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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1903.

THE PRESIDENT COMING.

President Roosevelt will leave Washington, April 1, for a trip extending across the continent. He will be in St. Paul on the morning of April 4 and in Minneapolis later in the day.

Irrespective of party, creed or race, the people of the whole country will wish him a pleasant trip and a safe return to his duties at the national capital. In St. Paul—in Minnesota—he will be given a hearty, demonstrative welcome.

The Globe can see no impropriety in the president making a trip, or trips, around the country. Such journeys have, unfortunately, come to be considered electioneering devices, and are spoken of as "swinging 'round the circle," for the purpose of getting votes for renomination. That this criticism may be unjust will not prevent its being made when the excitement of a campaign is at fever heat.

The president of the United States should see the country whose destinies he in large measure determines; should be acquainted with it. President Roosevelt has perhaps seen more of the United States than any other president, for he has been quite a traveler, and lived for some years in the West. It will be a pleasure for him to revisit the scenes of his former life, and those who knew him as a cowboy and frontiersman will be much gratified to greet him again as the nation's chief executive.

A real president is an object of interest in any community and the mere fact of seeing one is calculated to give the school children a deeper interest in the nation whose affairs they will in time direct.

St. Paul should at once consider the matter of entertainment of the president while in the city.

If Burdick killed himself by pounding his own head with a hammer he should have secured an antemortem patent on the idea. It would be worth money to his estate.

THE POET AND THE TARIFF.

The Hon. W. D. Washburn Jr., scion of that house, which, according to the late Ignatius Donnelly, holds the hereditary right of representation in the halls of legislation, has forsaken poetry and gone in for prose. The latest flight of his genius is taken on the wings of the tariff and after digesting the same we feel inspired to hope that the gifted writer will go back to poetry and therefore save the traditions of his house. If he continues to dally with the tariff he must inevitably be read out of his party and then what would become of the Washburn hereditary rights?

Perhaps this concern for the distinguished house of Washburn should not be permitted to weigh against other important considerations. If Mr. Washburn foregoes poetry and sticks to the tariff the muse will be saved some disfigurement and some misguided ones who think they can read Browning will be saved from the despairing effort of trying to apply his measurements to Washburn.

Poet Washburn's effort in poesy demonstrated the fact that the divine afflatus possessed the singer. Else he must have written some numbers that would be intelligible to the reader who reads with his eye rather than with his soul. For instance, the lucidity of this is only apparent to that he or she who can rise above the grosser things and soar:

Oh, abyssmal abyss,
Whose darkling deeps
Invite a plunge,
And nature creeps.

This is not a sample of his poetry, but an example of Mr. Washburn's style. It speaks the true spirit of poetry and thrills the soulful reader with the hope that the singer will go farther into the world of sounding numbers. The scoffer might hope that he would go far enough to be lost, but then there were those who scoffed at Browning.

Thus it is that we are divided in our mind between a desire to have the poet continue to dally with the muse and a mad hope that he will attack the tariff again and break down the barriers that shut the Mississippi valley out from the benefits of protection.

It was not to be expected that Mr. Washburn's genius would prove equal to both tariff and poetry, but if we must elect, then let us hope that he will go on singing and let more earthly minds grapple with the tariff. A philosopher declared that he cared not who made the laws if he could but sing the songs of a people. Let Poet Washburn take this exalted view. Better to be the poet who got next to the heart of the people by singing:

"There was a blooming sparrow,
Went up a blooming spout,
Along came a thunder storm
And washed the beggar out,"

than give one's name to a mere tariff law.

Like the person who returned to the town of Hackensack, Dr. Ames came back with a little bunch of whiskers on his chin.

"WOMEN" AND "LADIES."

That was a sensible act that the members of the Auxiliary to the Manufacturers' association performed when they changed the prefix "Ladies" to "Women."

There is really nothing objectionable about the term lady, it is simply its vulgar abuse that has made it in some measure ridiculous. It is a fine old high-sounding word. It meant much for many years. Originally coined to designate a person of the female sex who stood apart from the mob by reason of birth or alliance, it came gradually to be used as a substitute for gentlewoman. It had its highest usefulness in this sense. Modern usage has led to the abuse of the term and it no longer carries with it the implication of dignity that is conveyed in the wholesome Saxon woman.

