existence the public spirit necessary to the successful solution of the problem.

Just at this time the people are concerned in the movement to build an auditorium. That undertaking happily is so well under way that its success is no longer problematical. It is a big undertaking in itself. Its success must depend wholly on the popular action. It will in no sense and to no degree involve a burden on the tax-paying community. Until it has been brought to ultimate success, it will be well to postpone the positive steps necessary to supply the city with adequate library facilities.

When the library board is ready to take the initiative actively in the work of founding the St. Paul public library it will find that the people have the project near to their hearts, and that the municipality will have the full sanction of all its people in any step that may be taken by the board in financing the undertaking. In the meantime, let us all hope that the board, as at present constituted, will be kept clear of the demoralizing influence of local political strife, and that Mayor Smith's attitude on that subject will continue to be respected.

The Boers are heard saying that the British suppress intelligence of serious reverses. A dollar to a doughnut they are not Boer reverses which are thus treated.

THE RIGHT TO PICKET.

Two conflicting views of the right of strikers to picket were reported in Friday morning's Globe. One was rendered by Justice Gaynor, of the supreme court, Brooklyn, and the other by Federal Judge Baker, of Indianapolis.

Justice Gaynor held that strikers who had done no act of violence could not be restrained from picketing the establishment of a company not employing union labor. Judge Baker took an extreme contrary view. The state judge held that an injunction should not issue in advance of a trial. "No violence has been done to persons or property. Capital and labor have an equal right to organize, as is now recognized by all sensible people. The courts should not interfere except in a case of obvious necessity. When courts and judges of first instance have gone beyond this it has been an abuse of power," said Judge Gaynor.

"I want you to change your bill of complaint," Judge Baker said to the plaintiff in the case before him. "I want you to include in it a prayer for damages. It does not matter whether these men have any property or not. I will appoint a special master to fix the damages, and if you secure judgment against these strikers, officers can, if the men are caught in bed, take away their clothing. They have no property exempt under the state laws.

"The judgment will keep them in insolvency as long as they live or until the judgment is paid. Things have come to a pretty pass when the city of Indianapolis will not give the men who want to work protection from men who do not want them to."

Thus we have two conflicting views of the rights of workingmen to picket an establishment with which they have trouble. The state view, it will be noted, is much more liberal in its effect than the federal view.

It would be hard to say to what extent the difference in the positions of the two judges influences their point of view. The state judge is of the people; he must be re-elected at stated intervals; his continuance in office depends upon popular favor. The federal judge is appointed for life; he is generally appointed through the influence of politicians prominent in party councils; he draws apart from the people by reason of the fact that he is independent of them. Voters may "get back" at a president for an objectionable appointment to a judgeship, but they have no means of reaching an unpopular judge appointed by that president.

It will be remembered that Jefferson, the greatest friend of the people, made the one losing fight of his long and illustrious career in an effort to have federal judges elected by the voters. He feared the advent of judges of the sort the Hoosier jurist seems to be.

The Colombian rebels have suffered another terrible defeat, and the loyal Colombians are correspondingly in the air. But whom do the rebels represent, and who is it that sets the badge of loyalty on the noble breasts of their foes? Don't all answer at once.

RHODES' REMARKABLE WILL.

Cecil Rhodes, the commercial and political colossus of South Africa, dying at the age of forty-nine, has left a will which will astound the world and cause his name to be remembered through centuries after his body has crumbled to dust in the Matoppo hills. The disposition which he has made of his millions of pounds of money does not much interest the public, but his bequests for the education of British, German and American youth—the Anglo-Saxon peoples—coupled with a wish and prediction as to the future of mankind, will surely set the nations of the earth to thinking.

Mr. Rhodes saw in the closing years of his life that Great Britain, Germany and the United States had it in their power by alliance to secure for the earth eternal peace, and he set forth that the key to the practical solution of the whole stupendous problem lay in the constitution of the United States.

