THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS

OFFICIAL PAPER — CITY OF ST. PAUL

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

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

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Carrier	1 mo	6 mos	12 mos
Daily only	.40	$2.25	$4.00
Daily and Sunday	.50	2.75	5.00
Sunday	.15	.75	1.00

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Mail	1 mo	6 mos	12 mos
Daily only	.25	$1.50	$3.00
Daily and Sunday	.35	2.00	4.00
Sunday	....	.75	1.00

BRANCH OFFICES.

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

SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1903.

THE REGENERATION OF RUSSIA.

The white czar has proclaimed by ukase religious freedom throughout the Russias. The imperial proclamation would be more impressive but that it reminds us of the fact that the present empress of Russia, who was Princess Alix of Hesse, was compelled to abjure the faith she was brought up in before she was permitted to marry the descendant of that delectable monarch, Catherine the Great, who now sits upon the throne of the Romanoffs.

But the attitude of Nicholas, which has been generally reactionary compared with the position of his grandfather, indicates some hope for the future Russia. He is essentially a weak ruler, given to spasmodic outbreaks of liberality, inspired, it is not to be doubted, by the gentle German princess who shares his throne. It is unfortunate for him and his empire that he has little of that dogged determination that characterized so many of his ancestors. If he were a man capable of such a deed as that whereby Peter the Great fortified himself against the liberal tendencies of his foredoomed son, there might something good for Russia come out of the present ukase. But Nicholas is not the autocrat that Peter was nor does he possess the spirit of Alexander II. He has issued an ukase, the bureaucracy that rules him and Russia, through the church, will see to it that it is made operative only so far as comports with the aims of orthodoxy.

The imperial mandate would not be worth the attention it has attracted but for its possible bearing on the ill-fated Jews of Russia. It does not appear that it will lift any burden from the Jew. He is the victim of civil rather than religious persecution. He is segregated and taxed to within an inch of his life, but he is not denied the practice of his religion by the local tax collectors generally.

The proclamation of religious freedom is not likely to be much more effective than was the act of Alexander II. liberating the serfs. That promised much and accomplished little for the masses of the people. The owners, in fact, of the soil to which the people were bound, found means to render the act of Alexander abortive, the bureaucrats will evolve a method to interpret the ukase of Nicholas in such a manner as will best serve their own ends.

The progress of civilization is slow in Russia and the Romanoffs are not to be depended on to carry out a policy. In the few years of his reign the father of the present czar undid all the work of his predecessor and the present heir presumptive is even more reactionary than was his brother Alexander III.

Liberty for Russia must come up out of the people. It cannot be brought about by imperial proclamation.

An act of justice was done in making the salary of the attorney general $4,800 a year. There are some other instances of injustice and inequality in salaries that might be remedied.

TO COMPLETE THE CAPITOL.

After a very thorough and complete investigation of the work and records of the state capitol commission, a committee of the house of representatives reports the work well done, all moneys honestly expended, commendable zeal and watchfulness on the part of the capitol commission and the supervising architect.

With this showing The Globe anticipates prompt action upon the request for an appropriation for such additional money as is needed to finish the work and get the magnificent structure ready for occupancy.

The taxpayers of the state will not begrudge the sum required to complete the beautiful capitol now that they are assured the money is being honestly expended and that the commission and architect are guarding the state's interests faithfully. By reason of her population, wealth and the grander future opening out, Minnesota is entitled to a capitol such as is being built. It will be a source of state pride and a joy for generations.

Every consideration of business judgment and economy require that prompt action be taken by the legislature. Delay in providing the money will handicap the commission in its effort to hurry up the work as fast as possible consistent with securing the best results. Spring contracts are being made; builders and decorators in all lines are planning their work for the season; orders are being placed for material, and unless the capitol contracts are soon ready they will be filled after all the private work undertaken has been done. This will reduce the number of men who will be in position to bid, thus rendering it probable that bids will be higher.

There is no good reason for delay; there is every reason for prompt action in passing the capitol appropriation bill.

