The St. Paul Globe

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RESULTS COUNT—
THE GLOBE GIVES THEM.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13, 1904

BE HONEST

It is important that the very grave question now agitated concerning the making of railroad rates should be stated fairly and honestly. Already the dirty demagogues have begun their work of misrepresentation and falsification. They say that the question is whether railroad corporations and their rates shall or shall not be controlled and regulated by the people. With that statement they hope to create prejudice and work the people into a passion. This form of statement is merely a lie.

The power of the state to control railroads and to regulate and make railroad rates was asserted long ago, and is as well settled today throughout the United States as is the power of a governor to call out the militia. Everywhere the people through their representatives have the right to regulate rates, and exercise it. They do it through legislative action, or they do it through commissions appointed for the purpose. This right is subject to review only by the courts, which are also creations and representatives of the people. And the courts interfere with this prerogative of the people only when it amounts to rank injustice, unreasonableness or confiscation of property.

The regulative and restraining power of the state being affirmed without question, what, then, is the new issue? Merely this; the demand, made mostly for political effect, that the rate making power in its original exercise should be transferred from the railroads to the interstate commerce commission. At present railroad managers make their rates; the shipper has a right to complain of these before the commission; the commission, if it sees fit, may order a reduction, and the order is reviewable in the courts. Meantime, the rate made by the railroad stands until reversed. The proposition is to turn this process squarely around, to allow the commission to make the rate, reviewable in the courts, and to have the commission's rate stand until reversed.

To do this is to transfer the most intricate and important business interest of the country to the hands of five practically unknown men, appointed by political authority for political services, and expected to discharge their duties with more or less view to political effect. The most experienced railway manager in the country would not dream of deciding upon a universal system of rates; so diverse are the conditions, so many the elements that enter into the problem. The puzzle of making rates for his own system that shall be beneficent to the road and to the public at the same time is enough for him. These interstate commissioners are supposed competent to assume the tremendous role assigned them, and to take charge of the entire railroad property of the United States.

In some respects this is a more amazing and threatening proposition than national ownership. It conceives indirectly what the other would do directly. It would transfer the real control of property under a disguise. The interstate commission, invested with this power, could at any time put into effect a rate that would ruin a railroad property before the court could have time to investigate and declare it unreasonable and unjust. Look merely at the effect upon the stock market. These commissioners could at any moment make themselves millionaires by selling short the stock of a company and then next day proceeding to order the new rate into effect over all its lines. Disaster and collapse would follow, until the courts could exert their authority.

There is not a shadow of excuse for this proposition. Complete authority to regulate the railroads exists today, and may be exercised by all proper means. No one objects to the authority that the interstate commission now possesses, or to the provision of means to make it more effective. That commission has the power to declare a rate unreasonable. It has the power to summon witnesses and compel the giving of information. If further legislation is needed to wring the truth from unwilling witnesses, that should be provided. It is right that where a reduction of rates is ordered the courts should be instructed to hear the case with the greatest expedition, so that the public may have relief as soon as possible. Out of this system every wrong done would be speedily righted. Not a just complaint could go unheard.

Stripped of dishonesty and nonessentials, the bare proposition remains whether the control of all the vast railroad interests of the United States shall remain in the hands of its managers, or shall be given over absolutely to the interstate commerce commission. We cannot believe that a just and honorable people will decide in favor of the change.

Considering the practice they have had, the Japs really ought to get better results out of the shell game they are working on Port Arthur.

THE BUDGET DECREASE

The Globe has no serious criticism to offer upon the work of the Democratic members of the city council who have agreed upon a net decrease of $83,400 in the budget presented by the conference committee. The responsibility for next year's expenditure and the ensuing tax levy will fall upon these men and the party that they represent. The Globe has always stood for the lowest tax levy consistent with an efficient local government. Wherever a reduction can be made without actual damage to the public good, it ought to be done.

There will be a hot protest, of course, against every reduction from the conference committee's recommendations. These will be made in good faith. It is admitted by everybody that all money originally appropriated and much more could be spent to the benefit of the public. That, however, is not the question. What we have to consider is the proper minimum. We are sorry that a single dollar has to be taken away from sums that might be well used. We are glad that members of the council are sufficiently resolute to make these reductions where they feel that the interest of the taxpayer and the opinion of the people require it.

