

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1903.

ST. PAUL IS DEMOCRATIC.

With the election of a Democratic city clerk—which will take place in a few days—the entire government of the city will be in the hands of the Democrats. The city election last spring showed a decided preponderance of Democratic voters and every consideration of politics made it proper that the responsibilities of government should rest on that party.

With the responsibility for government upon it the Democratic party of St. Paul confidently invites examination of its acts. From Mayor Robert A. Smith to the occupant of the humblest position in the city administration there is an unbroken line of able men in the public service.

The Democrats having placed these men in position must profit or suffer from the record of each one. Public office is a public trust, and any unfaithful or inefficient official discredits his party as well as himself.

There is a healthful independence of party on the part of voters at municipal elections. It is of more importance to the taxpayers of the city that the local government be economical and honest than that a given party hold the reins; but the voters will be slow to change an administration composed of such men as now direct the affairs of St. Paul.

St. Paul is Democratic to stay.

What does it profit a man if he has fought and bled and died for his country and is then thrown into jail because he fails to pay a fine for missing a militia drill? What's the use of being a hero in these parlous times, anyway?

POLYGAMY IN CONNECTICUT.

Right under the shadow of great Yale there is polygamy and degeneracy most appalling! A colporteur reported to a meeting of ministers the results of his observations while making a tour of the state distributing Bibles.

In certain towns in the eastern part of the state, he affirms, polygamy is practiced, and the "degeneracy of the inhabitants is productive of murder and other crimes." Let Utah charitably refrain from lifting her hands in holy horror!

While the exact information is not at hand, we take it for granted that a more than fair proportion of the protests against the admission of Reed Smoot as United States senator comes from the pious state of Connecticut. If so, we also take it for granted the petitions will be at once recalled lest scoffing and jeering be provoked.

COMPLETE THE CAPITOL.

The statement given out by Mr. Channing Seabury, of the capitol commission, disposes entirely of the petty objections made by the men who have sought to obstruct the passage of the capitol appropriation bill by picking flaws in the administration of affairs connected with the new structure.

As a matter of fact, the progress of this great work has been remarkably free from anything which would justify the insinuations that have been made from time to time by those who, inspired by jealousy, have done whatever was in their power to handicap the commission and the contractors.

It is an indubitable fact that all of the minor contracts were made on terms so advantageous to the state that not one of the many lesser contractors made a dollar on the work. Many of them were taken to the point of bankruptcy in making good their contracts.

The prejudice against microbes has taken such firm hold on the army surgeons that no more raw recruits will be enlisted; only the well-seasoned variety accepted.

THE GOING OUT OF SHIRAS.

The retirement of George Shiras Jr. from the supreme bench of the United States is not to be regarded as an unmitigated calamity. The court might have been deprived of the services of a better man.

Justice Shiras is one of the few men who have been raised to the dignity of the supreme bench and failed to attain that firmness of purpose which is essential to the command of public respect. The supreme court has not always been consistent in its rulings and it has frequently gone far afield to establish its rulings. As a finite institution it has often fallen short of infallibility, but it is admitted that its members have generally been inspired by high aims and a desire to do that which would make for the upholding of the institutions of the country.

The tremendous power vested in the court—which makes it the practical interpreter of the acts of the legislative and executive branches of the government—has at all times warned the executive to proceed with extreme caution in naming men for the tribunal. That such men as Marshall, Chase, Field and Fuller have felt themselves honored by a place on the bench is evidence of the sense of appreciation of the dignity of the supreme court that obtains among really great lawyers.

George Shiras came out of Pennsylvania and his appointment, made by President Harrison in the midst of the campaign of 1892, was purely political. Judge Shiras has never been an eminent or influential member of the bench. The act that principally distinguished his career as a member of the supreme court also carried with it a certain degree of reprobation. It was his attitude on the income tax question.

The question of the constitutionality of the income tax law was before the court. It was unofficially announced that the law would be sustained by the court and Mr. Justice Shiras went into Pennsylvania to visit for a few days. On his return to Washington he changed his opinion with regard to the law and his vote altered the decision of the court and nullified the law.

What caused the change of front on the part of the jurist cannot well be known, but that one decision destroyed whatever chance George Shiras had to eminence as a justice of the supreme court. The dictum of his contemporaries was, and still is, that his vacillating course—overlooking the inspiring motive—was the undoing of the most popular act of congress in recent years.

The inefficiency of our army may be understood when it is realized that there are more cannon than typewriters in stock.

