THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS

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

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

TELEPHONE CALLS.
Northwestern—Business, 1065 Main. Editorial, 78 Main.
Twin City—Business, 1065. Editorial, 78.

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Carrier	1 mo	6 mos	12 mos
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Sunday	.15	.75	1.00

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Sunday	....	.75	1.00

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

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 103.

TO TRUST THE PRESIDENT.

The Democratic minority in congress proposed an amendment to anti-trust legislation in the shape of a proposition to clothe the president with power to suspend duties on trust-made articles whenever necessary to protect the public; but the Republican majority would not permit the revision of the tariff law even to that extent.

Judge De Armond, the Missouri leader of lower house Democrats, said to the Republican majority:

"Do you prefer to trust the trusts rather than your own president?"

And the Republican side offered no answer. They had no adequate answer. If they had answered truthfully they would have answered: "Yes, that is about the situation."

The Democrats were willing to put the proposition of removing tariff protection from trusts in the most favorable shape for Republican acceptance. They were willing to give the president full power in the premises—the power both to determine what articles are made and controlled by trusts and to determine when public necessity required government intervention and the free list. They trusted the matter to his discretion absolutely, and still the Republicans refused to accept the provision.

President Roosevelt's opposition to removal of tariff protection from the trusts, as stated by him during the recent campaign, was on the ground that small industries competing with the trusts might suffer. But the present Democratic proposition entirely meets and obviates that objection, because it places the power to determine public necessity and the discretion to act entirely in the president's hands, whereby danger to small industries or to any other innocent interests could be avoided.

The Democratic proposition to clothe the president with power to place trust-made articles on the free list when public good so requires, removes the last and only serious argument that Republican objectors have presented. If the president's discretion and executive action can be trusted, there cannot possibly be any danger in the provision. That it would deprive the trusts of the power to charge American consumers 50 per cent higher prices than consumers abroad, must be admitted. That it would give the government a powerful leverage in forcing the worst trust offenders to come to time, will be admitted.

With these admissions, there is but one conclusion to be drawn from Republican opposition to the provision, namely, that Republican management in its anxiety to stand by the interests of the tariff beneficiaries prefers to trust the trusts rather than to trust the president.

Now that the backbone of the blockade is broken in Venezuelan waters and the blockading powers are intent on their protocols instead of upon the promotion of Venezuelan revolution, the republic is beginning to turn the tide against the revolutionary insurrection and has apparently got the upper hand. If The Hague tribunal succeeds in keeping the blockading powers busy for a few months, President Castro will overcome his insurrectionary enemies and again get the republic on its feet, and with a greater prestige than it has ever had before.

TRUNK LINES FOLLOW NOAH.

The trunk lines connecting the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic coast appear to be following the example of Noah in declining to accept business and furnish facilities therefor—at least as regards Western freight.

It will be recalled that in the year 2349, B. C., Noah controlled the transportation situation for a period of something like one year and forty-seven days, and during that time was exceedingly arbitrary in regard to his rules for accepting freight. Indeed, for something like a year he refused to accept freight either on a local or through bill; in fact, closed his office.

The Chicago-New York lines have not yet reached the extreme just noted, and yet they are almost as arbitrary as Noah during the earlier period of his transportation business. Noah barred all shippers except those on special terms with him through blood relation. The trunk lines seem to have excluded practically all shipments from Western lines not closely related.

Minnesota flour, for example, is practically boycotted by the Noahs of trunk line control. The farmers and millers of the Northwest seem to be looked upon as sinners, as if the Lord repented having made them. In the eyes of the Eastern magnates the Northwest finds no favor, and the daily output of 100,000 barrels of flour from Minnesota and Dakota mills is having as hard a time to get cars for Eastern delivery, as freight in Noah's time had in getting ark space for Mount Ararat.

Like Noah, the Eastern companies do not appear to have facilities enough to handle the business. Their terminals are insufficient; their power is short, and their car space is insufficient for requirements.

In the case of Noah, or of the power behind him, there was another personal or corporate factor involved, namely, an indisposition, as well as incapacity, to accept freight except on exceedingly narrow lines, and most of the shippers were on the black list.

