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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1903.

WORKS BOTH WAYS.

Senator Pugh has introduced a bill which, apparently, has for its object the institution of civil service rules in the grain and warehouse department. We use the term "apparently" advisedly.

The bill provides for the appointment of a commission of three members, one to be appointed by the governor, one by the railroad and warehouse commissioners and one by the attorney general. The commissioners are to draw $10 a day while they are sitting. It shall be their duty to examine all applicants for place under the commission and to appoint those who meet the requirements of the places to which they aspire.

It sounds excellent, but it may not be as desirable a measure as it looks. In its operation such a law might have the effect of perpetuating the tenure of office of the present employes and officials of the commission, while from a strictly partisan standpoint it would be a good thing for the Republicans, inasmuch as it would add something to the patronage of the administration.

Civil service, in the abstract, is a most excellent thing, but it should be instituted under such ordinances as will insure its operation for the good of the public. Hitherto the experiments in civil service have shown that it is likely to inure to the welfare of the party in power. And, as in this case, where the appointive power for the commission lies in a partisan triumvirate, there is not much to encourage even the most sanguine adherent of civil service to hope for a just and impartial administration of the law.

A certain amount of technical knowledge is required of grain inspectors, and those in office would have a very considerable advantage over their competitors without the official pale. Fresh from the work, they would be more apt to come up to the requirements than the expert who is rusty by lack of practice. The first examinations would probably result in the appointment of the present staff—all of whom secured their appointments by political influence, and they would be made the more secure in their positions.

If Senator Pugh is sincere in his desire to put the grain department under civil service rules, he will amend his measure to the end that the examining commission shall be bi-partisan or non-partisan.

Civil service does not thrive when it is exemplified under the control of one party.

The soothsayer who is making medicine for the Buffalo police in the Burdick case, having guessed that it was a lone woman who committed the crime, might make a little more dope and let us know if she was a "lone widdy."

THE SCIENTIST AFIELD.

Now comes one Amand Revold, M. D., learned in the science of bugs, who declares that he dumped a barrel of bacilli, properly labeled, into the drainage canal near Chicago and afterwards recovered some of the wayfaring beasts in the drinking water at St. Louis.

Dr. Revold has proved his contention that it is possible for a bacillus to survive immersion in the drainage canal, which is saying much for the powers of resistance of the prodigerosus bacilli—which is, we believe, the family name of the bug experimented with—but wherein does it help St. Louis to know that it is taking its bugs alive?

Of course, the bacillus prodigerosus is innocuous, and in spite of its rather alarming title, is rather undersized, as compared, for instance, with the elephant. Eight hundred thousand members of the tribe, standing one upon the head of another, would make a column about as high as the average drink served in the bars of St. Louis. A colony of the prodigerosus bacilli, located on the epiglottis of a St. Louis man, would hardly suffice to make him stutter.

Dr. Revold is in a position to say "I told you so," but what does it profit him or the people of St. Louis? If he had taken a barrel of the strephyloccoccus pneumonae craponsae—the very image of the prodigerosus bacilli—and dumped it into the canal, and an epidemic of pneumonia had followed in St. Louis, the demonstration might be worth something, for it would prove the possibility of a pernicious bug still being able to do business after a trip on the drainage canal.

But to use an innocuous bug, why it was worse than useless. The experiment just proves that the powers of resistance of the prodigerosus are prodigious, but the same result might have been attained if the doctor had used that gentle mannered and lady like bug, the megatherium bacilli, or the bacillus giganticus—both as harmless as a St. Louis alderman in jail.

Let the good doctor put away these trifling essays into the fields of exploratory science. Let him send up to St. Paul and get a few barrels of the strephyloccoccus epidermis albis, which may readily be caught with nets in the pools on Fifth street, and toss them into the canal. And if they don't arrive sound in St. Louis, they will at least add something to the picturesqueness of the scenery along the drainage canal.

If voting by pressing buttons is adopted by congress, one more chance to let the average member make himself heard in the halls of legislation will have been destroyed.

CLEAN THE STREETS.

A leading citizen of Minneapolis told the people of the city the other day that the condition of their streets was a disgrace. He might with propriety and strict regard for the truth have included St. Paul in the classification.

