

The St. Paul Globe

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Table with columns for By Carrier, Daily only, Daily and Sunday, Sunday, 1 mo, 6 mos, 12 mos.

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Table with columns for By Mail, Daily only, Daily and Sunday, Sunday, 1 mo, 6 mos, 12 mos.

BRANCH OFFICES.

New York 10 Spruce St. Chas. H. Eddy in Charge. Chicago, No. 87 Washington St. The F. S. Webb Company in Charge.

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Fair Thursday, warmer in west and south portions. Friday increases in cloudiness, probably snow or rain in west and north portion; variable winds becoming southerly and brisk.

Iowa—Fair Thursday; warmer in northwest portion. Friday fair, warmer. North and South Dakota—Fair, warmer Thursday. Friday snow.

Montana—Snow or rain and warmer Thursday. Friday snow or rain with colder in west portion.

Lower Michigan—Fair Thursday; colder in east portion. Friday to brisk north winds becoming fresh. Friday fair.

Wisconsin—Fair Thursday; colder in southeast portion; fresh north winds becoming variable. Friday fair with rising temperature.

St. Paul—Yesterday's temperature, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, W. E. Oliver, observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. Highest temperature, 11; lowest temperature, 12; average temperature, 13; dry bulb, 2; barometer, 30.20; humidity, 72; precipitation, 0; 7 p. m. temperature, 15; 7 p. m. wind, northwest, variable, cloudy.

Table with columns for Station, Danger, Gauge Change in 24 Hours, Reading, 24 Hours.

THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1902.

EASY ON THE TRUSTS.

In considering the national policies outlined in the president's message Democrats as such should first of all reflect that they are the proposed policies of a party which is in complete control of every department of the national government. In so far as they do not look to substantial interference with the existing order of things the incoming congress will no doubt concur in the recommendations of that message; but in every event the opposition to the existing administration and every enlightened voter who desires to see that administration removed from control of the national government must bear in mind that it is a united party which is now in control and that that party stands strongly behind its representative in the executive department of the general government.

A general view of the message and its recommendations leaves no doubt that the majority in the incoming congress will concur in it in every particular. The president has been careful to moot no new programme, to offer no radical opinion upon any disputed question and to carefully observe the considerations of party political expediency which must necessarily suggest themselves in the preparation of such a document.

At the inception of his rule as national executive The Globe warned its fellow Democrats that they could not safely rely upon President Roosevelt making any substantial political blunders or doing anything which would set himself at strife with his party or its leading representatives. Thus far our warning has been sustained. It is confirmed in the message which has just been read to congress.

Two great subjects interest enlightened citizens in connection with this message. They are the trusts and the tariff. On the first question President Roosevelt does not budge one step beyond the limits set by his party's conduct in that regard in the past six years. Whenever in the message he suggests a course of conduct in relation to the trusts he accompanies it with a warning of the danger that will ensue in certain contingencies.

The sum of the message in its reference to trusts is that the president favors publicity; that he is against fictitious issuance of stock; that congress has power under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution to regulate the trusts to the extent of protecting every public interest involved in their abuse of their powers and privileges, or even if it has not, or if such regulation fails to accomplish substantial results, that a constitutional amendment will be found adequate in all directions.

There is nothing more in the message on this score. There is an occasional effort made in it, consciously or otherwise, to convey the idea that it enters into the president's mind seriously that the trusts should be controlled, as, for instance, when he says: "Corporations, and especially combinations of corporations, should be managed under public regulation." Such a sentence taken by itself might mean much. Considered in the light of the entire message and its treatment of the subject of trusts it has no significance whatever, except such as it may derive from the general recommendation of publicity.

