The St. Paul Globe

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS

OFFICIAL PAPER — UNION LABEL TRADES UNION AND COUNCIL ST. PAUL — 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—Monthly Rate Only

Daily only	40 cents per month
Daily and Sunday	50 cents per month
Sunday	20 cents per month

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	.20	1.10	2.00

EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE

W. J. MORTON,
150 Nassau St., New York City.
87 Washington St., Chicago.

THE ST. PAUL DAILY GLOBE'S circulation is now the largest morning circulation in St. Paul.

MORE copies of the St. Paul Globe than of any other morning newspaper in St. Paul or Minneapolis are delivered by carriers to regular paid subscribers at their homes.

THE St. Paul Sunday Globe is now acknowledged to be the best Sunday Paper in the Northwest and has the largest circulation.

ADVERTISERS get 100 per cent more in results for the money they spend on advertising in The Globe than from any other paper.

THE Globe circulation is exclusive, because it is the only Democratic Newspaper of general circulation in the Northwest.

ADVERTISERS in The Globe reach this great and daily increasing constituency, and it cannot be reached in any other way.

RESULTS COUNT—
THE GLOBE GIVES THEM.

SATURDAY, NOV. 19, 1904

TAKE YOUR MEDICINE

The man who honestly believes in tariff reform as an act of justice, a relief to the country and a real encouragement to all our industries must regard with extreme satisfaction the wriggling and twisting of those interests that really want duties reduced and readjusted, but still cling to their support of the Republican party. He is grimly ironical when the farmers of Minnesota and Iowa and the remainder of the Northwest begin to mention their sufferings under present tariff exactions, and talk about special sessions and the possibility that the president will urge a revision of the tariff in his next message. The agricultural interest is said to be immensely desirous of tariff changes that will make the prices of life's necessaries more reasonable. They are said also to be reinforced now by Western manufacturers, who find the tariff a handicap on their liberties. All these request some sort of relief.

It is our opinion that for four years more all those who feel the burden of the tariff as it is and desire relief from it will be obliged to take their medicine. They have made their bed and now they can lie in it. Republican speakers during this campaign, and Republican newspapers, did indeed descend to the meanest form of hypocrisy in holding out the lure of a revision of the tariff "by its friends" if their party should be sustained. But the poorest intelligence did not need to be deceived by this. No confidence game worked upon the rural visitor was ever more transparently silly.

The Republican party did not even take the trouble to straddle the issue in its platforms. In all its conventions the standpatters had the majority and used it ruthlessly. In this campaign the Republican party represented the maintenance of the Dingley tariff unaltered. Every man who voted for its candidates voted for that. Those who supported the Democratic nominees are indeed entitled to sympathy in the unjust misfortunes that an unfair tariff law brings upon them. As for the others, those who cry tariff reform with one side of their mouths while shouting for standpat candidates on the other, the load upon them cannot be made too heavy to suit our pleasure or to meet the ends of abstract justice.

It was entirely within the power of the people at this election to obtain relief. The returns everywhere show a remarkable independence in voting. It was a year when the party tie rested lightly; and, just as the people of several great states gave tremendous majorities for Roosevelt while electing Democratic governors, it was possible for them if they so wished to support the national administration and at the same time elect Democratic congressmen pledged to tariff reform. They did not do so.

In our own state, for example, where the desire for lower tariff duties is undoubtedly strong and general, the people went to the polls like sheep, as far as this interest of theirs is concerned, and shoved in their ballots for men committed to the extreme high tariff policy. We do not know of a more ludicrous spectacle in the United States than that presented in Mr. McCleary's congressional district, where the farmers who pay the tariff taxes, and whose profits from their labor are cut down annually by a very large amount for the benefit of the trusts, who know this and want relief from it, actually re-elected this man by a large majority, although he was openly pronounced in favor of raising tariff duties instead of lowering them.

The people will have tariff reform when they ask for it and not before. They will get it from the only hands competent to give it to them; namely, the Democratic party. Never, except in one instance under the administration of President Arthur, did the Republican party pluck up courage enough even to pretend to revise the tariff. It made a sham reduction, only to rebound in a very few years to the extreme of McKinleyism; which was followed a few years later by the greater extreme of Dingleyism. If the people love the yoke, there is no reason why they should not bear it.