The business streets of this city, which should be the first to receive the attention of the city engineer, are in frightful condition. A short journey around the business district will afford the evidence to support the statement.

The accumulated filth of the winter months is lying on the pavements, the mud is inches deep on crossings, and miniature lakes are found wherever there are slight depressions. While the entire business district is in bad condition, perhaps the worst is found in the wholesale and railroad locality.

Nasty streets are prolific breeders of disease, to say nothing of the inconvenience caused pedestrians. Every consideration of municipal pride and public health cries out for the most vigorous campaign against present conditions. The Globe hopes there will be no further delay in the matter of cleaning up the streets.

There is a rumor of early adjournment of the legislature, but it is not clear whether it is a threat or a promise.

FOURTH OF JULY NOISES.

The Globe is in receipt of an anonymous communication from a writer asking the suppression of the noises of the Fourth of July. The writer introduces himself by saying he has "undertaken the task of trying to determine if there are not enough sensible, right-minded people in St. Paul to modify the established custom of celebrating the Fourth of July."

The communication goes on to say that much money is wasted in the purchase of explosives, much damage to life and property done by accident, and much distress occasioned to the sick and infirm by the noises made by Young America on the national birthday.

Until something better is offered The Globe will stick to the old way of celebrating the Fourth of July. It's about the only day left on which we see the American flag generally flown and on which the youth of the land are reminded that this is a great and glorious, free land. And so neglectful are we of our blessings that it requires drastic measures to call them to mind.

There are objections to the present methods of celebrating the most important day in our national calendar. But there are objections to everything. Firecrackers injure small boys, but little children put beans up their noses; cannon crackers cause distress to the aged and the sick, but so do street cars and fire engines and church bells; money is wasted that could be put to better use, but the same is true of Christmas and New Years.

Wise old Ben Franklin said "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." And he did not have in mind small boys exclusively, but grown people as well. Every sort of recreation and celebration is open to criticism. And until something better is offered The Globe will incline to the belief that Young America ought to have his firecrackers on the Fourth of July. A restriction might, however, be put on the size of the cannon cracker, which has assumed proportions in keeping with our expanded territory. The noiseless firecracker would not be accepted as a satisfactory substitute by our embryo governors and presidents.

It's really too bad that people have nerves to be shocked by the exploding evidences of youthful patriotism, but The Globe believes it would be a more practical plan to send those who suffer into the country on the Fourth than to suppress the American youth's clamor for firecrackers.

What with ex-Senator Charlie Towne counting money in Wall street and ex-Congressman Page Morris sitting easy on the bench, it begins to look as though the old Sixth Minnesota district was a fairly good place to start from.

SPOONER FOR PRESIDENT.

President Roosevelt's press agent has gone to some trouble to inform the world that the strenuous people are keeping both eyes open. The political advisers of the president—whoever they may be—have swept the political horizon with their mighty telescope and have detected what they conclude is an opposition planet of minor magnitude. Spectroscopic analysis reveals the qualities of Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin.

Therefore is the news sent broadcast that the Roosevelt people are "onto him." These same advisers of Roosevelt have advised him that some of the leading politicians of the Republican party are planning persistently in secret to spring a new Republican aspirant for the nomination in 1904, with the confidence that they can deliver the Southern delegates to the anti-Roosevelt man—at so much per.

Another piece of information, important if true, is that Roosevelt "will not scramble" for the votes of Republican delegations from the South. He will climb right to the top of a high pedestal of dignity and scorn a nomination given by states which will cast their electoral votes for his opponent.

Spooner would be a strong candidate if nominated, and if he went into the race in earnest he might make it warm for the strenuous one. He, of course, would have the delegation from Wisconsin, Quay would add Pennsylvania, Hanna would contribute Ohio, Platt would offer New York, Fairbanks would chip in Indiana, and enough colored delegates from the South could be had to secure the nomination for the statesman from the Badger State.

The Globe has only the interest of a spectator—for it will help elect the Democratic candidates—but it is constrained to advise Roosevelt to hook up with Addicks right away, thus forming a combination which would scatter his enemies as chaff before the wind.