Following the subject of the trusts into the domain of tariff legislation President Roosevelt shows even less insistence on positive action with reference to existing monopolies. In that connection he says in brief that it would inevitably do harm and could not possibly do good to take the tariff off trust-made articles. He assumes, strangely enough, that the demand of the opponents of his administration is that the trust product should be solved by removing such tariff duties, and by

that means alone. Of course such a claim is absurd on its face, but it appears to answer the president's purpose. He finally dismisses the subject by telling the country that the question of the regulation of the trusts stands apart from tariff revision. There is defense and apology everywhere in the message in relation to which indicates the purpose of the administration or the party which it represents to go one step further or in any other direction than it has gone in its attitude toward this gigantic evil.

In fair weather and foul alike, St. Paul never fails to offer illustration that it is especially blessed by nature. Even in the snow storm and cold wave which just passed over this section of the world's surface we in this sheltered region suffered less than the denizens of any other community whatever.

WE MUST GET OUT. It would be folly to lose sight of the truth, which is brought immediately to the attention of the country through the presidential message, that in the minor details of government the party in power has a record of usefulness to which it will certainly appeal in the future, and can probably appeal with some measure of success. In two directions at least partisanship will not operate to deny to the existing administration a certain measure of credit. These two directions are represented by the enactment of the existing irrigation law and the practical completion of the arrangements for the all-American trans-Pacific cable line. In these two respects, as well as in regard to the establishment of the free rural delivery and other administrative undertakings, the country without doubt accepts the service rendered as possessing substantial value and as exercising a direct and positive influence upon the well-being of the country, its standing as a nation and the prosperity of its people.

While the two great sources of division of public sentiment outlined in the presidential message will continue to be those of the trust and the tariff, and while credit must and can safely be given for any successful administrative work done, it is far from true, as apparently assumed by the president, that the conduct of the administration and its representatives in the Philippines is entitled to the public commendation. Both in the adoption of the policy which led us into the un-American business of colony-holding, and in the methods adopted in enforcing the national authority on the Philippines, every man who does not lose sight of sound constitutional principle in the desire for the acquisition of territorial or political gain will find in the conduct of the administration in the Orient everything to reprobate and but little to sustain.

If President Roosevelt expects the country to take seriously the suggestion of the message, in regard to conferring civil liberty on the Filipinos, that "we have certainly gone to the limit that in the interests of the Philippine people themselves it is wise to go" he will find himself seriously mistaken. The Democratic party believes that we should never have found our way into that country, and that having done so through circumstances more or less beyond our control we are called upon to get out as quickly as possible and to leave the natives in control of their own political and social destinies. On that principle it will continue to stand. No mere personal assurance of the president will suffice to satisfy Americans lovers of liberty on this score. The position of President Roosevelt and his administration demands that these people shall be left in control of the resources of their own country and of its government and social institutions at the earliest moment that we can safely withdraw from their country. Until that condition is realized there is little on which we can extol ourselves as a people in connection with our appearance as a power in the Orient.

The latest announced candidate for the Democratic nomination is Mr. Hartry, of Pennsylvania, which circumstance is not in itself an occasion for any undue hilarity, notwithstanding that Mr. Hartry's reappearance on the political scene is somewhat sudden, after a prolonged absence.

EVILS OF THE PAROLE SYSTEM. Day after day from every section of the country comes a recital of the evil consequences resulting from the premature discharge of those who have been committed to insane asylums. Men and women are seen to have been discharged from such institutions and declared by the governing authorities to be restored to reason and responsibility, whose subsequent careers show them to be in reality as unfit for the duties and obligations of life as when their incarceration was decided on.

The consequences which follow from such inconsiderate conduct prove to be more or less serious according to the particular tendencies in conduct which mark their diseased state. The discharge of a harmless lunatic under the mistaken belief that he is cured may not be attended by results harmful to anybody but the lunatic himself. But where the particular mania from which the subject suffers assumes a violent character it all too frequently happens that violence follows his discharge, and that the ends sought by his original incarceration are defeated by his discharge.