Whether wisely or unwisely the future alone can tell, Mr. Rhodes has done all in his power to cause these three nations to act in unison by planning to educate a large number of the youth of each at Oxford. Something like $10,000,000 of his money is to be put into scholarships, not only for the young men of the British colonies, but for those of Germany and for two from each of the states and territories of the United States.

Mr. Rhodes takes great pains, too, to have it understood that his gifts are distinctly for the purpose of bringing the nations so near together that other governments and peoples will stand in awe like pigmies at the beck and call of the three great powers of the globe. What vastness of political power one gets in Mr. Rhodes' sweeping sentence: "We could hold a federal parliament five years in Washington and five in London."

One is led to wonder in laying down this remarkable will whether the world is on the verge of an empire—awful, real, potential—greater than Julius Caesar or Napoleon Bonaparte ever dreamed of.

And our Minnesota statesmen in the lower house are still heard proclaiming that the suffering farmer is neglected, notwithstanding the senate passed that delightful piece of paternal legislation—the oleomargarine bill.

MAN WITHOUT AN ENEMY.

Eighty years old—and not an enemy. Could mortal man have a prouder day?

All Boston, all the country, joined in honoring Edward Everett Hale on the occasion of his eightieth birthday, Thursday. Neighbors by the hundreds, of all ranks and stations in life, called to pay their respects in person, and the mails were burdened with greetings from friends distant but mindful of the grand old man.

Exercises simple and appropriate were conducted, in which men of the highest character—old men, as years go, but boys compared with the veteran whose birthday was observed—participated. Senator George Frisbie Hoar, not a callow youth by any manner of means, was one of the speakers, and Dr. Charles Eliot, president of Harvard university, himself sixty-eight years young, led the responsive readings.

Edward Everett Hale began preaching in 1846, and since that year has added immensely to the sum total of the world's kindness and goodness. As his strength grew his gentleness grew; as his wisdom increased his charity increased. He was the best exemplar of the virtues he taught. Thus, with added years he filled a wider field of usefulness, and no year went by without the world being better for his living in it. His sermons, lectures and books were full to running over with kindly advice, useful information, encouraging suggestions, and above all a perennial fountain of good cheer and hope for the best.

By reason of virtue and strength his days are now four score. Happy the man of that age who can look back over the generations come after him conscious that among them all there is no one his enemy. Such a man is Edward Everett Hale.

Our Republican local brethren are too modest. Here they have right at their door a shining example—an object lesson of infinite value—of the grandeur of Republican municipal reform, and they do not make use of it. Minneapolis for two years has enjoyed the blessing of a local government, reform and Republican in every branch, which has represented the most glorious contrast to Democratic enormities in this community. And yet, alas, there is not a single Republican statesman of them all here in St. Paul willing to point to Minneapolis as a proof of what a Republican reform city administration is, has been, and ever will be, to the end of time. Mayor Ames, they do not appreciate you!

New York Letter.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Lewis Nixon, in an essay on "Practical Politics," defends the organization system in politics, cheerfully accepts the designation of "the machine" as a good definition of a useful institution, raps the reformers, and even comes out in favor of "the boss," gives reasons for his existence, and points out why he is a necessity.

Mrs. Harry P. Whitney an Artist—

New York's bohemia, constituted by the many art studies within two miles of Forty-second street, is happy over the acquisition of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. She has long been known to her friends as an artist with the fire of inspiration in her heart, and has not only given up most of the cares of society for the purpose of art, but has opened the most luxurious and beautiful workshop in America. It is on the eighth floor of the Bryant Park Studio building. Here she works faithfully and enthusiastically every day except Sunday. She arrives in her carriage at 11 o'clock and remains till the shadows have crept up the sides of the big building and in at the windows of the study. There is a little romance that is being told in bohemia. The hero is a bright little Italian boy of ten or twelve, while the good fairy is the lovely lady that New York society used to welcome everywhere as Gertrude Vanderbilt.