St. Louis will keep on insisting that its people are being fed bacilli out of the drainage canal until Chicago sends the old town a board bill.

THE UNDEFENDED SPINSTER.

Robert J. Burdette has rushed to the aid of the spinster. Mr. Burdette seems to have lost that sense of humor which distinguished him in the days when the Burlington Hawkeye was regarded as one of the funny papers of the country or he would have held aloof from the controversy which was started by Miss Van Vorst, herself a spinster of some eminence. He appears to have spoiled a good thing, for the maidens who were given to understand that they were all as nonentities compared to Joan of Arc are quite capable of taking care of themselves.

Perhaps Miss Van Vorst speaks by the card. In any event, she ought to be considered more of an authority on spinsters than Mr. Burdette. He has been many things, including a writer of jokes, but it never was said of him that he was a spinster.

He can know nothing of spinsters except what he has been told or has read, while Miss Van Vorst is of the cult that is under discussion. How can Burdette tell who is the successful spinster? Has that portion of the world without the pale of maidenhood any right to judge spinsters? We opine not. Her position in the world is a matter that is of living interest to the spinster and the dictum of a spinster is much more far-reaching in an affair of this kind than the argument of a mere man.

Let Burdette and other male humans confine themselves to discussions affecting subjects of which they may know something. The merits of whiskey and the methods of the stock market are for them—but let them avoid spinsters in the abstract and devote themselves to reducing the visible supply of spinsters by converting them to a more intimate knowledge of man as he is in the home.

But we will go with Mr. Burdette in his contention with Miss Van Vorst thus far: A living spinster whose views of man have not been colored by prejudice and who is yet amenable to the logic of Cupid is a million times more of an ornament to her sex than a dead heroine.

The Hon. Grover Cleveland's declaration that he is out of politics would have been more comforting to the Hon. David Bennett Hill if it had been made twelve years sooner.

The entrance of John C. Spooner into the race for the Republican nomination for president will probably affect the chance of Mr. Addicks.

AT ST. PAUL THEATRES

The engagement of Louis James and Frederick Warde in their magnificent production of "The Tempest" will close with two performances today, the usual matinee this afternoon and a farewell performance tonight. This attraction has scored one of the big hits of the season, and the engagement so far has been extremely satisfactory, both to the management and the patrons of the theaters. It was promised in advance that the production would be a big one, and this promise has been faithfully kept. Future visits from Messrs. James and Warde will be awaited with interest by thousands of their admirers in this city. The advance sale of seats indicates good business for both performances today.

Al G. Field's big minstrel organization comes to the Metropolitan opera house for an engagement of three nights and Saturday matinee tomorrow night. Mr. Field carries what he calls an "International Congress of Sweet Singers," which includes Reese Prosser, Joseph Blanphin, James H. Cavanaugh, John C. Dickens, C. D. Cunningham, Paul La Londe, Addison Walz. Mr. Field will also present the Faust family of acrobats, the musical Mignani family and the original Clipper quartette.

One of the catchy features of Anna Held's musical melange and whimsical comedy, "The Little Duchess," to be presented at the Metropolitan next week, will be found in the third act, which represents a fencing academy in Paris. All of the fencers are girls, and they wear the black velvet costumes modeled after M. Jean Beraud's familiar picture, "The Fencing Girl," white shirts, with a red heart; black velvet sleeves and gauntlets; short black velvet skirts, lined with red; black silk stockings, and slippers with red heels. A mock French duel is in this scene, with brass band, reporters, flash-light photographers, trained nurse and surgeons, each bout ending with a dance. The title of the organization might be termed "Anna Held and Her Prize Beauty Show." The music and lyrics are written by the old-time collaborators, Reginald De Koven and Harry B. Smith. The company includes Joseph W. Herbert, George Marion, Frank Rushworth, Knox Wilson, Edouard Durand, the Liliputian comedian, Franz Ebert, Louise Royce, Billy Norton, Maybelle Courtney, Adelaide Orton and Katherine Bell. The sale of seats for Miss Held's engagement opens tomorrow morning.