We observe since the election a news dispatch which states that makers of steel billets in this country have had a meeting and decided to raise the price $1.50 per ton. This will be true all along the line. Every trust and combination in the industrial world feels safe for four years to come. They will give the screw another turn. They will put up the price on the consumer; and as he views the lessening contents of his purse, he may turn back to the 8th of November, when he voted for Republican congressmen and Republican members of legislatures who will return Republican senators, and find himself only to blame. The Republican party is certainly under no obligation to consider such demands from men who supported it on the standpat platform. Inasmuch as it has its own bargain to carry out with the trusts and monopolies that furnished its campaign fund, there is not the slightest danger that it will.

The conditions in Colorado are such as would have delighted the soul of Bloody Bridles Waite.

A FOOLISH CONCERN

Amusingly trivial is the concern manifested in some quarters about the date of occupation of the new capitol. There are those who think it a momentous affair whether or not they shall move into the new building before their terms expire. There are those so petty minded that they consider it to make a vast and real difference whether the first occupant shall be a Democrat or a Republican. Along these lines the question of occupancy is being discussed, and the capitol commissioners are subject to more or less pressure and open to more or less criticism according as the date of moving in recedes from the first of January.

It seems to us that the capitol building belongs to the whole state. It is not the property of any individual or party, and no one has any more interest in it than another. St. Paul as a whole is grievously disappointed that it could not have been dedicated during the present year, and thus be made the central feature of the celebration at one time projected in honor of our semi-centennial. Nevertheless, the capitol commissioners were not hurried on that account, and went ahead with their work as they deemed for the best interest of the people. St. Paul was disappointed, but has found no fault with the course pursued.

The same is true of the getting ready of the building for actual occupancy. From every point of view it is desirable to get the state offices into the new building as soon as may be. From no point of view is there need of any strained effort to bring it about. Certainly any attempt at premature occupancy merely in order that one man or another might be able to say that he was the first governor to occupy an executive office in the new building would be worse than childish. Let our new capitol be finished with care, in a dignified way, with all attention to detail, and let who will be its first presiding genius. Such a vote of confidence from the people of this state as the last election carries means infinitely more to any man than could the mere accident of being able to move into an uncompleted building by one date rather than by another.

Don't complain because you are just a defeated candidate. You might have been born a turkey.

THE MATTER WITH ALASKA

A contemporary asks, in view of the recent shakeup and removal of federal officials in that department, "What is the matter with Alaska?" It pokes around in odd corners trying to find the reason for the apparent prevalence of a desire to use office corruptly, and seems to be undecided whether it is the climate or the distance that lends disenchantment to the view. Incidentally it makes the very amusing remark that we are having no such trouble in the Philippines, and is surprised to find the colonial system working well there and working badly in our own country.

The matter with Alaska is not far to seek. The fruits of the colonial system under a republic are bound to be corruption on one side and injustice on the other. Our government of the Philippines is still military to all intents and purposes; and the high standard of honor prevailing in the military service is the best shield of the people. As far as civil government goes, the people of the United States know absolutely nothing of what is going on in the Philippines. The very representation that things there are not exactly as they should be is set down as a political canard, and construed as an attack to incite the Filipinos to mutiny. Therefore we may as well drop that subject from the discussion.

One who has seen the subject at close range understands very well what is the matter with Alaska. The whole trouble is the denial to a community of the most intelligent and enterprising American citizens of the ordinary right of self-government. Alaska has no political rights whatever. It is not a state and it is not even a territory. It is governed arbitrarily from Washington, and therefore it is very badly governed.

The federal places are filled by presidential appointment. The candidates for these are drawn from all parts of the Union, and are necessarily chosen on recommendation of senators and congressmen and other political big weights. Occasionally they settle upon an honest man. Not infrequently they select a man who could not be induced to go to Alaska for any office under the sun did he not believe that there were perquisites; that it carried with it incidental opportunities to make good financially. These men have been the curse of the country.

Alaska has immense resources, and a number of tremendously powerful and wealthy corporations are operating there. There is also in the country that element of the speculator, the gambler and the desperado that belongs to the frontier. There is always, therefore, a ready market for the sale of justice or injustice if these can be bought. If the administrators of the law came from the people, were chosen by the people and were subject to punishment by the people, this situation would regulate itself. Under carpetbag government it becomes terrible in the extreme. No care can prevent this, no watchfulness can guard against it. There is only one remedy—the conferring upon Alaskan people of the political rights enjoyed by states and territories.