Michael, a black-eyed, curly-haired, clear-cut little Italian street arab, who has played at shooting craps on the walks in Bryant Park all winter, was "called up higher" last week. He was only a newsboy with a liking for shining shoes when papers didn't sell well, but just now he is posing as an artist's model. And 'tis said there is more money in it, too, though Michael says that there isn't as much sport. Michael has a face that people turn and look twice at on the street. His eyes are big and pathetic. His transparent skin is olive, with a deep flush of color under the cheeks.

In the same building are many well known artists, among them Sir Philip Burne-Jones, Adelbert Voss, Richard Hall, Edward S. Churchill, Ernest W. Longfellow and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thompson-Seton, all of whom have studios in the building.

Professional Women Plan Fair—

Work and customs of women the world over will be displayed at Madison Square Garden from Oct. 5 to 20 next, when a monster exposition will be given by the Professional Woman's league. The proceeds will go to the benevolent, educational and building fund of the league. William A. Brady, the well known theatrical manager, will prepare and conduct the exhibition for the league. It is proposed to invest $80,000 in the enterprise, and a profit of at least $40,000 is expected. Women will be brought from every part of the world for the exhibition.

According to the present plan the upper part of the garden will be occupied by a great fair. On the basement a "Street in Venice" will be built at an estimated cost of $35,000, containing art galleries, shops, cafes and dance halls. At least 3,000 women will be employed, and the management has decided to engage only those who are young and pretty.

Drink Non-Union Beer by Barrelful—

The question of non-union beer caused such a commotion at a meeting of the Central Federated union that for twenty minutes or more all business was suspended while delegates made charges and counter-charges against each other for drinking the tabooed liquid. This state of affairs arose from an attempt to revive the dispute between the United Brewery Workers and the Engineers' and Firemen's unions, which led to the alleged expulsion of the Brewery Workers, who were represented, in spite of the expulsion. While a discussion on this subject was in progress Rudolph Modest, of Cigarmakers' Union No. 90, which is composed of Germans, was incidentally charged with drinking a glass of non-union beer.

"Twenty-five delegates," shouted Modest, "drank non-union beer in my sight."

"It was Irish whisky," said a voice, presumably belonging to one of the twenty-five.

"It wasn't whisky they were drinking!" yelled Modest. "They were drinking beer by the barrelful—by the barrelful."

The meeting laughed loud and long at this, much to Modest's surprise. A delegate said "vindicated," and the regular business was resumed before Modest had a chance to say any more.

Coney Island Is to Be Reformed—

A Coney Island without Sunday beer, without the festive but ear-splitting merry-go-round, without the "shell" man, the gold-brick man, the peter" man and others of that ilk, and without the concert hall girl in short skirts, is promised if Commissioner Partridge's plan goes through.

He wants to rehabilitate Coney Island, beginning with the opening of the season, and keep it "nice" throughout the year. Naturally he counts on his department to do this.

The scheme was unfolded to the police outlined in an order sent to every captain on the force, and read to the men in all the stations before they went out on duty.

The order called for volunteers to do duty this summer at Coney Island. Commissioner Partridge does not wish to impose any hardships on men living at a distance from Coney Island, and for this reason he issued the call for volunteers who live near enough to the resort to be able to work there and still be in touch with their homes.

Accompanying the order was a personal letter to the captains. In this letter Commissioner Partridge said he wanted only good men. They must be sober, diligent and willing to do police duty without fear or favor, he intimated. He made it distinctly understood that the Coney Island volunteer brigade must be of "the finest."

It is with this brigade that Commissioner Partridge intends to clean up the island. He wants the resort, as well as the Bowery and Tenderloin, to be so reformed that no stigma shall attach longer to any of the three places.

Senator Tim Sullivan caused the busy Democratic bird of harmony to take a high perch when he returned from Albany and announced that David B. Hill would name the next candidate for governor, that nobody was hunting for Nixon's scalp, that it would be a walk-over for the Democrats this fall and that everything was beautiful in the Democratic camp. He also ventured the prophecy that Bird S. Coler would be the next Democratic candidate for governor and that he would win.