We wish especially to compliment these gentlemen upon their refusal to reduce still further the school fund. They have shown in this an almost unparalleled sense of fitness and of the public need. Heretofore, whenever pruning was to be done, the school appropriation suffered first and most severely. That assigned for next year is already too small. It would have been cruel and almost criminal to reduce it. That the council should have decided upon a decrease of so large a figure without touching the schools is highly to its credit.

One other point should be covered. The net reduction would be over $100,000 were it not for the appropriation of $27,000 added to complete the armory building. If this money is voted by the council, it should only be after a formal and legal transfer of power by the armory board to the council of a right of control. We have already given to the armory building far more than was asked, promised or expected. This last appropriation cannot be justified except in exchange for the right to use this building as an auditorium; and that right must be explicitly guaranteed before this money is given.

On the whole, the council has handled a difficult subject with firmness and discretion, and we congratulate the members on the outcome.

If you have a note signed Cassie, burn it now.

EASILY GULLED

Each succeeding disclosure in the Chadwick case, like the details of all other great swindles that come to light, amazes the reader with its revelation of human gullibility. Here is a woman who secured without apparent difficulty between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 from bankers and other business men without having any real security to offer. The mystery is deepened, rather than explained, by the statement of Mr. Reynolds, representing the bank that is one of the chief sufferers.

Mr. Reynolds says that he believed Mrs. Chadwick to be the natural daughter of Andrew Carnegie. He accepted this story, as he accepted alleged notes signed by Andrew Carnegie, as sufficient evidence. He says now that he made no further inquiries in the matter because he deemed it his duty to protect the story of her birth. With equal ease she made raids upon the strong boxes of other individuals and institutions, and amassed obligations that in the total are almost unbelievable.

The ordinary business man cannot conceive the success of such a ruse as this. Suppose any man or woman were to consult a bank officer in St. Paul with a view to the acceptance of security as collateral for a loan, these securities being signed by some well known millionaire. Would any cock and bull story like that of Mrs. Chadwick avail? Would any man give up the money until he had investigated the genuineness of the paper? The whole story carries more "frenzied" finance than any of the tales that Mr. Lawson has to tell.

We do know that incidents of this kind happen from time to time, that swindling operations are carried out successfully upon the grandest scale, and that the disclosure fails to reveal why they should have been successful. Search for an explanation falls back upon the ancient hypothesis that there must be some occult influence akin to hypnotism by which these swindlers cast a spell upon the minds of men and temporarily destroy the judgment. There seems to be absolutely no middle ground between this supposition and that of downright partnership in fraud. We think that any banker or business man could be challenged safely to produce any other possible explanation of the history of this most extraordinary Chadwick case and others like it.

It is a poor politician who cannot show one vote for himself for United States senator.

THE MILLS OF THE GODS

History repeats itself in Russia. Despotism on one side and ignorance on the other are fighting the old battles in the old trenches, with the same old disasters and mistakes. The birth of liberal ideas in a country is like the break-up of a frostbound river in the spring. It is a time of overflow, of panic, of ice gorges and freshets and universal peril. Russia is about to pass through a period of storm and stress more serious than any in her history.

Thus it always is. From one extreme the reaction goes to the other, and not to the safe middle ground. For the time at least, and we believe permanently, the opinion of the governing class in Russia inclines toward moderation. The eyes of the nation have been opened by the distress of this war. Its intelligent men perceive that if Russia is to achieve her ambition—nay, if she is even to remain a power in Europe—she will be obliged to get in line with progress. Her old bureaucratic system must be modified by at least a mixture of popular right, expressed through constitutional government. Toward that the acts, as well as the minds, of men are leaning.

Immediately upon this apparent concession there arises a ferment of unrest and a terrible outbreak. Yielding on one side, instead of producing an equally compliant disposition on the other, forces revolutionary passions to the front. Scenes now being enacted in Russia parallel with fair exactness those that preceded the revolution in France. A people long oppressed and ignorant, except of that horrible literature which confronts the devilish system of absolutism with the equally devilish system of nihilism, spurn compromise and demand a power which they are utterly unfit to wield. A national assembly in Russia today would almost without doubt follow the footsteps of those who brought about the reign of terror in France.

