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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1903.

THE ORIENT TRADE.

The story that was given publicity yesterday by the St. Paul Dispatch, to the effect that the plans of President Hill, of the Great Northern railroad, to extend the trade of the United States with the Orient by putting a number of steamships of great size into commission on the Pacific had been abandoned, is absurd.

It would scarcely be worth commenting on but for the fact that it must have been inspired by a traitor to the interests of St. Paul, which are to a great extent wrapped up in the development of this trade with the East, to which the president of the Great Northern road has of late years devoted much attention.

It is announced with sufficient authority that the story is a canard. This will set at rest the idle gossip that might have resulted from the publication. But it is to be regretted that a St. Paul paper should lend itself to the furtherance of what appears to be an attempt to belittle a great plan for the development of our Oriental

When the great ships which are to take up the work of carrying the products of the Northwest to the waiting market in the Orient were first laid down it was undoubtedly known to Mr. Hill and his engineers just what the harbors of the coast of Eastern Asia were capable of. The building of the ships was part of a plan in which every contingency had been considered. When, within the next few months the first of these great vessels is launched that plan will be within sight of realization. The launching will create a disturbance in the Atlantic that will be felt on both shores of the Pacific and preface the opening of an era of increased prosperity for St. Paul and the Northwest.

President Roosevelt's lament about "race suicide" by reason of the failure of the baby crop has been answered by a grand chorus of twins and triplets all over the land. Butte, Mont., where it has been said nothing could be raised, reports a set of threes and the legislature is considering the matter of a bounty of \$3,000 for the parents.

GROSSCUP'S DECISION.

Judge Grosscup, in the United States circuit court law, he declared that "the Sherman act, as interpreted by ent wearer of the papal crown. the supreme court, is the law of the land, and to the law as it stands both court and people must yield obedience." ment of the defendants to refrain from bidding against closing years of the last century. each other in the purchase of cattle is combination in restraint of trade; so also their agreement to bid up prices to stimulate shipments, intending to cease from bidding when the shipments have arrived. The same result follows when we turn to the combination of defendants to fix prices upon, and restrict the quantities of, meat shipped to their agents or their customers. Such agreements can be nothing less than restriction upon competition, and therefore combination in restraint of trade; and thus viewed therefore as an entirety makes out a case under the Sherman act."

The meat packers' combine, composed of the Armour, Swift, Morris, Cudahy, and other interests, has until March 4 to determine what further action to take in view of the decision.

To a layman it looks like a judicial determination of the legal rights of the trusts and the public is in fair way to be determined. It is taken for granted that the meat packers will appeal the case to the supreme court, and a final decision will be some months off. But at any rate a step has been taken in the direction of final determination of the matter.

Once the respective rights of the trusts and the public are found out it will still be necessary to find a way to compel the trusts to respect the rights of the public, for there is no reason to suppose any trust will let go its "cinch" just because a court—even the highest court—decides the cinch to be unlawful. Not a bit of it: there must be a way to compel obedience to the decrees of the court, and The Globe is of opinion that this will be more difficult than any previous step in the proceedings.

wilds of Kansas, his brief administration of the pension office having proved unsatisfactory-to either the pensioners or the pension sharks, just which is not stated.

CONVICT ON PRISON BOARD.

Michigan has undertaken a new experiment in the management of its state prison. The governor has appointed Thomas J. Navin, a reformed convict, a member of the state prison board. Navin served five years for forgery, became a lawyer and politician after his release. and is the possessor of some ideas of prison reform he desires to put into effect. His appointment was with the view of letting him try them on the inmates of the Jackson penitentiary.

The success or failure of the experiment depends a good deal upon Navin himself. Navin's offense was forgery and his subsequent career shows him to be a man of mental strength. He has lived down the stigma of citizen. If he has supplemented his practical experience criminology he should be in position to do good work to the county jail. as a member of the prison board.

Good men occasionally get into prison and occasionally bad men are improved by a term behind the bars. The bare fact that Navin served a term for forgery does not prove that he was beyond redemption. There may, have been unusual circumstances, in view of which it would have been sound public policy to temper justice with mercy. It is so in many cases.

But, on the other hand, there are altogether too many criminals outside the prisons. It is the duty of the state to exert every resource at its command to convict and imprison criminals guilty of specific acts of lawlessness; but, once behind the bars, it is likewise the duty of the state to make every effort to reform them and prepare them for lawful lives when released.

