

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

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The Total Increase in the number of inches of advertising carried in the Daily and Sunday Globe from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1903, was

25,107

Increasing Business With the Globe Increases Business for Business Men.

SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1903.

NOT A GRAB.

An evening paper in this city makes a vicious and unwarranted assault upon the people of North Dakota on account of their demand for such a change in the national irrigation act as will permit the funds collected under it to be spent in the states that contribute them.

This is what the contemporary referred to as "encumbering the policy with local graft." It argues that the public lands are federal and not state property; that money derived from their sales goes into the federal and not the state treasury; that irrigation is a national matter; and that this demand in which the people of North Dakota are practically unanimous, and which is seconded not only by their representatives at Washington but by the national irrigation authorities as well, is "scandalous graft."

The people of North Dakota are not open to any such accusation either in theory or in fact. Legally, the public lands in the several states do belong to the United States government, but there has been shameful inequality in dealing with the different states in this respect. When the older states of the Union were admitted, they received from the federal government a free gift of all public lands within their boundaries, and these were afterwards disposed of at their pleasure for state purposes. At a later period the federal government asserted its control over the public lands; but upon the admission of the state such large grants were made to it to be held in trust for internal improvements and the like that it amounted to a gift in the major part if not the whole of the public lands. The newest states got nothing. When they were admitted, the government retained all its holding except the customary grant for education, and these states have been defrauded in comparison with their older sisters.

If we start, therefore, to argue on principles of equity, the funds derived from land sales in the states of the Northwest should properly go to the states themselves instead of to the federal government. The claim of North Dakota is thus historically proper and fair. Practically, it is very forceful. Under the irrigation act a fund of some \$15,000,000 has already been accumulated. The states that have contributed most to this are North Dakota and Oregon. From it they are to derive no present and little prospective benefit. Instead of that, the projects first to be carried out are located in Nevada, where \$2,000,000 are to be spent on one reservoir, and where there are not enough people in the whole state to make a city of the fourth class; and in Arizona, where the accruing benefits are likewise wholly prospective. It is not unreasonable that the people of communities where an irrigation fund could be used to great public advantage and whose public lands are supplying the money for irrigation projects should demand some share in its benefits.

Our contemporary is singularly behind the times in assuming that the demand of North Dakota is inimical to the irrigation policy. Mr. George H. Maxwell, who represents the National Irrigation association, is one of its most jealous and enthusiastic supporters. He has taken a lead in the work and is probably as well informed upon its details as any man in the United States. He is heartily in favor of granting the demand of North Dakota, and set forth convincingly the arguments in its favor during his recent visits to this city. He believes and says that the people of North Dakota have right on their side and that the granting of their demand will popularize the irrigation movement, will open the eyes of the country to what it means and what it requires, and will further instead of retarding irrigation work.

The question is a large one and one upon which a man should be well informed before he ventures serious charges. The framers of the national irrigation act were pledged to concede the creation of a general fund, distributed by official favor from Washington, when they were pushing their bill there. The alteration now proposed is historically just, and would be demanded and approved by the people of those thriving communities which have given their only value to the very lands from which the irrigation fund must be collected. The granting of their request will not impede, but promote irrigation work. It will distribute it all over the West, instead of centering it in a few pet localities. It will constitute an object lesson by which the public will be persuaded to grant larger and more abundant assistance to the national work.

It ought to be granted, and we believe that congress will be persuaded to perform this act of justice. Whether it is granted or not, we protest in the name of the people of North Dakota against the aspersions cast upon them. What they are asking for is not a grab, not even the present enjoyment of a property to which they are denied their rightful share, but only the adoption of a policy that shall secure to them even-handed justice for the future.

A Chicago doctor protests that too frequent bathing is injurious to the system. But if Chicago gives up its annual bath, how about the health of the people from outside who are compelled to visit the town?

OREGON GETS CHESTY.

The action of the Oregon delegation in congress is almost inconceivable from a political point of view. These gentlemen from a state away out at the jumping off place, a state usually about as sure to give a Republican majority as is Vermont, have threatened the president and the speaker of the house with their enmity, going as far as to predict a Democratic victory in the state, if they could not have their way about committee appointments.