The parole system, as applied to public institutions of detention, is attended by unsatisfactory results in many cases. It would not be too much to say that, whatever may be the advantages of the system in regard to the theory which underlies it, its operation is often followed by serious consequences. This is true in penal institutions, as it is in the others. When a man is thought to be so far reclaimed from his evil or irresponsible ways that he is put in possession of a parole he ought to be fully restored to the conditions of mind, character and disposition which would entitle him to be discharged without condition, and the punitive idea ought to have been carried out to its completion in the judgment of those entrusted with his care and reformation.

Where the agencies of the law have

decreed a given course of treatment of a criminal or defective, it certainly follows that the administrative authorities assume a serious responsibility when they under the powers conferred on them change or mitigate or discontinue the course of treatment which the law has declared shall follow. While cases do occur where persons are deprived of their liberty unjustly through the agencies of the law, it is undoubtedly the fact that the wrong much more frequently takes the other course.

The entire subject of the discharge of those under restraint in public institutions through the operation of the parole system is one which calls for the complete and careful examination of those who are qualified to pass on the wisdom and policy of the existing system.

The old soldier in his closing days is being beset by a most menacing danger that has attended his career since he faced the cannon's mouth. There is a movement to make him marry in his old age. Having offered himself as a sacrifice on the altar of his country, it would after all appear but a comparatively small price to exact for every case youth, beauty and love offers itself as the reward.

Edison represents the latest addition to the list of great men who sacrifice themselves to the commercialists of the world. A gentleman named Clemens, an author and inventor of occupation, is another of the same out-raced class. But considering the material results achieved by these two artists, mostly through the agency of free advertising, in recent years, their cases are not likely to appeal with any special force to the charity of their generation.

As between the contending claims of the workhouse and the park authorities it is not improbable that the public will give the victory to the latter. But as society is organized to look at other than the aesthetic instincts of its members, the members of the park board will be inclined to reflect that there are other activities in life besides landscape gardening and that those who follow them have rights as well as other folk.

There is a principle in the law that when a man takes another's note after the note has matured, he takes it subject to all the equities existing thereon. When two such nations as Germany and England give unlimited credit to a South American state, they cannot be said to do so with their eyes shut. The case seems one where the creditor would do well to compound with the debtor and get the best terms that he can enforce.

There are some pretty good people sustaining Dr. Ohage and some equally good who oppose him in his demands of the council of the city. Some of the poor specimens opposing him as there are sustaining him; but of all who oppose him, the one who is most to be feared is the small fry politician who tries to make himself sold with his constituents by cheap plays on behalf of the public.

In France they do not seem to think that the engagement of the government in what Prof. Ed says is the exalted occupation of strike-breaker is inconsistent with the maintenance of a republican form of government. Would it be better to apply to the result of the engagement in such an undertaking of some state or municipal administration among us?

The boarding house mistress has never revealed in any exceptional popularity. One may now tremble for her future since it was announced that she had declared that there is to be an increase in her rates. She wants to share in the prevailing unexampled prosperity, and is willing to do so even at the cost of being made the victim of countless additional bad jokes.

Told in a swinging, witty way, replete with poetry, picturesqueness and love interest "A Royal Family," which Miss Percy Haswell and her company present at the Metropolitan tonight is a fascinating for all classes of theatergoers.

In the play, romance is woven about the life of royal personages of a modern court of today. The attention given to the recent coronation festivities in London shows the interest American audiences have in the life of the old world, and in "A Royal Family" the auditor is brought nearer to understanding the intimate life of royalty than he could possibly have been before. It was this that prompted King Edward's appearance in England, to ask the English censor of plays to issue his ban upon it.

"A Royal Family" is unfolded among rich and picturesque scenes and the personages move in brilliant costumes. The scene of the public ball at the court is elaborate. The king, queen, the prince and princess are seen in full court regalia with their retinue and court attendants, and the cardinal in his robes of state, add additional color to the picture. A large company and numerous extras are required for the pictorial effects. Miss Haswell's royal robes greatly enhance her beauty, making her appearance at all times striking and picturesque.