It is to be hoped that this is not the case today with the Eastern trunk line managers in the matter of refusing Western freight. A clear case of discrimination has been made out against Noah; but 4,000 years should have enabled the transportation magnates of Christendom to progress in the matter of enlightened and just transportation regulations.

The West will not stand for the transportation monopoly to which the people of Noah's time meekly and tearfully submitted. If there were giants on the earth in those days, as Moses claims in his first book, they certainly were not up on transportation matters or they would have got control of a few arks themselves.

There are also giants in the West in these days and they are onto traffic situations. They will not stand being caught in a trap as were the giants of 2349 B. C. The Northwest has been acquiring transportation connections south and east, and if the Noahs, Shems, Hams and Japheths of the Eastern transportation world make it necessary, the Northwest will have to go into the ark business on more extended lines and compete with a through route to Mt. Ararat.

BILL FULL OF WOODCHUCKS.

The unanimous vote of 245 to 0 proves that the Littlefield "trust buster" bill had no trust opposition; and the administration organs and correspondents are already busy inventing a disclaimer of administration responsibility.

The Minneapolis Journal correspondent's theory is that the bill is unconstitutional, indeed, "as full of holes as a sieve."

The correspondent goes on to state that both the president and the attorney general share in this belief; although until last Saturday's vote the bill was advertised as an administration measure. It is admitted that the president and attorney general participated in drafting it, the latter having given six weeks' time to its phraseology. But it is now claimed that Mr. Littlefield, the nominal author, was not satisfied with the Roosevelt-Knox phraseology and substituted some of his own he having aspirations as a "trust-buster" on his own account.

Whatever the cause of the bill's supposed sieve-like condition, it is now admitted that it is "out of the question for the senate to pass that bill."

One thing is certain, that, although the Democrats voted for it to give the majority a chance to pass some kind of anti-trust legislation, they are not responsible for its phraseology or for its provisions. Every Democratic provision proposed was defeated.

The Democrats proposed that the publicity feature apply to existing trusts, as well as to trusts "hereafter organized;" and the Republicans voted the amendment down.

The Democrats provided that nothing in the bill should be interpreted to destroy the jurisdiction of the states over trusts; and that was ignored.

The Democrats proposed to forbid trusts guilty of violation of law the use of the mails and of interstate carriers; and the Republicans would not hear of that.

The Democrats proposed that trust-controlled goods, at the option of the president, should be transferred to the free list and be deprived of government protection; and the Republican high tariff apostles were stirred to the bottom at the idea.

It is now interesting news, that, after all the "trust busting" talk of the past year and the final culmination into the "hereafter organized" farce known as the Littlefield bill, the authors themselves are now sick of it and endeavoring to escape responsibility. They are apparently at sea to know just where the woodchucks are located in the bill, but the proof of their existence is shown by the unanimous vote, which shows that the trusts as well as the "trust busters" gave it cordial and hearty support.

The veracity of Congressman Grosvenor, the Ohio advocate of imperialism and high tariff, stands an exceedingly doubtful quantity. After his strenuous and specific denial of any connection with "The Book of the Presidents," and after broadcast statements that he "had no pecuniary interest in the book," both his letters of solicitation and the checks of prominent men made payable to him are now finding publication through lithographic reproduction. The New York Evening Post has secured a lithographic reproduction of Secretary Leslie M. Shaw's check for $100 and J. Pierpont Morgan's for $1,000, both made payable "to the order of C. H. Grosvenor." The Post likewise reproduces Grosvenor's letter of introduction for Mr. Elder, his chief solicitor, in which the Ohio congressman, on official government stationery and under his official frank, writes: "Mr. Elder will explain the matter to you and he is authorized to receive your subscriptions payable to my order." It was the use of a package of government stationery furnished to Elder by Grosvenor, with the letter head of the house of representatives, that caused Elder's arrest for unlawful use of the mails. Elder had been once sentenced for use of the mails to swindle, and had been defended by Grosvenor in a second suit on a similar charge. The old political dodge of "denying the interview" failed to work with letters and checks.

STATUS OF THEATRICAL DEATH.