Binger Hermann was until recently commissioner of the general land office. After leaving that job, for reasons which Secretary Hitchcock could doubtless explain if he would, he was nominated and elected to congress. Having an extraordinarily good opinion of himself, he demanded a position on the rivers and harbors committee. That was to be expected; but that he should be backed by the delegation in the course he took to get it is more amazing. For there are men in congress from Oregon who understand the amenities of public life, and men who are acquainted with "Uncle Joe" Cannon; and it needed but the slightest acquaintance with either to tell that Mr. Hermann was preparing for himself a vigorous visitation of the speaker's boot.

Mr. Hermann demanded the position that he thought consonant with his own importance. He was told that he could not have it, but that a place on the insular committee was reserved for him. Whereupon this daft delegation proceeded to appeal the case to the president, demanding the concession of what Hermann wanted, threatening dire disaster if this were not yielded, and sending a copy of the letter to Speaker Cannon himself. Of course that settled it. A president who should interfere with the constitution of the house committees in such a place would be taught to know his place. A speaker who should yield to such constraint would be the butt of his associates, if he escaped impeachment and removal.

Mr. Cannon did the only possible thing by leaving Mr. Hermann off every important committee. The delegation can now reduce its inflated chest at leisure; and if it has many performances like this up its sleeve, there will be food for serious thought in its prediction that the Democrats may carry Oregon. Few states would care to be governed by a party capable of such assinine politics and such gross personal and official improprieties as the Oregon politicians have committed.

termination of the Republican national committee to turn loose there a gang of spooks on the lake front, using the national convention for an excuse.

SPOILING FOR WAR.

Gen. MacArthur is oppressed by the imminence of war with Germany. He scents trouble in the air—but it is possible that there is some psychic connection between the nose of him and the wish that he conceals under the mantle of prophecy.

Something must be done to keep these heroes of ours from going about prophesying trouble or starting it. Since that day when Dietrich, German, steered his craft athwart the hawse of Dewey, Yankee, in Manila bay—and was directed to heave to or take a chance of being blown out of the water there has been a disposition on the part of our heroes, nautical and military, to view with equanimity born of hope the probability of a war with Germany.

It is going to get us into trouble eventually—this conversational miscellaneousness on the part of those who are engaged to do our fighting. They all seem to be impressed with the idea that diplomacy has gone to the bad; that the politicians who are sent to lie abroad for their country don't understand the game or are aiding the imminence of war from their employments.

There was Coghlan, admiral, who made the American pig to be hated of the Germans by his inimitable after-dinner declaration of "Me Und Gott." It cost us something like eight million dollars to settle the trouble that ensued and the American sausage has no champions in Germany yet—except when it is labeled as a product of the fatherland. Then Dewey butted in—with some show of reason, but with most belligerent seeming. We had barely got through fixing up the contents again when Admiral Evans—the man behind the typewriter—unlimbered his machine and fired a few magazine shots at Prince Henry and his entourage.

We are most unfortunate in our heroes. As Nat Goodwin used to say of the ladies: "There is no getting along with them—and there is no getting along without 'em." We ought to render them dumb—the heroes, not the ladies—before turning them loose. They talk like a flock of Funstons.

Perhaps the patriotic indignation of the Colombians might have been checked if they had been declared in with the ten millions.

IN THE SHINY EAST.

The Hon. John Goodnow, some time coal merchant, baseball magnate and political boss, always a bit picturesque and with a dash of color to the setting of him, says that the charges that have been made against him in the state department are not worth a snap of the fingers. "The consul doesn't exist who has held office in the Orient and against whom charges have not been trumped up by American adventurers," says John. There may be something in what John says—though, to be sure he has been rather in the habit of snapping his fingers at charges, and that successfully.

Consular duties anywhere East of Suez are onerous in that they entail the necessity of hardening one's heart to the touching touch of the expatriate who confesses a common country and party with the consul. It was necessary in the case of Consul Goodnow that he should steel himself to a cutting edge to resist the approach of the embarrassed American on his travels, for he had had some years experience in Minneapolis politics and had been in the habit of giving up under pressure of a tale of woe well told. Also he was unfortunate in his location. Shanghai stands in about the same relation to the road followed by foreign adventurers on the coast of China as would the homestead of a well-to-do farmer located at a cross roads to the way of Weary Willie.