Alaska should be divided immediately into four territories, and each of these should have the regular territorial form of government, under strict laws compelling all territorial officials to be taken from actual residents of the country. If this were done, we should hear less of scandals in Alaska than we do in Arizona or New Mexico; and the prosperity and development of that rich and mighty realm would be immensely helped. There is nothing the matter with Alaska which a little justice and fair dealing such as are due to American citizens would not instantly and permanently cure.

THE BUDGET

The final estimates laid before the conference committee do not differ greatly from those already published in The Globe, nor does the action of that body call for any extended comment. Thus far it has affirmed what seems to us to be right and necessary in the main.

It is proper to allow to the various departments funds the full amount of the addition granted by the charter amendments recently adopted. The people of the city fully understood that. They knew that when the fire department, police department and others asked for an extension of charter limitations, they asked for the minimum. They expected, if these amendments passed, to get the etire amount allowed, and they are entitled to it. The people, by giving their indorsement to the amendment, affirmed their right.

The single exception to this is the amendment creating a fund for public playgrounds. An argument very generally made in behalf of this, and one no doubt effective in many cases, was that the whole amount of $10,000 authorized would not be needed or asked for every year; but that it should be sanctioned so that $10,000 would be available sometime, if needed. The conference committee, however, did not so construe it, and there will be little dissent from their decision.

We regret that the budget was not increased by further allowances for the school fund. The provision for public education is still deplorably deficient. The board has made a lamentable economy in crowding too many pupils into each room in the lowest grades. Notwithstanding this, a large number of children are still unprovided for, and nothing can be done with them unless new buildings are erected. We ought not to make our savings at the expense of the schools.

In all, $149,000 have been added to the total estimate originally submitted by the comptroller. The city council will be asked to authorize bonds for sewer extensions. It will be necessary to increase the tax levy from two to three mills, and this will go into effect with the taxes to be levied next year and paid in 1906. This is a consequence of the expression of the people's own will at the recent election, and no one can find fault with it. The budget has been made up conservatively and with due regard to the public interest, and it certainly is not open to the charge of extravagance.

Contemporary Comment

A Week's Difference

"Here is what men you have heard about were doing yesterday week and what they were doing yesterday:

Yesterday Week.	Yesterday.
ROOSEVELT.	
Issuing a defi.	Horseback riding.
PARKER.	
Defying trusts.	Planting wheat.
HERRICK.	
Removing District Attorneys.	Sailing to Cuba.
HIGGINS.	
Denying Furnaceville.	Trout fishing.
CLEVELAND.	
Saving Jersey.	Rabbit hunting.
ODELL.	
Fighting for life.	Playing golf.
BRYAN.	
Predicting victory.	Sawing wood.
TAGGART.	
Carrying Indiana.	Putting new roof on cyclone cellar.
CORTELYOU.	
? ? ? ? ? ?	Eating pie.
McCARREN.	
Betting.	Paying.

—New York World.

The President's Announcement

The president chooses the moment of his greatest triumph to announce that he will not be a candidate for another term. The country has learned that Theodore Roosevelt acts at the psychological moment. Mr. Parker's declaration was made for effect. The hour of President Roosevelt's—more than all, the man himself—make it mean all it says.—Philadelphia Press.

Needn't Feel Too Elated

The public is wise to the fact, and so is Col. Roosevelt, that nearly all the persons, powers, states, principalities and things now congratulating him would have been equally lavish with their soft soap had Judge Parker been elected.—New York Telegram.

Robert Doesn't Have to Be Shown

Postmaster General Wynne, after considering the expenses of his supply department, has about come to the conclusion that $30,000 can be saved in buying twine alone. Perhaps even a greater saving could be made by cutting out red tape.—Boston Globe.

Interesting as Ever

Now that the election is over, Port Arthur can proceed with her "falling" exhibitions without fear of being crowded off in an obscure corner of the newspapers.—Detroit Free Press.

It Does Look That Way

The more we scan the vote of Pennsylvania the more we are led to suspect that the people of that state were not trying to make Judge Parker president.—Kansas City Journal.

Well, He Is Entitled to It

If Washington dispatches are to be credited, Roosevelt's inauguration promises to eclipse the opening day parade down the St. Louis pike.—Milwaukee News.

Another International Complication

Let's fight! The Japanese celebrated King Edward's birthday with a dance and did not pay the slightest attention to Mr. Roosevelt's. S'blood!—Chattanooga Times.

Not So Bad After All

Yes, even defeat for the presidency has its compensation, as the good judge must realize when he takes his morning dip without the aid of the camera.—New York Herald.