Eastern dramatic authorities are discussing with more or less dramatic effect the Minnesota contract with Cole Younger, whereby the ex-convict is left theatrically dead for the remainder of his life.

There are two features of the case which arouse interest. The first is the generally accepted report that it was a theatrical company which organized and supported the propaganda for Younger's release and pardon; and the second, is a comparison between Jim Younger's status of being legally dead and unable to marry and Cole Younger's status of being theatrically dead and unable to go on the stage.

The account of the origin and progress of the Younger propaganda is given with such detail that it may be accepted with little question, to this extent, that a theatrical company expended a large sum in the movement to secure the pardon and that the anti-exhibition contract which Younger was compelled to sign leaves the company in question heavily in the hole. The play, "The Younger Brothers, Bank Robbers," was written, and $5,000 worth of lithographs were ordered for the Chicago opening, and arrangements even for presentation in New York had been begun, when the announcement of the star actor's theatrical death at the hands of the Minnesota pardon board was exploded like a bombshell.

It is improbable that Cole Younger will take the verdict of his theatrical death as did Jim Younger the allegation of the attorney general as to his legal death. Cole Younger's love for the stage does not approximate Jim Younger's affection for a young woman whom he expected to marry. When the attorney general's decision that Jim Younger was legally dead and could not marry ended the latter's hope to make his fair fiancee his life partner, suicide was not an altogether unlikely possibility. But Cole Younger's status of theatrical death is probably welcome to him, although financially ruinous to the theatrical people who had invested time, labor and money in securing his pardon.

Inasmuch as the status of theatrical death is a Minnesota invention, it may be worth while for us to inquire to what use it may be put. As a legal penalty it would not, apparently, prove effective as a preventive of outlawry; but it might be exceedingly effective in breaking up the profession of prize-fighting. What pugilist of the present day would stay in the profession if barred from the theatrical stage, the main source of his income?

The scene of war has shifted from South America to Central America. Honduras, Salvador, Guatemala, Colombia, Costa Rica and the rest have become translated into a parcel of Kilkenny cats again, and it will take more than four American warships, now fitting for the expedition, to produce peace. Between the volcanoes and the revolutions, Uncle Sam has a hot berth for his isthmian canal. No sooner are the first quiet, than the latter burst forth in eruption, not to mention an occasional lava stream from Senator Morgan, whom the senate is endeavoring to silence by the application of the executive session gag.

There is a February thaw in the hard coal market. Importations under the free list provision yesterday reduced the New York price from $7.50 down to $6.50; and a prominent Twin City house let loose 400 tons at a marked reduction. Meantime Illinois still keeps pegging away at the soft coal situation and furnishing the Twin Cities their quota of 150 cars daily.

The sultan denies his order for the mobilization of 240,000 troops on his northern frontier; and the French government politely informs him that he lies, inasmuch as it has "positive and specific information" to the contrary. Now we shall have a poultry show in which Turkey eats crow.

AT ST. PAUL THEATRES

Today's matinee and the evening performance will conclude the engagement of "The Gay Lord Quex" at the Metropolitan.

Kyrle Bellew, one of the leading romantic actors of the present day, will begin an engagement of three nights and Saturday matinee at the Metropolitan opera house tomorrow night, presenting the dramatization of Stanley Weyman's famous story, "A Gentleman of France." As Gaston de Marsac, the impoverished adventurer whose stout heart and long sword win for him fame, fortune and the love of a fair lady, Bellew is said to be at his best.

"Kerry Gow" will be the offering for the matinee performance today at the Grand opera house, and tonight Mr. Murphy and his company will be seen in the Irish drama, "Shaun Rhue," which will hold the boards for the balance of the week.

The attraction at the Grand next week, commencing Sunday night, will be the Orpheum show, one of the leading vaudeville aggregations in America. McIntyre and Heath, in their negro comedy sketch, "The Georgia Minstrels," are the head liners.

Nate Salisbury, Buffalo Bill's partner in the Wild West show, left an estate of $210,000, which, under his unique will, is left to his widow, Rachel Salisbury.

A comedy entitled "The Adoption of Archibald," by Edgar Selwyn, a member of William Gillette's company now in America, was produced last week in London.