The acclaim with which the British people received the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain on his return from South Africa goes to show that the British public knows how to make the best of a gold brick after it has invested.

PHILIPPINE INVESTIGATION.

There is a widespread opinion that the half was not revealed by the investigation into conditions in the Philippine islands, when the "water cure" and other atrocities were brought to light. The matter was dropped too suddenly when the revelations bid fair to be harmful to the political interests of the Republican party.

Occasional items of news get into the public press going to show that the usual conditions prevailing in European colonies prevail in our Oriental possessions—that is, that brutality, even the killing of persons for petty offenses, the infliction of such torture as the commander may order or wink at, pillaging, looting and depredations, are practiced.

It is folly to imagine we can control tropical colonies in any other way than European nations with centuries of experience control theirs. The life of the native is held in contempt by the soldier. Native women have no protection from his passion. Native property is his for the taking. Lawlessness of soldiers in a colony is greater or less according to the character of the officer in command and the distance from the home government. The United States has had experience of the kind in dealing with the Indians.

The Globe believes that if the full facts of the Philippine condition were known to the people of the United States they would with practical unanimity demand a change of national policy.

For the sake of a few dollars this great republic cannot afford to be party to such crimes as are committed in the name of "trade."

One disadvantage that confronts the proponents of the movement to send the militia to St. Louis lies in the fact that the governor's staff would have to go along and the state would be left absolutely at the mercy of any invading army that might come along.

SENATOR LAYBOURN'S BILL.

It is evident that the measure introduced by Senator Laybourn having for its object the amendment of the constitutional provision regarding the grand jury is not going to pass without a considerable amount of opposition. Yet it is worthy the closest attention of the legislature.

If the measure is passed and made effective by a constitutional amendment it will change the present system of a periodical grand jury and permit the procedure in criminal cases to be initiated by the laying of information by the county attorney. The grand jury will not be abolished, it may be called together at any time by petition or at the direction of the district court.

The grand jury is a survival that is not altogether desirable. It is a relic of the past that might be dispensed with in the interest of economy and it does not appear that any of the rights of the individual will be lost by its suppression. It has been complained, and sometimes with justice, that the grand jury is a prying institution working in the dark and not always to the best interests of the public. An indictment does not imply the probability of a conviction, but there is a certain odium attaching to it that cannot be escaped, yet too frequently the grand jury finds indictments when there is no hope for a conviction. There is no redress for the individual.

The interests of the people would be quite as readily conserved if the procedure in criminal cases was by the laying of information for, in case of dereliction on the part of that official the court or the public could direct the calling of a grand jury.

It is not to be doubted that in Wisconsin and other states where the grand jury meets only at the instance of the people or the court the ends of justice are quite as well subserved as they are in Minnesota where the grand jury is a periodical institution. It is a cumbersome piece of legal machinery and might readily be dispensed with, according to the evidence furnished by the experience of other states.

It might be in the interest of economy for Impressario Weinholzer to get a bed room in the court house so he could give all his time to his legal business.

EDWARDS WILL LIE ABROAD.

Maj. A. W. Edwards has been appointed consul of the United States at Montreal, whereby something will be taken from the picturesqueness of North Dakota and Canada will be illumined.

It is now many years since the major went into Dakota and started a newspaper which proclaimed that "Records East of the Red River Are Barred." His ample person and trenchant pen were soon among the notable assets of the territory. He had warmer friends and more cordial enemies than any man in the territory and his biting sarcasm made him to be feared as much as he was hated. But through it all he was picturesque and embodied the spirit of the West.

He has been shot at, beaten for office and forced to the verge of bankruptcy so often nothing could possibly affect him, else would his present good fortune be fatal.

Newspapermen throughout the Northwest will not be inclined to quarrel with the administration for giving the major a good berth, for his friends will rejoice at his good fortune and his enemies will be pleased to get rid of him. Incidentally, his location the other side of the line, will make for the development of the annexation sentiment. The Canadians will be glad to come into the Union in order to get rid of a consul whose Americanism is a standing reproach to all things British or foreign.