This is the awful problem that the mind and heart of Russia must solve. She must go forward by slow degrees. She must deal with rigorous hand with the revolutionary element whose success would be chaos. She must win back the conservative class, ready to make some popular concessions, yet instantly affrighted by their effect upon an incendiary populace. She must keep a firm hand on both reins, and guide the empire safely from one system and one regime to the other.

This is the danger that all must front, this is the penalty that all must pay who maintain the rule of tyranny. They have no choice. The mills of the gods grind out always this fearful reassertion of the people's rights, and shake trembling thrones where they are denied. Liberty is coming to the birth in Russia, and the world has yet to see through what colossal throes and with what pangs it shall come to strong and healthful and useful life.

If Andrew Carnegie had been advised of the expensive tastes of the woman who wanted to be a daughter to him he might have been spared some harrowing thoughts about the probability of dying in disgrace.

Editor Green, of New Ulm, announces editorially that he is not a candidate for any office in the gift of the governor. Which, of course, makes it all plain sailing for Gov. Johnson.

At the present rate of progress "Doc" Ames ought to be enjoying his 243d trial about Christmas, 1923.

Contemporary Comment

If He Stays There Very Long

Prince Fushimi, of Japan, who has reached New York, is staying at the St. Regis hotel. The predicted financial collapse of the Japanese empire is now imminent.—Columbia State.

A Sadly Needed Institution

The $30,000 salary Harry Whitney is paying his jockey may lead some of the yellow universities to establish as a "new chair" a saddle of horse racing.—Baltimore Sun.

Has Heard It So Often

Senator Platt enjoys an advantage in not being unduly influenced by the frequent reports that he is down and out as a political power.—Washington Star.

Left Them Plenty of That

Mrs. Chadwick seems to have borrowed everything those Ohio bankers had except trouble.—Washington Post.

In Return for Advertising

As a metter of simple gratitude the American hen ought to "lay for" Secretary Wilson.—Chicago Tribune.

And Make a Noise Like a Mule

All those in favor of Tom Watson for the Democratic Moses will please stand on their ears.—Memphis News.

That Would Be a Serious Matter

Secretary Taft, we are told, "sat down" on the Panama revolutionists. If he did they are well buried now.—Chattanooga Times.

Has to Draw the Line Somewhere

Mr. Carnegie wants it distinctly understood that Mrs. Chadwick is not in the library class.

What the Editors Say

The Chippewa county grand jury, while in session last week, returned indictments against several Montevideo poker players. This opens up a large field for activity for ambitious county attorneys who would build up a reputation at the expense of the players of the national game.—Big Stone County Journal.

It appears that Governor-elect Johnson won another important distinction in the recent election. According to the Sauk Center Herald he is the only man in the history of this country that ever received 120,000 more votes in any state than the presidential candidate on the same ticket.—Thief River Press.

State Superintendent Olsen and his assistant, Schulz, have been reappointed to the offices they have so ably and honorably filled. All friends of the little red school house will appreciate the governor's good judgment.—Preston Republican.

State Auditor Iverson is talked of as a man who could beat John A. Johnson for governor in 1906 by some of the Republicans. Mr. Iverson is not a heavy weight by any means and would make a weak candidate.—Sleepy Eye Herald.

An Ohio prophet says the country will have good times until 1911. By that time everything will belong to John D. Rockefeller and it won't make much difference what happens.—Perham Bulletin.

Tariff revision is in the hands of its friends—that is, in the hands of the friends of the tariff.—Moorhead Citizen.

Among the Merrymakers

Explained

"Dis book's full o' de nuttiest talk," said Weary Willie, who had got hold of a society novel. "What's a 'forced smile,' anyhow?"

"Why," replied Thirsty Tanques, "don't yer know, some o' dem swell guys gits so tired of everyt'ing dat dey even has ter force deirselves ter drink sometimes?"—Philadelphia Press.

Knew When to Stop

Farmer Corntossel—Ye don't mean t' tell me ye've stopped smokin'?

Farmer Longjaw—Yep; threw away m' pipe this mornin'. Been smokin' nigh onto fifty-seven years an' was afraid if I didn't quit pretty soon I'd git the habit.—Puck.