James K. Hackett has bought the American rights for "Le Secret de Polichinelle," by Pierre Wolff, and will produce it here.

There is a frigid atmosphere behind the curtain at the Broadway theater, New York, where Edna Wallace Hopper and Sam Bernard are appearing in "The Crystal Slipper." The trouble arose over the injudicious remark in print by a youthful reporter that Miss Hopper is the star of the company. Since then it has been all the stage manager could do to induce Bernard to go on at all.

The Star theater is offering an entertainment out of the ordinary this week in "A Night on Broadway." Harry Morris and his company are clever entertainers.

ARGUMENT ON COAL STRIKE GOES ON

Counsel for Non-Union Men Scores the United Mine Workers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 10.—The United Mine Workers of America as an organization was severely scored by counsel before the anthracite coal strike commission. The non-union men, through their attorney, John T. Lenahan, presented their side of the controversy and demanded consideration at the hands of the commission, claiming the legal right to earn a livelihood as they might elect without the consent or dictation of the union. Mr. Lenahan denounced the union as a fomenter of crime and anarchy. The main feature of his argument was the claim that the union had no legal or moral right to coerce miners into membership or to arrogate to itself the authority to fix the wages of mine workers.

James H. Torrey, counsel for the Delaware & Hudson company, claimed that the question of recognition of the union was not an issue before the commission, but he devoted considerable time to the consideration of that demand. He asserted that violence and intimidation were agencies selected for the promotion of the purpose of the mine workers. Regarding the demand for an eight-hour working day, Mr. Torrey said the evidence showed that for various reasons the breakers did not average more than eight hours a day, so that the physical effects of long hours were not felt.

Maj. Everett Warren, counsel for the Hillside Coal & Iron company and the Pennsylvania Coal company, answered the demands of the miners in detail, and declared the socialistic theories of the union, or some of its leaders, to be responsible for unreasonable claims.

PROBE PRISON CONTRACTS.

Fryberger Wins Long Fight for Convict Labor Investigation.

The house will investigate the prison labor question. The Fryberger resolutions, calling for an investigation, squeezed through yesterday morning without a single vote to spare.

The resolutions presented by Mr. Fryberger two weeks ago were promptly defeated. A day later Fryberger showed his fighting qualities by getting the vote reconsidered, and has spent the intervening time hustling for votes. Yesterday he called the resolutions up, and managed to show an even 60 votes against 45 in the negative and 14 not voting.

The investigation will be taken up next week. Mr. Fryberger says the object of his desired investigation is to ascertain if the state cannot get more advantageous rates for convict labor when the present shoe manufacturing contract expires, in September, 1904.

Southerner Wanted for President.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 10.—The senate adopted today a resolution instructing the Tennessee delegation to the next Democratic national convention to urge the nomination and placing of a Southern man on the presidential ticket.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

Minnesota—Fair Wednesday; colder in north and west portions; Thursday fair; fresh west winds.

Upper Michigan—Rain Wednesday; Thursday colder, probably snow; fresh south to west winds.

Wisconsin—Fair in west, probably rain in east portion Wednesday; Thursday fair; fresh west winds.

Montana—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.

North Dakota—Cloudy Wednesday; probably snow; colder in south portion; Thursday fair.

Iowa—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.

South Dakota—Cloudy Wednesday; colder in central and east portions; Thursday fair.

St. Paul—Yesterday's temperatures, 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 39; lowest temperature, 20; average temperature, 30; daily range, 19; barometer, 29.68; humidity, 80; precipitation, 0; 7 p. m., temperature, 36; 7 p. m., wind, south; weather, partly cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	42	44	Kansas City	48	52
Battleford	26	28	Marquette	42	44
Bismarck	34	38	Milwaukee	40	44
Buffalo	42	42	Minnedosa	18	30
Boston	40	42	Montgomery	52	52
Calgary	22	30	Montreal	30	32
Cheyenne	36	42	Nashville	46	52
Chicago	40	40	New Orleans	62	70
Cincinnati	48	52	New York	40	44
Cleveland	40	48	Norfolk	40	48
Davenport	40	44	North Platte	38	44
Des Moines	38	44	Omaha	38	42
Detroit	38	42	Philadelphia	40	48
Duluth	34	38	Pittsburg	46	50
Edmonton	22	30	Qu'Appelle	20	28
Galveston	58	64	San Francisco	52	54
Grand Haven	38	40	St. Louis	46	52
Green Bay	38	42	Salt Lake	38	42
Huron	34	40	Ste. Marie	40	42
Helena	26	36	Washington	40	46
Jacksonville	66	70	Winnipeg	24	32