"Doc" Ames' declaration that he would make the fur fly on his return to Minneapolis is probably merely a promise to shave off the whiskers that now disguise him.

GROWTH OF LIFE INSURANCE.

A table recently prepared by the Spectator reveals the magnitude of the life insurance business of the United States, and gives an idea of the immense profits of the regular companies. The table mentioned does not include the fraternal insurance business. There was a large increase in every item in the reports for 1902.

On the 1st of January, 1903, the companies had assets amounting to over $2,100,000,000; surplus over liabilities, $295,000,000; received in premiums in 1902, $407,000,000; total income in 1902, $504,000,000; total payments to policyholders in 1902, $195,000,000; total disbursements in 1902, $320,000,000; whole amount of insurance in force, $8,719,000,000.

These figures show that life insurance is one of the great industries of the country. The table shows that no other business can boast corresponding gains in every material respect equal to those of the life insurance companies.

The amount distributed to policyholders, almost $200,000,000, without doubt brought material relief to nearly half a million people. Estimating the policies at $2,000 each, there would be more than 99,000 direct beneficiaries, a large proportion of whom had others dependent upon them.

Add to these disbursements of the regular companies the sums annually paid by the fraternal companies, and the magnitude of the life insurance business can be appreciated.

Since coal was put on the free list there has been no evidence that that "infant" industry is in danger of being crushed by the pauper coal of Europe. There has been no cut in miners' wages. Why not try the experiment of putting some of the other necessaries of life on the free list? It is suspected the beef trust and the steel trust would survive, just as the coal combine has kept on at the old stand.

The latest theory in the Burdick case is so simple that it is odd it was not thought of before by the Buffalo police. Of course he committed suicide. Beating oneself to death with a hammer is essentially a Buffalo method for getting rid of trouble, but it must be easy enough if one is used to using the hammer.

King Edward has been restricted to five cigars a day by order of his physician. He is not allowed to smoke those given by applicants for jobs.

Kentucky will soon be free from debt, but the world can never repay the obligations it owes the Blue Grass state for the unique nectar given mankind.

Minneapolis laments the fact that her streets are the worst ever. Let her come over and look at ours, and cheer up.

If the Republican senate doesn't confirm Dr. Crum's appointment, will the colored vote crumble and fall away?

One must pity Reed Smoot when he thinks of the awful job of explaining the intricacies of parliamentary practice to his wife.

MR DOOLEY

Mr. Dooley on the Achievements of Congress

BY F. P. DUNNE.

"I see," said Mr. Hennessy, "that congress has knocked off wurruk.'

"It has," said Mr. Dooley, "or, to speak more acc'rately, th' house iv riprisintatives has gone back to wurruk. Th' sinit is still there with its feet up on th' desk an' its vinrable nose burrid in its chest. It's been a gr-reat session iv congress. It will live long in th' mim'ry iv th' American people if they don't frget. Ivry time I think iv it, it makes me proud I'm an almost native iv this counthry where th' meanest citizen can go to Wash'nton an' get his rights but nobody else can.