THE BRITISH SPINSTER.

In the heart of Merrie England, to-wit, the County of Surrey, there has been established an institution which, but for the apparent sincerity of its members, would upset the American theory that there is a dent in the British skull where the bump of humor should be.

"Members are compelled by the laws of the society to be entirely profane against the charms of man, to have a wholesome contempt of falling in love, and to abhor marriage."

That sounds like a British joke, but we are seriously informed that the society is thriving, that its membership is large and that the British public is showing some ponderous indication of alarm over the tendency of the British female to repel the idea of marriage with the British male human.

We are not, in this country, so well acquainted with the British female as with the British male, but if it is generally true that woman is what man has made her, then we can appreciate in some measure what Miss John Bull is.

Wherefore we are divided in sentiment. Is the British male to be congratulated because the tendency of this society will be to lessen the chances of his having to marry the British female? Or are we to congratulate the British female on having the strength of mind necessary to decline alliance with the lord of the soil?

Bowen might have observed the ways of the Turk with profit. It's as easy for him to refuse to pay as it is for the sick man by the Bosphorus.

THE CHURCH AND AMUSEMENTS.

Church authorities and members might profitably give earnest thought to the following proposition: "Would it not be better to repeal church laws and rules that are dead letters than to have them remain on the books and be constantly violated?"

The subject is brought to mind by the discussion of the ban on dancing, card playing and theater-going at a meeting of the Men's League of the First Methodist Episcopal Church on Monday evening. The decision of the judges was against the removal of the ban.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the proportion of young people in any given church who neither dance, play cards nor go to the theater and the circus, with an occasional horse race thrown in, is exceedingly small. And when a church member does one of these things in defiance of the rule of his church he weakens very appreciably the hold the church has upon him.

Year by year the problem of attracting the young to the church—especially young men—grows more difficult of solution. It may be that the young object to subscribing to a lot of archaic rules, which they would have no intention of observing if they should subscribe to them. The world moves, rules of human conduct change with the decade, and if the church would retain its hold on the hearts of the people it must not remain stationary.

Turkey has offered \$10,000 for the head of a Macedonian revolutionist, but it would be well to have Turkey send the money in advance, otherwise the gentleman forwarding his head might be disappointed.

There would be such an air of ferocious militarism about a ticket containing the names of Roosevelt and Van Sant that the solicitude of Joel Heatwole to do for the governor is just justified by political expediency.

THEATRES.

No musical programme that has been presented in St. Paul this winter has created more unalloyed pleasure than the one presented last night at the Metropolitan opera house.

The four pupils who took part in the programme last night are all gifted with good natural vocal organs, one indeed possesses a voice that is distinguished by the best vocal qualities of the most famous vocalists of the world.

Two Wagner numbers not often found on a programme were sung by the vocalists last night. Wagner's "Admission" and "Landgrave's Address to the Minstrels." These two Wagner fragments are so remarkable for their literary as for their musical quality. They afford fine opportunity for vocal expression, and Mr. Rosenthal's interpretation of them was decidedly successful.

Miss Grace Danz's beautiful soprano is one of the best vocalists in the city. Her voice is remarkably pure in tone and especially clear and sweet. Her voice was heard to advantage in the recitative and aria from Verdi's "Traviata," and in the "Dieglo and the Ratton," Massenet. His brother, Henry Southery, possesses a baritone of good quality, and he sings with excellent style. His sister, Rose, also sings well.

Just now all New York is raving with the success of "The Earl of Pawtucket," and theater-goers are crowding the Madison Square theater, but they have not done for years. Curiously enough, it was on this same stage that Thomas first scored in a New York production. He is now in Chicago, and he is making the trip to regain his health.

"There's always something to head off theaters," growled a manager to a couple of friends on Broadway on Lincoln's birthday. "Once it was bicycles, now it's automobiles, now it's automobiles. Look at 'em!" as several motors whizzed by. "They're all over the place, night and day, and women riding in them, and they're making more money than the best show ever put on the boards. Well, I'm glad that theater folks don't use 'em."

Richard Golden enjoys the distinction of having played the comedy parts in comic operas than any other star at present before the public. He made his debut on the stage in "Evangeline" nearly thirty years ago with Light Opera House.

"Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," by Clyde Fitch, will be presented at the Metropolitan opera house on Monday evening. It is a matter of common knowledge that the proportion of young people in any given church who neither dance, play cards nor go to the theater and the circus, with an occasional horse race thrown in, is exceedingly small.