"Hearts of Oak" is to be played at the Grand opera house for one week, commencing Sunday evening. This is the first opportunity that St. Paul playgoers will have of witnessing "Hearts of Oak" at popular prices.

The first matinee performance of "Lovers' Lane" will take place at the Grand this afternoon at 2:30. This well known Clyde Fitch play is one of the best offerings of the season at this playhouse and is deserving of the patronage that has been accorded it so far.

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At the Star the Rentz-Santley company is giving an excellent burlesque and vaudeville bill. The aggregation is standard, and the company includes many clever people. The music is catchy and the burlesque handsomely mounted and given by clever specialists and a number of pretty women.

WILL OF W. A. SCOTT IS FILED FOR PROBATE

Bulk of Estate, Exceeding $100,000, Is Left to Widow and Daughter.

The will of the late W. A. Scott has been filed for probate upon petition of his widow. The will was made ten years ago, and in it he names the St. Paul Trust company as executor, but as the trust company has retired from business it will not accept the appointment, and in the petition the court is asked to appoint former Judge Charles E. Otis as administrator, with the will annexed.

Mr. Scott's widow and daughter, Mrs. H. V. Seaman, of Clinton, Iowa, are made his residuary devisees and legatees. He sets aside the sum of $10,000 for the education of his little girl Margaret, to whom he was greatly attached, and makes substantial provision for his mother, if living, and a brother residing in New York.

No inventory has been filed yet, but it is estimated that his estate will exceed $100,000, with no substantial indebtedness.

MANY PEOPLE WANT TO GET SWELL JOBS

Mayor Smith's Callers Are More Numerous Than Industrious.

Spring callers are numerous in Mayor Smith's office these days. Their unusual number yesterday prompted the mayor to remark that he believed everybody in town wanted a job.

"They all come to me," said his honor, "as if all I had to do was to hand them over to some official and tell him to put them to work. City Engineer Rundlett tells me he wants all the men he can get for street cleaning, but my visitors will have none of it. They want to be inspectors. They think all they need is my indorsement."

The mayor's audience chamber was filled with visitors yesterday, and as fast as one was disposed of another took his place.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

Minnesota—Fair and warmer Wednesday. Thursday rain and colder; fresh southeast winds, becoming northwest.

Upper Michigan—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, except rain Thursday in west portion; variable winds, becoming fresh southeast.

Wisconsin—Fair Wednesday; warmer in north portion. Thursday fair in south; rain in north portion; variable winds, becoming southeast.

Iowa—Fair Wednesday; warmer in west portion. Thursday fair.

South Dakota—Fair Wednesday; warmer in east portion. Thursday fair.

Montana—Rain and colder Wednesday. Thursday fair.

North Dakota—Rain or snow; colder Wednesday. 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, 41; lowest temperature, 37; average temperature, 39; daily range, 4; barometer, 30.34; humidity, 86; precipitation, 0; 7 p. m., temperature, 40; 7 p. m., wind, north; weather, cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	34	36	Kansas City	44	48
Battleford	6	8	Marquette	34	38
Bismarck	38	46	Milwaukee	38	42
Buffalo	48	54	Minnedosa	26	26
Boston	42	42	Montgomery	68	80
Calgary	2	4	Montreal	34	38
Cheyenne	42	48	Nashville	62	70
Chicago	40	40	New Orleans	64	78
Cincinnati	62	66	New York	44	50
Cleveland	54	56	Norfolk	46	50
Davenport	48	50	North Platte	46	54
Des Moines	42	46	Omaha	34	36
Detroit	44	50	Philadelphia	46	50
Duluth	36	40	Pittsburg	60	60
El Paso	64	66	Qu'Appelle	26	26
Edmonton	2	2	Frisco	52	56
Galveston	60	68	St. Louis	52	56
Grand Haven	38	40	Salt Lake	46	50
Green Bay	34	38	S. Ste. Marie	36	38
Helena	46	56	Washington	48	48
Huron	36	42	Winnipeg	14	30
Jacksonville	68	76			

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

ADJOURN SINE DIE APRIL 15

Continued From First Page.

bill introduced in the house yesterday by Representative Gregory, Ramsey.