"What has it done, says ye? Well, to begin with, it has smashed th' thrusts—well, almost smashed thim—well, give thim a good hearty pat, annyhow. In th' beginnin' it looked as though on'y half-way measures wud be adopted. They was unimportant bills to take th' money away fr'm th' thrusts, to burn thim in lie, to murdher thim, to lock thim up fr life. But th' leaders iv congress demanded more dhrastic measures. Me frind Sinitor Aldrich, who riprisints a constitooncy that's almost as big as my back yard, was detarmined that no pains shud be spared to bring th' thrusts to their knees in fear or gratichood. 'Gintlemen,' says he with a chokin' voice, 'th' bills now up do not meet th' case. They are well enough in their way, but what is th' use iv attackin' th' thrusts at their sthrong point which is their money? They have gr-reat knots iv this, as I have obsarved, havin' lived in th' house with thim, an' th' best annywan can do is to pick off a little at a time,' he says. 'My idee is to attack them at their weakest point. An' what is their weak point, gintlemen? It surely is their binivolence. I propose to assail thim there. I do it with pain, fr, as ye know, howiver brutal me feelin' to'rd thrusts may be as a pathrite, as a citizen I have a rale affection fr wan iv thim. Th' bill I am goin' to offer in th' name iv me frind Sinitor Elkins, who is poundin' his ear in th' cloak room at this minyit, wrings me heart. It is an assault on all that I hold dear in life—an' don't expict to sell till it's a good deal dearer,' he says. 'But,' he says, 'no wan iver knew Erasmus Haitch Aldrich to fail to respond to th' call iv jooty howiver ad valorem,' he says. 'My counthry calls me an' I lay aside ivry considheration an' rush to th' bank,' he says. 'Th' still small voice iv jooty as it ticks off th' figures on th' tape is iver in me ear,' he says. 'I am here to belt th' thrusts,' he says, 'an' here I am. I move ye, sir, that we substichoot fr th' bill entitled a Bill to Murdher Thrusts this here small but fragrant law entitled "A Bill to Give Thim a Hearty Hug." Undher th' terms iv this bill, it will be illegal fr a thrust to charge annywan fr its produck more thin it can get, to pay back money to annywan, to divide its profits with th' poor, to burn down its buildin's onless insured, to advance wages, to build churches an' orphan asylums, or to create a fund fr th' missionaries in Chiny. If caught in any iv these neefaryous intherprises anny officer iv a thrust will be lible to a fine iv four millyon dollars or imprisonmint in a loonytic asylum or both. As I said, I offer this bill with a sad an' achin' heart,' he says. 'But I have done me jooty an' with that I mus' be contint. F'rgive th' tears iv a Spartan Father-in-law an', boy, call up New York an' get twinty-two, twinty Broad,' he says.

"What else has congress done, says ye? Well, th' house iv riprisintatives has passed a bill irritatin' th' arid plains iv th' West, an' a bill to relieve th' Filipinos iv th' necessity iv' askin' fr relief. It has passed th' chewin' tobacco, th' flask, th' time iv day, th' buck an' th' lie direct. It has sung 'Ol' Lang Syne' an' it's gone home. That's a good record fr the house.

"Th' sinit with ith thraditions grim with age is still goin' on, Hinnissy. Me frind Tiddy Rosenfelt wrote thim a letther sayin' that they had done well. They were a credit to th' counthry an' he was as proud iv thim as he cud be, considherin' th' diff'rence in their age. He wud like to pat thim on th' head, but he cud on'y pull their whiskers. 'Sinitors,' says he, 'no sinit since I come iv age has excelled ye. If annywan iv ye want a ricommindation as sinitor somewheres else I will write it fr ye. I have found ye faithful, accomydatin', obligin', industhrees, honest, yes, indeed. I have niver known ye to fail in politeness in showin' me the dure. Ye have well fulfilled th' best thraditions iv ye're hon'rable body, but ye haven't done anny wurruk. I mus' call ye in extra sissyon an' ask ye to get busy if ye don't want to be an everlastin' disgrace to th' counthry,' he says.

"An there ye ar-re. What's th' throuble, says ye? They ain't anny throuble. It's a question iv sinitoryal courtesy. What's that? Well, Hinnissy, ye see, there ain't anny rules in th' sinit. Ivrybody gits up whin he wants to an' hollers about annything that comes into his head. Whin Dorgan was in Wash'n'ton he wint to hear th' debate on th' naval bill an' a sinitor was r-readin' th' 'Life iv Napolyon' to another sinitor, who was asleep. Sinitoryal courtesy rules th' body. If ye let me talk, I'll let ye sleep. Th' presidin' officer can't come down with his hammer an' bid wan iv thim vin'rable men, grim with thraditions to chase himself fr'm th' flure. In such a case it wud be parlyminthry f'r the grim sinitor to heave an ink-well at th' presidin' officer. Undher sinitoryal courtesy it is proper an' even affable to call a fellow sinitor a 'liar.' It is th' hith iv courtesy to rush over an' push his cigar down his throat, to take him be th' hair and dhrag him around th' room, or to slap him in th' eye on account iv a diff'rence iv opinyon about collictors iv intarnal rivinue.