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

ABOLISH GRAND JURIES

Continued From First Page.

improvement of lighting or water plants was involved. The only other changes made were in respect to verbiage.

The Clague act permitting villages and cities to expend road taxes beyond their corporate limits and the Fryberger bill allowing villages to change their names were also slated for favorable reports.

DEMING PRESENTS PLAN.

New House Bill Provides for Submission of Local Propositions.

A bill for separate constitutional proposition ballots, designed to correct the faults of the Haugland bill, was introduced in the house yesterday by Representative P. C. Deming, Hennepin.

The Deming bill provides for a separate constitutional proposition ballot, printed on yellow paper, to be voted in a special ballot box, painted yellow. The propositions are to be plainly designated, "State questions to be voted for." The ticket will be marked to show how many propositions are to be voted, and the judges are required to call special attention to the yellow ballot and explain the propositions, but are in no way to express a preference calculated to influence the action of the voter.

The Haugland bill wiped out the present law for submitting local questions, such as county divisions, bonds, city charter, etc. The Deming bill provides that such propositions shall be printed at the head of the red or blue ticket, as the case may be, and marked in the manner provided for state questions.

The bill is very similar to the Kansas amendment proposition law, save that it provides that propositions touching the railroads gross earnings tax shall have first place on the state ticket.

ROAST JUSTICE COURTS.

Tighe and Chinnock Talk About "Sharks and Pernicious Practices."

The justice courts of Ramsey county came in for red hot roasts at the hands of Representatives Tighe and Chinnock in the house yesterday morning. As a result, the Perley justice court attorney's fee bill was sent back to its author.

The Perley bill provides that justices of the peace may appoint attorneys and assess attorneys' fees, in addition to other costs on judgments. The bill as first drawn, met the opposition of the city members, who would have killed it in committee, but the author claimed it was a good thing for the country, and amended not to affect St. Paul and Ramsey county, was allowed to come out of committee.

Yesterday in committee of the whole, the bill was again amended to cover the entire state, and the fur flew for a few minutes. Mr. Tighe told the house that the justice courts of Ramsey county are hiding places of sharks, who feed on the poor people. Mr. Chinnock was equally frank, saying that the justice courts are pernicious in their practices, and the bill was only saved from immediate death by fleeing back to its author.

WANT TIME EXTENDED.

Capitol Investigation May Not Be Completed This Month.

The house committee on public accounts and expenditures will ask the house for an extension of time for completion of its report on the new capitol investigation. The committee met yesterday and selected subcommittees to investigate the several state offices. The original date fixed for the submission of the capitol report was Feb. 16. The committee thinks it cannot finish the work at that time and will ask that it be given until March 10.

COMMITTEE WANTS MONEY.

Fuel Conspiracy Investigation Awaits Receipt of Funds.

The Jacoby fuel famine investigation committee is not sure that it has authority to do anything more than exist as a committee. At a meeting yesterday afternoon the committee decided to ask the house for a stenographer and inquire about how much money it may expend. Without funds the committeemen think they cannot secure the attendance of witnesses or prosecute the investigation for which they were appointed, nor send a subcommittee and a lawyer to Duluth to look into shipping conditions.

WORK ON A SCHEDULE.

Hugo Proposes Scheme to Expedite Deliberations of the House.

Representative Hugo, Duluth, thinks the house committees are not getting their work out of the way fast enough, and yesterday secured the adoption of a resolution directing a special committee to co-operate with the speaker and chief clerk to the end that a set schedule of committee meetings may be mapped out.

INCREASE KANE'S SALARY.