Appearances

Now congress comes our land to guard;
The statesmen to their duties stir.
And some are thinking very hard,
And some just look as if they were.
—Washington Star.

Proof Enough

Doubting Woman (to grocer)—Really now, are these eggs fresh?

Grocer—Madam, if you will kindly step to the telephone and call up our farm you can hear the hens that laid those eggs still cackling.—New York Daily News.

War Fare

Mr. Geezley—I see that the mikado opened the war diet the other day.

Mrs. Geezley—Poor soldiers! More canned goods, I suppose?—Chicago News.

TODAY'S WEATHER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:

Minnesota—Fair and continued cold Tuesday; Wednesday fair, warmer; fresh northwest winds becoming south.

Upper Michigan—Fair Tuesday, except snow flurries along Lake Superior; Wednesday fair, warmer; fresh north winds becoming variable.

Wisconsin—Fair Tuesday, except snow along Lake Michigan; Wednesday fair, warmer in the west portion; fresh north winds.

North Dakota—Snow in west, fair in the east portion Tuesday; warmer in east and south portions; Wednesday fair.

South Dakota—Fair and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday fair.

Iowa—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday fair, warmer.

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, 30.23; relative humidity, 82; weather, clear; maximum temperature, 13; minimum temperature, 7; daily range, 6; mean temperature, 10; 7 p. m., temperature, 10; wind at 7 p. m., north; precipitation, 0.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	16	18	Los Angeles	64	72
Bismarck	8	8	Marquette	18	20
Buffalo	18	22	Memphis	42	46
Boston	28	30	Medicine Hat	30	36
Chicago	24	26	Milwaukee	22	30
Cincinnati	28	32	Minnedosa	-10	2
Cleveland	24	28	Montgomery	42	50
Denver	34	38	Montreal	4	4
Des Moines	10	14	Moorhead	2	8
Detroit	24	28	New Orleans	54	64
Duluth	0	8	New York	28	36
El Paso	30	62	Omaha	14	18
Edmonton	30	32	Philadelphia	30	34
Escanaba	16	20	Pittsburg	26	32
Galveston	52	54	San Francisco	56	56
Grand Rapids	18	26	St. Louis	16	30
Green Bay	16	22	Salt Lake	38	38
Havre	34	44	San Antonio	54	62
Helena	36	40	S. Ste. Marie	4	10
Huron	6	14	Washington	22	28
Jacksonville	58	64	Winnipeg	-8	-2

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

River Bulletin

Stations.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change 24 hours.
St. Paul	14	3.7	0.0
La Crosse	10	3.3	....
Davenport	15	2.0	....
St. Louis	30	3.4	....

The Mississippi river at St. Paul will remain nearly stationary.

At St. Paul Theaters

The Onet recital attracted a large and very smart audience last night to the Park Congregational church. It is seldom that a students' recital interests many people. Usually the audiences that attends such a recital is limited to those who are especially interested in the pupils. But the singers introduced by Emile Onet are invariably well qualified for a concert appearance. They are studying to be sure, but already they have learned how to sing and all who appreciate good music, therefore, find enjoyment in these musicales.

Last night's recital was particularly successful. The programme included arias and songs that were written to show the possibilities and the beauty of the human voice, and it was a well sung programme.

M. Onet, whom it is always a pleasure to hear because he knows how to use his voice and because he has keen operatic intelligence, sang with Francis Rosenthal the first act from "Faust," and Thomas' "Mignon" song. Possessing a voice remarkable neither for its quality or its range, the singer's art, nevertheless, enables him to interpret so fully that the vocal effect gives no hint of vocal limitations. The audience thoroughly enjoyed the tenor's singing last night.

Each successive appearance of Mr. Rosenthal reveals marked progress. The roughness that in the beginning marred his big and wholesome bass voice has disappeared and now a very smooth elasticity is one of its most attractive characteristics. But Mr. Rosenthal is growing with his voice. This fact was splendidly demonstrated in "Holdes Fraulein," from Mozart's "Don Juan," which was sung with spirit, refinement and fine vocal effect.