It might therefore be conceived that John Goodnow must go broke or deny himself to his fellow countrymen in distress. Your American who is distressed in foreign parts is a very different sort of person when he plants his foot on his native soil and puts himself in communication with his congressmen. Then he wants revenge on the viper he has nursed in his tax-paying bosom and which stung him when he would have assistance.

It is probable that Mr. Goodnow has made some of the litigious Americans who have appeared in his consular court to hit only the high places of the Orient—John was always a bit imperious in his dealings with those over whom he was put in authority. Of course there is the constitution which defines the rights of the citizen, but one could hardly expect the constitution to follow a prisoner into a consular court in Shanghai. John Goodnow stands in lieu of the constitution in Shanghai and we are not going to complain too loudly about him until he is attacked with more directness than he is at this juncture.

Prof. Langley is not as foolish as his aerial navigation theories might indicate. He always sends some other chap when he turns his airship loose for a plunge into the Potomac.

Contemporary Comment

Sobering Responsibility. Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, seems to be gradually coming to himself. After his long and unproductive stay in the enterprises of vice, and to the most depraved tendencies in the life of Chicago, Mayor Harrison begins to brace up. In the recent strike he seems, on the whole, to have acted in the interests of public peace instead of a partisan of disorder, although his sympathies have generally been with the strikers. Now his issue is a sweeping order for the arrest of such loafers and dangerous idlers as have recently been perpetrating hideous crimes on the West side.—Boston Journal.

"Grafting" Follows the Flag. "The gentle art of grafting" extended to Hawaii just as soon as the Pacific paradise became an American dependency. Under the administration of Dole as territorial governor numerous scandals cropped out and sundry defaulting officials decamped. Report now comes from Honolulu that a federal grand jury has indicted the late territorial governor for "systematic and monumental" fraud, \$50,000 having been paid for work never done, or for excessive overcharges.—Buffalo Courier.

South Dakota Divorces. Heretofore many of the state courts have felt compelled to recognize the South Dakota divorce under all circumstances. In the future it is to be hoped that none of them will recognize it, except where it is based on bona fide South Dakota citizenship. The mere fact of the speedy return of a divorced person to his old haunts, immediately after receiving his freedom, should be sufficient proof that the South Dakota residence was fraudulent.—Chicago Record-Herald.

What Are We Coming To? The revelations of municipal corruption in Grand Rapids, Mich., are as bad in their way as anything that has occurred in Grand Rapids is not a large city, but it is where it is representative one. Are we becoming a nation of bootlickers and thieves, or is there yet chance for reform?—Indianapolis Journal.

Temperance Among Employes. Employers in all lines of business are becoming more and more unwilling to employ men who drink. Perhaps their attitude will ultimately solve the temperance problem, so far as it applies to men who have an honest desire to make a decent living.—Ohio State Journal.

Hanna and His Friends. Whatever else one may say of Senator Hanna, it is unquestioned that he stands firmly by his friends, and that must be his habit in the congress when one considers the sort of people some of his friends are.—Boston Transcript.

But First Get the Navy. When Mr. Hobson succeeds in getting a two and three-fourths billion-dollar navy he may overcome his natural modesty long enough to tell the government the particular hero who should be placed in command of it.—Kansas City Star.

Keeping Them Guessing. The question now heard in high Republican circles in the Ohio state convention, which is to meet next spring to name delegates at large to the Republican national convention, is: "Should Roosevelt be the nomination?"—New York Star.

But Henri Needs the Rest. It is a sure sign that Col. Watterson is mellowing up in his old age when he confesses he is willing to trust the running of things to the Almighty.—Baltimore Herald.

As Big a Hoodoo as Bryan. It is suspected that there are several anti-Bryan Democrats in the congress who do not begrudge Judge Parker his endorsement by Jerry Simpson.—Kansas City Journal.

Keeping the Audience Worried. Being a bit foggy it cannot be seen clearly, just now, whether Senator Hanna is amicably waiting with the president or holding in a clinch.—New York Telegram.

