

The St. Paul Globe

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Fair and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday fair, except rain in west portion; fresh southwest winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday; variable winds, becoming fresh east.

Wisconsin—Fair Tuesday, except rain in south portion; Wednesday, fair and warmer; fresh southwest winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; North and South Dakota—Showers and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday fair and cooler.

Montana—Showers Tuesday, with warmer in east portion; Wednesday fair and cooler.

St. Paul—Yesterday's temperatures, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, W. E. Oliver, observer.

Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul). Danger. Gauge. Change in Station. Line. Reading. 24 Hours.

St. Paul 10.0 10.0 0.0. La Crosse 10.0 10.0 0.0. Davenport 10.0 10.0 0.0. St. Louis 10.0 10.0 0.0.

*Rise.

TUESDAY, NOV. 11, 1902.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEPHONE.

So far as the former head of the signal service bureau in this city has thought proper to let the public into official secrets, it has been made quite plain that the war department has decided on aiding in the work carried on with such devotion in another direction by the City Railway and Twin City Rapid Transit corporations, of making St. Paul a suburb of Minneapolis.

While the first intimation offered that the St. Paul weather office was about to be made a mere offshoot of the similar concern in Minneapolis, if it were not to be abolished altogether, it was strenuously denied at the time, events have progressed far enough to satisfy any reasonable person that the people of this community must probably look to Minneapolis in the future, for their enlightenment on the subject of the weather as they do today for the conduct of their street railway facilities.

If the St. Paul office is ultimately abolished of course the event will have been realized simply as the outcome of the ideas of economy which animate the heads of the bureau, if not the heads of the department, Mr. Shevlin, the national committeeman of the Republican party from Minnesota, is well known as in favor of all public movements which tend to the lessening of the national expenses; and the current belief that his views were put into operation when the change was determined on will probably be found not wholly without foundation.

Whether or not Mr. Shevlin's far-reaching political influence has operated to bring about the change, it is none the less one which the people of this community have the amplest reason to criticize and condemn. It is probably known to the weather sharps at Washington that St. Paul is the capital of the state of Minnesota, and that the people of the state naturally look to this community as the immediate source of their information furnished through the bureau.

Whether the office in St. Paul is wholly abolished or merely made an appendage of the concern at Minneapolis, the people of the city ought not to submit without having their protest heard and felt at Washington.

Gen. Urbe-Urbe is doomed. It was inevitable. No man with such a name could have hoped to live the ordinary lifetime, or die a natural death, outside the deserts of Arabia.

READING.

A recent writer in Blackwoods Magazine in discussing the subject of free libraries says a good many sensible things, which of course pass without attracting any attention whatever. He says one thing, however, which has resulted in directing a good deal of attention to his writing. That is, that reading is often and with many a mere form of laziness.

The following are the sentences of the article in question which attract attention and are being generally quoted: "The truth is that reading is not of itself a good or useful action. It is with a merely merely another form of laziness. A statesman once delivered a wise address in favor of desultory reading; but before a rider can leap from horse to horse, he must acquire a firm seat in his saddle. In other words, no man can be a desultory reader if he do not thoroughly understand

the use and abuse of books. And the worst of free libraries is that they place before all and sundry a mass of printed matter which the victims are unable to distinguish or appreciate.

There is nothing new or original in these statements, of course. Reading is not commendable in itself, unless pursued to a specific end. That wise man, Schopenhauer, who might be expected to be a great reader and greatly in favor of the practice, is perhaps the most severe in its disapproval. One would think on reading his essay on the subject that it involved mental crime to read. He treats the act of reading as destructive of the thinking faculty. You simply learn what the thoughts of others are through reading, while you necessarily curtail your opportunities to do some thinking on your own account. That is the position of the great German philosopher, and the world of today—judging at least by the popular aversion to reading—is quite of the same opinion.

Yet reading will injure no man unless it is bad reading or is carried to excess. The mental process with most folks is very crude in its manifestations. Left to themselves for their thinking most of them would not only not think but they would be incapable of thought save alone along the line of the gratification of animal wants.

It is not the matter of reading that so much fault ought to be found with as the manner of reading which prevails. The vast sums of money that Mr. Carnegie has given for the endowment of libraries all over the English speaking world ought to have had English speaking world ought to have had the books taken out by readers free; the public libraries are unworthy of being read. Their perusal is worse than a waste of time. If the chief purpose which libraries advance is to furnish free reading of this character, it would be far better that they be abandoned. If people want to indulge themselves in the reading of foolish so-called novels they should not be able to do so at the public expense. If people want to read for instruction or entertainment, excluding the worthless publications from which it is in promotion of public enlightenment that they be aided in so doing.