"Southern sinitors has been known to use a small case knife in a conthrovarsy. It is etiket to take off ye'er boots in th' heat iv debate. It is courteous f'r a sinitor to go to sleep an' swallow his teeth while another sinitor is makin' a speech. But wanst a sinitor is on his feet, it is th' hith iv misbehavyor to stop him except f'r th' purpose iv givin' him a poke in th' nose. Afther a rough-an'-tumble fight th' sinitor who prevyously had th' flure can get up fr'm it, if able, an' raysume his spectacles, his wig an' his speech. But while he has wan syllable left in his face, he is th' monarch iv all he surveys. No rules f'r thim ol' boys. Ye can say annything against thim, but if ye attack that palajeem iv our liberties, th' sacred right to drool, they rally at wanst. Me frind Sinitor Morgan knew this an' says he: 'Gintlemen, they'se a bill here I don't want to see passed. It's a mischeevous, foul, criminal bill. I didn't inthrojooce it. I don't wish to obsthruct it. If annywan says I do, sinitoryal courtesy will compel me to jam th' libel down his throat with a stove lifter. I will on'y make a speech about it. In th' year fourteen hundred an' two'—An' so he goes on. He's been talkin' iver since, an' he's on'y got down to th' sixteenth cinchry, where th' question broadens out. No wan can stop him. Th' air is full iv his wurruds. Sinitors lave Wash'nton an' go home an' spind a week with th' fam'ly an' come back an' that grim ol' vethran is still there, poorin' out moist an' numerous language. They'se no raison why he shudden't talk f'r iver. I hope he will. I don't care whether he does or not. I haven't a frind in th' sinit. As f'r th' Pannyma canal, 'tis thirty to wan I'll niver take a ride on it. But that's sinitoryal courtesy."

"What's to be done about it?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"What do I do whin ye an' ye'er aged frinds stay here whin ye ought to be home?" asked Mr. Dooley.

"Ye tur'rn out th' gas," said Mr. Hennessy.

"An' that's what I'd do with th' sinit," said Mr. Dooley.

Men, Women and Things

It is reliably reported that the ameer of Afghanistan is coming this way. Sooner or later we get all the celebrities and see all the sights of the world, not meaning to imply, however, that the ameer is a sight. It seems that the ameer, like all the truly great, though born in another clime, is an American at heart, and desires to see the country which he yearns for and which yearns for him, since learning what a truly wise and good potentate is he. For some time he has been preparing for this visit, and recently called all his wives about him and issued a release for all but four. He picked out four of the most pleasing of his large family and to the others he promised a pension, especially to those who did not enter into another matrimonial entanglement. This shows that the ameer, though living far from us, and never having enjoyed the benefits of assimilation and benevolence, is nevertheless not entirely uncivilized. Some may cavil that he retained four wives instead of only one, but it may be urged that as he is soon coming over here to visit us, he wanted to have some standing in Chicago.

Young Rockefeller's Philanthropy.

Young Rockefeller is a philanthropist. He is endowed with a kind heart, but fearing that it might run away with him and induce him to do many things that would not be for the public good, he has taken a course in sociology, and now understands why the reckless giving away of money is a very bad thing for the givee. The realization by students of sociology that there is something more needed by the poor than money has been of inestimable benefit to the submerged tenth. So when Mr. Rockefeller finished his course he saw the mistakes of his father in presenting cash donations to the poor, and decided that when he began his operations he would give them kind words, which is what they truly want, or would want, if they thoroughly understood scientific charity. Scientific charity is the latest cry of modernity. It educates the minds of the poor before filling their stomachs, and young Mr. Rockefeller is becoming one of its chief exponents. He is full of love for his fellowmen, but he does not desire to love them too much, for that is bad for them. Kind words are what they want, and Mr. Rockefeller is disposed to act generously. The fact that his assessment has recently been reduced from $500,000 to $30,000 shows not only the effect of kind words, but evidences the reward that comes to a man when he earnestly works for the uplifting of humanity.

Two Brains Too Many.