Is Trying to Dodge the Ravens. Dowle, in the hands of a receiver, will be put down by the public sense of humor in the lists of prophet and loss.—Baltimore American.

Badger Heads Yale Committee. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 11.—The senior class of Yale school held their annual meeting today in preparation for commencement. J. J. Fisher, of White Creek, Wis., was chosen chairman of the class committee.

Would Reduce Naval Armament. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—Representative Dennis of Tennessee today introduced a resolution directed toward the reduction of the naval armament of the United States. The resolution authorizes the president to open negotiations with other countries to this end.

Why He Complained. Gritty George—Sleep well last night, par? Dusty Dennis—No; I had on a paper undershirt. Gritty George—What of that? Dusty Dennis—It was a comic paper, an 'I was tickled.—Chicago News.

Automobiling in the Woolly West. Jimmie Zipper (touring through Arizona in his Red motor)—Ah, I say, Marshal, what's the ah—speed regulations in your little city? Marshal of Lone Pup—Well, mister, ortembeeles haln't allowed out yer to go faster'n a bullet.—Chicago Tribune.

Not Worrying. "Don't you sometimes feel that you owe your country more than you can ever repay?" "Why should I worry about that?" said Senator Sorghum. "My country isn't sending any collectors around."—Washington Star.

Odinary. There was an old man of Madrid, Who went to the garden to bid; He thought, if you please, A case of old cheese, But O gosh! when they lifted the lid, 'Twas a rotten old cheese.—Limerick Book.

No Doubt True. "Now," said the hard-hearted woman, after she had eaten everything in sight; "there's the wood pile." "Wonderful!" exclaimed the knight of the road as he passed to sleep; "I never saw the like."—Chicago News.

Her Private Opinion. "Did you ever permit a man to kiss you?" asked the stately brunette. "Never," answered the petite blonde. "I haven't any use for a man who waits to be permitted."—Chicago News.

The Only Thing. Gausstip—Oh, say did you hear about Jenkins down at the First bank? Ascum—Ah, how much did he get away with?—Philadelphia Press.

Stay-at-Home Remedies. A. D. Vyse—An onion a day keeps the doctor away. X. Sepsium—Yes, and everybody else.—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

What the Editors Say

When the board of control bill was under discussion the Times passed this opinion on it. If three men could be found, combining honesty, business ability and a determination to make the board non-partisan, the proposed new system would be a good thing for the state. We have no reason to question the honesty of the present board, and it may be fairly successful from a business standpoint, but indications certainly point to the fact it is degenerating into a mere cog in a political machine and as such its usefulness is destined to become seriously impaired. Just watch and see.—Preston Times.

We rejoice to know that Congressmen Stevens and Tawney are at work upon a bill, to be brought before congress, proposing reciprocity with Canada. This particular bill may never get any nearer adoption than a committee's waste basket, but it will serve to pave the way for another and stronger plea. Reciprocity and future prosperity depends largely on free trade with Canada. Let us fight for it and vote for it.—Clay County Herald.

The special session of congress has been a failure. It was called to do only one thing, to pass the Cuban bill. The house has done so, but the senate has hauled up the regular session. The members of congress will not, however, regard it as a total failure. They drew the liberal mileage allowance and traveled on passes, thus doing something to their income.—Willmar Tribune.

John Goodnow, of Minneapolis, consuls at Shanghai, in Washington. Accompanying him are a whole lot of charges of a very serious character. Somehow John is usually in company with such little affairs. Perry Heath, who is equally well fitted out with charges, is an old friend of John's, and he, too, is in Washington—they are friends.—St. Cloud Times.

If Attorney General Douglas gets that judgeship, where does Private Secretary Jamison get off? After all, it is not always well to make appointments to a judgeship not yet vacant. The reception of Judge Collins' candidacy has not been such as to make him eager to resign the very desirable office he now holds.—Fairbault Journal.

Pork and grain prices continue to go down; household necessities continue to soar skywards. Yet are we to consider these divergent tendencies as evidence of prosperity, or are we to harmonize them by some blind trust in the ability of Mark Hanna or other "banker" politician to make good?—Belle Plaine Herald.