The bill, if enacted, will make a sweeping change in the probate practice of Minnesota, and, Mr. Gregory claims, correct many abuses. It provides that any person charged with insanity or for whom a guardian has been asked on the ground of incompetency arising from infirmity, excessive drinking, gaming, idleness, debauchery or as a spendthrift, may demand trial by jury, as provided for the trial of criminal cases.

Mr. Gregory maintains that many persons are committed to insane hospitals or to the care of guardians by medical juries that should in all equity be permitted to exercise the full control of their persons and property. He thinks that under the present system it is comparatively easy for children to secure control of property or relieve themselves of the care of the infirm or troublesome relatives by having them committed to the hospitals for the insane.

ROAST BOILER INSPECTORS.

Senators Discuss Present System and Pass Nyquist Bill.

The money collecting ability of a number of the present boiler inspectors of the state was thoroughly aired in the senate yesterday morning during the discussion of the Nyquist measure, which was designed to create sixty-three boiler inspectors, one for each senatorial district in the state.

Senator Thorpe attempted to amend the bill so as to call for one inspector for each congressional district in the state, but this amendment was voted down. Senator Thorpe's amendment included a clause allowing the chief inspector to collect from his deputies one-third of the fees they collect from the inspections and this clause discovered that several of the present state inspectors, according to the claims of the senators, kept their deputies poor paying in tolls.

The bill was amended to allow one inspector for each senatorial district, except in cases where more than one senatorial district are in the same county. This amendment affects Ramsey, Hennepin and St. Louis counties, and reduces the total of the new inspectors to fifty-three.

At the conclusion of the debate the senate recommended the bill to pass as amended.

SLAUGHTER BRACKEN BILL.

House Committee Prepares Substitute for Drastic Health Code.

The health code bill drawn by Dr. Bracken and introduced by Representative Fosseen is dead. The house committee on public health, dairy and food products applied the knife yesterday after a rather heated session, and will today introduce a substitute.

The substitute will contain none of the drastic features of the Bracken bill and will not confer on the secretary of the state health board the power of a czar nor perpetuate him in office. The bill was sent back to committee at the request of the board of health to have the compulsory vaccination clause stricken.

When the pruning started yesterday the committee decided to make it good. The bill that will come to the house will permit the removal of the secretary of the board of health and will not permit that official to make law as his fancy may dictate.

APPOINT COUNTY ASSESSORS.

Coller Would Pass Their Selection Up to District Judges.

Senator Coller will introduce a bill to abolish the present system of choosing county assessors. The Coller bill provides that the judges or judge of each judicial district shall name an assessor for each county in their respective districts. The assessors are to be known as county assessors, and are to serve four-year terms. The bill makes provision for salaries.

Regulate Private Detectives.

The ubiquitous private detective will be controlled by the governor if the bill introduced in the senate by Senator Dart becomes a law. The senator from Meeker provides in his bill that all private detective agencies shall deposit a bond of $2,000 with the state, and, furthermore, shall deposit $25 for a license to be issued by the governor.

Pay for Riot Damages.

Cities and counties are held liable for three-fourths of the damage done to private property by mobs and riots in the bill introduced yesterday by Senator Wilson. The bill defines twelve or more persons as a mob. The city is held liable if the damage is accomplished in the city; if outside of the city, the county must pay.

Special University Tax.

The house committee on agriculture yesterday decided upon a favorable report on the bill for a special tax levy of one-fifth of a mill for four years, the money to be spent under the direction of the board of regents on the betterment and extension of the state agricultural school.

Keep Off the Tracks.

Representative Bouck would make it unlawful for any person not an employe of a railroad company to propel a tricycle or velocipede on railway tracks by imposing a fine not in excess of $100 or imprisonment for a period of not more than ninety days.

LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP.

Representative Soule yesterday introduced a bill to protect property owners and tenants from spite fences, ditches or excavations. It provides that fences, ditches, drains, wells, excavations or structures maliciously constructed for the purpose of annoying owners or holders of adjoining property may be declared private nuisances and the persons annoyed entitled to mandatory injunctions of restraint.