A discovery which cannot but be of practical value in every-day life has lately been made by one Prof. Farrington, who announces that our old friend, the dinosaur, had two brains, one in the place usually reserved for brains and the other in the "extraordinary enlargement of the spinal column." This will assist somewhat. The professor further argues that the dinosaur must have been of remarkable intelligence; though it by no means follows. Not being up in dinosaurs, but reasoning by analogy from dinosaurs to human beings, we know of several instances where one other brain like the one possessed by some beings would only result in confusion and distress. In the dinosaur period brains may have been lying around loose, but at the present time they are so scarce that many moderns are obliged to get along without any.

When Patti Comes.

Constant Reader: Adelina Patti was born on Manhattan Island shortly after it was ceded to the Dutch. She is the greatest living soprano and champion short-distance international marriage artist of the Caucasian race.

Her "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc" have been erroneously attributed to Mark Twain, her only living contemporary. Her latest matrimonial achievement was Baron Cederburg, whom she has taken to raise.

When Patti comes and sings us o'er,
In halcyon tones we've heard before,
We must give o'er our cheese and beer
And save our coin that we may hear—
When Patti comes.

Old veterans of that famous war,
When Washington our freedom bore,
Left us deguerreotypes severe,
In which is Patti's face sincere;
And we, the Sons and D. A. R.
Must cheer each wrinkle and each scar—
When Patti comes.

Why Danesbury Fell Down.

Sometimes when a man is determined to forget himself and live solely for the good he can do to others, he finds his path strewn with tacks instead of roses. Such was the case with an altruist in New York, who started the "International Finance Operating company," and who described himself as a "High Grade Investment Broker, Expert Finance Operator and Speculation Scientist." So self-effacing was this scientist that it is reported he was dressed in a red cardigan jacket and his other articles of apparel were sadly frayed at the edges. In order to keep down his expenses, his office was a letter box in a cigar store, and his residence a cot in a Bowery lodging house. He promised his customers 1,000 per cent a year on their investments, and when questioned by the police, remarked that his idea was all right, only "I did not have the capital to work the scheme like those Wall street expert finance operators do." Mr. Danesbury—for such was his name—received letters from all over the United States, inclosing coin of the realm for investment, and among those who contributed to his board and lodging we find the name of one fair financier from St. Paul, who sent $5, expecting a stipend each month from its investment. If Mr. Danesbury had been let alone and the police had minded their own affairs, he might now be occupying a spacious Wall street office, with the other operators, but this is no longer a free country for those who would benefit their fellow men. All Mr. Danesbury needed was time, more money and the continued confidence of his customers.

* * *

When Mr. Schiffmann named his boat Carrie Nation, he might have known it would not keep out of the water. —Mab.

St. Paul, March 14, 1903.

Indians Visit Longfellow's Daughter.

BOSTON, Mass., March 14.—A delegation of Ojibway Indians in all their tribal glory of raiment, paid a visit to Miss Alice Longfellow, daughter of the poet, at the Longfellow home in Cambridge today, and left as a remembrance a belt of waupum. Miss Longfellow was invited to visit the tribe at Garden River reservation, Ontario, next summer.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

Minnesota—Fair Sunday, except snow near Lake Superior; Monday fair; fresh northeast to east winds.

Upper Michigan—Generally fair Sunday and Monday; fresh north to east winds.

Iowa—Cloudy Sunday; Monday fair.

Wisconsin—Generally fair Monday; fresh northwest winds.

Montana and North Dakota—Generally fair Sunday and Monday.