It has not contributed at all to the dignity that used to appertain to the term lady to hear a person proclaim from the other side of the footlights, "Me Mother Was a Loidy." The desire of a lady to take on scrubbing contracts is frequently indicated in the advertising columns of the newspapers and though the mere fact that a woman made her living by scrubbing floors would not preclude the possibility of her being a lady, still the vocation is not ladylike—according to the best definition of that term.

The term women is at once dignified and comprehensive. It means so much more than could be expressed by the word lady, even if the latter were given its full and true value. Under the present usage ladies may mean the very reverse of what the term was originally intended to imply. The word women might be used invidiously but not commonly.

The "Women's Auxiliary to the Northwestern Manufacturers' Association" sounds dignified, proper—and businesslike.

Mr. Whitaker Wright, whose companies failed for a matter of $65,000,000, may be bluffing, but it is suspected that he has a king in the hole.

NOT WITHOUT HOPE.

A decided air of cheerfulness pervaded the banquet of the Democrats at Chicago Monday night. The tone of the speeches was encouraging and there was unanimity of opinion that the battle of 1904 was not to be thought lost before it was begun, not by a long shot.

Several of the speakers proclaimed belief in success for the Democratic candidates next year—belief based upon knowledge of Democratic harmony and Republican dissensions. The course of events the past four years has made it plain to the laborer that he is not getting his share of the prosperity submerging the country; it is brought to his mind more vividly than ever that each advantage he gains is the result of a hard-fought battle with capital in combination, and that each battle he fights is harder to win because the combinations of capital are becoming more powerful each year.

The avowed candidacy of Senator Fairbanks for the nomination will serve to anger the Roosevelt following, which consists of the officeholders and such of the party as still believe his anti-trust demonstrations on the square. Fairbanks will have behind him, if he makes any kind of a showing, the politicians of the party, the great bosses of the great states. These men are intensely hostile to Roosevelt, and if he is nominated in spite of their efforts to defeat him it is more than probable they will let him go down to defeat just as they let Blaine be defeated.

Without the active, earnest, loyal support of Quay, Elkins, Hanna, Platt, Fairbanks, and others of their kind, no Republican can be elected president. These men are out of favor at the White house now and would continue to be if Roosevelt were elected in 1904. They would rather have a Democrat than the present executive.

On the other hand, the Democrats are going into the next campaign united, aggressive, positive, confident. They can win if they stick together.

The unwisdom of building houses on sand is accentuated by the fate of those erected on the muddy flats.

LITERARY CHEAP MEN.

Conan Doyle's press agent announces that his principal has made a contract to write stories to the extent of 140,000 words for $108,000, or at the rate of 72 cents a word.

In the light of this statement it is not possible to escape making comparisons. Conan Doyle created a genius in Sherlock Holmes and then his lamp went out. But he did not quit. He put himself in the hands of a manager and is realizing on the only evidence he ever gave of anything more than mere literary talent. He is an imitator in everything but style and it is an odd commentary that the man from whom he borrowed his inspiration for detective stories, the author of "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," died in actual want. By all the standards of literary excellence Edgar Allan Poe should have had the million that Doyle is going after, but he died in poverty because he did not yoke Pegasus with a business manager.

The higher up one goes through the halls of fame the more one is impressed by the fact that real genius has held itself or been held cheaply.

Burns wrote "The Cotter's Saturday Night" and after an imposing monument had been erected to his memory his old mother said: "Ah, Rabbie, ye asked them for bread and they gie ye a stane."

Goldsmith lived at the mercy of bum bailiffs, sold "She Stoops to Conquer" for a pittance and managed to get but £40 for "The Vicar of Wakefield." He had to go to bed while his breeches were being mended by a friendly tailor, and lived on a meal a day.

Shakespeare, who does not appear to have been a bad business man, by the way, left a fortune of something less than one-half the sum that Dr. Doyle will receive for the trifling and ephemeral stories he is to be paid $108,000 for. His total income from "The Merchant of Venice" was one-tenth the amount received by Doyle for "The Sign of the Four"—for which he was very largely indebted to Wilkie Collins' "Moonstone."