He Does So Love High Prices

Leslie M. Shaw thinks of retiring from the cabinet. Can it be possible that he has been planning all this time to go into the meat business.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Something Really Necessary

After his marvelous success as a campaign manager, Mr. Cortelyou may be able to put the postoffice department on a paying basis.—Baltimore Sun.

And a Few of the Grandchildren

From the size of the Roosevelt plurality in Utah, it looks like most of President Joseph Smith's children voted the Republican ticket.—Atlanta Journal.

And Even Things Up

Weekly bank statement discloses a loss of $6,250,000 in cash during the last five business days. Republican winners will redeposit.—New York Herald.

Chance for a Bargain

By addressing Tom Taggart, the czar can get a badly damaged lot of rainbows for a song—provided it is not a campaign song.—Denver Republican.

Aha! Maybe That's the Answer

Now that Missouri has given him her electoral votes the president can gracefully help along the big fair.—Pittsburg Post.

TODAY'S WEATHER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—Forecast:

Minnesota—Rain or snow and colder Saturday; Sunday fair, winds becoming northwest and fresh.

Upper Michigan—Partly cloudy Saturday, rain or snow and colder at night or Sunday; fresh shifting winds, becoming northwest.

North Dakota—Snow and colder Saturday; Sunday fair.

South Dakota—Rain or snow and colder Saturday; Sunday fair.

Montana—Partly cloudy Saturday; Sunday fair.

Wisconsin—Increasing cloudiness Saturday, followed by rain and colder in west portion and at night in northeast portion; Sunday partly cloudy, colder in east portion; fresh south winds, shifting to northwest.

Iowa—Fair in south, partly cloudy in the north portion Saturday, colder in west portion; Sunday fair, colder in east portion.

St. Paul — Yesterday's observations, 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, Barometer, 29.95; relative humidity, 62; weather, clear; maximum temperature, 57; minimum temperature, 38; daily range, 19; mean temperature, 48; 7 p. m. temperature, 57; wind at 7 p. m., southeast; precipitation, 0.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*5pm	High		*5pm	High
Alpena	50	62	Marquette	58	68
Battleford	30	36	Memphis	68	72
Bismarck	44	56	Medicine Hat	30	30
Buffalo	48	50	Milwaukee	56	64
Boston	28	34	Minnedosa	36	48
Chicago	60	64	Montreal	26	30
Cincinnati	56	64	Moorhead	42	54
Cleveland	48	52	New Orleans	62	72
Denver	58	70	New York	38	38
Des Moines	60	70	Oklahoma	66	76
Detroit	48	56	Omaha	62	70
Duluth	56	64	Philadelphia	42	44
El Paso	58	72	Pittsburg	54	60
Edmonton	28	38	Qu'Appelle	32	46
Escanaba	46	50	San Francisco	58	60
Galveston	64	68	St. Louis	64	72
Grand Rapids	52	62	Salt Lake	50	54
Green Bay	48	60	San Antonio	68	76
Havre	36	52	S. Ste. Marie	42	52
Huron	52	68	Washington	44	46
Jacksonville	58	64	Winnipeg	36	54
Los Angeles	64	74			

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

River Bulletin—8 a. m.

Stations.	Danger Line.	Reading.	24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	4.1	—0.2
La Crosse	10	4.8	—0.1
Davenport	15	5.3	—0.3
St. Louis	30	7.4	—0.2

—Fall.

The Mississippi river at St. Paul will fall.

What the Editors Say

In naming Frank A. Day as his private secretary, John A. Johnson has made a splendid beginning in the selection of his official family. As chairman and manager of the Democratic campaign, Mr. Day performed his duties well and ably. While the campaign, as conducted, was vigorous and effective, there was nothing done or said with the sanction of the state central committee that could give offense to the opposition or to any citizen. Mud slinging was strictly tabooed, and if there is any soreness as a result of the election, it is solely a result of methods employed by the factions in the Republican party.

Frank A. Day has been active in Minnesota politics for many years and was so well thought of by the Republican voters when he was a member of that party that they elected him to the position of lieutenant governor. He is a man of strong convictions, with pleasing personality, a good friend, and an uncompromising foe to graft. He is the editor of the Fairmont Sentinel, one of the most forcible molders of opinion in the state, and stands high in the estimation of the profession.

Both John A. Johnson and the people of Minnesota are to be congratulated that Mr. Day is to fill the important position of private secretary to the incoming governor.—Duluth Herald.

