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EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE
W. J. MORTON, 50 Nassau St., New York City, 87 Washington St., Chicago.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1905

THE PROPOSED RATE BILL

Comment upon the rate bill finally reported to the house at Washington must necessarily lack something in positiveness until the bill as a whole has been studied carefully. This is the sort of measure where a few lines, or even a few words, innocently introduced might change the whole tenor and give it a different application from that appearing on the surface.

Perhaps the very worst feature of the bill is that it continues in office the present members of the interstate commerce commission. The five members are to be increased to seven, and the salary of each member is to be made \$10,000 a year. Now it is a notorious fact that there is not upon the present commission more than one member, if that, competent to exercise any such powers.

It has been admitted from the beginning, even by the friends of arbitrary authority for the commission, that the commission itself would have to be composed of business men of the first order of ability, with at least some acquaintance with railroad business and railroad problems.

The vicious principle of the bill is the granting of just this arbitrary power. Reverse the conditions, create the court of transportation for a speedier hearing and determination of cases if you will, but let the new rate go into effect only on its order, and probably there would be comparatively little objection to the measure.

It is obvious from this that where shippers are really aggrieved they can have an unjust rate modified and a reasonable rate established, without delay and without conferring upon the commission the extraordinary powers that it has clamored for. There would then be no disturbance of business conditions until justice had been done and a final decision reached.

This is the fundamental objection to the bill. This is the error and the wrong which ought to be killed and probably will kill it. No one now has the slightest idea that this bill or any bill can pass the senate before the fourth of March when this congress dies by limitation. If the house puts the measure through, it will be in deference to a certain number of agitators, to the wishes of certain large shippers who intend to profit by hoped

for reductions in transportation rates, which they will not pass on to the consumer in the shape of any decrease in railroad prices, and in obedience to the pressure brought by President Roosevelt. We do not believe that any considerable portion of either house of congress honestly believes that a measure like this ought to be made law.

For a just and reasonable regulation all the country, including its railroad interests, will stand. Such regulation is not to be accomplished by making despots of the interstate commerce commission, or by turning over to them the power which men who have spent their lives in the railroad business and had charge of interests of the greatest magnitude find it most difficult to exercise wisely and justly. This step will not be taken without prolonged debate, without opposition from those who look beyond the politics of the moment to the business future of the country, and we do not believe that the interstate commerce commission will ever receive such authority. Meantime, it is as well to have a measure like this before the country for discussion, that all the merits and demerits may be made plain to the general understanding.

Where do you suppose Mrs. Chadwick got the price to go into bankruptcy?

SEIZED GAME SHOULD BE SOLD

A. L. Larpenieur, in a letter published this morning, approves cordially the proposed change in the method of disposing of game seized by the state authorities, details of which were published a few days ago in The Globe. Indeed, we think that every citizen, whether a sportsman or not, must see the justice and the desirability of making another arrangement for the disposal of confiscated game. As matters stand now it is given away, or supposed to be given away, to charitable institutions of the state. As a matter of fact, it is well known that in one fashion or another some portion of this game finds its way to outside markets, and not infrequently to a few dealers within the state. The net result of it all is that, although game is killed in Minnesota, a part of this game is sold and all of it eaten, the man who does not hunt, who does not wish game exterminated, but who is willing to pay the price for it after it has been killed, cannot get a penny's worth without some violation of the law.

The proposed change seems to us in every way proper and desirable. What the state wants is to put the pot-hunter out of business, and to put a check upon sportsmen whose appetite to kill, once aroused, runs beyond all the bounds of reason. This is to be accomplished by enforcing the present regulations as to the killing of game. When seizures are made under these rules, there seems to be no reason whatever why the game should not be properly tagged, so as to appear in the market plainly as condemned goods belonging to the state, and sold openly for the benefit of the state. The proceeds would aid in better enforcement of the law, and tradesmen might sell and citizens buy game in season without breaking or conniving at violation of the law. The Globe has made more or less inquiry, and it has not learned of a single objection to this proposed change. It ought by all means to be adopted by the legislature.

There seems to be little prospect that A. Zad will be allowed to complete his winter's nap.