The fact that Sullivan recognizes David B. Hill as state leader is a sure sign that something has been going on in the inner party councils since Mr. Croker left. Such an admission while Mr. Croker was in the country from a Tammany leader would have been treason.

He added that Nixon is the leader of Tammany and will be so indefinitely so far as he can see.

Miss the Sunday Globe

And You Will Fail to Get a

Dozen Exclusive Features

Which Cannot Be Seen in Any Other Paper

Great Tunnel Under Bering Strait—
Engineers have plans well under way for a stupendous subway which shall connect the big railway systems of North America and Asia.

Thrilling Search for a Wife—
Story of the remarkable trip the Rev. G. W. Brownback is making to secure a wife. Has seen seven eligibles and has had a stormy time of it.

George Ade's Latest Modern Fable—
Told only to readers of The Globe in the quaint and inimitable manner of a recognized master of humor and slang.

Editorials by Leaders of Men—
Many persons in public life in St. Paul and elsewhere will discuss topics which are now uppermost in the minds of their fellows.

Poetry and Prose of Kissing—
Dr. Christopher Nyrop tells why men and women meet lip to lip and offers proof that there is no harm in it.

Telephone Subway to Minneapolis—
Local company begins the great work of burying its wires between St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Heavens in April—
Scenes of rare beauty in the early morning hours among the planets.

All the News from Everywhere—
Not an event in the wide world worth newspaper notice will be missing tomorrow from the pages of

The Sunday Globe.

Theatrical

It would appear that Miss Viola Allen, now playing at the Metropolitan opera house, possesses unusual judgment in discovering the market and dramatic value of a play. It will be a matter of interest to know that "The Christian" had been peddled about in the theatrical mart and that some of the leading managers of the country had pronounced it useless as a play. When the manuscript fell into Miss Allen's hands she was immediately struck with its immense value as a piece of stage property. Yet it probably would not have been the success it was were it not for the overhauling that Hall Caine gave it under Miss Allen's direction. After accepting the manuscript she was so thoroughly satisfied that the play was a great drama that she journeyed to England in order to have Mr. Caine make the alterations she desired. One of the strongest acts in the piece was one of Miss Allen's own suggestions.

The ladies and children will undoubtedly turn out in large numbers this afternoon as the occasion will offer them the final opportunity of witnessing the very attractive vaudeville performance which is being presented at the Grand this week. The performance is one well calculated to please both young and old. La Favre's cats and monkeys proving especially popular with the young folks. The engagement closes with the performance tonight at 8:15.

The announcement that "Fiddle-Dee-Dee," the famous Weber & Field's travesty, is to appear at the Grand the coming week, commencing tomorrow night, has been received with much pleasure by the many local playgoers who enjoy this style of amusement. "Fiddle-Dee-Dee" is without question one of the best laugh-provoking productions on the road this season, and comes to St. Paul direct from Shea's theater, Buffalo, where it enjoyed a run of over 200 consecutive performances.

MATSUKATA'S AIM SEEN

PURPOSE OF JAPANESE STATESMAN'S VISIT TO SECURE A LOAN

Marquis Ito During His Visit Paved the Way by Settling Political Difficulties That Might Arise.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Count Matsukata, former prime minister of Japan, who is making a trip around the world to study modern methods of finance, arrived in Chicago late last night. The Oriental visitor will remain in Chicago for two days, leaving tomorrow evening for New York and Washington. The count will sail for Southampton on April 22.

While Tanetaro Megata, director of revenues of Japan, who is in the party, declares that the visit of Count Matsukata to America and Europe is only for the purpose of observation, his primary object is understood to be the completion of the arrangements for a loan to the Japanese empire. The first negotiations were carried on by the Marquis Ito during his recent visit to London.

Count Matsukata started to Europe ten days after Marquis Ito returned home. That fact is regarded as significant.