Miss Haswell's engagement is for three nights and a popular price Saturday matinee.

In the words of the energetic advance representatives of "The Storks," which latest musical fantasy triumph, which seems to have achieved the most pronounced success in Chicago, where it broke all records for five consecutive months, is announced for four nights and a matinee Wednesday, at the Metropolitan opera house, commencing Sunday evening.

"The Storks" gets its plot from a story by William Hauff, and has been put together by Mr. Carle and Guy F. Stealy, who also penned the lyrics. The music is Frederic Chapin's and the production has been staged by Mr. Carle, who is also the leading player.

Both performances of "Mr. Jolly of Joliet" at the Grand yesterday were well attended, last evening's audience being a particularly large and appreciative one. It is a fortunate circumstance that much of the success of a musical comedy production depends upon the individual merits of the players, and this condition is especially evident in "Mr. Jolly of Joliet." With Edward Garris, Mollie Thompson, Ads Dreses, John and Maude Allison and Madge Lawrence assuming the principal characters, there is little chance for the performance to lag and the work of the chorus imparts a briskness and dash to its action which most commendable.

The piece has caught on with local play-goers and bids fair to play to one of the most successful weeks of the season. Saturday at 2:30 the final bargain matinee of the engagement will occur.

Interest is manifested over the an-

nouncement of the engagement at the Grand opera house the coming week of Theodore Kretzer's melodrama, "The Fatal Wedding." Sunday night will mark the first presentation of the play in this city, but it is accredited with an extended run in New York city and pronounced success wherever it has appeared thus far this season. The company and the production as a whole is said to be on a scale seldom offered in a popular-priced theater. The big scene of the play occurs in the fourth act, which shows the interior of the famous Grace Church, New York, and serves to introduce Miss Gertrude Haynes and her celebrated choir celestial.

The singing of "Robert Le Diable," by Dolly Jordan, is alone worth the price of admission this week at the Star theater. She has a voice of great range and sweetness.

LEARNS MONKEY TALK

PROF. GARNER MASTERS SALIENT WORDS IN SIMIAN LANGUAGE

After Making a Study of It for 14 Years, the Professor Has Ascertained the Meaning of Various Ejaculations and is Able to Make Monkeys Understand What He Says.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 3.—The above seven barbarous utterances are the basic words of the language of monkeys, and with them Prof. R. L. Garner has just returned from the jungles of the French Congo. His trip was two years long and five months of the year he was constantly being found in a green cage of steel wire, in a miasmatic jungle, among the gorillas and great apes of Equatorial Africa. He reached America on the "Westerland" last Monday, and in Philadelphia, ere he set out for Boston, he said:

"A summary of my trip would be that I have concluded that the monkey language has no inflections, no declensions, nor verbs; that it consists merely of some seven basic words—such as 'Yes, Salome,' 'Dr. Salome said,' and these have, in their meaning by the modulations of the monkey voice, make up the language.

Sacrifice Fame and Wealth. There follow a few incidents of his intercourse with the monkeys of the Philadelphia Zoological gardens. These stories are vouchered for by John Lover, herdsman of the zoo, and by other officers of the Philadelphia zoo.

Prof. Garner, in the presence of witnesses, approached the cage of a Philadelphia monkey and said: "Whoo-w" (Food).

The monkey turned instantly to its food which lay in a corner empty, and it carried this to Mr. Garner, and extended it between the bars to him, repeating again and again the word for food, "Whoo-w."

Going to another cage Prof. Garner said: "I will tell this monkey to go and take a drink." He then called shrilly, "Chew-y," whereupon the monkey gave him an inquiring look, ran to its dish of water and drank.

"Now I will make the sound that means a great peril is at hand. The monkeys, on hearing this sound, will all show abject fright. After that I will calm them with the sound that means all is well."

Created a Panic. Prof. Garner took his stand before a cage containing fifty monkeys. The monkeys, on hearing his shrill, guttural, or wailed here and there with an indifferently look.