They were the cheap men of literature, those masters whose genius dominates as it inspires the world. Dr. Doyle is not to be blamed for taking advantage of his times. It is no longer essential that genius be clothed in rags and talent go unfed. But Time cures many things and the $108,000 that Conan Doyle is to receive for a few stories will scarcely serve to buy him the place in the hall of fame that that very cheap man Shakespeare ocupies.

Montana is passing the hat to raise a fund for a display at the St. Louis World's fair. Real money is wanted, chips no longer passing as currency.

If President Roosevelt is in earnest in his effort to encourage larger families let him exercise his powers and abrogate the flat owners' rule against children.

There is a growing impression that the czar's freedom of worship proclamation means freedom to worship the way the czar decrees.

If elected three times more young Mr. Harrison can sign himself Carter VII., and be on even terms with Edward of England.

When President Roosevelt arrives in Lincoln, Neb., that town will have about all the political telescopes in the country focused on it.

Like the lilies of the field the mill operatives of Rhode Island toil not, neither do they spin. They draw on the strike fund and rest.

Perhaps that was not an earthquake in Montana. It might have been the thud of the ax wielded by the chief of police of Helena.

Miss Rebecca Taylor has lost her suit and it is comforting to know that she still retains her temper.

The Father of Waters is unlike the Father of His Country in that the latter "never slopped over."

Dwellers in the valley of the Mississippi should advertise for designs for seagoing residences.

It begins to look as though that Philadelphia voodoo doctor was about to shoot craps.

Attorney General Knox's gunning trip after trusts has resulted in an empty bag so far.

A good Mormon is a man entirely surrounded by wives.

AT ST. PAUL THEATRES

"Faust" was sung last night by the Castle Square Opera company at the Metropolitan theater in Minneapolis. Gounod's masterpiece offers a much better test for soloists, chorus and orchestra than does "Il Trovatore," and so satisfactorily was the test met last night that it seems rather surprising that the management did not select it for the opening night. "Il Trovatore" opera plays on one key only, but Gounod's opera strikes many, and the response is a great human drama in a splendid scarlet setting of sin. A wonderful master of orchestration, the great French composer has made the instruments voice in a marvelously human way the half mystical, half voluptous conception of his brain. Yet, though passion throbs in every note of the music, its lyrics breath only purity and refinement and that rare quality, naivete, of which French writers and French composers are the only complete masters.

The Castle Square Opera company did not have the inspiration of a large audience last night, and the unpleasant weather, responsible doubtless for this small attendance, may also have been responsible for the rather cold temperament of that audience. With the exception of Mr. Boyle and Mr. Coombe, none of the principals who sang in "Il Trovatore" appeared last night in "Faust." Miss Rennyson replaced Miss Norwood as leading soprano; D'Aubigne was the tenor, instead of Sheehan, and Mr. Carrier, a new baritone, sang the role of Valentine. Mr. Boyle, who sang the small role of Ferrando Monday night, sang last night the part of Mephistopheles.

Miss Rennyson's Marguerite was, vocally and histrionically, the best piece of work in the opera. The soprano is a comely little woman who has the advantage of looking the part. Her voice has an excellent range, and it is essentially dramatic in timbre. In the garden scene, the great scene of the opera, the sweetness and flexibility of her voice and its quick response to the dramatic demands made upon it was charmingly revealed. In the "Jewell" song and later in the duet with Faust Miss Rennyson fully rose to the heights the music insists upon.

Mr. Boyle's Mephistopheles was a bold and vigorous piece of acting and his big, but flexible, basso lent to the role the impressiveness it demands. In the "kermesse" scene, which Mepnistopheles dominates his picture of the fiend who, mocking at all the world, still dreads the symbol of the cross, was remarkably effective. D'Aubigne, who sang the role of Faust, has a sweet and expressive tenor, but it is lacking in more robust qualities and physically the singer does not make an ideal lover. But Mr. D'Aubigne's vocal art is good, and he played the part of Faust last night with a sincerity that won for it respect.