WORK FOR WOMEN

That clause in the Andregg bill which provides for the appointment of women as superintendents and officers of the girls' training school is second only in importance to the main clause which authorizes the removal of the girls' school from Red Wing. If the bill is passed the steward and the farm laborers of the new institution will be men, but the house government will be entirely in the hands of women. This will be nothing in the nature of a departure or an experiment in this country, for it is becoming more and more the custom to intrust to women the government of female institutions. But if the bill becomes a law an ideal opportunity will be presented to Minnesota women to demonstrate their ability to carry on preventive and reform institutional work among their own sex.

While the question of what constitutes woman's proper sphere cannot be said to be settled yet, with the president urging the home as one extreme and Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman the wide, wide world as the other, still the majority seems willing to concede woman's right to look after the unfortunate of her own sex. It is only in recent years, however, that women generally have begun boldly to demand that right. In flattering response to that demand, matrons have been installed in workhouses, jails and prisons and in the reformatories for girls and women.

The provisions of the Andregg bill, therefore (the bill itself, indeed), is in keeping with the spirit of the times which gives to women the right to minister to the erring ones of their own sex. If it passes it will permit Minnesota women to keep in close touch with the inmates of the training school and with those who have

direct charge of them. It has been the fault of many similar institutions in the past and is the fault of many today that the laborer in them works for his hire merely. It will be the chief duty of the club women of the state who are behind this particular bill to see that something better than the usual institutional spirit animates superintendents and officers. Undoubtedly they will regard the duty as a privilege and the state will be the gainer by their effort.

By killing a man who was about to cook him the lobster made an effective demonstration of his ability to revenge the wrongs that have been heaped on him. The occurrence is of value as going to show that even the lobster will turn—a fact that should be taken to heart by the contemporary young woman.

FEMINE CREDULITY

If all that is being printed about Johann Hoch proves to be true, it will be a painful commentary on the credulity of womankind. Up to date the Chicago Bluebeard has been credited with eighteen wives. After making away with one, the only apparent effort he had to make to acquire another was to advertise. There was invariably an answer and no questions asked, apparently. These women were not without some business acumen, since the majority of them possessed more or less money, but when Mr. Hoch propounded the fateful, and in each instance also fatal, question, not one of them had the prudence to say him nay or even demand references.

There is faith and faith. This particular variety is not the kind that moves mountains. Perhaps, indeed, gullibility would be a better term for it. It is unpleasant to reflect on Mr. Hoch's criminal career; but it is even more unpleasant to reflect that women's credulity made it possible. The original Bluebeard starred in a fairy tale. Had the story been presented as a bit of realism, the good public would doubtless have rejected it indignantly. Those who might have brought themselves to believe the possibility of the villain himself would have balked at the idea of the credulous wives. But Mr. Hoch has out-bluebearded Bluebeard, and these modern wives have put to shame the wives of the fairy tale in the matter of credulity.

The eighteen (if there really were eighteen) poisoned wives will not have died in vain if other credulous ones of their sex will read an awful warning in their fate. It is always a shock to the right minded to learn that there are women who answer matrimonial advertisements. But swift punishment was meted out to eighteen of these misguided ones, and it is possible that their fate will deter others from following in their footsteps.

If the grand dukes have really captured Gorky they can play us all even by sentencing him to read all his own books and depriving him of vodka.

FIRESIDE OPERA

One of Mr. Bellamy's many dreams is about to be realized. The citizen of the future will merely have to press a button if he desires to enjoy the opera, for a newly invented apparatus will make it possible for him to hear it in his own home. The annual cash outlay for a box at the Metropolitan opera house in New York would keep a large family in affluence for a year. But it has been promised by those who are exploiting the new invention that no higher price than fifty dollars will be asked for a season's subscription.

However, it is not probable that fierrier Corried will go out of business when the new invention is installed. The mechanical piano player has not proved a serious rival of the virtuoso, the phonograph has not emptied the concert hall, and large audiences will doubtless still continue to gather in opera houses to hear songsters and operagresses warble. The average man has strongly developed social instincts. When he lacks these, the women members of his family are apt to see to it that he conducts himself as though he possessed such instincts; for it is only the occasional woman who lacks them herself.