As a rule the reader is much more intelligent, and altogether a better man or woman, than he or she who rarely or never reads.

The New York police are now trying to enforce the laws against disorderly resorts. The moral value of an adverse majority of 120,000 is, of course, not to be sneezed at.

IT MUST BE FOUGHT FOR.

The Globe does not make much account of the movement, which is reported to be in the interest of Republican tariff revision, in favor of selecting Chairman Babcock as speaker of the next house of representatives.

It makes but little moment who its speaker, whether Cannon, Dalzell, Babcock or anybody else. The majority will be Republican, and, therefore, protectionist.

Taking the result of the recent congressional elections as a whole there is no substantial public reason why the people should be granted any measure whatever of relief from tariff exaction. It was a protectionist victory, and its fruits will be made acceptable to the protectionists of the party, who were in control throughout the campaign, are in control in this congress and will remain in control in the next. The argument that the next congress will favor either reciprocity or revision because the coming congressional majority is less than the present is no argument at all. The people in the congressional elections thought proper to sustain the protectionist policies of those in power, and they will have to accept the natural and inevitable result of their action.

The chief usefulness of the Democratic minority in the next congress will be to force the fighting on this issue. There is no other issue. The control of the trusts is a matter which relates to the exercise of the executive function in federal government. The average intelligent man has become satisfied that trusts can be adequately controlled by the laws now in existence. Even the view expressed by the attorney general, that the present interstate commerce law may be amended so as to include manufacturing corporations within its operation has little or no significance. There has been no serious effort made at the enforcement of either the common law, to which the attorney general appeals, or the plain provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law. If the same spirit prevails among federal officials on this subject which has prevailed throughout, there is no reason whatever for believing that additional legislation, no matter how framed, will give the needed relief.

The country must depend absolutely on the minority in the next house to secure some relief on the subject of both the tariff and the trusts. Left to their own disposition the controlling politicians of the administration will not take any steps which will antagonize the trust interests. A big campaign fund will be the great need of the Republicans in the coming presidential election. It is absurd to believe that they will do anything which will jeopardize the present assurance that that fund will be forthcoming through trust contributions when it is needed.

Everything that could be done by an alert minority has been done during the campaign just closed to direct public attention to the true situation in both directions. Whatever efficacy the labors of the Democratic members might be expected to have during the session brought to a close, the next session will find them confronted by a popular verdict against them, depriving their contentions of most of the weight which they had possessed.

In some measure to the closing session, but in greatest measure to the opening session, of the next congress the people must look for the effective prosecution of popular education on these issues. If the anti-trust and anti-tariff battle is to be won, it will be in spite of the party in power and will not be advanced one iota as the result of the selection that will be made of a speaker.

The dead plain lies between Mollineux and Cornish, no doubt; but the question which should concern the

taxpayers of New York about this time is not which of them it was, so much as the one whether it really pays to find out. This is a matter of justice, might have that bandage removed from her eyes without any evil results.

The removal of that collector of internal revenue in Alaska, who tried so hard to rub of the color from the face of the party in that state ought to be explained on the basis of the administration regard for civil service reform. It would be quite as intelligent an explanation as that of Postmaster General Payne, who says that it is for those things that will happen in politics.

The latest illustration of the value of arbitration will impress itself more strongly on the general public than on the gentlemen who submitted to it. In this case arbitration resulted in neither side getting anything. The arbitrator was the arbitrator, too, but the lawyers would not doubt have fared better than their principal.

Death is no laughing matter, either to man or beast ordinarily. In Chicago, no doubt, it is especially so, regard it than anywhere else. It must have been some idea of this kind which suggested the grand conception of the late at night, said Mr. Innis, "in the balcony of the Empire drunken men and women were carrying on an orgie. On the ground floor of the other place vicious women were getting drunk with weak men. I tell you that the great danger from these places is not that they are snares for women, but in the fact that young men are destroyed by the class of women who infect them."

I saw both in the Empire and Tivoli boys of fifteen or sixteen drinking with women of the vilest class. These scenes made it clear to me what the danger was to the community. The place must be closed."

The Rev. Mr. Gregory, of Minneapolis, compared the resorts to those which he had caused to be closed by arousing public sentiment.

Must Interest Laymen. "You cannot do this alone," he said. "You must interest laymen." Rev. H. F. Stillwell described some

Now that the trouble in Venezuela is settled and President Castro has made his triumphant entry into the capital, there are a few minor matters, such as the payment of their debts, which the Venezuelan authorities may be respectfully asked any day to give their attention to.

There has been a good many conflicting views of disposition of the young king of Spain. There will be but little doubt left whether he is better or worse than his father, but the Spanish side which has come to selecting his new advisers.