Miss Petsch is another singer in whose musical career the public is very generally interested. Last night she sang Allitson's "Song of Thanksgiving," Tosti's "Good-bye" and the Myerbeer aria, "Give Alms." Though suffering from some temporary throat trouble, occasioned by the dust, the contralto hardly required the apology that was made for her before beginning the aria. Her voice is delightfully velvety in quality and it is developing color and dramatic depth. The "Good-bye" was beautifully sung, but it was in the interpretation of the difficult aria that one was able to read a prophecy of a future for the young and pretty singer.

Mrs. Hesselgrave was a pleasant surprise to the audience. Her first song, Massenet's "Si tu veux," revealed a voice decidedly pleasing in quality, but, apparently, of no particular strength. But Gounod's "O ma belle rebelle" revealed the soprano's very good range, and the duet from "Traviata," which she sang with Mr. Winter, revealed other latent good qualities, among them an excellent sustaining power. Mr. Winter shared honors with Mrs. Hesselgrave in the duet, and his much admired voice was heard to advantage in the aria from "Traviata" which he sang.

The accompanying was the unsatisfactory feature of an otherwise thoroughly enjoyable concert. Only occasionally was this good last night. Chiefly it was indifferent and in some instances it was bad.

The original cast of "York State Folks," which has helped to make that play famous, is at the Metropolitan the first half of this week, where "York State Folks" comes fresh from its long runs in Chicago and Boston. James Lackaye, in his striking characterization of Simon Peter Martin, the village boss; Ray L. Royce, as the lovable and humorous old organ builder, Myron Cooper; Harry Crosby, as the gawky Lem Dunbar; John Saunders and Samuel Burton, as the gossiping workmen in the carpenter shop; George C. Westcott, as the fresh "Uncle Tom" advance agent; George Mahare, as the postmaster and storekeeper, and Eleanor Sidman as Emeline—all are seen in their original roles. Manager Wright is producing the play with the complete scenic mounting used in the Boston run, including the handsome new setting for the beautiful scene by moonlight in maple lane.

Even with the theatrical season in its infancy, Tim Murphy has done well, it is said, with his two news plays, "When a Man Marries" and "Two Men and a Girl," to be given at the Metropolitan the latter half of this week. Both are said to contain material entirely out of the ordinary and to be complete in all that goes to make high class comedy popular. Mr. Murphy's engagement here will be for four performances. On Thursday and Friday evening and Saturday matinee the bill will be "Two Men and a Girl," and on Saturday evening he will offer "When a Man Marries."

The week at the Metropolitan opera house, beginning with a matinee next Sunday afternoon at 2:30, will be devoted to vaudeville of high order. The list will be headed by the famous operatic star, Jessie Bartlett Davis. Probably no other light opera star has achieved the triumphs or the great following which Jessie Bartlett Davis is credited with. The bill includes such well known and high class turns as the following: Mlle. Montemenzis, boxing stallions and dogs; the Empire comedy four, the foremost exponents of comedy and songs; the Tobins, refined musical experts; J. A. Murphy and Eloise Willard, in their latest edition of "conversational oddities;" the great La Fleur, the greatest acrobat in the world, and Agoust, Weston and company, in a comedy sketch called "An Interrupted Supper," and last, but not least, the kinodrome, latest and most exclusive animated pictures. Popular prices will prevail.

There are many new and original incidents and features in Charles E. Blaney's temperance play, "The Curse of Drink," at the Grand this week. P. Aug. Anderson, as Bill Sanford, the drunken engineer, gives a splendid portrayal of the role. Miss Anna Hollinger, as Nellie Sanford, looks quite pretty and gives a very pleasing performance. The Transatlantic Four, a quartette of merit, sings several excellent songs. The play runs the entire week, including matinees tomorrow and Saturday.

Novelties are scarce, originality is nearly exhausted and the public has tired of the same old thing under a new name. "Pals" is new and the press has already pronounced it a good comedy-drama. "Pals" will be presented at the Grand for the week commencing next Sunday afternoon, with all its scenery and effects. The company is headed by the world famous athlete, James J. Corbett, assisted by Hal Davis and Miss Inez Macauley.