The Michigan experiment seems to have the element of favorable conditions in it. Navin has made the atonement the law demanded and has been a reputable, law- ence.

abiding citizen since his release from prison. He had the opportunity of seeing and knowing the methods employed n a well-managed prison; by association he had opportunity to learn the hearts of prisoners, and it may be that his career on the prison board will result in important additions to our stock of information on the subject of conducting prisons so that the discharged prisoners may become useful citizens.

It is possible that Norway will secure a divorce from Sweden, but there isn't a chance on earth for the plaintiff to get alimony.

THE OWL CAR ORDINANCE.

It would be a serious mistake for the officials of the Twin City Rapid Transit company to decline to obey the terms of the owl car ordinance. But there is plenty of evidence that they do intend to evade the provisions of the measure if possible.

Vice President Goodrich is accredited with having ntimated that the ordinance is based on an arbitrary assumption of authority. While the measure was before the council no such objection was made. The street car people were suspiciously inactive after the fact was demonstrated that thousands of working men and singing "Under the Bamboo Tree" did not come from the gallery along the passage of the ordinance. They remained in a passive attitude and their friends in the council declined to make a fight. Practically without opposition the measure was enacted, and this because the managers of the franchise holding corporation were confident of their ability to defeat the ends sought by the proponents of the law. Now they permit it to be understood that though they may put on owl cars "as an experiment" on some lines they have no intention of complying with the letter of the ordinance.

Mr. Goodrich and his associates should be warned against pursuing the line of action they have evidently laid down. The owl car ordinance was framed in accordance with the wishes of a very large and influential body of citizens. Its enactment was assuredly warranted by the police powers reserved by the city when the street using franchise was granted. It is quite in accord with public policy and imposes no undue burden on a corporation that earns enormous dividends through the operation of rights bestowed on the company by the people. Neither evasion nor defiance will avail the street car company at this juncture, and the sooner the ordinance is complied with the better it will be for the St. Paul City Railway company.

If the ordinance is unjust or unnecessary the only way to prove it is by putting it into operation. But that the street railway people will be permitted to ignore its provisions or qualify them in anyway is not to be thought. of and the sooner Mr. Vice President Goodrich grasps this cold fact the better for his company and all con-

Mr. Cole Younger, of Lee Summit, Mo., late of Stillwater, Minn., announces his intention of adopting the literary life. If this is a bluff Mr. Younger wins. Revoke the conditions of his pardon and let him go on the stage.

THE JUBILEE OF LEO XIII.

Today in Rome Catholic Christendom will do honor to the most notable of the grand old men of the age. Pope Leo celebrates a three-fold jubilee, marking the seventy-fifth anniversary of his consecration to the priesthood, the fiftieth year of his enjoyment of the archepiscopal dignity and the twenty-fifth anniversary of his election as pope.

In all the history of the Catholic church—a record replete with notable events-there is nothing to match at Chicago, decided the meat packers' combine illegal. At this three-fold jubilee-even as there are few popes to the conclusion of his recital of facts and review of the match in spiritual grace and temporal wisdom the pres-

Leo XIII. is the last, as he was undoubtedly the greatest, of the four great old men who by the very He reasons that "there can be no doubt that the agree- weight of their wisdom dominated the world during the

Leo, Gladstone, Bismarck and Crispi, a remarkable quartette to whom greatness came with the fullness of years, shaped the affairs of government for many nations. Gladstone, Bismarck and Crispi, after leaving an indelible impress on the nations which gave them birth, laid down the burden of life with the century whose history they made.

Leo alone survives and his wisdom still compels the admiration and respect of all nations and all creeds.

The notable events of his life which are to be comnemorated in the celebration of today form a chain that is impressive and the world, without regard to creed, will unite with the faithful of the church of Rome in hoping that the century of usefulness and honor to which the pope looks forward will be vouchsafed him.

An esteemed contemporary prints a long editorial on the lesson of Venezuela-but the less on Venezuela the better.

WORTH MORE MONEY.