An opera, as it is known in this country at any rate, is something more than music. Putting aside the prejudice people might have against hearing "Parsifal," or "Les Huguenots," or "Aida," second hand in a diluted form, there would remain that still greater prejudice against seeing it without being seen. Socially, what would it profit one to know that the prima donna was in fine form if one could not state whether Mrs. Blank Blank wore her famous tatra? Unless the apparatus provides a birds-eye view of the house as it is each evening (and it has not been announced that it will do anything of the kind) it will be regarded as a most unsatisfactory substitute for the opera. Since this is a nation fond of inventions, the new one may be installed in many homes, but the purchasers will probably feel in duty bound to visit the theater to satisfy themselves that they are getting the worth of their money.

Do not place too much reliance on the weather forecast based on that tired feeling until you hear from the groundhog.

Contemporary Comment

England Rearming
A new rifle is being supplied to the British infantry and cavalry. To make it suitable for cavalry it has been made too short for the infantry—too short to get the best results in hitting a mark—and this fact is causing much grumbling among the government's critics. It does look absurd to sacrifice the effectiveness of the gun for infantry in an effort to make it suitable for a branch of the service that will use it least.—Baltimore Sun.

Military Training
After all the efficiency of a school for military training depends in the final instance upon the morale of the men. When Point, where no social distinctions exist and are inspired by the spirit of earnest endeavor, this element is kept at its highest perfection. In English schools, where caste and favoritism prevail, it is impossible to obtain, nothing but an indifferent product of training can be evolved.—San Francisco Call.

Army Too Strong for Mobs
The government of France under Louis XVI. had but a small army at its command upon which it could depend. This force was soon overpowered. In Russia, on the other hand, there is an enormous army of well trained and equipped soldiers, against whom it seems practically impossible for the populace to make headway.—Denver Republican.

Our Consular Service
Now, if we are also to improve and systematize our foreign consular service the first step in that direction should be the abolition of the fee system and the placing of the consuls on a different footing as to admission, tenure, pay, promotion and standards of efficiency.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Panama Canal
From the days when De Lesseps first began to think about the Panama canal undertaking has been full of mysteries. The American people have the right to ask that these mysteries be cleared up before they are asked to put their money into the work.—New York Times.

Russia Awaits the Man
For the time the power of the Russian government is in the hands of a man who is wise enough and great enough to command the confidence of the people and to save Russia from defeat and disaster.—Galveston Daily News.

As Evasive as His Fleet
What irony in the circumstance that in the hour of Russia's supreme emergency she should be asked to have a law put in the passage of new laws. This will furnish occupation for the judiciary committee for the rest of the session.—Morris Sun.

Several bills have been introduced in the legislature proposing an increase in the minimum price at which land can be sold. One bill proposes that the minimum price be fixed at \$10 per acre. Land speculators who are loaded up with high priced land would like to have a law placed upon the statute books that would virtually preclude the sale of state lands for many years to come and thus enable them to dispose of their private holdings on advantageous terms. Such legislation might be of great benefit to land speculators, but it would be to the disadvantage of the large bodies of state lands.—Princeton Union.

The Democratic governor of Massachusetts made short work of the six months' strike at the Fall River cotton mills, in which 25,000 men were involved. The Republican governor who preceded him cleared up the strike in nothing with it. Labor strikes are right in line with Republican administrations. Democracy, however, which stands for equal rights for all and special privileges for none, gives the laborer his rights as well as the employer. This explains why the Democratic governor could effect a satisfactory settlement between laborer and employer where his Republican predecessors had failed.—Anoka Free Press.

The new dairy and food commissioner has an idea or two which he proposes to put into effect. One of his ideas is to give the public reliable information as to the purity of food products, how they are prepared, and the quality of the goods which they buy. While this plan has some virtue, there are those who will say that the inferior products if they are to be sold, they are to be sold at a price which will make their effect upon the human system.—Blue Earth County Enterprise.