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Chicago is suffering from a plague of lawless constables. Shooting is thought too violent and the public seems to have determined upon poison as the proper method of extermination.

Wonder what the kaiser wants to do with that \$25,000 he offers Venezuela to pay before it is due? Does he intend to buy a few stacks of bines and sit in again?

Maine reports a woman aged one hundred and six, but it's not to the credit of the state, for she died last week. Have they any live ones of that age?

It is a safe guess that Senator Quay is not collecting newspaper references to himself with a view to handing them down to posterity.

Unless conditions change the chorus of stars on Old Glory will not be augmented in time for the fall performance.

ROBBERS OF ST. PAUL.

St. Paul jobbers are looking for a record-breaking spring trade this year, and anticipate that business during the coming season will exceed that of last year.

The steady condition of the market of all kinds of commodities has a tendency to stimulate demand and to keep things moving. All the jobbers who are familiar with the situation speak encouragingly of the prospects. They see a bright future for this year, at least, and have no apprehension of a reverse. The following interviews, given to The Globe yesterday, express the prevailing spirit.

Declare That Indications Point to Continuation of Favorable Business Conditions of Last Year and Are Optimistic in Expressions on Outlook.

R. A. Kirk, president of Farwell, Ozmun & Co., president of Farwell, Ozmun & Co., said: "The prospects for spring trade we regard as very good. The condition of the country, on the whole, is quite favorable for some time to come. Taking the prices of hardware all together, they are not high, and until labor is cheaper and goods can be manufactured for less money manufacturers will not be disposed to reduce prices. The condition of the weather in the Northwest through the winter has been quite favorable for the hardware interests as well as others. It is very seldom that so favorable a season has been seen as we have had the present year. Conditions are not quite so good as we would like to see at this season, but they are not very far behind that of former years. We would add that the greatest difficulties is that of getting goods from the factories, and a large part of this difficulty seems to come from the inability of the roads to furnish transportation facilities. We trust that when the pressure for coal is somewhat relieved things will come back into their normal conditions, and we can get delivery of goods in satisfactory shape."

Effect of Freight Congestion. Mr. Kirk speaks very moderately in reference to the congestion of transportation facilities. The trouble arises from the great congestion of freight traffic at Chicago, Pittsburg and other Eastern cities. The situation at Chicago, however, is what most seriously affects local dealers. For nearly two months freight has been tied up at Chicago, owing to inability of the roads to handle the vast volume of business. The increase of freight traffic has been so great that the railroads have been found unprepared for the rush. This condition, however, is confined to the railroads east of Chicago, notably the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern. The lines are able to handle expeditiously all freight offered them. They are, nevertheless, somewhat at a disadvantage, owing to the fact that Eastern roads have refused to reload at Chicago and have taken the cars of the Western roads. But, though this situation of affairs causes trouble to the Eastern dealers, St. Paul jobbers say that they are not seriously affected, as most of them have already received their spring stocks. Merchants of the Western states, however, who order goods from Eastern jobbers will suffer from the freight congestion at Chicago.

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AGED INDIAN WINE PAYS A VISIT TO CAPITOL.

Rev. Louis Mazawakinyanna, an Old Sioux, Who Participated in Massacre of 1862, Becomes a Presbyterian Minister—Tells of His Part in the Uprising.

Rev. Louis Mazawakinyanna, a Sioux Indian, who, as his title would indicate, is a regularly licensed minister, was one of the callers at the rooms of the Historical society yesterday.

The reverend gentleman's name in the Sioux language means Iron Lightning, and since he gave up the scalping knife and tomahawk for the Bible and the hymn book, he has been ordained as a Presbyterian minister. Iron Lightning now resides at Wilmot, S. D., and preaches regularly to a congregation of his race at that point.

He was born in Minnesota and more than half a century ago belonged to the band of Sioux Indians under Chief Shakopee, who had his tribe where the town of that name now stands. The Indian Presbyterian divine admits that he took part in the Sioux outbreak in Minnesota fifty years ago, but says he was a "heathen then and knew no better."

He was an intimate friend of John O'Day, a noted Indian scout, who assisted the whites during the outbreak, and he left with Henry U'ham, of the Historical society, yesterday a number of papers presented to O'Day by Gen. Sibley, Gov. Ramsey and Gen. Sully. He also promised to send a number of his own papers, a double-barreled shotgun formerly used by the dead scout.