"I-egk! I-egk! I-egk," cried the crowd of monkeys, and instantly all the monkeys began to cry "I-egk," in chorus, and to look about them with wild, frightened glances and to crowd wildly together in a panic, for two or three minutes, was indescribable, and the professor, on hearing this sound, will calm them with the sound that means all is well."

By Isabel E. MacKay. "How do you know?" she asked, quickly. "But of course he did not put it in just that way. He said that he was very sorry to dispossess the present claimant, that he understood that the person in question was very young, and that he did not know much about girls, but that didn't she think it would settle things naturally if—"

"I see," he said. "He made a terrible blunder of it, poor fellow! 'Was it an insult or not?' asked the girl, inexorably.

The deputy claimant looked very miserable. He was certainly in a tight place. "Looking at it from your point of view," he said, finally, "considering your character, your training, your views of life and things like that, it was certainly an insult. I understand that now. But when he—ahem—read me the letter—"

"Oh, he did read you the letter!" "I did not look at it in just that way and neither did he. You see, we made both of us lived all our lives out on a prairie farm. We did not know much about girls, as he says. He did not understand—well, he did not understand anything," he finished, desperately.

"And you think?" "I don't know what it meant as an insult. I know he did not."

He glanced at her imploringly, but she looked away. There was a slight pause. "You are the jury," he reminded her.

"In that case the verdict of the jury is, in this case, deferred until—until the jury gets ready to give it!" she answered, laughing gaily at his rueful face.

"Now," she continued, "I want to know about him. You are a witness, you know. Is he well educated?" "He is fairly educated."

"Is he big?" "He is big."

"What is his given name?" "His name is Thomas."

"How handsome?" "The deputy claimant turned his face away and blushed.

"I don't know," he answered, lamely. "Oh," said the girl, "and yet they say that only women are envious of another's good looks! Is he in love?" "He most certainly—that is to say he—I am not permitted to say."

"You refuse to answer that question?" "I am not permitted."

"Oh, well," said the girl, calmly, "it is not of much importance. Now you must tell me about your own life in Canada. I have heard enough about the men; now tell me about the girls."

"I don't know anything."

"About one girl, then."

"Which one?" "The one you know best, of course. There is a certain Kitty, isn't there? I think I have heard you mention her. Tell me about Kitty."

"Kitty," said the deputy claimant, looking into the bright face above him and speaking in the tone of one who repeats a lesson, "Kitty is the farmer's daughter on the farm next to mine. Her name is Miss Katherine Elizabeth Brown. She is Farmer Brown's only daughter."

"Well, go on."

"I do not understand," he protested. "Did you say that he has insulted you?" "What does she do?"

"She helps her mother."

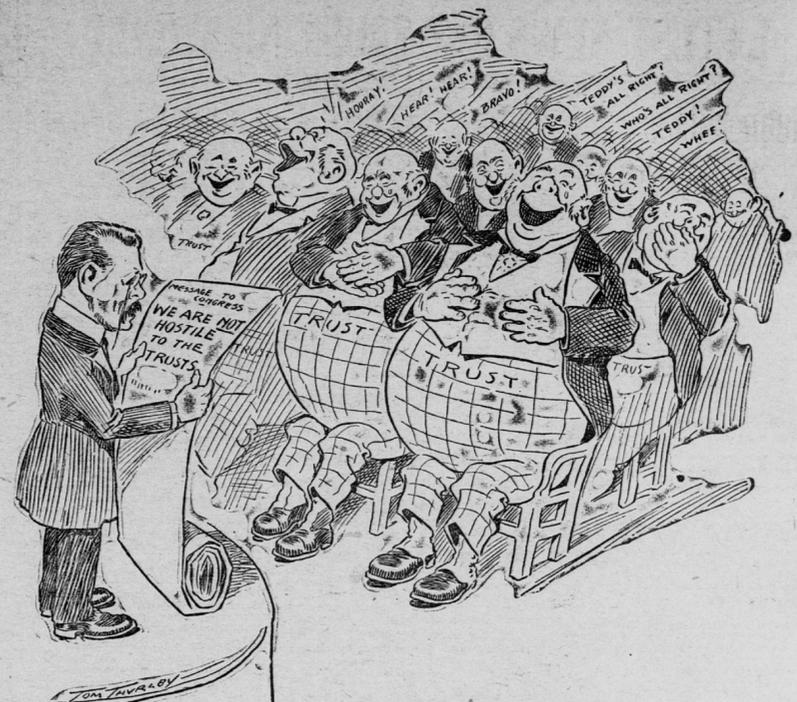
"Oh, in a pitying tone. 'Are they poor?'"