Mayor Low, of New York, is a wise man, if, as reported, he has declined to be a candidate for a second term. His wisdom would be none the less apparent if he had decided never to have been a candidate even for a first term.

That girl who died as the result of self-hypnotism might have found many as undeliberate a death herself for her operations. It is doubtful however, whether she could have given such conclusive proof of her powers.

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for the originality of his work. King and Frank Hammond are also included in the list of comedians.

Harry Bryant's Burlesques made great hits in both their performances at the Star theater yesterday afternoon and evening. The Japanese acrobats were received with great applause, their work being the cleverest of the kind ever seen in St. Paul.

MINISTERS START LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE

Empire and Tivoli Denounced at Preacher's Meeting and Crusade is Inaugurated.

The Rev. George S. Innis told the thirty-five ministers present at a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. room that he had been slumming and after he had described the conditions he found in the Empire and Tivoli night clubs.

I visited the Empire and the Tivoli late at night," said Mr. Innis, "in the balcony of the Empire drunken men and women were carrying on an orgie. On the ground floor of the other place vicious women were getting drunk with weak men. I tell you that the great danger from these places is not that they are snares for women, but in the fact that young men are destroyed by the class of women who infect them."

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SEEK WOMAN'S JOB

FIVE CANDIDATES AFTER SURVEYOR GENERAL'S BERTH AT DULUTH

MRS. STEVENS IS AVERSE TO GIVING UP GOOD THING

Appointment Worth \$5,000 to \$8,000 Per Year Soon Up to Van Sant and to Date Four Politicians Are After Situation Held by Widow of Governor's First Appointee.

Five candidates are already in the field for the appointment as surveyor general of logs and lumber for the Duluth district, which the governor will be enabled to take about Feb. 1.

Mrs. G. Fred Stevens, appointed to fill out the unexpired term of her husband, wants a reappointment, and she is only four Duluth politicians are in the field against her. The male aspirants to date are W. C. Sargent, Capt. D. E. Stevens, J. T. Burthwick and A. Snyder.

The appointment which Stevens landed two years ago was the source of a great deal of trouble to the general and the selection of an incumbent for the ensuing term promises to be equally interesting. When the appointment of Stevens was announced Duluth was nearly at the point of civil war.

Made Trouble Before. Stevens and William Getty had each plenty of executive promises given on alternating days and the apparent stages of the contest changed so often that Stevens and his friends were quite as thoroughly surprised as their op-

ponents when the appointment was made. Stevens died about five months ago and his widow was given the unexpired term to save the general governor from another unpleasant situation. The job is estimated to be worth from \$5,000 to \$8,000 per year.

W. C. Sargent, who seems to be leading candidate for the job, claims to have assurances of the appointment. Assurances are, however, such uncertain quantities and as Mrs. Stevens is making a pretty hustle of hanging on to the good thing herself and Willie Windom has Judge Edson's job, his expediency may again let himself down easy by naming the incumbent.

When Willie Hearst Gets into Congress.

COURT OF APPEALS

RENDERS DECISION

Rulings of Lower United States Courts Affirmed Save in One Instance.

Several decisions were handed down yesterday in the United States circuit court of appeals through Judge Sanborn.

The decision of the U. S. circuit court of Colorado in the case of Edwin F. Brown, receiver of the People's National bank, Denver, against George C. Schlier, to recover possession of a bank building formerly owned by the bank, in which the court held adversely to the receiver's claims, was affirmed. The bank rented land of Schlier for ninety-nine years, with an agreement that the building erected thereon should pass to Schlier at the end of that time. The building cost \$35,000. The bank passed through two failures and being behind in rent, gave the building to Schlier to cancel the lease. The court holds that the receiver cannot recover the building on the ground that the national banking act prohibits such a contract.

The circuit court of the eastern district of Missouri was affirmed in its decision in the case of C. E. and Lizzie Kimball against the Chicago Hydraulic Pressed Brick company in which they attack certain stock transfers made by the company. The lower court held that the cause of the Kimball's was ineffective through

the shipping receipt and other evidence. The penalty for conviction under the state law is a fine of from \$10 to \$25 for each bird shipped out of the state. A deputy warden at Brainerd notified the office yesterday that he had captured a party of six hunters with four saddles of moose. The deputy warden confiscated the game and guns of the hunters and the two men who killed the moose are to be held for trial. The open season for moose does not commence until Nov. 15.

In His Yearly Report He Gives a Plenty of Figures and Suggestions Regarding the Free Rural Mail Service, Branch Postoffices and Extension of Authority to Pay Money Orders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—The annual report of Robert J. Wynne, first assistant postmaster general, urges that in view of the success of the rural free delivery establishment and the future necessities, the recommendation for \$12,555,800 in the estimates for that purpose is reasonable. The amount is an increase of a little more than \$5,000,000 over the current fiscal year.