It is expected that Count Matsukata will complete the financial end of the negotiations, Ito having cared for the political ends of the deal. Director of Revenues Megata will explain in detail the Japanese system of customs, and endeavor to dispel any doubts of the ability of the empire to carry its added liabilities.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Count Matsukata, former premier of Japan, who is visiting the United States, will reach New York on Monday morning. He is now on his way here from St. Paul, and will make brief stops at Chicago and Niagara Falls. Consul General Uchida and the leading Japanese residents of the city, are planning a reception and banquet in honor of the count. The date of the banquet will be agreed upon after his arrival.

STATE STARTS MERCER SUIT

Continued From First Page.

the parties aforesaid and their associate stockholders and the persons who thereafter became the officers and directors of the Northern Securities company that a corporation to be called the "Northern Securities company" should be organized under the laws of the state of New Jersey with an authorized capital stock which should be sufficient to represent and cover the authorized capital stock of the said Great Northern Railway company at a valuation of $180 per share of said stock, and the authorized capital stock of the said Northern Pacific Railway company at a valuation of $115 per share of said stock, and be empowered by its articles to acquire the capital stock of the two railway systems, and while owner thereof to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote thereon; and to conduct business in other states; and that upon the completion of the organization of said Northern Securities company, that company should exchange without other consideration its capital stock for the capital stock of said Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway companies on the basis of one share of the capital stock of the Great Northern Railway company for one and 80-100 shares of the capital stock of said Northern Securities company, and one share of the common stock of said Northern Pacific Railway company for one and 15-100 shares of the capital stock of said Northern Securities company.

To more effectually and certainly carry out the said unlawful plans and purposes of Said James J. Hill and his said associate stockholders in the Great Northern Railway company, and said J. Pierpont Morgan and his said associate stockholders in the Northern Pacific Railway company, it was agreed between them, acting for themselves as the holders of the majority of the common stocks of said Northern Pacific Railway company, and on behalf of the directors of said company, that the $75,000,000 of the preferred stock of said Northern Pacific Railway company should be retired in accordance with the provisions of the articles of incorporation of said Northern Pacific Railway company, and the conditions and agreements under which the same was issued; said retirement to take place on the 1st day of January, 1902. The funds for retiring said preferred stock to be raised by the issuance by said Northern Pacific Railway company of its negotiable bonds, bearing date Nov. 15, 1901, of the aggregate amount of $75,000,000, payable Jan. 1, 1907, in gold coin of the United States, with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in like gold coin, from and after Jan. 1, 1902. The said bonds, however, to be convertible at the option of either the holders thereof, or said railway company, into shares of the common stock of said Northern Pacific Railway company at the rate of one share of stock for each $100 of the principal sum of such bonds, and the said common stock, when so taken in exchange for such bonds, to be converted into stock of said Northern Securities company upon the basis of one share for each one and 15-100 shares of stock of said Northern Securities company.

Some Stockholders Objected.

That said preferred stock could only be retired by resolution of the board of directors of said Northern Pacific Railway company; that a very large majority of said preferred stock was owned by certain individuals who were opposed to the agreement and plan herein referred to relative to turning over the management and control of said Northern Pacific Railway company to said Northern Securities company, and the holding of its stock by said Northern Securities company; that the owners of said preferred stock so opposed to said agreement and plan were also owners of sufficient of the common stock of said Northern Pacific Railway company to give them a small majority of the total capital stock of said Northern Pacific Railway company; thus making it necessary, in order to carry out the plan and agreement herein set forth and to vest the management and control of said Northern Pacific Railway company in said Northern Securities company in the manner and for the purposes herein alleged, to retire said preferred stock; all of which was well known to the board of directors of said Northern Pacific Railway company and to said J. Pierpont Morgan and his associate stockholders of said Northern Pacific Railway company, as well as said Northern Securities company.