It is announced that the American Humane Educaion society, of Boston, has offered a prize of \$200 for the essay containing the best plan for the prevention of strikes. The only criticism The Globe would make on the action is that the amount of money offered is too small. It may be all the society can afford to give, but if so, the amount should be augmented by Carnegie, Rockefeller, Pearson, or some of the other rich men who are endowing institutions of learning and libraries.

If the "best" plan, under the decision of the judges appointed to award the prize, should be a feasible one, From the usual confidential sources comes the report and there should be no other reward than the \$200 for that Pension Commissioner Ware is to be retired to the the winner, it would be wise public policy to pension him and his immediate heirs, and make the pension a liberal

For without doubt a feasible plan for the prevention of strikes would be worth more to the whole countryto employers and employes-than any other one thing now sought for. While arbitration is more frequently resorted to than formerly, yet strikes are many in the course of a year, and the resulting loss to all parties concerned is great, not to mention the inconvenience often experienced by the public not immediately con-

By all means encourage the theorists, students, thinkers, men of affairs, laborers, and all others, to give the subject their best thought, with the end in view of enabling capital and labor to work harmoniously, each realizing a just return in profit or wages.

"Doc" Ames' disinclination to return to Minneapolis his crime, and, we take it for granted, become a good may be accounted for by the fact that he has \$50,000 in cash. He does not understand the changed conditions in the penitentiary with careful study of the subject of and is convinced he would lose his roll before he got

> The imposition practiced by Assistant Attorney General Somerby on the homeseekers at Duluth, when he dressed as a woman and took advantage of the gallantry of his rivals was, to put it mildly, most unladylike.

> That last injunction directed against the beef trust s a reminder of the fact that the embalmers are already enjoined to that point which would make us all vegetarians if they paid any attention to the courts.

> If Hetty Green thinks she can hurt the feelings of the Chicagoans by foreclosing a mortgage on a church she has another guess. If it was a brevery the old lady had tied up she might start something.

Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson talks about heroes as one speaking out of the fullness of his own experi-

"Sally in Our Alley," at the Metropoli-

"Sally in Our Alley," a new musical frivolity, which was given its initial performance at the Metropolitan last night, will not be remembered with the same pleasure as other musical productions which have preceded it. There is little in the work of George V. Hobart, who wrote the book and lyrics, and Ludwig Englander, who wrote the music, to recommend. There is scarcely a catchy piece of music in the entire production.

ly a catchy piece of music in the entire production.

Trixle Friganza, who carried the part of Sally, does much to prevent the production, becoming a bore, though her singing was not above the average. Her best effort was when she sang "Nancy Brown." Junie McCree, as Izzy, Sallie's father, was good at all times.

Miss Margaret Marston is entitled to as much or more praise than any other member of the company. She has a splendid voice, and is pretty besides. As a musical production, "Sally in Our Alley" suffers by comparison. There is plenty of dash to it, but the dash comes in jerks and spoils the effect. Perhaps the production will in time, be toned down and changed so as to make it more acceptable, but un-til this has been done there is little to

be said in its favor.

The company will be here the rest of the week.

Because I Love You," at Mozart Hall. "Because I Love You" was played ast evening at the Mozart hall by the Harmony Dramatic club, a local organization of St. Paul amateurs, before a good-sized and well pleased au-

acts that gives opportunity for a dis-play of character acting and dramatic force. This is true of the role of Imogene Courtleigh, a part that can be made much of in the hands of a real artist. Miss Nellie Ranlow in this character showed that she had made a careful study of this character. Al a careful study of this character. Al Kruger was the unfortunate lover. Frank Sollars, as the artist's friend, enacted the role with much sincerity. Miss Alice Robinson was excellent as the gypsy waif and appeared to advantage in the second act. Arthur Woodhouse, as the villain, has a good stage presence. John Gallagher was good in his monologue and made a hit good in his monologue and made a hit with his singing. The others were acceptable in their various parts, and on the whole the production was a very

Frank Daniels, in his latest operatic comedy, "Miss Simplicity," comes to the Metropolitan opera house next Sunday night for an engagement of four nights only.

Elizabeth Kennedy, in "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," is underlined at the Metropolitan for the latter half of next week, beginning Thurs-

The engagement of the Orpheum how at the Grand opera house will close with performances tonight and tomorrow afternoon and evening. Mc-Intyre and Heath presented a new act ast evening, entitled "On Guard," which is even funnier than their "Georgia Minstrels."