In the role of Siebel Miss Du Fre scored a distinct success, and Mr. Darrier's Valentine was equally satisfactory. The chorus sang with far more spirit last night than on the opening night, and all the ensemble numbers were excellent. The opera was handsomely staged and the performance was remarkably smooth in every respect. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Emanuel, did some splendid work. This afternoon "Il Trovatore" will be sung and this evening "Faust" will be repeated.

The bill at the Star that is being given by the Bon Ton Burlesque company is filling the house at every performance. It is full of good features and it would be invidious to pick out the best. There are many good musical and vaudeville novelties and the burlesque is quite up to the standard of the house.

The first matinee performance of "Hearts of Oak," which is holding forth at the Grand this week, will take place today at 2:30 p. m. "Hearts of Oak" has a very simple plot. It is a clean, pure play that can be enjoyed by all classes. The attendance has been satisfactory so far.

In "A Ragged Hero," the melodrama announced for next week's attraction at the Grand opera house, the principal character, as the title indicates, is a knight of the road. Although wearing the garb of a "hobo" this melodramatic fellow is no "Weary Willie."

STRIKE OF TEAMSTERS AT KANSAS CITY ENDS

Almost Complete Victory Won by the Men That Went Out.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 17.—The attorneys and representatives of the striking teamsters and transfer companies reached an agreement tonight, and in the morning the wagons will be running as usual. The transfer companies agree to recognize the union and make other concessions which amount to almost a complete victory for the strikers. With one exception the wage scale was adopted as presented by the teamsters. The question of hours will be settled as the teamsters had demanded. The men will work ten hours a day and will receive extra pay for overtime. The men are to receive no pay for Sundays and holidays unless they work, when they will receive pay for time and a half. The men who did not join in the strike will be retained by their employers, but they must join the union as soon as possible.

Schwab Again With Us.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Charles E. Schwab, president of the United States Steel corporation, returned today from an extended tour of Europe. He said he was in excellent health.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

Minnesota—Rain Wednesday; colder in west portion; Thursday fair; colder in east portion; fresh east winds, becoming northwest.

Upper Michigan—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, fresh east winds.

Wisconsin—Fair Wednesday; Thursday rain; colder; fresh northeast winds.

Iowa—Rain and colder in west, fair in east portion Wednesday; Thursday rain, colder in east portion.

North and South Dakota—Rain and colder Wednesday; Thursday fair.

Montana—Fair Wednesday, colder in Southeast portion; Thursday fair.

St. Paul—Yesterday's temperatures, taken at 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, 40; lowest temperature, 34; average temperature, 37; daily range, 6; barometer, 30.04; humidity, 91; precipitation, .64; 7 p. m., temperature, 40; 7 p. m., wind, northeast; weather, cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	36	38	Kansas City	70	76
Battleford	24	26	Marquette	14	34
Bismarck	36	36	Milwaukee	38	40
Buffalo	50	50	Minnedosa	26	28
Boston	50	60	Montgomery	68	72
Calgary	20	26	Montreal	38	42
Cheyenne	40	48	Nashville	72	76
Chicago	36	54	New Orleans	66	74
Cincinnati	68	70	New York	54	56
Cleveland	60	64	Norfolk	50	60
Davenport	68	74	Platte	44	44
Des Moines	66	74	Omaha	68	74
Detroit	56	62	Philadelphia	54	56
Duluth	30	32	Pittsburg	64	68
Edmonton	22	24	Qu' Appelle	26	30
Galveston	66	68	S. Fransisco	52	52
Grand Haven	50	56	St. Louis	70	78
Green Bay	34	34	S. Lake City	40	48
Helena	24	38	Ste. Marie	36	38
Huron	38	38	Washington	56	62
Jacksonville	64	74	Winnipeg	18	32

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

River Bulletin—

Stations.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	6.3	*0.2
La Crosse	10	6.7	*0.5
Davenport	15	5.8	—0.2
St. Louis	30	23.1	—0.7

*Rise. —Fall.