Some of the Johnson Republican newspapers, if the term may be applied, are suggesting that the new governor can make a great record for himself if he will only be independent and not be overpersuaded by the professional politicians in his own party when it comes to the matter of appointments. There are several prominent Republicans who ought to be rewarded by Johnson whether they are or not.—Brainerd Dispatch.

When it comes to the matter of reward R. C. Dunn is entitled to first prize and Jim Peterson second. Judging from the vote in Crow Wing county, the Dispatch comes along for about thirteenth place. It did the best it could, and Johnson should be duly grateful for a majority in a county that was "solid for Dunn."—St. Cloud Journal-Press.

The ovation accorded Gov. Johnson last Monday night is probably without a parallel in the history of this state, and indeed he should be a very proud and happy man. In his own county, for instance, the old and prominent citizens irrespective of party affiliation, turned out and aided in every way in the successful carrying out of the programme and doing honor to their favorite son. Politics were cast aside in this event, representatives of all parties joined together in demonstrating their love and respect for the noble young man who achieved such a great victory and was chosen by the people of the state as their next chief executive. All honor to our next governor.—Mankato Review.

The family quarrel in the g. o. p. of Minnesota which occured July 1 was survived by sore heads enough with big knives to execute their fiendish desires at the crucial moment. The state now has upon itself the greatest shame ever enacted in its history. For forty years its pride as substantial Republican was supreme, except for an accident when Lind was elected governor six years ago, and now that the defeat of Robert C. Dunn is accomplished by men of his own party there is no telling when the key will be returned to the grand old party of the North Star state.—Itasca News.

Discuss the late election as we may there can be little doubt that Roosevelt's immense vote was greatly due to his personality. The masses have acquired the idea that Theodore Roosevelt is honest in his policy; is independent in his action; is free from the control of politicians, and means to do right as he understands it. Whether this may or not be a well founded judgment, we will not here discuss. That it is the real secret of his immense vote, there is little doubt.—St. Cloud Times.

As the campaign progressed it became plainly evident from a perusal of the papers that Roosevelt and Parker were sure to carry the pivotal states for the Republicans and the Democrats, and be elected by an overwhelming majority. One of them did.—Faribault Journal.

Mr. Bryan can now take up the question of the measure of discipline to be mapped out to Mr. Watson, his old-time running mate.—Crookston Journal.

Good evening! Have you been arrested for the New Ulm murder yet?—Red Wing Republican.

Among the Merrymakers

Might Have Been Worse

"Hiram," announced Maw Hoptoad, "our boy Jabez writes to tell us that he's engaged hieself to a music hall artist."

"An artist, hey?" responded Paw Hoptoad, slowly.

"Well, I'd rather he'd picked out a sensibler woman 'n one what paints pictures; but, after all, it's better 'n gettin' entangled with one of them theatrical wimmen, as I was afeerd he might."—Pittsburg Post.

Unlucky Thirteen

A gentleman who had been dining at a restaurant, and who often ordered a dozen oysters, counted them one day, and found but eleven.

Still another day he counted them, with the same result. Then he said to the waiter:

"Why do you only give me eleven oysters when I order a dozen?"

"Oh, sir," answered the waiter, "I didn't think you'd want to be sittin' thirteen at table."—Spare Moments.

Finnigan's Filosophy

If th' ill-tempered mon shud deduct from his loife-toime th' da-ays he sphinds pitvin' 'mself beka-ase his woife don't undhersthand an' appreciate him, he would foind that his loife had been moighty short, though th' fam'ly Bible credited him wid siventy-foive years.

If ye'll notice, ivery wather-wagon has a round top to ut. That's why so minny min fall off av ut.—Baltimore American.

Revenge

Mrs. Upmore—You found a house to suit you at last, did you?

Mrs. Highmus—Yes. I found one yesterday morning, and I amused myself the rest of the day by going around among the real estate agents and asking them if they had an eligible flat to rent to a family with fourteen children. You don't know how much fun it was to watch them go into conniption fits.—Chicago Tribune.

Not for Publication

Miss De Fashion—Mother, what shall we send Miss Styles for her wedding present?

Mrs. De Fashion—Will the list be published in the paper?

"No; she says that's vulgar."

"Send her a plated saltspoon."—London Tit-Bits.

A Great Prize

Towne—I thought your pastor was opposed to lotteries in the church?

Browne—So he is.