Sunday night will witness a return to the Grand of Arthur C. Aiston's company in "At the Old Cross Roads." The play tells an interesting story of Southern life. Southern life.

The remarkable trick bicycle riding of the Martel family at the Star is only one of the features of the excellent bill given by the Brigadiers. This afternoon the usual ladies' matinee will be given.

RUIN AND DEATH

Why Howard T. Goodwin Embezzled and Killed Himself.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 19.-J. Gardner Cassatt, head of the banking house of Cassatt & Co., today gave out a statement in which he says that Howard T. Goodwin, formerly confidential clerk of the firm, who commit-ted suicide last December, was a defaulter to the extent of from \$60,000 to \$80,000. Goodwin killed himself in the company's office. Mr. Cassatt says: "Goodwin's downfall was-due to love of books. He was a lover of rare editions and expensive bindings. His early embezzlements were to gratify this taste. As years passed he found his shortage becoming greater, and took more money for speculation in cheap stocks in the hope of recovering himself. I had the utmost confidence in Goodwin, as he had been with the

firm thirty years."

Cassatt denies that the firm will bring suit against other firms or persons in connection with the case. affair is ended," he says.

MITCHELL TURNS DOWN FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS

Declines to Appear on the Chautaugua Circult This Year.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 19.—President John Mitohell, of the United Mine Workers, refused \$4,000 by serving notice that he would not appear this year on the Chautauqua circuit. During the anthracite strike the Chautauqua alliance booked Mr. Mitchell at \$200 per night for twenty nights. He served the first place on the programmes of all the large assemblages, including Chautauqua. It is this string of engagements he has canceled on the ground that the mine workers' organizers had mapped out a vigorous campaign for this summer, and he did not feel justified in making any engagements that might conflict with his work for this organization.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

Minnesota—Fair, warmer Friday, ex-cept snow near Lake Superior; Saturday probably fair; winds becoming south and Upper Michigan—Snow Friday and probably Saturday; fresh west to south winds. Iowa—Fair, warmer Friday; Saturday

Montana—Fair Friday; colder in south-west portion; Saturday fair, Wisconsin—Fair, warmer Friday; Sat-urday fair, except probably snow in ex-treme north portion; variable winds. North Dakota—Fair Friday, warmer in south portion; Saturday fair, probably colder.

*8pmHigh
Alpena 16 18 Kansas City
Battleford 28 28 Marquette
Bismarck 4 6 Milwaukee
Boston 8 12 Montgomery
Calgary 20 38 Montreal
Cheyenne 34 44 Nashville
Chicago 12 14 New York
Cincinnati 18 18 Norfolk
Cleveland 10 14 North Platte
Davenport 18 18 Omaha
Des Moines 24 26 Philadelphia
Detroit 16 14 Pittsburg
Duluth 6 10 Qu'Appelle
Edmonton 30 32 San Francisco. Frand Haven..10 46 Washington 14 Winnipeg ...

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

ROME OBSERVES THE TRIPLE JUBILEE OF LEO XIII.

Seventy-first Year of the Pope's Priesthood, Fiftieth of His Archepiscopacy and the Twenty-fifth of His Occupation of the Papal Throne to Be Observed Today in the Holy

In the Eternal City there will begin this morning a series of celebrations, the like of which have never been held in the history of the Catholic church. With all the solemnity and splendor of which the church is capable, there will be begun the observance of a triple will be begun the observance of a triple jubilee, marking the great events in the life of Pope Leo XIII. The events to be celebrated by the pope and his faithful children are: The silver jubilee of his pontificate, he having been elected pope Feb. 20, 1878; his golden jubilee as cardinal, he having been proclaimed by Pius IX. in the consistory of Dec. 19, 1853, and his diamond jubilee of episcopacy, as he was proclaimed archbishop of Damletta by Gregory

Pope Leo took up his life. He assumed the mantle with ardor upon his election to his high post and stepped into the great chair with the determination to perform all its duties.

The pope's duties are difficult ones. It is his first care to preserve the peace of the world; second, to keep larmony in his churches; third, to build up the church of Rome so that it maintains the wonderful prosperity which it has always enjoyed always enjoyed

Shines by His Wisdom.