Capt. Keller's English Zouaves are given encore after encore for their turn at the Star this week. The same can be said of Louise Dacre, "the happy girl." Altogether it is three hours well spent to see the Fay Foster company.

Accused of Stealing Watch

John Bowes was charged with grand larceny yesterday in police court. Henry Jacks, of 208 East Seventh street, complained that while he was showing some watches to the prisoner the latter managed to slip one into his pocket. But Jacks seized Bowes' wrist and held him until a policeman could be summoned. The case was continued until today.

NEWS OF THE CITY

TO OFFER MEMORIAL TO GREENLEAF CLARK

State Historical Society Appoints Committee to Prepare Tribute to His Memory

Resolutions expressing the profound regret of the State Historical society at the death of its president, Judge Greenleaf Clark, were adopted last night at the society's rooms in the capitol at a regular meeting of the executive council.

These resolutions, prepared by William H. Lightner, and read by Henry P. Upham, were:

"This society, having heard with deep regret of the death of its president, the Hon. Greenleaf Clark, in California, Dec. 7, 1904; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chairman to prepare a memorial suitable to the memory and character of our late president, and to present the same before the society at a meeting to be held at such time as the committee may designate; and, further,

"Resolved, That the secretary communicate to the relatives of Judge Clark the sympathy of the society in their great loss and extend to them an invitation to attend the meeting of the society when such memorial shall be presented, and expressing to them our deep appreciation of the great and valuable services rendered by the deceased during his lifetime in promoting and advancing the interests of this state and of this society by his great ability, untiring zeal and noble and unsullied character."

J. B. Chaney's Paper

The chief paper read had been prepared by J. B. Chaney, assistant secretary of the society, upon "The Early Bridges and Changes of the Land and Water Surface of the City of St. Paul from 1841 to 1904."

The first bridge, Mr. Chaney said, was the Wabasha street bridge across the Mississippi. This bridge was erected by the St. Paul Bridge company under legislative authority received in 1854. The bridge was completed in 1859 at a cost of $161,855. It soon passed into the direct charge of the city, but remained a toll bridge until Nov. 18, 1874, when West St. Paul became the Sixth ward.

Of the early topography, Mr. Chaney said in part:

"Nearly all the space between the bluff and the river, from Sibley street to Dayton's bluff, and for some distance beyond Fourth street, up the valley of Trout and Phalen creeks (at this point both are in one valley), was a bottomless bog. Occupying the space between Jackson and Broadway, Fourth and Seventh streets, stood a high hill, called by various names—"Mount Pisgah," "Baptist hill" and "Burbank's hill"—but best known as "Baptist hill," so called from the fact that a Baptist church once stood upon its summit. The northeast corner of this hill crossed Seventh street, and the southwest corner crossed Fourth street, or a little below, then up Neill to Seventh, connecting there with one running from Kittson street to Westminster avenue, and forms the left bluff of Trout brook for a long distance up the stream.

Streets Graded Through Hill

"Sibley street was graded through Baptist hill in 1876, making a cut of fifty-one feet. I think this was about the highest part of the hill, and the point from which cannon salutes were fired during the Civil war in honor of Union victories. Fifth street was graded through it in 1877. Sixth street was also graded through it in 1877. Wacouta street was graded through it in 1877 or 1878.

Respectable Settlement on Hill

"At one time there was quite a settlement of respectable citizens on that hill. The Burbank residence, a large two story brick building, occupied a prominent position on the river front, and from a it a fine view could be had of the river's magnificent scenery. Among other prominent citizens who had their habitation there was the late William H. Grant, a member and councilor of this society. On the ground once occupied by that hill now stands massive business blocks.

"I will also speak of that noted ravine that the old settlers tell of to newcomers, which stories sound very much like the proverbial fish stories, but some of them, at least, are true.

"Starting at Third street, between Sibley and Jackson streets, a ravine existed in the early days of St. Paul, and running in a west southwest direction, entered the south line of Fourth street at about the middle of the block, and, continuing in the same direction, it reached the west line of Jackson street at the corner of that and Fourth streets, and passed on for some distance. The ravine was quite wide and sufficiently deep to allow the river in times of unusually great freshets to back up into the gully as far as Jackson street to a depth sufficient to float a light skiff. The bottom of the ravine at that point was from thirty to thirty-five feet below the present grade of Jackson and Fourth streets at their junction.