PASS ANTI-VACCINE BILL

Continued From First Page.

the measure construed the Fillmore man's remark as a personal thrust. A howl of protest went up from the Hennepin side and Speaker pro tem Armstrong held with not a little unction that the remarks of the gentleman from Fillmore were "decidely objectionable." Fryberger took a hand, and declared that the "Mean, dirty, low insinuations of the gentleman from Fillmore were unworthy of a member" Shearer also roasted Burns, who wanted to rise to a question of personal privilege. Armstrong declined to hear him, and ordered the roll call to proceed. After the bill was placed on the calendar by a vote of 56 to 42, Mr. Burns insisted on his question of personal privilege and explained that he did not refer to lawyer members of the house.

FAVOR PASSAGE OF CAPITOL BILL

Investigation Report and Appropriation Measure Before House.

The $1,500,000 capitol appropriation bill will come to the house today with the public building committee's recommendation for passage.

Chaiman Von Wald, of the committee on public accounts and expenditures, yesterday morning sent up the report of the capitol investigation, as printed in The Globe Saturday, and with it a complete transcript of the mass of testimony taken by the subcommittee. On motion of Mr. Lohren, of the committee, the whole was ordered printed in separate pamphlet form.

No attempt will be made to pass the appropriation bill until after the house has acted on the public accounts committee's report, which will not be printed and returned for several days.

Everyone is, however, anxious to get action on the main question and the public buildings committee has been anxious for several weeks to get the measure out. By resolution of the house it was, however, held until the investigation was completed and Chairman Lewis yesterday sent it out, so that it may be advanced to general orders and be ready for final action as soon as the investigating committee's report is adopted.

SPRING RACES AT HAMLINE.

House Bill Provides for Lease of Fair Grounds to Breeders' Association.

A bill to provide for an annual forty-day race meeting at Hamline in the months of June and July was yesterday introduced in the house by Representative Hannaford, Wright county.

The bill provides that the State Agricultural association shall give the Minnesota Horse Breeders' association a five-year lease, covering annually a forty-day period, and at an annual rental of $7,500, which is to be expended in premiums for agricultural exhibits at the fair. The breeders' association to be given ten days preceding the annual meeting to fit the grounds and tracks and ten days after the meeting in which to restore the grounds, which is made obligatory.

The anti-pool law of 1895 is abrogated only in so far as it applies to the grounds during a race meeting. The breeders and horse owners behind the bill claim that it will not only give the horse breeding industry in Minnesota a great impetus, but that it will be a source of revenue to the state and in part cut down the annual appropriations the state is required to make for the fair.

The bill also provides that the grounds may be leased by other incorporated associations for race meetings or horse shows, which must end at least twenty-five days before the first Monday in September. The ground rental for such leases is fixed at $100 per day, trotting meetings and horse shows, and $150 per day for running meetings.

FORSAKE REVISION SCHEME.

Armstrong's Constitutional Convention Bill Lost in the House.

The present legislature will not authorize a convention to revise the constitution. The Armstrong constitutional convention bill yesterday failed of passage in the house, and no attempt to revive the subject will be made.

The final vote on the bill was 75 ayes and 30 nays, but a two-thirds vote, or 80, is required to pass a constitutional convention proposition, and the bill was lost by default, as it were. That the bill could not pass has been known by its author for some weeks, and when it was recommended out by committee Mr. Armstrong seriously considered moving for its indefinite postponement. He decided, however, not to give up without a struggle in the house at least and the final vote proved rather a surprise.

NO RAISE OF SALARIES.

Dairy and Food Department Must Get Along With Old Fund.

The bill to increase the salary of the state dairy and food commissioner and appropriate additional money for the maintenance of the department was considered by the senate finance committee yesterday afternoon and will be reported back to the senate for passage, with an amendment striking out all increases in salaries and appropriation.

OPPOSE PENSION BILL.

G. A. R. Declares Against Gjertsen's Soldiers' Home Measure.

A resolution adopted by the state encampment of the G. A. R. was presented to the senate yesterday by Senator Wilson. The resolution is called forth by the Gjertsen soldiers' home bill, which is opposed by the veterans of the state encampment.

In the resolution the old soldiers point out that in their opinion the inmates of the home have at the present time a much easier time than the old soldier on the outside who is depending on his pension. The fact that with the law permitting the inmates to hold all their pension money some old soldiers who are still able to provide for themselves would immediately seek admission to the home.