McNamee's Bill Makes County Attorney's Pay $5,000 a Year.

Senator Richard T. McNamee yesterday introduced in the senate a bill to increase the salary of the Ramsey county attorney and his assistant.

Senator McNamee's bill provides that County Attorney Kane and his successors shall receive $5,000 per annum, instead of $4,000, as provided by the present law, and the salary of the first assistant is fixed at $3,000 per year.

REGULATE BILLBOARD EVIL.

Calhoun Would Give City Councils Enlarged Powers.

Senator Calhoun, of Henepin, came forward yesterday with a remedy for the billboard evil. He would give the city council or village boards authority to license and regulate all street and billboard advertising. He would also give these bodies power to prohibit the erection of billboards on vacant lots.

LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP.

Representative Shove, Hennepin, is the author of a bill authorizing insurance companies to invest in warehouse receipts for grain in storage.

Representative Gregory, Ramsey, yesterday introduced two bills designed to permit sewer contractors to collect for work done on sewers for which the preliminary proceedings were discovered to be irregular.

Representative Pehler, Winona county, is the author of a house bill to compel clerks of district courts to give ministers and other officials returning marriage licenses receipts for the same, which shall be instruments of record.

The house committee on banks and banking yesterday decided to report favorably the Putnam bill increasing the scale of fees for institutions coming under the public examiner's department.

The senate adopted a resolution of sympathy with Milwaukee and Wisconsin generally in the loss of Fire Chief Foley, at the instance of the dead fireman's friends in St. Paul.

Senator Swedback fathers a bill that makes it the duty of county commissioners to advertise for bids on all county business exceeding $200, and making contracts with the successful bidder.

Representative O'Laughlin, Wabasha county, yesterday introduced in the house a bill appropriating $2,500 for the relief of the famine sufferers in Norway and Sweden. The bill is a duplicate of the measure introduced in the senate last week.

In committee of the whole the senate recommended the passage of Mr. Hickey's house bill to permit St. Paul to issue bonds for an armory. Similar action was taken on the Hugo bill to permit the incorporation in Minnesota of the Scottish Rite Masons.

Senator Brower requested that the Johnson bill, making an eight-hour day limit for the work of nurses in state hospitals for the insane be referred to the finance committee, but the author objected, saying that the committee on hospitals wished to visit the institutions and investigate the matter.

Several citizens of La Crosse, including the city attorney, appeared before the senate judiciary committee to urge the passage of Senator Laugen's bill ceding Barron island, between La Crescent and La Crosse, to Wisconsin.

The senators follow the interests of their constitutions wit hcommendable zeal. Among the bills presented yesterday was one by Senator Rieke calling for $1,000 for a bridge and road across Long lake, Renville county, and Senator Ward asked for $700 for a road across the edge of Mud lake, in Douglas county.

The petition of the state historical society presented to the senate on Monday praying for an appropriation of $1,000 to be spent in erecting a monument to John Johnson Emmegahbow, the Indian missionary, took the form of a bill which was introduced in the senate yesterday by Durant.

The house committee on taxes and tax laws decided upon a favorable report on Representative W. A. Nolan's bill providing for a distribution of a 2 per cent insurance tax for firemen's relief association and fire protection.

The house yesterday on recommendation of the committee on rules, concurred with the senate in adopting the joint rules of the last session as permanent.

The committee substitute for the Helliwell inheritance tax bill will be a special order in the house a week from today.

Rev. James Clulow, of Brainerd, said the prayer in the house yesterday morning in the absence of Chaplain Forbes.

The house yesterday received petitions from the Business Men's club and the Ladies' Twentieth Century club, of Worthington, advocating the passage of the bill for a state art commission.

Representative Rider yesterday secured reconsideration of the bill providing that the state shall stand the expense of murder trials in cases where victim and accused are non-residents and the crimes are committed on railway trains. The bill had been indefinitely postponed, but was sent back to the judiciary committee to give Mr. Rider a hearing.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF ST. PAUL,
U. S. DEPOSITORY.
AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, FEB. 6, 1003.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,440,839.59
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits	575,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	68,000.00
Other Bonds	141,675.00
Real Estate	14,000.00
Cash and due from Banks	878,932.84
Total	$3,118,447.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	156,484.78
Circulation	68,000.00
Deposits	2,693,962.65
Total	$3,118,447.43

OFFICERS.