To the layman, to the unbeliever, to the person of the world, Pope Leo shines forth for his wisdom, for his brotherly love; third, for his diplomacy, which is a profound form of wisdom; for his moderation, which is another word for diplomacy, and for his many example to every man take his manly example to every man taking for his motto a correct manner of life.

It is not four years since he stocked all the pools of the surrounding coun-

************** ROME'S GRAND OLD MAN.



FROM LOVE OF BOOKS Leo XIII., Sovereign Pontiff of the Catholic Church, Who Today Celebrates His Triple Jubilee.

XVI. Jan. 27, 1843, and consecrated Feb. 19, of the same year. Such a jublee is unique in history, and will be made the occasion of great pomp throughout the world.

throughout the world. Despite the recrudescence of reports that the pope's health is bad, his private physician, Dr. Loize Lapponi, has given out an interview stating that such reports are without foundation. at one time it was feared that he He says the holy father is "stupendously" well, and has not been better for the past ten years. He has with stood the rigors of the winter well and has even surprised himself by the powers of his resistance. His pallor, which is often remarked, is but natural, he having always been pale and of a frail appearance. Dr. Lapponi has been the private physician for the pope for the last fourteen years. He attributes the pope's logevity to regular habits. He comes of a long-lived family, the Peccis having been constitutionally very strong. During the winter he remains in the Vatican exclusively, but in the mer months sometimes takes a holiday in the gardens. He is a well balanced man, not given to ex-cesses in word or deed. He inherited a magnificent constitution which he further strengthened by exercise in his

Is Voluntary Prisoner.

For the past quarter of a century Pope Leo has been one of the most remarkable men of the world. He has loomed big in the world's eye side such men as Bismarck and Gladstone and has outclassed them all. Pope Leo, as a man, not as a churchman, but as a plain, everyday man— if one can look upon him in that light— has held back those inclinations that afflict mortal men and has kept in check his temper, his tongue and his appetite—man's three tempters.

Twenty-five years ago he came to the Vatican, the successor of Pope Pius IX. In the twenty-five years that have passed, he has not gone outside its walls. Its gates have never beheld him as much as peering out through them. He has regarded it as his workshop and his world and has lived in it. Yet in this quarter of a century no one has ever known as much as one harsh word to cross his lips, or, as much as one murmur escape him. He has lived in his world as though it was a paradise. The Vatican is a circumscribed place, and though it affords abundant room for exercise, it is much less spacious and certainly less luxurious than many a country place. To live in it continuously would be intolerable for any able-bodied man of the world, and equally intolerable for any active wom-

When the pope accepted the high of-fice to which he was elected he did so with constant prayer and with holy rejoicing. There was none of that sud-den assumption of power which marks so many upon a rise to great worldly so many upon a rise to great worldly attainment. From being a high-standing prelate of the Roman Catholic church he passed into being that of its highest power on earth.

His Great Frugality.

Never too indulgent in worldly fare, he became now positively frugal. He ate little or nothing, and his long fasts alarmed his physicians, who could not prevail upon him to break them. In despair at his apparent lack of fore-thought for himself they prepared foods that contained the very essence of life without the quantity and urged them. upon him. Dr. Lapponi invented drinks that were full of nourishment, yet did not annoy the holy father with fear that he was overindulging in this fear that he was overindulging in this world's appetite. It is said that one of these drinks of a single cupful contained ed egg enough to support the human red egg enough to

suffering of those that lack.
Pope Leo's anxieties begin

there is war between his people. The trouble between Spain and the United States gave him infinite distress, and would succumb to its terrors. His people in Spain were beseeching him to use his influence to protect them, while his loyal following in the United States knew full well that the holy fathe must be for those who upheld the righteous end of the cause.

Disputes are referred to him continually. He has been called upon to settle the ownership of a diamond, to decide a boundary line, upon the high seas, to name a successor, to indicate the policies of dip-lomats and to decide questions of liquor license. All this he does within the walls of the Vatican and does it so well that none would suspect that the decisions came from a man out of the world, a shut-in, one without practical experience with men and affairs. His Family a Notable One.