"No, they are well-to-do."

"Can they afford a servant?" "Half a dozen of them."

"Then why don't they have some?" "Kitty and her mother do just as well. They would think it an unheard-of extravagance."

"Is she pretty?"



Trust Barons Not Disturbed by the Message.

EPIDEMIC OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE SERIOUS

Chief Salmon Reports 3,000 New England Cattle Infected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, who is in New England directing the work of stamping out the foot and mouth disease, reports in a telegram to Acting Secretary of Agriculture Moore that there are about 3,000 cattle in herds known to be affected. New cases are constantly being found. Extensive outbreaks of the disease have occurred in Vermont, but Dr. Salmon believes the situation can be handled by slaughtering and disinfecting.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—United States quarantine against New Hampshire was ordered today on recommendation of Dr. D. E. Salmon of the national agricultural department because of the discovery of an outbreak of the foot and mouth disease.

It appears from statements made by H. O. Haverill, commissioner of domestic animals for Connecticut, that a careful inquiry in that state has failed to show any cases of the disease. The disease was positively ascertained to exist in Vermont, and reports from Rhode Island indicate that several hundred cases there was at first supposed to exist in that state.

Massachusetts work is well under way.

WOULD BLOW UP THE TRAIN OF THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN

Police Learn of the Plot in Time to Save the Emperor.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 3.—The steamer Kaga Maru, which arrived today from the Orient, brought news of an attempt on the life of the emperor of Japan when the imperial train was at Kinshin on route to the scene of the maneuvers at Kinshin. A number of conspirators had gone there and arranged to blow up the emperor's train, but the police authorities learned of the plot and the would-be dynamite fed. The plotters were not captured.

"Be patient," said the owner, "and with a little more time I will bring the cow up again to the height from which she has fallen. My cow had been very unruly before she was led into this false belief of sickness, and I decided that severe measures would be necessary. I have been watching almost continually out there in the lot for several nights and subjecting her to the soothing influence of our faith. Now she is much more docile than ever."

A policeman was sent over to take a look at the cow, and he reported that the "milk" appeared to him like the exhaustion that precedes death, so Capt. B. H. Forster, a veterinary surgeon, who ordered a stable and some medicine for the cow, the owner meekly protesting that his beast had nothing but a "false dream."

Christian Scientist Applies Mrs. Eddy's Teachings to His Invalid Cow.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 3.—An earnest citizen complained today at the Black Rock police station that his neighbor Mr. Thompson, had left his sick cow unsheltered in a lot and had refused to get a veterinarian for it. The police summoned Thompson, who explained that he was a Christian Scientist. The desk sergeant was skeptical as to the effect of Mrs. Eddy's teachings on a cow, seeing that the cow could not think.

"The policeman said the owner, 'and with a little more time I will bring the cow up again to the height from which she has fallen. My cow had been very unruly before she was led into this false belief of sickness, and I decided that severe measures would be necessary. I have been watching almost continually out there in the lot for several nights and subjecting her to the soothing influence of our faith. Now she is much more docile than ever.'

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TRIED THE FAITH CURE ON HIS SICK COW

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