GEORGE C. POWER, President. F. D. MONFORT, Vice President.
C. H. BUCKLEY, Cashier. EDWIN MOTT, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

William B. Dean, Joseph McKibbin, Theodore A. Schulze, Charles Schuneman, Isaac P. Wright, George C. Power, Henry W. Childs, Augustus M. P. Cowley, Frederick D. Monfort.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Union Bank

AT ST. PAUL, MINN.,
At close of business on the 6th day of February, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$322,197.68
Overdrafts		102.23
Other Bonds, Stocks and Securities		79,594.89
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		600.00
Other Real Estate		5,276.82
Revenue Stamps		150.46
Checks and Drafts in Transit		6,660.11
Due from Banks	$27,051.96	
Checks and Cash Items	2,768.62	
Exchanges for Clearing House	47,843.77	
Currency	$26,739.25	
Gold	55,477.50	
Silver	1,700.00	
Fractional	39.27	
	83,956.02	
		161,620.37
Total		$576,202.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$100,000.00
Surplus Fund		20,000.00
Undivided Profits Net		7,200.36
Reserved for Taxes		1,515.95
Deposits Subject to Check	$358,153.84	
Demand Certificates	6,452.42	
Certified Checks	453.82	
Cashier's Checks	43,300.98	
Due Banks	10,548.04	
Time Certificates	28,577.15	
		447,486.25
Total		$576,202.56

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—ss.
I, Hermann Scheffer, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above Statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of February, 1903.
(Seal.) HERMANN SCHEFFER, Cashier.
JOHN W. G. DUNN, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF

State Bank of St. Paul

AT ST. PAUL,
At close of business on February 6, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$101,383.41
Other Bonds, Stocks and Securities		22,517.38
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		1,513.28
Other Real Estate		18,303.04
Due from Banks	$8,192.01	
Exchanges for Clearing House	5,019.06	
Currency	$2,502.29	
Gold	1,225.00	
Silver	4,546.95	
Fractional	45.08	
	8,319.32	
Total Available Assets		21,530.39
Other Resources		695.83
Total		$165,943.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$25,000.00
Surplus Fund		5,000.00
Undivided Profits, Net		76.37
Deposits Subject to Check	$87,420.67	
Cashier's Checks	2,979.16	
Due Banks	5,831.27	
Total Immediate Liabilities	96,231.10	
Time Certificates	39,635.86	
Total Deposits	135,866.96	
		135,866.96
Total		$165,943.33

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—ss.
I, Edmund M. Pope, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above Statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of February, 1903.
(Seal.) E. M. POPE, Cashier.
JOHN L. HAAS, Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

OF ST. PAUL,
At St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, at the close of business, February 6, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,295,568.43
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,444.53
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		300,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc		1,054,399.53
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		145,218.78
Other real estate owned		25,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		343,823.67
Due from State banks and bankers		125,957.18
Due from approved reserve agents		1,294,393.35
Checks and other cash items		116,591.28
Exchanges for clearing house		88,550.70
Notes of other National banks		48,220.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,694.70
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$1,124,462.00	
Legal tender notes	107,300.00	
		1,231,762.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent redemption fund		10,000.00
Total		$9,135,124.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		351,713.44
National bank notes outstanding		3,220.00
Due to other National banks	$1,461,242.99	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,501,947.04	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	47,828.38	
Dividends unpaid	1,524.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	3,526,697.71	
Demand certificates of deposit	343,652.92	
Certified checks	99,720.93	
Cashier's checks outstanding	13,236.61	
United States deposits	97,997.16	
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	188,143.11	
		7,280,196.74
Total		$9,135,124.20

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Ramsey—ss.
I, William A. Miller, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM A. MILLER, Cashier.
Correct—Attest:
HENRY P. UPHAM,
CHARLES W. AMES,
EDWARD H. CUTLER,
Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of February, 1903.
(Seal.) SYDNEY WATSON, Notary Public.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days. E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

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