A bill introduced in the house by Mr. Fust prohibits the taking of minnows with nets, in waters where fish fry has been planted.

The National Live Stock association anti-trust bill which was a special order for yesterday has been referred to a special committee to probe its constitutionality. The committee includes Representatives W. A. Nolan, chairman of the railroads committee, and Representatives Tighe, Armstrong, Shearer, Clague, Ofsthun and Haugland from the judiciary committee.

Dr. Forbes, chaplain of the house, will preach especially to the legislature at Central Park M. E. church Sunday evening, March 15.

A bill appropriating $5,000 to be expended in fireproofing the main building of the St. Peter insane hospital was introduced in the senate yesterday by Senator Johnson.

A bill providing that every written instrument issued by a common carrier in receipt of property for transportation is held to be a bill of lading was introduced yesterday by Senator Wilson.

Senator Pugh's bill to place the state grain inspection under civil service laws, which was reported in yesterday's Globe, was introduced in the senate yesterday morning.

A bill designed to detach certain lands in Houston county from the county was introduced by Senator Laugen.

A bill defining the duties of coroners was introduced in the senate yesterday morning by Senator Jepson. The bill is a companion bill to the measure fixing the salary of the coroner of Hennepin county, which was introduced Monday.

Senator Rieke introduced a bill amending the present law relating to the extermination of thistles. The bill includes ordinary weeds in the provisions of the present law.

The senate judiciary committee has decided to report back the Jepson bill, known as the "trading stamp" bill, with a favorable recommendation. The Hinton and Wilson garnishee bills will be reported back with indefinite postponement recommendations.

TAKES ISSUE WITH DR. BOYLE'S SERMON

Rev. J. J. Lawler Makes Some Controversial Points in History.

To the Editor of The Globe:

In his sermon last Sunday evening Rev. Dr. Boyle is reported to have made a statement which flatly contradicts the records of the past. He said: "There can never be an inquisition or a St. Bartholomew in Protestant Christianity." But let it be remembered that there have been inquisitions and massacres of Catholics in Protestant Christianity and many of them. It is vain in the light of historical evidence to try to fasten responsibility for the rigors of the Spanish inquisition on Catholicity. The church denounced them. Not less futile is the attempt to connect Catholicity with St. Bartholomew.

I brand his assertions as false. If the reverend gentleman had stated that religious persecution forms no part of the creed of the Catholic church and that the heads and founder of Protestant Christianity authorized and sanctioned persecution and death for conscience sake, he would have expressed a truth of history. "Persecutions among the early Protestants was a distinct and definite doctrine digested into elaborate treatises and enforced against the most inoffensive as against the most formidable sects. It was the doctrine of the paimiest days of Protestantism." Lecky, Rationalism in Europe, vol. II., Holland, an eminent Protestant historian, says:

"Persecution is the deadly original sin of the reformed churches, which cools every honest man's zeal for the cause in proportion as his reading becomes more extensive."

The reverend gentleman declares himself as "standing for the liberty of the religious conscience," but his denomination has not always stood for freedom of conscience.

Banishment and imprisonment and death were some of the punishments inflicted by Calvin on those who differed from his religious tenets.

Just one instance. In the year of 1553 Michael Servetus was burnt to death for heresy by John Calvin. Presbyterianism's father and founder. Shortly afterward he wrote a work on punishing heretics in which he justified his atrocious execution of Servetus. Besides, he established in Geneva an inquisition for the punishment of refractory Christians. Luther's intolerance toward the Jews is a matter of common history.

Again, the reverend gentleman must have read of the multitudes who were hanged, drawn and quartered in Protestant Christianity during Queen Elizabeth's reign and since because they professed the Catholic religion.

Let Rev. Boyle read about the high court of inquisition established by Elizabeth and he will find that inquisitions are actualities in Protestantism. Protestant Christianity enacted and enforced the barbarous penal laws against Catholics in England, Ireland and Scotland, and the victims of those laws are legion. Here are a few samples of Protestant toleration: It was high treason in a priest to say mass. A priest who dared to return to his native country was liable to be hanged, drawn and quartered. Anyone who became a Catholic, or induced another to become a Catholic, was liable to be hanged, drawn and quartered. Death awaited him who refused to acknowledge the temporal ruler to be the head of the church of Christ. Anyone who harbored a priest suffered death.