Joachim Vincent Raphael Aloysius Pecci, Pope Leo XIII., first saw the light in Carpineto, in the diocese of Anagni, Italy, March 2, 1810. The Pecci family has been one of the most widely known in that section of the country since the fifteenth century. One of the remarkable characteristics of the family is longevity. One of the pope's brothers died at the age or ninety-one; another reached the age of eighty-four, and the pope himself is nearing the ninety-third milestone. At the age of eight years he was sent with his elder brother, Joseph, to the Jesuit college at Viterbo, where he showed striking intellectual precocity. He entered the schools of the Roman college in 1824 and applied himself with great zeal to the study of natural philosophy. Two years later he had gained first prizes in chemistry and physics and distinction in mathematics then began the study of theology, in which branch he won the honors of his classes and the doctorate in both branches of law when he was but branches of law when he was but twenty-one years of age. He was or-dained priest in December, 1837, and said his first mass in the chapel of St. Stanislaus in St. Andrea on the quiri-

ernor of Benevento, with the title of apostofic delegate. In this position he exposed the exactions to which the people were subjected and freed them from brigandage, which had been fosfrom brigandage, which had been fos tered by several powerful nobles. I 1841 he was given the more important post of governor of Perugia, where he met nearly the same conditions as at Benevento, but was able to bring about the same reforms by his unswerving, honesty. Here he won the love and respect of the people of the province as he had in his former office. He was dispatched to Brussels as nuncio to Belgium in 1843. He distinguished him-self at the court of Leopold by his pru-dence and discretion. He was in that country three years and in that time visited all the large cities of the king-dom, the charitable establishments, refigious houses, ecclesiastical colleges, and took part in all the religious festivities. He was made a cardinal

Desired Temporal Power.

body three days and that the strongest meat extracts were cunningly mingled with the egg food. It is certain that the pope ate very little, but he moved and had his being and apparently enjoyed vigorous health.

The word vigor is scarcely the one to apply to his holiness. Always a spare man, slightly undersized and very ethereal in expression, he became after his ascension to the popeship extremely slender and of the color of alabaster. Clearer and clearer and more and more transparent his skin grew until his hands were so delicate that you could see the light through them and his cheeks little more than skin drawn over bone.

It was at the age of sixty-seven, the age when men are preparing to lay down the burden of life forever, that Pope Leo took up his life. He assumed the mantle with ardor upon his election he is successor to the high office.

The conclave of cardinals which was to elect a successor to the high office.

The conclave met Feb. 18, and on the second ballot Cardinal Pecci received 38 out of 61 votes. A two-thirds vote is necessary to elect, and on the follow-as taken, giving him 44 out of a total of 62. Upon his election he took the memory of Leo XIII., out of respect to the memory of Leo XIII., out of respect to the memory of Leo XIII., out of respect to the memory of Leo XIII. out of respect to the memory of Leo XIII. for whom he had a peculiar veneration. He was crowned in his own chapel instead of in the loggia of St. Peter's. His first act as pontiff was performed March 4, when he issued a bull to a prove his death according to the cameriengo to perform other functions. He had to order the last services for the head to order the last services for the dead pontiff, to close his eyes, to prove his death according to the an-cient formula and to preside at the obsequies. It also fell to his lot to call the conclave of cardinals which was to elect a successor to the high office.

The conclave met Feb. 18, and on the second ballot Cardinal Pecci received as out of 61 votes. A two-thirds vote is act as pontiff was performed March 4, when he issued a bull reconstituting the hierarchy of Scotland.

He early evidenced a desire for the return of temporal power, setting forth return of temporal power, setting forth that it was necessary for the head of the church to have some place in which he was absolute master and would not be under the domination of any king or principality. He set forth that the head of the church ought not to be subjected to the king of Italy, as it would not leave him free to arbitrate in quarrels among nations when such difficulties were brought to him.

in quarrels among nations when such difficulties were brought to him.

He has constantly worked for the restoration of power, believing he should be ruler of Rome. Mass meetings have been held throughout the country and many great efforts made in behalf of this contention, but without effect. Many Italians were estranged from the pope on account of his determined efforts along this line.

A Child in Stature.