Moffet's Castle

"On the north side of the ravine the late Lot Moffet kept a tavern called, on a triangular sign suspended from the front end of the house, "Temperance House." The building was a wooden one, and not near as large as the Hotel Ryan. Jackson street had not been fully graded when I first passed by the house, but a sidewalk had been laid, and I remember that it was nearly on a level with the eaves of the house. When the street was graded the house was nearly hidden from view a short distance away.

"As the street grade was raised he would build higher, and finally he built another edifice, inclosing the original one, living in the old one until the new one had a roof on, when he took the old one out in pieces. The city paid him several hundred dollars (in bonds) for damages on account of the street grade. He had about two stories below the street. His new edifice, on account of its peculiar and original architecture, was called 'Moffet's Castle.' The First National Bank building now occupies its site."

Mr. Chaney's paper was highly commended by former Gov. A. R. McGill, Treasurer H. P. Upham and others of the early settlers.

Secretary Warren Upham read a brief paper upon "Streets and Avenues in St. Paul Bearing Personal Names." There were 90 streets, he said, bearing Christian names and 426 bearing surnames.

L. A. Rosing, of Cannon Falls, and George W. Batchelder, of Faribault, were elected life members.

Urge Monument at Traverse Des Sioux

On motion of Gen. James H. Baker, of Mankato, the society requested Vice President N. P. Langford to appoint a committee of five to bring before the legislature the propriety of erecting a monument at Traverse des Sioux, two miles north of St. Peter, on the west bank of the Minnesota river, at the spot where was signed, in 1851, the treaty with the Indians which secured for Minnesota the greater part of its agricultural land.

The council learned with gratification that valuable portraits had lately been presented to the society. These included an oil painting of Miss Harriet Bishop, the first local school teacher; a pastel of Dr. John J. Dewey, one of the pioneer physicians of St. Paul; the reproduction of an old and admirable photograph of Henry M. Rice, and a series of portraits of former officers of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce.

Oil Inspector Reports for Month

The report of fees of the state oil inspection department for November, filed by Fenton G. Warner, state oil inspector, with the state auditor yesterday shows total collections of $3,017.65. The disbursements in salaries, etc., were $2,869.40, leaving a net balance for the state of $148.25.

Railroad's Attorney Must Answer

L. T. Chamberlain, attorney for the Northern Pacific railway, was summoned into the police court yesterday on the charge that his company had violated the smoke ordinance. He secured a postponement until Dec. 28 and the promise of a jury trial.

MANY NEW BANKS

State Examiner's Report Shows Remarkable Increase

A summary of reports from the banks and other financial institutions of the state under the supervision of the state bank examiner, made Nov. 10, shows a remarkable increase in the number of new banks, in deposits, in loans and discounts and in total resources, as compared to the reports of the banks made July 16, when the last report was made.

The abstract shows twenty-three new banking institutions since the last report. The increase in loans and discounts is $4,223,246; the increase in deposits is $5,406,102 and the increase in total resources is $5,689,734.

The most notable increase is in the matter of deposits, and this is partially explained by the flow of money from the East and the Northwestern financial centers to the country districts to pay for the crop. It soon finds its way into the smaller country banks, which constitute the bulk of the banks under the supervision of the state banking department.

The grand total of the deposits of the 348 state banks, thirteen savings banks and six trust companies, is found to be $71,807,545. The total capital of the institutions is $10,989,580, they have total resources of $87,452,581 and total loans of $52,959,743.

A flattering condition is indicated by the statement that the institutions on which the report is made have total surplus and undivided profits of $4,255,751.

DISCUSS EXERCISE

Members of Health League Consider Physical Culture

"Exercise" was the topic discussed last evening at the monthly meeting of the St. Paul branch of the Minnesota Health league, held in Central hall.

The recent visit to the Twin Cities of Prof. Macfadden and his lectures have aroused considerable local interest in the subject of physical culture, and Mrs. Lora C. Little gave a resume of "Daily Training," by Eustice Miles—a brochure of which the local section of the health league has been making a special study. A discussion followed Mrs. Little's paper, which was participated in by Dr. C. W. Young, Dr. O. D. Howard, Dr. Carl Schultz, Dr. C. J. Buell and others.