Towne—But I understand your church gave an oyster supper and that the one who got the oyster received a prize.

Browne—Of course. The oyster was the prize.—Philadelphia Press.

Let Himself Out

"I constructed a fire escape yesterday in about two minutes."

"Don't talk nonsense!"

"Fact. I heard the boss say he was going to discharge me, so I wrote a letter of resignation and handed it in at once."—Philadelphia Ledger.

At St. Paul Theaters

"The Wizard of Oz" proves to be a popular spectacular attraction and the Metropolitan is invariably crowded with delighted youngsters who revel in the grotesquery of the Scarecrow and his partner, the funny Tin Woodman. Fun after all, is the chief aim of the extravaganza, and spectacular effects are merely adjuncts. A matinee today at 2 p. m. and a performance tonight at 8 o'clock will close the engagement of "The Wizard of Oz" at the Metropolitan.

"The Billionaire," in which Klaw & Erlanger present Thomas Q. Seabrooke in the role of "John Doe," will be at the Metropolitan tomorrow, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Wednesday afternoon. It is said that one of the most conspicuous features of "The Billionaire" is its rapidity of action.

The management of the Metropolitan announce as the attraction for the latter half of next week beginning with a special matinee on Thanksgiving day that widely discussed drama by Hall Caine, "The Eternal City," with Edward Morgan in the virile role of David Rossi, which part, like that of John Storm, Mr. Morgan created. The supporting company includes Frederic de Belleville, Janet Waldorf, W. E. Bonney, Frank C. Bangs, W. H. Bartholomew and Henry Harmon, while the cast in its entirety numbers not less than thirty speaking parts.

A matinee today at 2:30 and a performance tonight at 8:15 will conclude the engagement of the young actor, Ralph Stuart, in the stirring Russian play, "By Right of Sword" at the Grand. Mr. Stuart has left an excellent impression on local theatergoers.

The engagement of Magician Kellar at the Grand commences tomorrow afternoon at 2:30. His entertainments are always pleasing and the mystifying novelties he has to offer this season excel, it is said, any he has hitherto given.

The special ladies' matinee given yesterday by Al Reeves' company at the Star was largely attended and apparently much enjoyed. The company will close a profitable week's engagement with the two performances today.

SHOWS NEW COAST DEFENSE VESSEL

"Globular Naval Battle" Concern Is Exploited by Its Inventor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers was shown to be in excellent condition, both financially and in membership, according to the report of the secretary and treasurer, which was presented after the twelfth annual meeting was called to order today by President Francis T. Bowles, former chief constructor of the United States navy and president of the Fore River Ship and Engine company. The receipts for the year were $11,926, making, with the balance of $3,648 on hand on Nov. 17, 1903, a total of $15,574. The expenditures were $14,154, leaving cash on hand $1,420.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Francis T. Bowles; vice presidents, Washington L. Capps, U. S. N., Charles H. Cramp, Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., Frank L. Fernand, U. S. N., Philip Hichborn, U. S. N., Frank E. Kirby, Charles H. Loring, U. S. N., G. W. Melville, U. S. N., G. W. Quintard, Charles W. Rae, U. S. N., Edwin A. Stevens, and Stevenson Taylor; executive committee: Francis Bowles, ex-officio; W. L. Capps, U. S. N.; Harrington Putnam, Lewis Nixon, Edwin A. Stevens, Stevenson Taylor, William J. Baxter, ex-officio; secretary-treasurer, William J. Baxter.

President Bowles, in his address, said that conditions which were largely responsible for the destruction of the excursion steamboat Gen. Slocum in East river, last summer, with the loss of a thousand lives, had been known to marine engineers for many years. During all this time the necessity for a revision of laws and administration of the steamboat inspection was recognized and frequent efforts to bring about necessary changes were made. In every case, however, the movement had been rendered ineffective by inadequate United States laws. He believed that the legislation following the Slocum disaster will result in bringing the desired reform.

Mr. Bowles could find no encouragement from the contemplation of the shipbuilding returns for a year, which showed only one merchant steamer of modern size building on either ocean for deep sea traffic. He believed that the immediate future of the industry depends largely upon the action of such a sentiment as may be aroused by the current investigation of the merchant marine by the congressional committee now soon to report.