We hope that congress will take some action looking toward reciprocity with Canada. Any American walking through the streets of Winnipeg will be astonished at the immense quantities of American goods that he will see displayed there. We think it true of Winnipeg is undoubtedly true of other large trade centers of Canada. A country that buys so much of us as does Canada should receive attention at the hands of congress.—Warrad Plaindealer.

Recently a Minnesota girl married a man who demonstrated his great love for her by attempting to take her life with a revolver. The other day in New York a girl, who had married John Price, whose love she had formerly spurned, but who finally convinced her of his consuming devotion by knocking her down with a club. Jack explains to the girl, "I did not know Jack loved her so much." And still some people want to send wife beaters to the whipping post.—Duluth Herald.

The Wadena Pioneer Journal said that ex-Gov. Van Sant lost nothing in the senatorial fight, and the Brainerd Dispatch repeats the story that he lost to lose but his temper.—Long Prairie Leader.

Among the Merry-makers

Elaborate Sarcasm
The people of the little frontier town here met in solemn convention to decide upon a suitable name for the place. "Mr. Chairman," said the man with a rasping voice, rising in the back part of the hall, "I move that we call this village 'Old Glory.'"

Among the notables at Glen Ayre Mr. and Mrs. Estlin Smith. Mrs. Smith was formerly the wife of Mr. Ashbel Jones, whose former wife is now Mrs. Catherine Robinson. A former Mrs. Robinson is the present Mrs. Jonathan Brown, whose divorce suit is the talk of the town. Mr. Smith is very gracious and approachable withal.—Puck.

Popular Belief

"Bailli," remarked the boarder who had been reading the scientific pages in a patent medicine almanac, "is invisible." "I believe you are," rejoined the cheerful idiot. "At least, those in kisses are simply 'out of sight.'"—Chicago News.

Know the Lady

Senior Partner—Did Mr. and Mrs. Ensign accept our invitation?
Junior Partner—Yes; they agreed to it with one voice.
Senior Partner—With her voice, I presume?—Louisville Courier Journal.

A Fable

His wife caught him kissing the cook. An action few women would turn a blind eye to. But she did not care, did not even blink. You see she herself was the cook. —Houston Post.

No Results

Skinner—At the cry of distress my hand goes instinctively to my pocket.
Clement—I see you want to make sure your pocketbook is safe.—Boston Transcript.

It isn't the Head
"Women have no head for figures."
"Of course not—that's what the Lord gave 'em bodies for."—Cleveland Leader.

What the Editors Say

Thomas D. O'Brien, state insurance commissioner under Gov. Johnson, has treated the politicians and people to a surprise announcement that he will not accept the fees which have been attached to that office and which in the past have amounted to over \$15,000 a year. Mr. O'Brien has also informed Gov. Johnson that he does not believe the law which allows the commissioner salary and clerk hire contemplated by the legislature. The fees, he says, belong to the state and he will turn them into the state treasury. Last year the attorney general has taken the fees also. The fees, he says, belong to the state and he will turn them into the state treasury. Last year the attorney general has taken the fees also. The fees, he says, belong to the state and he will turn them into the state treasury. Last year the attorney general has taken the fees also.

It now appears that the revision of the statutes by the code commission, which has cost the state some \$70,000 and has taken several years of time, was a small matter compared with the work now before the judiciary committee. The state legislature, after passing upon the finished product of the commission. Naturally the work which the commission had before it was of a more important nature and called for the exercise of some discretion as to the rejection of laws which had become inoperative through amendments, or obsolete or useless by reason of changing conditions, and for this reason it is just as important that their work be carefully gone over for possible errors as it is to exercise discretion in the passage of new laws. This will furnish occupation for the judiciary committee for the rest of the session.—Morris Sun.

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At St. Paul Theaters

A programme of organ music that represented a wide range of composers was played at the Central Presbyterian church. The recital was very revealing to those who had never heard the young organist. He has a surprising wide command of styles and a technical equipment that indicates a very thorough and serious study as well as a natural aptitude for the instrument he plays. His easy treatment of manuals and pedals permits smooth interpretation and his playing of the pedals last night lacked the finish which is the result of a mature understanding, no composition that he presented failed to interest.