South Dakota—Cloudy Sunday; probably snow; Monday 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, 28; lowest temperature, 26; average temperature, 27; daily range, 2; barometer, 31.38; humidity, 88; precipitation, 0; 7 p. m., temperature, 28; 7 p. m., wind, northeast; weather, cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	30	32	Marquette	20	20
Battleford	-2	02	Medicine Hat	16	16
Bismarck	20	22	Milwaukee	32	34
Buffalo	44	54	Minnedosa	10	26
Boston	60	60	Montgomery	68	72
Cheyenne	30	30	Montreal	38	38
Chicago	32	56	Nashville	62	66
Cincinnati	58	62	New Orleans	62	68
Cleveland	48	52	New York	58	68
Davenport	40	48	North Platte	30	32
Des Moines	38	38	Oklahoma	50	52
Detroit	40	52	Omaha	32	32
Dubuque	38	42	Philadelphia	62	70
Duluth	22	22	Pittsburg	62	66
Edmonton	16	20	Qu'Appelle	6	10
Galveston	66	68	San Francisco	50	52
Grand Haven	40	42	St. Louis	54	66
Green Bay	30	30	St. Paul	28	28
Helena	22	22	Salt Lake	52	58
Huron	24	26	Ste. Marie	26	32
Jacksonville	66	74	Washington	68	68
Kansas City	42	42	Winnipeg	2	18

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

ADES FABLES

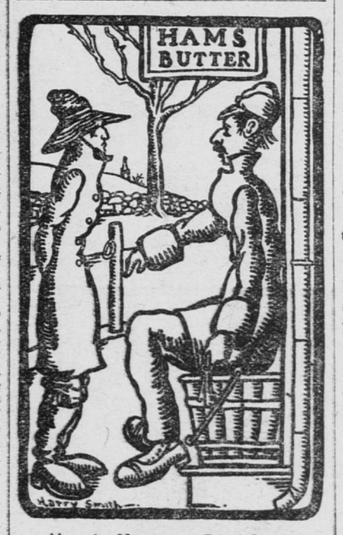
The Modern Fable of the Up-to-Date Atlas Who Carried the World On His Shoulders

Once there lived in a Jim Crow Town a glowing Intellect who was Posted on all the Issues of the Day.

Some one had to keep Cases on the Government and prevent the whole Outfit from getting out of Kelter, and so the Job fell to Mordecai F. Quinsy. Mr. Quinsy found that he could give his Time to regulating the Washington Game, because his Wife did Sewing and his Daughter was an Expert Stenographer. Between them they kept him supplied with good 5-cent Segars and relieved his Mind of all Business Cares.

He had nothing to worry him except Affairs of State.

When he tackled a large International Problem he could do so with a keen, active Brain that had not been fagged out by any cheap exertion, such as trying to locate the Winter's Supply of Coal.



How to Manage a Bond Issue.

Mr. Quinsy had the solemn Phiz of a professional Pall-Bearer, and much meditation had corrugated the Front of the Dome. Those who merely caught one Flash of him and never looked up his Record and checked off his Pedigree thought he was about due to break into the senate. To tell the cold and icy Truth, Mordecai could not have been elected Constable, but just the same he knew all about John Hay's next Move and sometimes he fretted a good deal for Fear that John would make a Miscue and permit himself to be Hornswaggled by them foreign Diplomats.

Mr. Quinsy could sit on a Kit of Mackerel with a Bunch of Keys, a Barlow Knife, a Plug of good eating Tobacco and about 35 cents in Currency secreted in his Jeans, and he could tell the Treasury Department just how to manage the next $100,000,000 Issue of Bonds.

To See No. 6 Go Through.

One thing that worried Mr. Quinsy a lot was the possibility that Teddy would make some serious Mistake. He felt more or less responsible for Teddy inasmuch as he had formally nominate him in front of Pilkins' Hardware Store as far back as 1889. If he could have been at Teddy's Elbow all the time to whisper Advice, there would have been no Chance for the Administration to get balled up. But the Trouble was that Mr. Quinsy was out at Peewee Junction and Teddy was up at Washington, and they could not get together to frame up a Policy.

Mr. Quinsy was a man of Regular Habits and very Methodical. He had so much to do every Day that he had to work on a close Schedule.

In the Morning, after his Wife had arisen and started to make the Fire, and put on the Griddle, Mr. Mordecai F. Quinsy would arise and take a few Observations of the Weather. He was a very able Prognosticator and one of his favorite Stunts was to get up in the Morning and do a little Forecasting for the benefit of his Wife and Daughter.