In a paper on "The Globular Naval Battle," Osmer G. Phelps gave a description of his recently invented coast defense ship which he has named the Cereberus. The description was followed with the greatest attention by the naval men and his idea was approved by several of the engineers who took part in the discussion of his paper. The plan for the Cereberus' use provides for an immense floating battery resembling in general an inverted bowl, surmounted by gun turrets and conning towers. Its diameter at the base will be 180 feet, the height from the base of the battery to the top of the armored portion of the smoke stack ninety feet and her draught with full load thirty-six feet. Her displacement at thirty-six feet draught will be 24,650 tons.

A system of elevating the great guns by shifting the center of gravity of the whole vessel by means of movable ballast permits the use of much larger and longer guns, with stronger chases, long chambers and proper muzzles and without gun carriages larger than on battleships. A system of regulating azimuths by revolving the vessel or moving it horizontally does away with the need of turrets and barbettes for the larger guns. Mr. Phelps blieves that sixteen-inch or even larger guns could be carried and used effectively on a vessel built on this model. Mr. Phelps says that the Cereberus would be an impregnable coast defensive ship and at the same time a powerful battleship able to go a long distance under her own power.

Would Refuse Statue

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—A memorial to the president of the United States and to the American people has been issued by the Polish Roman Catholic Federation of the United States of America, from the federation's headquarters in this city, protesting against the acceptance of the statue of Frederick the Great, given to the United States by Emperor William of Germany and to be unveiled in Washington tomorrow. The memorial characterizes Frederick II. as a despot and declares that the statue should find no place on "soil made sacred by the blood of martyrs of liberty."

STILLWATER

Theodore Plaster, Aug. Ullrich and Paul Groth were injured yesterday while kalsomining the ceiling in a paint shop at the Northwest Thresher company's plant. The accident was due to the breaking of staging. Plaster has a sprained ankle, Ullrich a sprained wrist and Groth an injured back. Two other men on the staging escaped uninjured.

Victor Lassen, an 11-year-old boy, who was abandoned by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fritz I. Lassen, was committed to the state school at Owatonna yesterday and was taken there by Sheriff Ostrom. The boy does not know where his parents are, having heard nothing from either of them for a long time.

Charles Sjosten, a young man, whose home is in New Scandia, has been taken into custody and will have a hearing in the probate court this afternoon as to his mental condition. Sjosten was an inmate of the hospital at Rochester and it was thought he was cured.

The board of county commissioners of Washington county has granted the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Suburban Railway company the right to build its proposed South Stillwater extension through the towns of Stillwater and Baytown.

The mill of the Central Lumber company at Hudson is now the only mill on the St. Croix to continue in operation. The mill will run until ice forms in the lake. The Dave Tozer mill, at South Stillwater, shut down several days ago.

The funeral of Miss Minnie Rosche is to be held Monday morning from the German Catholic church, in this city, and the body will be taken to South Stillwater for burial.

The office of the clerk of court at the court house has been moved to the second floor of the building, the former office having been transformed into a fireproof vault.

CHICAGO EXPLOSION KILLS FOUR MEN

Gas Tanks Blow Up, Completely Destroying an Electric Plant

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Four persons were killed and a score of others injured by a series of gas explosions that completely destroyed the plant of the Pyle Electric Headlight company in South Chicago today. The shocks of the explosions were so severe that all the buildings near the demolished plant were badly damaged, windows were shattered for blocks and persons walking in the streets were thrown from their feet at a greater distance. Overpressure on tanks containing gas is believed to have caused the accident. The dead:

RALPH WELLS, superintendent for the Pyle National Electric Headlight company.

AMOS WATKINS, assistant superintendent for the same company.

GEORGE MUEHL, draftsman, employed by the People's Gas Light & Coke company.

THOMAS JINNINGS, employed by the Pyle National Electric Headlight company.

William H. Maloney and Alfred Cox were fatally hurt. The loss caused by the accident is estimated at $75,000.

PATTERSON JURY IS COMPLETE

Writer Declares He Saw "Caesar" Young Shoot Himself

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Although two full court days had been taken up in securing the jurors who will decide the fate of Nan Patterson, who is charged with the murder of "Caesar" Young, the incidents in the court room have tended to keep up interest in the case. The receipt of a letter telling of an important new witness and the finding, during the examination of talesmen, of another person believed to be an eyewitness were the principal of these incidents. The text of the letter which Mr. Levy received was given out today. It was written in German and signed "L. Black." The writer claims to have witnessed the struggle in the cab and says that he saw Young turn the revolver against his own breast and fire.