RED WING TO KEEP SCHOOL.

Bill for New Training School for Girls Fixes Its Location.

The state training school for girls proposition came before the house again yesterday in a form which may relegate the strenuous fight for a new location.

A bill introduced by Mr. Putnam provides for an appropriation of $5,000 for site and $45,000 for buildings, but also expressly provides that the institution shall be within four miles of the Red Wing court house and that it shall continue to be a part of the present state training school. The same bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Naeseth.

PRESIDENT TO SPEAK.

Legislators Extend Request for Address to Joint Convention.

The house yesterday unanimously adopted Representative Hugo's concurrent resolution inviting President Roosevelt to address a joint convention of the house and senate April 4. Representatives Wells, Dorsey and Shearer were appointed a special committee on invitation on behalf of the house. The resolution was concurred in by the senate.

SHY AT ESTIMATES.

Senators Decline to Hear Fullerton's Bid for Double Appropriation.

The bill revising the fish and game laws of the state, which also provided for an appropriation of $50,000 for the maintenance of the department, was recommended for passage by the senate finance committee yesterday afternoon after appropriation clause had been stricken out. This appropriation asked for is double the amount set aside for the department in former years and the finance committee is confident that it can be pruned several thousand dollars. The amount of the appropriation will be fixed at a meeting of the joint finance committee.

Amend Constitution.

Senator Wilson introduced a bill to amend section 10, article 3, of the state constitution. The portion to be rejected reads as follows:

"Each stockholder in any corporation, excepting those organized for the purpose of carrying on any kind of manufacturing or mechanical business, shall be liable to the amount of stock held or owned by him."

Kill Three Bills.

The house yesterday broke nearly even on a calendar of seven bills by passing four and killing three. The bills passed were Aanenson's log driving dam bill, Stevenson's measure legalizing standard time and Shove's coinsurance bill. The bills killed were Armstrong's constitutional convention proposition, Wells' bill prohibiting judges of probate or their clerks from acting as counselors or attorneys in actions pending before their courts, and Senator Nichols' bill for the division of villages.

LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP.

Representative Nelson would have all county bridge work involving expenditures of $1,200 or more done under the joint supervision of the county commissioners and town supervisors and the expense shared equally by counties and towns.

Representative Chinnock by a bill introduced yesterday would authorize the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth park boards to contract for $5,000 worth of land for park purposes.

Representative Shepard by a bill introduced yesterday would make it the duty of assessors to compile agricultural statistics.

Representative J. D. Schroeder yesterday introduced two bills touching the subject of county finances. The first provides that county commissioners may transfer money from one to another county fund, and the second for notification of town clerks by county treasurers when any moneys are paid into town treasuries by counties.

Representative S. D. Peterson yesterday introduced a second house bill providing for the assessment and taxation of grain in elevators May 1.

Representative Shepard is not half done with the short measure huckster. Yesterday he sent up a bill prohibiting the sale of berries in boxes that had been used before for berries of another kind.

Representative Aanenson yesterday sent up a bill authorizing county commissioners to issue bonds for the completion of court house now in course of construction.

The Morgan and Somerville insurance bills were recommended for passage by the senate yesterday afternoon. Senator Somerville attempted to have his bill accepted and the Morgan bill rejected, but on protest of the senator from Freeborn, the two bills were sent to the calendar.

A bill authorizing counties to care for non-resident paupers was introduced in the senate by Senator Stephens.

House File 241, providing for an appropriation to cover the expense of the printing and distribution of the laws of the special session of the legislature, was recommended for passage by the senate finance committee.

Senator Peachey has introduced a bill fixing a time limit of five years on claims for alimony.