After Breakfast he put on his Overcoat and wrapped himself up in a Comforter so as not to catch Cold and lose the Use of his Voice. If Mordecai F. Quinsy had lost the use of his Voice this Country would have been in a Bay Way.

Mr. Quinsy knew a Druggist who took a Daily Paper and so, the first thing every Morning, he went to the Drug Store to find out what Foul Break had been made by Congress. After reading the Paper he sat by the Stove and laid out some Work for the Ways and Means Committee.

After which he went down to the Station to see Number Six go through.

After which he went to the Post-Office to wait until the Mail had been distributed. One day in 1889 Mordecai received a Seed Catalogue and after that he was encouraged. While waiting for his Mail Mr. Quinsy said a few plain Words about the Kaiser and stood up for the Monroe Doctrine.

About 11 o'clock every day Mr. Quinsy acted as Referee in a Pool Game and then went over to the Barber Shop to look at the Illustrated Papers containing the Pictures of Footlight Favorites and Noted Criminals. Mr. Quinsy being possessed of an Analytical Mind, was deeply interested in all Murder Mysteries and for every Case he had a few Theories of his own that would have been a great help to the Police.

Just at 12 o'clock Mr. Quinsy went home and ate a hearty Dinner, after which he returned to Main Street, smoking a Farm Hand Regalia and gazing thoughtfully at the Ground, trying to straighten out the Panama Canal Business.

Wanted a Little Rest.

In the Afternoon he hung around the Court House more or less because he played a good Game of Checkers, and besides he liked to be on hand in case the State needed the Services of an unprejudiced Juror.

Mr. Quinsy had a Weak Back which prevented him from splitting Wood, but he loved some kinds of Work and the Honest Toil that suited him best was to sit on a Jury in a Case involving Assault and Battery.

If there was nothing doing at the Court House, Mr. Quinsy usually went to a Real Estate Office and grappled with the Trust Problems. He had given much Thought to the Matter of legislating against infamous Combines and he was one of the first to discover that the Trusts were trying to whipsaw the Working Classes.

About the time that he had solved the Trust Problem, he had to go over and see the Afternoon Train go through and wait for his Mail once more.

Late in the Day he usually dropped in at an Undertaker's Shop, where a Veterinary Surgeon and a retired Truck Farmer were collaborating on a Foreign Policy for the State Department. Mr. Quinsy was always able to slip in a few Suggestions. He was dead set against the Anglo-Saxon Alliance and believed in the Annexation of Canada even if it involved War.

At 5:30 he would purchase a Pound of Oyster Crackers and have them charged. Then he would go home to Tea and tell Mrs. Quinsy and Daughter to fix up the Sofa for him, as he was suffering from a Headache and wanted to Rest for a little while.

Moral: What we need in America is the Gospel of Relaxation.

CHARGES OF POLYGAMY TO BE INVESTIGATED

Special Grand Jury Will Be Called at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 14.—At the request of County Attorney Westervelt, three judges of the district court today decided to call a special grand jury for the April term to investigate "sundry public offenses" alleged to have been committed, referring to the charges recently made of the practice of polygamy in this city and county. Statements in the press that a member of the local judiciary was charged with having recently contracted plural marriages is believed to have been instrumental in bringing about the proposed investigation.

NOT "BEAUTIFUL SNOW."

O the soot! The beautiful soot!
Soft as a kiss and as black as a boot.
Drifting and falling on alley and street,
Falling also on the people you meet;
As dark and as deep is this beautiful soot
As the Democrats painted Apostle Reed Smoot.

Ceaselessly, heavily cometh it down,
Clothing in mantle of sable the town;
Soiling the features of matrons and maid,
Dyeing all skins with an African shade,
Slowly evolving a city of brunes
(A century more will find us all coons).
Pompeii's fate warns to constantly root
Or we will be buried in beautiful soot.

Once I was black as the beautiful soot;
Now no one knows but what I'm a beaut;
For, thanks to Smoke Jones and his little flim-flam,
The fairest of blondes is as dark as I am,
O why should we fear to embezzle and loot?
We may hide all our tracks with beautiful soot.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.