That on or about the 13th day of November, 1901, the board of directors of said Northern Pacific Railway company took such official action as was necessary to retire said preferred stock upon the basis and in accordance with the plan and agreement herein set forth; and thereafter said preferred stock was retired by the issuance of the convertible bonds to the amount and in the manner herein alleged. That immediately after the retirement of said preferred stock, said Northern Pacific Railway company, acting through its board of directors and executive officers, exercised its right and option of declaring said bonds to be convertible into shares of the common stock of said Northern Pacific Railway company, and thereupon the same were so converted and the common stock of said Northern Pacific Railway company issued in exchange therefor, upon the basis and for the purposes herein alleged. That in order to prevent the persons who owned said preferred stock, and who were opposed to the carrying out of the plan and agreement herein referred to, from acquiring a like control of the common stock, it was provided that the $75,000,000 of common stock into which the said bonds were convertible could only be subscribed for and taken by holders of the then outstanding $80,000,000 of the common capital stock of said Northern Pacific Railway company; each share of said common stock then outstanding entitling the owner and holder thereof to take an additional seventy-five-eightieths of a share of said $75,000,000 additional common stock.

No Capital Contributed.

Plaintiff further alleges, upon information and belief, that no capital whatsoever was contributed in the organization of said Northern Securities company, and that none was intended or contemplated to be contributed by the parties interested therein; that said Northern Securities company has no property or assets of any kind or character save and except the interests acquired under and by virtue of the interchange of the capital stock of said company for the capital stock of the said railway companies, as hereinbefore alleged, and that it was organized solely and exclusively by its said promoters and organizers to take over by exchange, without other consideration, all the capital stock of each of said railway companies, and the earnings thereof, and, by this device, to substitute for the separate and independent management and control of said railway companies, by their respective stockholders, officers and directors, the management and control of the Northern Securities company, and to invest in said Northern Securities company the selection of the officers and directors of each of said railway lines, and the control and disposition of the earnings of each of said lines.

Consolidation Consummated.

Plaintiff further alleges that the scheme to bring about and effectuate the consolidation in effect, if not in form, of the said two railway systems, and the management and control thereof as hereinbefore alleged, and for the purposes and with the intent alleged, has been consummated, and said two railway systems are now under the absolute management and control of the defendant, the Northern Securities company, its directors and officers, and by reason thereof all competition between said lines has been destroyed and a monopoly in railway traffic in Minnesota (as well as without said state) has been created, to the great permanent and irreparable damage of the state of Minnesota and to the people thereof, and in violation of its laws, and of the laws of the United States in such case made and provided, viz: The act of Congress approved July 2, 1890, entitled, "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies."

What Plaintiff Demands.

Wherefore, plaintiff demands judgment:

1. That it be adjudged and decreed that the agreement and combination hereinbefore alleged is unlawful, and all acts done and to be done in pursuance thereof are contrary to and in violation of the laws of this state and of the United States.

2. That the defendant, the Northern Securities company, its stockholders, officers, directors, executive committees, and its agents and servants, and each and every one of them, be perpetually enjoined from acquiring, receiving, holding, voting (whether by proxy or otherwise), or in any manner acting as the owner of any of the shares of the capital stock of either the Northern Pacific Railway company of the Great Northern Railway company; From voting at any meeting of the stockholders of either said Great Northern or Northern Pacific Railway companies any of the capital stock of either of said companies, by any means or in any manner whatsoever, and from attending, by reason of such ownership, possession or control of stock, either through its officers, or by proxy, or in any other manner, any meeting of the stockholders of either of said companies;

From in any way aiding, advising, directing, interfering with or in any way taking part, directly or indirectly, in any manner whatsoever, in the management, control or operation of any of the lines of railway of either of said companies; or in the management or control of the affairs of either of said companies;

Or from exercising any of the powers, or performing any of the duties, or in any manner acting as a representative, officer, member of the board of directors, or employe of either said Great Northern or Northern Pacific Railway company, or in any way exercising any management, direction or control over the same.