CONSOLIDATED LAKE SUPERIOR STATEMENT

Stockholders Are Told the Value of Various Investments.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 17.—The statement of Vice President Search, of the Consolidated Lake Superior company to the stockholders was made public tonight by John W. Moffley, chairman of the stockholders' committee, now investigating the affairs of the corporation. Mr. Moffley stated that the committee was satisfied with the statement, but that the inquiry would be continued. The statement in part is as follows:

Iron and steel plants and their accessories represent an investment of $4,438,300; mining properties represent an investment of $499,700; the transportation interests represent an in investment of $9,482,200. This covers the cost of construction, equipment and terminal facilities of 106 miles of railroad, the cost of four ore steamers, two barges, three passenger steamers and several smaller vessels, and also the cost of grading the right of way for ninety-nine miles of additional track.

The pulp mills, one for ground wood and the other for sulphite pulp, represent an investment of $1,024,000. In water power development and equipment the company has invested, on the Michigan side, $2,923,600, in addition to the proceeds of $3,500,000 of bonds issued by the Michigan Lake Superior company. In sawmills and lumber operations, the company has an investment of $268,700.

The Tagona water and light plant represents an investment of $161,000, in addition to the sums invested from the proceeds of the $160,000 of bonds of that company outstanding. Offices, buildings and other real estate represent an investment of $296,900. The materials and supplies on hand at the different plants aggregate about $3,000,000.

Duke of the Abruzzi Honored.

NEW YORK, March 17.—At a meeting of the American Geographical society tonight the Cullom gold medal was awarded to the Duke of the Abruzzi in recognition of his services to geography by his ascension of Mount St. Elias, in 1897, and his arctic explorations in the region of Franz Josef land in 1899-1900, during which he made the nearest approach to the pole yet attained. The Duke of the Abruzzi is the sixth explorer to be thus honored by the society, the previous recipients of the medal having been Commander Peary, Dr. Nansen, Sir John Murray, Dr. Mendenhall and Dr. A. Donaldson Smith.

Narrow Escape for George Gould.

NEW YORK, March 17.—George J. Gould and his wife had a narrow escape from serious injury tonight at Thirty-third street and Broadway, when their coach was crushed against an elevated road pillar by a southbound Sixth avenue car, as they were on their way to the Manhattan theater. The footman was thrown from the box and cut about the head, but neither Mr. Gould nor his wife was injured.

Murderous Negro.

CLAYTON, Ala., March 17.—A. L. Dowling, his wife and two young men were shot by a negro today. Andrew Dowling is dead and the others are probably fatally wounded. Cooper, the negro, was arrested tonight and it is thought he is insane. Before going to the Dowling house he shot his wife and son, seriously wounding both.

Men, Women and Things

There is one man in St. Paul who will admit that "a little widow is a dangerous thing." He is a business man in good standing with a charming family, and a father who is getting old and is possessed of means. Now, the father and son are always playing jokes on each other in the most friendly way, and while the son often teases the father about marrying again (for his wife has been dead many years), the last thing he would like to see him do would be to put some other woman in his mother's place. Not wholly for sentimental reasons, either, for the old gentleman has many dollars to leave, and it would not be pleasan to have them go out of the family. Recently the son was sittinfg in his private office when there came a gentle tap on the door, and in came the most demure and refined lookling little woman. She sat down at his earnest solicitation and talked about the weather, how bad the streets were, and other things, while the man wondered when she was going to get to her business. But presently, after informing him she was a widow with two children, it came out; it was books to sell, and from the mysterious depths of her skirt she brought forth a prospectus and a catalogue, all the time continuing her purring conversation. As she talked the man bethought himself what a joke it would be to send her to his father, and as she showed no disposition to go he became bored and wondered whether he would have to buy the books to ge rid of her. In the words of scripture, he said to himself: "Yet because this widow is troublesome to me, I will avenge her, lest continually coming she at last weary me." He gave her his father's office address, and told her that he thought in him she would find a customer. A week passed, and his father never mentioned the matter, but his son noticed that he was abstracted and not quite himself, and one day to his horror he saw him helping the little widow on a car. So now the joke is quite likely to turn out the wrong way, as the old gentleman is very attentive to the taking little widow and his son and the family are much distressed for fear he may be inveigled into matrimony. So much for the joke.

The Irrepressible Woman.