"I saw with my own eyes on the morning of June 4 a man in the cab with a pistol in his hand and a woman was seated alongside of him," says the writer. "I saw the man raise the pistol which was in his hand; I heard the shot and I ran as fast as I could. I kept quiet until now because I thought you had other witnesses; but for the sake of the truth I must write you this. I am willing should occasion demand it and if you think it worth while to appear before Mr. Jerome and yourself and say that I saw the man hold the pistol in his hand."

The jury was completed today and the court adjourned till Monday.

Clergyman Goes to Jail

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 18.—Rev. P. S. Jushus, pastor of the First Baptist church, East Brookfield, was sent to jail for thirty days today for contempt of court by Judge Forbes, of the probate court. The clergyman wrote a letter to the judge in connection with a suit now pending in which the First Baptist church is interested, accusing witnesses of perjury. The judge promptly decided that the writer had used "undue and improper influence with the court," and sentenced him to pay a fine of $50 or go to jail. The clergyman said that he could not pay the fine and took the alternative.

News Condensed

Atlantic City, N. J.—The American Hardware Manufacturers' association's annual convention adjourned after electing officers.

New York—Consideration of differences between anthracite coal miners and their employers was taken up by the anthracite conciliation board in this city.

Washington, D. C.—Luther Conant Jr., of New York, has been appointed a special examiner in the bureau of corporations, department of commerce and labor.

Boston, Mass.—Contributions aggregating $15,000 to the Irish parliamentary fund have been forwarded to Ireland from this city by the United Irish league within a week.

Fall River, Mass.—Nine of the cotton manufacturing plants which started Monday in an attempt to break the big strike have been shut down. Three others claim to have made gains.

Cripple Creek, Col.—District Attorney Trowbridge dismissed the cases of forty-three men who had been charged with complicity in the Independence depot explosion and the Victor riot of June 6.

Kansas City, Mo.—John F. Flagg, the former clerk in the registry division at the postoffice, found guilty of stealing a package containing $8,500, was sentenced to four years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

New Haven, Conn.—The Socialist vote on the presidential ticket in the state increased from 1,029 given to Debs in 1900, to 4,476 this year, while the Prohibition vote declined by a like comparison, about 10 per cent.

New York—At the steel meetings prices on structural steel were maintained. No action was taken on steel plates and the steel plate association will meet again about the middle of December. On steel bars and rails no action was taken.

St. Louis, Mo.—President Francis and other officials of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company have been decorated with the French Legion of Honor insignia. President Francis was made a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

Columbus, Ohio—Officers of the American Anti-Saloon league were elected, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, of Maryland, being president, and Charles A. Pollock, of Fargo, N. D., and Father James M. Cleary, of Minneapolis, vice presidents.

Rome—A meeting to protest against the Innsbruck affair was held at the Quirino theater. It protested against the killing and maltreatment of fellow Italians whose only offense was that they stood for their race in history, nationality and culture.

Columbus, Ohio—The Anti-Saloon league adopted resolutions denying the assertion that saloons and low dives sprang up near army posts because of the abolition of canteens. It is contended that the dives were there while the canteens were in existence.

Berlin—A great electrical company is about to be established under the auspices of the Deutsche bank, T. A. Edison and the Bergmann Electrical Works of Berlin. According to one version the new company will be located in the United States.

Washington—The annual report of W. S. Shallenberger, second assistant postmaster general, shows that the annual rate of expenditure for all inland mail transportation service during the last fiscal year was $67,931,430. To this is added $2,516,053 for foreign mails.

New York—Judge Grosscup, of Chicago, is reported to have had a satisfactory conference with Eastern representatives of the Chicago City Railway company. It is believed that the chief obstacles to the proposed merger of the Chicago city railways have been overcome.

Rome—The police in several towns have arrested Socialist agitators who have been trying to distribute among the soldiers leaflets entitled "To Conscripts," inciting them to rebellion. The most energetic action has been taken to check even attempts to create disorders.

Berlin—The German navy officials are giving close study to the possibilities of gas engines for propelling warships. It is reported that the admiralty is having a rather large vessel fitted out therewith for the purpose of making experiments. It is predicted that gas will displace the present steam engines as well as the turbines.

Rome—The municipality of Ascoli has conferred honorary citizenship upon J. Pierpont Morgan, in recognition of his action in restoring to the city the famous Ascoli cope. It was also decided to place a bust of Mr. Morgan in the city palace, together with a marble tablet recording his generous action, and to bestow his name upon one of the principal streets of the city.