3. That the defendant, the Northern Pacific Railway company, its stockholders, officers, directors, agents and servants, and each and every one of them be perpetually enjoined from, in any manner, recognizing or accepting the Northern Securities company as the owner or holder of any shares of its capital stock, and from permitting such company to vote such stock, whether by proxy or otherwise, and from paying any dividends upon such stock to said company or its assigns, and from recognizing as valid any transfer, mortgage, pledge or assignment by such company of such stock;

From in anywise combining with said Great Northern Railway company, whether such combination be attempted to be effected directly and through the medium of the corporate bodies themselves, or through the action of the constituent members or stockholders of said companies, and that said defendant, its directors, officers, agents, attorneys and employes be similarly enjoined from effecting or consummating any form of combination or agreement which shall disturb the independent integrity of said defendant and its independent management and control, whether such agreement shall take on the form herein alleged, or any other form, and that hereunder the defendant Northern Pacific Railway company, its officers, directors, agents, attorneys and employes be similarly enjoined from entering into any agreements, directly or indirectly, destroying free and unlimited competition between said defendant and said Great Northern Railway company by interchange of traffic, poolings of earnings or division of profits or otherwise.

4. That the defendant, the Great Northern Railway company, its stockholders, officers, directors, agents and servants, and each and every one of them, be perpetually enjoined from in any manner recognizing or accepting the Northern Securities company as the owner or holder of its capital stock, and from permitting such company to vote such stock, whether by proxy or otherwise, and from paying any dividends upon such stock to said company or its assigns, and from recognizing as valid any transfer, mortgage, pledge or assignment by such owner of such stock;

5. From in anywise combining with said Northern Pacific Railway company, whether such combination be attempted to be effected directly and through the medium of the corporate bodies themselves, or through the action of the constituent members or stockholders of said companies, and that said defendant, its directors, officers, agents, attorneys and employes be similarly enjoined from effecting or consummating any form of combination or agreement which shall disturb the independent integrity of said defendant and its independent management and control, whether such agreement shall take the form herein alleged or any other form; and that hereunder defendant Great Northern Railway company, its officers, directors, agents, attorneys and employes be similarly enjoined from entering into any agreement or agreements, directly or indirectly, destroying free and unlimited competition between said defendant and said Northern Pacific Railway company by interchange of traffic, pooling or earnings or division of profits or otherwise.

6. That the defendant, James J. Hill, be enjoined, individually, and as an officer and director of the defendant, the Great Northern Railway company, from paying or permitting any dividend or dividends to be paid out of the earnings or treasury of said railway company upon stock of said railway company held by the defendant, the Northern Securities company, taken by it in exchange for the stock of said railway company, and, as an officer or director of said railway company, from receiving at any directors' or stockholders' meeting of said railway company, the vote of any shares of the stock of said railway company taken by said Securities company in exchange for its stock, and, as an officer or director or stockholder in said Northern Securities company, dictating the policy of, or directing or controlling the rates of transportation, or the business affairs of either of the defendant railway companies.

7. For such other further relief as the nature of the case may require and the court may deem proper in the premises.

WIZARD'S WORK ON WIRE

FOUR MESSAGES SENT SIMULTANEOUSLY ON ONE WIRE.

BERLIN, April 4.—After prolonged experiments in sending four telegraphic messages each way simultaneously over a single wire, the German postal department has accepted the octuple transmitter invented by the late Prof. Henry A. Rowland, of Baltimore. The experiments were conducted between Berlin and Hamburg. Between 300 and 350 words were transmitted per minute.

It is understood that the German postal department intend to introduce the Rowland system between Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne, Leipsic and Frankfort.

AMEND SUFFRAGE LAWS

RICHMOND, Va., April 4.—The Virginia constitutional convention, after nine months' consideration, today adopted a suffrage clause to the constitution. It provides for a temporary understanding clause for two years and a poll tax and educational qualifications.

The effect of the plan will be to admit every white man to the registration lists and keep off a large part of the colored vote. Voting machines are permitted.