Women are coming into prominence everywhere. A society for the suppression of feminity is quite likely to be organized by disgruntled masculines before long. And small wonder. It is all very well for women to shriek for their rights and get them when they can, but when it comes to the taking away from noble man any of his rights and prerogatives that is a horse of another shade. The lone woman of the Utah legislature—for there is one sister in that glorious body—has introduced a bill making it a penalty for candidates to buy ice cream, lemonade, beer, cigars or a night's lodging for voters. She would have all men doing these heinous things pay a fine all the way from $10 to $100 or be subject to imprisonment for not more than thirty years. Hard as some politicians may regard this measure to be, and subversive of the rights of citizens, still it is a move in the right direction, and shows the value of women as legislators. If she had made it a little more drastic and locked up all politicians for thirty years, she would have been hailed as a feminine liberator.

Handkerchief Supply Cut Off.

Up to a short time ago all the fairs in the country have, like Othello, been calling for a handkerchief, only the one wanted has been a dainty one from Mrs. Roosevelt. But since the recent contretemps at a Southern festival when the quality of the kerchief was not what the fair dames thought it should be there has been a perceptible coolness in the manner of Mrs. Roosevelt toward those who desired a souvenir from her. The handkerchief sent to Texas and which caused the commotion, was said to be of the quality which can be purchased two for a quarter, or what is known in the varnacular as "twofers." Now it seems that the old settlers' organization of Minnesota women have solicited a handkerchief to sell at their forthcoming fair, and been coldly turned down by Miss Hagner, who is "social secretary" to the first lady in the land. The feminine old settlers were at first disposed to allow their feeling to be much hurt, but when they realized that it was to save any repetition of the unpleasant scenes enacted in the South they concluded to reconsider. So the dear old ladies will have to get along with their own handkerchiefs.

Never Gets Left.

The leaving behind of George Gould in his private car with a party of friends, the other day in Florida, when he wished to be taken North on the limited train, brings to mind a similar experience of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt a few weeks ago. Instead of telegraphing for the train to return, which might occur to even the humblest citizen, George Gould showed the stuff of which he was made by chartering a special train at the cost of $1,500 and starting in after the other. When we learn that he had a dinner engagement in New York, and remember how seldom a millionaire gets a real good dinner, it can easily be understood that he was not going to let a little thing like a railroad time table stand in his way. He simply had all the trains that might get in his way sidetracked, and gave the South an example of New York speed. He caught the train and it is supposable that he ate the dinner, so one incident that might have caused an upheaval in New York society is closed.

The Glory of St. Paul.

Just as Dr. Ames has returned to Minneapolis and some unpleasant chapters must be reopened, and St. Paul, by way of contrast, desires to show a picture of true municipal harmony, it is hard to have Dr. Ohage and Mr. Rundlett fall out. But such is the case; at first these two gentlemen glared at each other, then they reached the Alphone and Gaston stage and became extraordinarily polite, but now the matter is becoming serious, and it is all about garbage. Dr. Ohage says he will continue to collect the garbage; Mr. Rundlett says the garbage is his by right of the charter, and, by garbage! he will have it. The two men met in the mayor's office, and things were becoming a little mixed when his honor interposed his voice and did something. Perhaps he divided the garbage between them, but whatever he did seemed to bring a lull in the storm. In the meantime the garbage isn't getting itself collected at all, and the vacant lots continue to look very melancholy. Here's hoping that the matter can be fixed up soon, as the odor of our sanctity having gone forth to the world, we would not like to have any hitch in the arrangements for collecting garbage. It is rumored that there is to be an article in the near future in McClure's called "The Glory of St. Paul."

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It was kind of Dr. Ames to come home just in the dull season. Verily for this shall be be let off easily.

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The resident of the hill has now for two nights had the glorious privilege of staying out all night and getting home for a nickel. —Mab.

St. Paul, March 17, 1903.

Brothers Commit Suicide.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., March 17.—Dr. A. B. McKee was found dead and his twin brother, McKee, dying in the stable of Dr. McKee today under circumstances that indicate dual suicide to escape the disgrace that threatened the physician, and which his brother dreaded as much as if it were his own. This explanation grows out of the arrest of Dr. McKee on a charge of criminal assault a few days ago. Morphine was the instrument of death. Dr. McKee was forty years of age, had an excellent practice. He leaves a widow and one child.