Mr. Sprague deserves commendation for the musical literature he selected for his recital. Nothing that was trivial found a place on his programme, and if some of the numbers he essayed were not entirely within his grasp, he failed in art, not in careful study. Under the direction of the late Mr. Sprague was always suggested that the art seems for him a matter of years.

Edouard Batiste's grand offertory in D major was one of the most successful numbers played at last night. It showed a creditable command of tonal dynamics. Mr. Sprague began his program with the recital of a nocturne by Chopin, "The Angelus," by Liszt; "Rustic Wedding," by John West; "Hymn of the Nuns," by Lefebvre; "Gullmatt's sixth sonata in E minor," by Gullmatt; "Double Theme Variations," by Samuel Rousseau. Mrs. De Wolf, who was the assisting soloist, sang the aria, "Dieu Theure Haile," from "Tannhauser," and a group of English songs. The exquisite tonal color, the suppleness and beauty of the phrasing, and the alluring characteristics of the soprano voice, were beautifully revealed by the aria, while the English songs showed mastery of the art of delicate tone shading. At the conclusion of the recital and of the group of songs she was enthusiastically recalled last night.

The church choir, of which Mr. Sprague is director, sang the choruses "Are Telling," from "The Creation," and two selections from Gault's "Holy City." The chorus needs more soprano voices, but it is well equipped with a singer with spirit. Fred Olson, who sang soprano voice was heard to advantage in the trio he sang in "The Creation." For the first number, however, the organ accompaniment was decidedly too loud.

A very small audience attended the concert.

One of the musical comedy events of the season will be the presentation at the Metropolitan tomorrow night of "A Chinese Honeymoon." And in speaking of it, "A Chinese Honeymoon" is a musical comedy which is being presented at the Metropolitan tomorrow night. The critics of each city are satisfied that the comedy appearing at the Metropolitan is the best of the twin organizations now on tour. The big company from the New York Casino will be seen here.

The sale of seats and boxes for "The Virginian" will open tomorrow morning. The play is to be seen here at the Metropolitan for the first time. It is a dramatization of Owen Wister's novel story of the same name, and the popularity of Mr. Wister's novel has been so great that there seems little doubt as to the welcome which its stage version will receive here. The authors of the dramatization are said to have preserved all the charm and beauty of the unique romance between the cowboy hero and the Vermont school teacher. The two lovers are to be impersonated by Dustin Farnum and Helela Holmes. The principals of the New York cast will appear during the engagement here.

"The Girl From Kay's" is just the sort of an entertainment calculated to make everybody forget their misfortunes in life. If they have any, and look only upon the bright side of the future. This farcial comedy with music, played for two seasons in New York and because of its excellent merit it became known throughout the entire country. It is being presented by Charles Frohman and George Edwards with the identical New York cast. The two principals, Sam Bernard and Miss Hattie Williams. There will be but one more performance given, that being tonight. The usual Wednesday matinee will be omitted.

There will be the usual matinee today at 2:30 at the Grand. "Fritz and Snitz" is a comedy of the week commencing next Sunday afternoon. They have just returned from England, where they had an immensely successful engagement. No other comedy of the week has had a London engagement ever created more interest. Even royalty became interested and enjoyed the Southern melodies of "In Dahomey." This season's production is a new version of the colored musical comedy, entitled "In Dahomey." It is said to contain many beautiful melodies and a great deal of comedy. The company numbers about sixty people.