To view the pope at a distance, which the majority of the spectators on state occasions are forced to do, the pontiff appears to the eye as but child swathed in robes a child swathed in robes of state. About him is wrapped a gold embroidered white robe. From his shoulders falls a cloak of scarlet, lined with ermine, while upon the head of the pontiff rests the miter that was presented by Emperor William of Germany. And the jewels that decorate him! A rare treat indeed would a simple survey of them he considered by ple survey of them be considered by the noblest connoisseur of them all. First of all, shining upon the outside erist of all, shining upon the outside of the white-gloved hand, is the pontifical ring, which for twenty-six generations has been worn by the popes of Rome. A cross of superb diamonds hangs upon the pope's breast and the scepter which signifies his authority is a marvel of the jeweler's art. All this upon a form shrunken to child-like proportions the form of an oldlike proportions, the form of an old, a very old man, who seems to be all in readiness to trust himself to the skill

readiness to trust himself to the skill of Charon at any moment.

This is the ceremonial side of the life of Leo XIII. It is by no means representative of that which he leads from day to day. Simplicity is his watchword and well does he observe it. He rises at 6 o'clock each morning and attends mass in his private chapel. Sometimes he hears a second mass and occasionally one of his chaplains celebrates a mass of thanksgiving. celebrates a mass of thanksgiving. When the hour of 7 arrives his simple breakfast is served him. This consists of milk, coffee and cold bread.

This meal at an end, the pope immediately devotes himself to the consideration of such correspondence as his secretary may have placed before

OTHER THINGS BESIDES ALASKAN BOUNDARY

Old Propositions to Come Up Before Joint High Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb 19.—
It is the purpose, the Alaskan boundary matter having been eliminated by arrangement to submit to a special commission, to take up again and adjust the same proportions that were under consideration when the joint high commission adjourned. Most important of these are the propositions to amend the treaty of Washington so as to permit the building of warships as to permit the building of warships upon the great lakes; to define the boundaries in the Rainy lake section; to define the rights of American and Canadian fishermen on the great lakes; to regulate the use of the bonding privilege for goods in transit from one port of the country to another, crossing part of the territory of the other

One of the propositions in which the state department is most interested is that relative to lake ship building, and it is hoped that an arrangement can be made by which the United States navy can profit by the splendid resources of the lake ship builders, the prohable has being a strict limitation probable basis being a strict limitation of the period of time that newly con-structed naval vessels may remain in the lakes after completion, and perhaps a requirement that their gur placed only after they are in salt wa-

THESE MEN GET OUT NEWSPAPERS EVERY DAY

New Officers of the American News-

paper Publishers' Association. NEW YORK, Feb. 19.-The annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' association was continued today. N. W. McKinney, of Philadel-phia, read a paper on the relations of newspapers to the trusts. Officers were elected as follows:

President, Charles H. Taylor, Boston Globe; vice president, A. A. Mc-Cormick, Chicago Record-Herald; secretary, W. C. Bryant, Brooklyn Times; treasurer, Edward P. Call, New York Mail and Express; commissioner, Frederick Driscoll, Chicago; executive committee, Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic; W. L. McLean, Philadelphia Bulletin: S. H. Weston, Seattle Post-Intelligencer; F. E. Whiting, Boston Herald; Joseph T. Nevin, Pittsburg Leader; C. W. Hornick, St. Paul Dispatch; H. H. Cabaniss, Atlanta

Journal. EXPLOSION IN A NAVAL STORAGE MAGAZINE

Four Men Dead and Others Who Cannot

Recover. NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Three men were NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Three men were killed outright, one man so injured that he died later, two other men fatally and at least seven seriously in an explosion in the work room of the naval storage magazine at Fort Lafayette in New York bay this afternoon. The dead:

GEORGE ROTHAM, Brooklyn.

GUSTAVE DOZIER, Bay Ridge.

JOHN MASON, Brooklyn.

UNKNOWN MAN, thought to be Marten Thargensen. Brooklyn.

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All the dead and injured were workmen at the fort. Accounts differ as to how the fatal blast was set off. One report has it that the men were filling a 13-inch shell, while another is that the men were removing a powder charge from a shell and undertook to unwind a fuse connecting the powder chamber with the percussion cap. This caused sufficient friction to set off the cap and explode the shell.

CZAR EXPRESSES FRIENDSHIP FOR THE UNITED STATES

He Says He Speaks for All the Russian

People. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.-The czar's attention to Ambassador Mc-Cormick and Mrs. McCormick is the subject of court comment, and is interpreted as an intentional demonstration of his friendship for the United States. To the ambassador and his wife the czar has expressed the most friendly feeling for America and his interest in everything American, saying