To correct what the report considers the injustice of compelling the postmaster to pay part of his salary for clerk hire, Mr. Wynne urges legislation authorizing the postoffice department to make allowances for clerk hire in third-class postoffices when it is satisfactorily shown that the postmaster, by devoting his time and attention to the office, is unable to transact the postoffice business.

The advisability of erecting public buildings in the establishment of branch postoffices in cities is discussed and the plan is indorsed as economical to the government. The report says the establishment and operation of pneumatic tube service will make it necessary to secure permanent sites for stations in the large cities.

Equalizing Salaries of Clerks. An effort has been made to equalize the salaries of clerks in first- and second-class postoffices by promotion of low-salaried but efficient clerks. At the larger first-class offices clerks are now working in excess of eight hours a day, but it is impracticable in existing conditions to give clerks in the smaller offices eight hours' continuous service. An effort is being made to reduce their hours to a fair basis.

In the city delivery service a plan is proposed whereby in the larger cities subcarriers shall receive at least \$30 a month and in the smaller cities \$25 a month. Subcarriers cannot now count on a fixed income. Authority is asked to charter for ten years a small steamship, constructed with special reference to handling mail to and from the great lake steamers which pass at full speed. This service, begun several years ago at Detroit, has grown in efficiency and appreciation until it has become an almost indispensable feature of lake navigation.

The rural free delivery system, the report says, has become a permanent feature of the postoffice service. The service has increased the postal receipts and improved conditions wherever it has been put into operation.

More Appropriations Necessary. No deficiency, it is said, will be created by this service, which will be left to congress to say whether the establishment of routes already laid out shall be hastened and the installation of routes of the most desirable character expedited. Additional appropriations must be made for this purpose.

It is recommended that congress make appropriations for the extension of full pay, for rural carriers, not to exceed fifteen days in a fiscal year. The extension to rural carriers of power to receive a register letter has proved so acceptable a public benefit that it is proposed further to increase their usefulness by adding an extension of the money order privilege to rural routes. Rural carriers are now empowered to receipt for money orders. It is intended that the first of January next, to empower them also to pay money orders at the residences of known patrons of the routes. The maximum fee, for the money order of \$100, is 30 cents. It is recommended that the maximum be reduced to 25 cents, with proportionate reductions wherever the amount exceeds \$50.

CHAMBER INDORSES RIVER CONVENTION

Appoints Delegates to Meeting Which Will Consider Needs of the Mississippi.

The Chamber of Commerce committee on transportation, having considered the subject of the improvement of the Upper Mississippi river, has reported to St. Paul that the movement on foot by the Chamber of Commerce of Quincy, Ill., is of great importance to St. Paul and to the Northwest, and that the improvement of the river in this vicinity should receive careful and continued attention. The committee called issued by the joint committee of the freight bureau and the Chamber of Commerce of Quincy for a convention to convene at that city Wednesday and Thursday of this week, the Chamber urges that a delegation of at least five should be sent to represent St. Paul, which as the head of navigation should do its part and thereafter secure a share of any improvements to be made on the river above St. Louis.

At the meeting yesterday morning, J. D. DuShane, assistant government engineer, having charge of the work on the river in this vicinity, and Maj. R. L. Hoxsie, appeared before the chamber and answered questions concerning the condition of the river. The chamber appointed as delegates to the convention Maj. John Espy, W. P. Jewett, W. A. Somers, and as alternates, John Caulfield, Oscar Clausen and M. D. Flower. Mayor Smith has appointed as representatives of St. Paul John Caulfield, George L. Wilson and Maj. John Espy.

The joint committee of Quincy is making elaborate preparations for the entertainment of the delegates. In addition to the representatives of the cities and towns along the river all congressmen and senators of the states interested in the improvement of the river are invited to be present. The joint committee of Quincy will act as host of the visitors and intend to provide a complimentary banquet to the delegates.

ACCUSED OF SENDING GAME OUT OF STATE

Executive Agent Fullerton Says He Will Arrest R. E. Cobb On the Charge.

Executive Agent Fullerton of the state game and fish commission, announced yesterday that he intended to secure a warrant for the arrest of R. E. Cobb, a St. Paul commission man, on the charge of violating the game law by shipping game out of the state.

Game Warden Quinby of Portland, Ore., some time ago reported to Mr. Fullerton that circular letters sent by Cobb offering to sell prairie chickens, partridges and quail at \$12 per pair had been received by dealers in that city. M. C. Mace, of Portland, ordered a dozen each of the birds, and yesterday Mr. Fullerton was notified that the shipment had been seized and now awaited the order of the Minnesota official. The notice from the Oregon game warden was accompanied by