Reports of the work done by other sections of the society were received and approved and a letter was read from the health commissioner of Zion City—Dr. Dowie's habitation—informing the members how the authorities of that city had been able to rid it of smallpox in less than twelve weeks, and that, too, without the aid of a single case of vaccination. In fact the Dowieites had declared they didn't need vaccination and wouldn't have it—that they were able to get along very well without it, although the Chicago papers had been publishing some very ugly and sensational stories about the mischief done by smallpox in Zion City.

After a general conversation on the paper just read a vote of thanks was passed to The Globe for its publication of a letter replying to Dr. Fulton's recent remarks during a Sunday evening talk, in which he made objections to the health league's work against vaccination.

A paper written by Prof. Warman on "Physical Development" closed the business of the meeting.

Dr. Sophie Kenyon, Dr. Carl Schultz and Mr. Schultz were admitted as members of the league.

Sunday School Institute

A Sunday school institute will be held at the First M. E. church on Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday, Dec. 14, 15 and 18, under the direction of Charles Roads, D. D., and A. P. George, D. D. It will open with devotional exercises Wednesday evening.

News Condensed

Berlin—The election of J. Pierpont Morgan to be president of the board of trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York has caused Siegfried Lilienthal, one of the best known art critics in Berlin, to see in this increased danger of the United States stripping Europe of her art treasures, and he has begun an agitation for international action to prevent art objects going to the United States.

Topeka, Kan.—Gov. Bailey has granted a requisition from Gov. Vardeman, of Mississippi, asking for the return of William Johnson, now in jail at Oswego, Kan. Johnson was convicted of manslaughter in 1889 in Holmes county, Ga., and was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment. He escaped shortly afterward and has just been located.

Denver, Col.—In the supreme court, in the election fraud cases, Martin L. Devanney and Thomas Culp, Democratic judges, were sentenced to serve one year in jail and to pay a fine of $1,000 each. James Riley, a third judge, who was appointed by Devanney and Culp in the absence of the Republican judge, has disappeared.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.—Nearly 800 Italians are endeavoring to enter this country from Canada after having spent the summer in that country. The majority are said to be ignoring the immigration requirements of the United States examining board at Montreal by crossing the border without certificates.

Venice, Italy—Engineers Manfredi and Marangoni, who have been intrusted with the care of the basilica of St. Mark since the fall of the companile, have presented their official report. It sets forth that the condition of the basilica is most alarming. The whole building shows weakness.

Winchester, Ky.—The trial of the suit of Mrs. Angela Marcum, for $100,000 damages against Senator Alexander Hargis, Judge James Hargis, Sheriff Ed Callahan and B. F. French has begun. The suit is in connection with the murder of Mrs. Marcum's husband.

Chicago—The statement that the doxology had been displaced at the University of Chicago, and that instead of "Old Hundred," "Alma Mater" would be sung at the close of the junior college chapel service was a mistake.

Los Angeles, Cal.—John McClure, a one-legged man, shot and killed Julius Izedceff and stabbed to death Jerome O'Shea, employes of a livery stable. The men quarreled about a halter. McClure surrendered.

Rome—The military authorities are engaged in investigation of the secret distribution of pamphlets calculated to excite the troops to mutiny. Three arrests have been made.

Kazan, Russia—Stojan, alias Tshaiya, who stole the famous picture of Our Lady of Kazan from the convent here, has been sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude.

London—Sir Donald Currie, the ship owner, has given $125,000 to Edinburgh university to extend its usefulness and assist the Carnegie trust in carrying out its work.

Rome—The American pilgrimage, led by Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, bishop of Brooklyn, N. Y., was received by the Pope in the Clementine hall of the Vatican.

Washington—President Roosevelt announces that Secretary Morton, at his request, has consented to remain in the cabinet after March as secretary of the navy.

Pittsburg—The American Sheet & Tin Plate company has started thirty-seven tin plate mills and every plant is running with but seven of the 242 mills idle.

Palermo, Italy—Commander Boyle, of the British navy, and Miss Lily Gardner, daughter of Beaumont Gardner, an American, were married here.