The ardent rays of senatorial indignation are being directed against the semi-bald head of Uncle Joseph G. Cannon, who does not seem to have met in the jungles of Washington of fielddom the thing of which he is afraid.—Duluth News-Tribune.

Graft follows the flag. There is to be \$16,000,000 of it for the Panama and Canal zone. It is a fine thing to see Bleeding Uncle Sam's treasury in the bottom principle in the Panama job from start to finish.—Freeborn County Standard.

Happy thought! Why not make Holy Ray Jones minister to Panama? The trespass cases can then be pigeonholed and he would fit the office like a plug, and be tickled in a telephone slot.—Red Wing Argus.

The Union is in hopes that the people will give the state administration such a blow next year as will scatter it all over the field.—Anoka Union.

Among the Merry-makers

One Advantage. "I must admit, Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Perkins, "that when a lot of women get together they talk about nothing in particular." "What do they say?" "They say they do," was the rather crusty rejoinder.

But there's one advantage in that. So long as they are talking about nothing in particular they aren't getting any of those dreadfully expensive tips on the races.—Washington Star.

Exactly. "Of course, there is considerable difference between the hotels conducted on the European plan and those of the American plan." "Yes, yes! On the European plan you may get a room for one man and—" "And on the American plan you pay for what you don't get."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Anything But Mirthful. "Yes," said the melancholy man, "his was indeed a sad end." "How did he die?" asked the inquisitive party. "Oh, he didn't die," explained the sorrowful chap. "He was one of the end men in the minor minstrel show."—Chicago News.

The Good That Came of It. "Her marriage was very unhappy, wasn't it?" "Oh, no, she considers it very fortunate." "Why, I understand she was divorced." "Yes, and her divorce was the opening of her stage career which is now very promising."—Philadelphia Press.

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At St. Paul Theaters

Beginning tomorrow night, for four nights and Wednesday matinee, "The Storaks" will be the bill at the Metropolitan.

The sale of seats will open Monday morning at the Metropolitan for the engagement of William H. Crane in "The Spenders."

A matinee today at 2:30 and a performance tonight at 8:15 will conclude a successful engagement of the drama, "A Desperate Chance," at the Grand.

Beginning tomorrow night and remaining the entire week a new melodrama, entitled "Why Women Sin," will be the attraction at the Grand.

The souvenir matinee at the Star yesterday afternoon was attended by an audience of women that quite filled the lower floor of the theater. The matinee given by the "Moonlight Maidens" very apparently pleased the ladies. It will be given this evening for the last time.

DECIDES KILLING WAS JUSTIFIABLE

Sequel to the Shooting of a Striker in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 11.—United States Judge John Jay Jackson today decided the habeas corpus case of John Laing and Stewart Hurt, holding that they were federal officers acting under process of the United States court when they killed John Harless, and were therefore justified and not amenable to state courts. Laing is an operator and Hurt in his employ. They accompanied Deputy Marshal Cunningham last winter to arrest John Harless, a leader among the striking miners, for whom Cunningham had a rule in contempt for violating United States Judge Kellers' ban on the strike. Harless fled when Cunningham and others approached his house. As he went by Laing and Hurt, who had been told to look out for him, fired and killed him, asserting self-defense, as Harless, with revolver in hand, was defying arrest.

"DISTINGUISHED GRADE" FOR ARMY OFFICERS

Bill Provides a Special Award for Excellent Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—The war department has prepared a bill, to be submitted to congress, providing a method of award for distinguished service. The measure authorizes the president, when in his judgment the services of any officer shall warrant it, to grant such officer a distinguished service commission not to exceed two years. That held by him, such commission to carry with it the pay of such grade, and the officer to be entitled to wear upon the collar of the coat the designation of grade so conferred, and distinguished service commission not to supersede the regular commission held by the officer, so far as the privileges of rank and command are concerned. Officers so commissioned shall constitute a class known as distinguished service.