Rev. Mazawakinyanna, in explanation of the part he took in the Indian outbreak of 1862, says, "we all took part" but he claims that on the first day of the outbreak he killed the lives of a number of white people. He does not write or speak English, but his statement as to the services he rendered in saving the lives of several of the whites has been written by another Indian minister, who has some knowledge of the English language. The statement of Iron Lightning, in its imperfect English, is as follows:

"During the outbreak of August 18, 1862, in Minnesota, by the Sioux Indians, I save or rescue five lives of white people, or the great father's people. Saved Five Whites. "In another place the same day I met another fellow by name Roche, La Roche, a white man, who is clerk in Louis Roberts' store. He talks Indian and told me about the outbreak or the massacre. He said he had some knowledge of the English language. He said he would not kill me, but instead of killing me he fed him again; he was very hungry, too, and gave him roasted shoulder of a deer."

"I think I done a great favor to this white people, or for the great father (president of the United States). "If any white man ever yet I wish they would of remembered me and do me some favor while living, as I am now getting old man and could hardly work for my living."

"And according to my duties now I saw I done very important things, as was only a young man, but now I am now a Presbyterian minister. I done a great deal of goods for all around and I hope the great father will do me some favor."

Joseph Coursale, a son of Joe Coursale, one of Gen. Sibley's mixed blood scouts, accompanied Rev. Mazawakinyanna yesterday, and acted as interpreter for him. The Indian divine left for his home at Wilmot last evening.

NEWS ROUND-UP OF A DAY IN STILLWATER. Ever-Increasing Demand for Binder Twine Made at the Prison.

The demand for prison-made binder twine is increasing, and sales thus far this season exceed 1,000,000 pounds. Warden Wolfe says the new binder twine orders received are three times in excess of the orders received at the corresponding date last year, and club orders are just commencing to come in. Club orders have averaged this week 100,000 pounds a day.

Fred Mahler and A. W. Wells, of St. Paul, officers of the socialist's Gage company, have arranged with J. N. Bronson, of Stillwater, for the manufacture of binder twine. The new company will be exhibited at Chicago during the railway engineers' convention March 25-26. Mahler says the new twine has been tested by railroad men, and has been pronounced thorough in all its details. The Great Northern Railway company now has twelve of the machines in use for experimental work.

The prison population is growing smaller, yesterday numbering 689. The St. Paul today to appear before the joint house and senate committee on prison and reformatory.

Mrs. John S. Goff, of this city, died yesterday of cancer. She was fifty-three years of age, the widow of her husband and two daughters, Mrs. L. Staples and Mrs. F. Newman.

The twenty-second anniversary of the organization of the Company of the Iron Works in this city April 6, and invitations will be extended to all former members of the company, as well as to present members. A short special train of the district court was held here yesterday by Judge Wilmot of Red Wing. The taking of testimony in the case of the Stillwater Wagon company against H. C. Farmer was continued until the next term, and the hearing of a motion in the case of the company was also continued over the term.

Too Many Arms for China. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—Representations have been made to the state department by the Russian ambassador, Comte Cassini, regarding the increasing seriousness of the arms traffic in China, and the hope that the United States will cooperate with the other powers to stop the illegal importation of arms which has reached an alarming stage of activity. Similar representations have been made to Belgium, Germany and Great Britain. The Chinese officials claim they are powerless to stop the traffic.

German Book Publishers Will Take No Part in the Show. BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The Book Publishers' Society of Stuttgart has decided not to participate in the St. Louis exposition and in this decision, other publishers of Germany probably will join. The reason assigned is the present copyright treaty between Germany and the United States, permitting the reprinting of German works in the United States without compensation.

The publishers say that exhibiting at St. Louis would simply be "showing the Americans what is available for them." They say the German publishers have begun an agitation with the object of inducing the government to insist on a revision of the copyright treaty, which the new commercial treaty with the United States is negotiated, and if they cannot be better protected, they demand the denunciation of the copyright treaty.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—One of the features of the St. Louis exposition is to be the world's congress of scientists and astronomers. Prof. Sias Newcomb, of Washington, D. C., has been designated as president of the congress, and Prof. Hugo Mansberger and Albin W. Small, of the University of Chicago, as vice presidents. These three men have been requested to act as an organizing committee, which met yesterday in New York. This committee completed the programme. It is expected that the addresses will be prepared by the most eminent men of the world in their respective branches. The date for the general meeting of the congress has been fixed for Monday, September 19, 1904.