Why, the Spanish inquisition and the massacre of St. Bartholomew sink into insignificance before the fines, the imprisonments, the cruelties, the sickening horrors, and the executions visited on Catholics by the Protestant Christianity of the British empire during the past three centuries. The inquisition set up by Protestant Christianity has lasted, not for a few years, but for a few hundred years. Protestantism in the early days our own country lost none of its original intolerance. It was true to its record in the old world.

It denied freedom of conscience to Catholics and adopted the penal laws against them. The Puritans prosecuted their Protestant brethren in New England. The Episcopalians prosecuted the Puritans in Virginia. All that was done on the score of religion. The blue laws of New England tell how Quakers were whipped, branded, had their ears cut off, their tongues bored with hot irons, and were banished upon the pain of death in case of their return, and were actually executed upon the gallows. Maryland was the only Catholic colony, and the only one to grant liberty of conscience to all. "There," as Bancroft says, "Protestants were sheltered against Protestant intolerance." A few years later, when the Puritans became the majority in Maryland, hastened to show their ingratitude to their Catholic benefactors by passing an act forbidding liberty of conscience to be extended to "Popery." Vide Bancroft's History of the United States, vol. i., ch. vii.

The history of our country establishes the fact that Protestant Christianity has fully sustained its reputation as a persecutor in this hemisphere.

—J. J. Lawler.

AWARDS CONTRACT FOR WORKHOUSE TOWER

Several Other Improvements and Ornaments Are Contemplated.

At an adjourned meeting of the workhouse board yesterday the contract for the erection of a tower on the institution at Como and other improvements was awarded to C. Ash & Co. Their bid was $6,332.

Other improvements, including a dome and some ornamental windows, were taken under consideration, but on account of a lack of funds no action was taken. The new tower will include a handsome main entrance, which, it is expected, will do much to relieve the present unsightly appearance of the building.

COLD WAVE FAILED TO ARRIVE ON TIME

It Missed Connections, and Mild Weather Lingered in Consequence.

The cold wave promised for St. Paul failed to materialize yesterday or last night and the Capitol City is still enjoying the springlike warmth that has been prevalent ever since Sunday.

The cold wave was supposed to be en route from somewhere up in the Canadas, but evidently lost much of its severity en route, for last night the drop did not extend over a few degrees. Good weather was the rule all over the United States yesterday.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

The following corporations filed articles with the secretary of state yesterday:

Crescent Mining Company of Duluth. Capital stock, $50,000. Incorporators, William Elder, Arthur Howell and M. E. Riley, all of Duluth.

Virginia Investment Company of Virginia, St. Louis county. Capital stock, $25,000. Incorporators, William Elder, M. E. Riley and Arthur Howell, all of Duluth.

Conservative Investment Company of Minneapolis. Capital stock, $10,000. Incorporators, S. A. Carlisle, Linwood; J. M. Johnson, Minneapolis, and John K. Lee, Wahpeton, N. D.

The Farmers' Elevator Company of Ortonville has renewed its corporate existence.

ENGINEER RALPH IS NOW EXONERATED FROM CHARGES

State Drainage Commission Reports That All Money Handled Has Been Satisfactorily Accounted For, but That Records Were Slightly Confused.

After weeks of waiting the state drainage commission yesterday unanimously agreed upon a report exonerating Engineer George A. Ralph from charges which had been made against him.

Ralph, who is engineer for county drainage work, was indicted at Crookston on evidence presented to the grand jury of Polk county by Sam T. Johnson, state public examiner. The indictment, which charged duplication of accounts, were dismissed by Judge Watts on motion of the attorney representing the attorney general's office.

This action rather nettled the state public examiner, who, in discussing the matter on the day following the dismissal of the indictments, declared he had hundreds of other charges of the same kind as those on which the indictments were found.

The attention of the state drainage commission was then called to charges which had been made against Ralph in Polk county and the commission proceeded to investigate Ralph's accounts with the drainage commission.