CUBA AND THE ISTHMIAN QUESTION

Upon These Are the Speeches of the Day in Congress Based.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—There were two speeches in the senate today on the Cuban reciprocity bill. The first was a statement by a Democrat in support of the bill, and the other by a Republican in opposition to it. The opposition speech was made by Mr. Arnesen of California, who contended that the United States was under no obligation to give Cuba the right to trade with the United States so we must pursue a course injurious to our own industries. Mr. McCreary of Kentucky, made his maiden speech in the senate, and supported the bill, as in line with our past magnanimous policy toward Cuba, especially because he believed it to be a step towards tariff reform. He said that the reciprocity question, the pension and other matters, should be referred to a commission to be organized by the president, and that the commission should report to the president, and that the president should then report to congress. Mr. Arnesen contended that the United States was under no obligation to give Cuba the right to trade with the United States so we must pursue a course injurious to our own industries. Mr. McCreary of Kentucky, made his maiden speech in the senate, and supported the bill, as in line with our past magnanimous policy toward Cuba, especially because he believed it to be a step towards tariff reform. He said that the reciprocity question, the pension and other matters, should be referred to a commission to be organized by the president, and that the commission should report to the president, and that the president should then report to congress.

BANKER REFUSES TO TESTIFY

Grand Jury Investigates the Assassination of Miss Gillespie.

RISING SUN, Ind., Dec. 11.—Myron Barbour, a banker, and a relative by marriage of a brother of Miss Elizabeth Gillespie, who was murdered in Chicago, in her home, today refused to answer questions before a grand jury that is investigating the murder. Barbour and his wife were taken before Judge Downey. The judge told Barbour that he must answer questions or go to jail. Barbour returned to the grand jury room and was not sent to jail.

Is Morrell Owed or Owning?

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Judge Kavanaugh today appointed Charles H. Morrell receiver of the Bankers' Consolidated Home Safe company upon the petition of President Charles J. Morrison, who charges that Morrell is insolvent. Morrell, who was arrested at Minneapolis, said that the money he collected was due him under his contract, and that \$3,500 is still due him. President Morrison says Morrell owes the company \$12,500 on notes.

Charges Misrepresentation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Suit was instituted today by Gardner Hall, a well known Connecticut manufacturer, in the United States circuit court against the New American Trust company for the recovery of \$225,000 subscribed and paid by him as a member of the underwriting syndicate of the White Mountain Paper company. The paper company, which never went into active operation, is now in the hands of a receiver and a reorganization committee is attempting to reorganize and start it. Mr. Hall alleges that the money he collected was due him under his contract, and that \$3,500 is still due him. President Morrison says Morrell owes the company \$12,500 on notes.

Heid for Double Murder.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Charles Bohrer, sentenced four years ago, was held today on the charge of having murdered Franz and Johanna Frehr, the aged couple who disappeared on Nov. 19, and whose mutilated bodies were found on Dec. 3 buried in their own yard.

DISTRIBUTION OF MECHANICAL GROWS

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: All distribution along consumptive lines grows in volume with the continuance of cold weather and the nearer approach of the holiday season.

Cold Weather and Approach of the Holidays Have Their Natural Effect.

The distribution of goods in the retail trade is being stimulated by the cold weather and the approach of the holidays. The demand for goods is increasing, and the retail trade is being stimulated. The demand for goods is increasing, and the retail trade is being stimulated. The demand for goods is increasing, and the retail trade is being stimulated.

High raw material renders the margin of profit in cotton manufacturing precarious, and talk of curtailment, still seriously considered at the South, is now being talked of, but the feasibility of agreement by American manufacturers as a whole is doubted. There is a heavy demand for the next three months' delivery, and advances demanded for the next three months' delivery, and advances demanded for the next three months' delivery.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Dec. 10 number 241, against 229 last week, an increase of 12. The total number of failures for the week ending Dec. 10, 1903, is 1,301,236, against 1,298,236 last week, an increase of 3,000.

BANK CLEARINGS.

Week's Showing of Financial Institutions of Leading Cities.

Table with columns for City, Inc., and Dec. showing bank clearings for various cities like New York, Chicago, Boston, etc.

INSURANCE SWINDLER PUNISHED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Max Kornfeld, the insurance adjuster who made a confession of dishonest methods employed by public insurance adjusters, was sentenced today to not fewer than three years nor more than three years and nine months in the state prison for the presentation of a false claim to an insurance company.

Illinois Murderer Is Hanged.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 11.—John McCrea, the colored murderer of Dr. J. W. Williams, was hanged today.