The state public examiner has insisted all along that he made no charges against Ralph, but simply presented to the commission facts and figures which they called for from his office. The report made public yesterday has been prepared for a week, but Gov. Van Sant, for various reasons, did not find time until yesterday to examine and agree to the wording of the document.

The report which was handed out yesterday afternoon is as follows:

All Money Accounted For.

"A few weks ago the attention of the state drainage commission was directed by an affidavit made by E. B. Scribner, of Crookston, to the accounts and vouchers filed with the state auditor for moneys expended by George A. Ralph, chief engineer, for the commission, and while no charges had been made to the commission against Mr. Ralph, the commission deemed it proper to make an examination of the state drainage work and the accounts and records thereof.

"Some publicity having been given by the newspapers to this inquiry, and in justice to Mr. Ralph and to all parties concerned, we deem it proper to make the following statement concerning the matter:

"As a result of this inquiry the commission find:

"First—That construction work on state ditches under the supervision of Mr. Ralph has been performed in an efficient and economical manner.

"Second—That all amounts due contractors have been paid directly to them.

"Third—That the sums paid Mr. Ralph have been his salary, amounting to $150 per month, together with certain small items for personal expenses and expenditures incurred by him in surveying and superintending state drainage work.

"With reference to this division of the inquiry, the above-mentioned affidavit of E. B. Scribner had been submitted, in which it was stated that the signature of Mr. Scribner on a certain receipt for $30 which had been filed by Mr. Ralph with the state auditor was not genuine. Mr. Scribner and Mr. Ralph were asked to appear before the commission. Mr. Ralph at that time produced the original receipt for the $30 paid to Mr. Scribner and the signature thereon was admitted by Mr. Scribner to be genuine. It appeared that Mr. Ralph had by mistake attached a copy of the original receipt to the voucher which he had filed.

"Other item of expenditure were taken up and considered and Mr. Ralph presented affidavits of the parties to whom money was paid and numerous bank checks by which money had been paid, and from a consideration of all matters presented the commission came to the conclusion that while Mr. Ralph's bookkeeping and accounting methods had not been accurate or systematic, he had accounted for all the money he had drawn from the state."

GANG OF THIEVES IS ROBBING SCHOOLS

Supt. Smith Says That Property Is Missed From the Buildings.

Superintendent Smith is authority for the statement that the public schools are being robbed by an organized gang of thieves.

"There has been much pilfering going on, not only in the high but also in the graded schools," said Supt. Smith last evening, "and books clothing, and even money have been taken from the buildings. We have no idea who the thieves are but they are undoubtedly among the pupils of the schools or children from the outside.

"A number of the books stolen have been recovered at second-hand stores, where they have been sold by children of school ages. It would seem that some of the pupils in the schools have enrolled themselves simply for the purpose of pilfering when they have the opportunity."

The question of securing the passage of a law which would require dealers of second-hand book stores to report to the police purchases made the same as pawnbrokers was discussed at a meeting of school principals Monday, but no action was taken.

TRAIN DERAILED IN UNION DEPOT YARDS

Slight Blaze in Sleeping Car Is Extent of Damage Caused.

While backing into the union depot, shortly after 9 o'clock last night, Train No. 15, of the Eastern Minnesota division of the Great Northern, struck an open switch under the Third street bridge, and three cars were thrown from the track.

The jolt broke one of the acetylene gas lamps in the sleeper, causing a blaze. The fire department was called, but before the apparatus arrived the fire was extinguished. The damage to the sleeper was but slight.

Traffic was not delayed by the derailing of the cars, and No. 15 left for Duluth at 11:10 o'clock, the usual hour of departure.

EX-PRIZE FIGHTER RETURNS WITH DALY

Danny Needham Will Answer Charges in Court Today.

Danny Needham, the ex-prize fighter, who was arrested in Eau Claire, Wis., Monday, charged with grand larceny, returned to St. Paul last evening, accompanied by Detective Daly.

It is alleged that Needham robbed Albert Silbernagle on the morning of Feb. 22 at the Ryan hotel, taking Silbernagle's watch and chain, which was valued at $140, and $75 in cash. Needham will be arraigned in court this morning.