Scribner's Tiger, Lilles entertain large audiences twice daily at the Star this week. The olio turn of La Veen and Cross is undoubtedly the cleverest seen here. The former is a modern Samson, and together with his partner do marvelous feats of strength.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A. L. Larpenieur Second's Proposed Change in Game Laws
To the Editor of The Globe:
Yesterday there appeared an article in your valuable paper regarding the game laws which attracted my attention, and though I am on the retired list, any sympathy I am radically in favor of the preservation of our game, and for our own part, we would like to see the game laws in a cold storage. How different New York or anywhere else than Minnesota, but would so frame our laws that a poor man could give the open season buy a duck, quail or a piece of venison from our butchers. Instead of the present state of affairs, where the game is sold to charitable institutions, have it sent to some responsible butchers and let them sell it to the poor. I presume that the treasury for the benefit of the game commission. As the law now stands, if I interpret it right, a man has no better time nor means, although a voter, has no chance whatever to decorate his table with a piece of game, and I tell you such laws will set that fellow to thinking one of these days. He reads and sees Mr. Such and so, and returned from the hunt with his private car and a large quantity of game. He brought and has part of it in cold storage. How different with Emperor William. He went out with some friends for a season's shoot last fall. They killed 16,641 pieces of game. What did they do with that amount of game? They sent it to Berlin to be sold. A poor man with a few pennies could buy a piece of a sick wife if he chose. Can't do it here. A word to the wise is sufficient. I am, sir, your obedient servant, A. L. Larpenieur, 341 North Dale street. St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 29, 1905.

News Condensed

Fall River, Mass.—In view of the continued refusal of the manufacturers to agree to a conference with the labor societies on alleged grievances in the mills, a special meeting of the textile workers has been called. It is thought that the intervention of Gov. Douglas will be asked.

New York.—The recognition plan of the American Ice commission, which was issued, it will be carried out through a "holding" company. The plan is to be known as the American Ice Securities company, with a capital of \$20,000,000, all of which is to be in common stock.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Hale offered a bill for the study of civil affairs, appropriating \$200,000 for the creation of a memorial national home in honor of deceased colored soldiers of the Civil war, to be used for indigent soldiers and their needy families.

San Francisco, Cal.—Felipe Galicia, consul general of Guatemala, says he has been notified of plots to ship arms and munitions of war to the United States. San Benito, Mexico, from which point it is believed the arms are to be shipped, is a border for revolutionists in Guatemala.

Bloomington, Ill.—While coasting, Earl Reynolds was killed; Thomas Davis, 11-year-old boy, was seriously injured; Mary Reynolds, painfully bruised and with a leg fractured, was taken to a hospital. Reynolds was taken to a hospital with a leg broken and Charles Lester has his head badly cut, besides suffering internal injuries.

New York.—Gessler Rousseau, arrested in Philadelphia and brought here on a charge of sending a letter to the president of the steamship Umbria, was arraigned and committed to the Tombs without bail to await trial. Rousseau pleaded not guilty.

Washington, D. C.—The French government insisting on immunity for the two refugees in Haiti and that they be turned over to it for punishment is the situation at Port au Prince.

New York.—The largest central body of building trades unions ever organized in this city, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has been organized to establish a chair at the Western Reserve university, Cleveland.

Washington, D. C.—The forestry division of the general land office has been abolished and the work transferred to the bureau of forestry of the department of agriculture under Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot.

New York.—Dr. Charles A. L. Reed, of Cincinnati, and Thomas G. Goff, of Washington, commissioners to settle differences between the United States and Panama under the canal treaty, have sailed for the isthmus.

Washington, D. C.—The secret service has announced the discovery of a new counterfeit silver \$2 bill of the series of 1899. The counterfeit is believed to have been received by one accustomed to handling money.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt has made a substantial contribution to the Hanna fund for the purpose of organizing to establish a chair at the Western Reserve university, Cleveland.

New York.—The Dodge-Morse case inducted for conspiracy and subornation of perjury is being referred to the criminal branch of the supreme court from the court of general sessions.

St. Louis, Mo.—The last company of Jefferson guards, comprising 188 men and four United States rifles, which were to duty at the world's fair grounds, has been formally mustered out.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Arthur E. Appleby has been indicted on a charge of grand larceny in having obtained from the German bank \$50,000 in bonds now alleged to be worthless.

Havana.—The governmental sanitary work authorized by congress in the principal cities is being inaugurated under the supervision of the secretary of public works.

Washington, D. C.—The National Geographic society has elected officers, the president being William D. Hoopes, chief of the United States geological bureau.

Washington, D. C.—The comptroller of the currency orally suppresses "The Manufacturers' Association," a National Bank of Bridgeport, Conn., capital \$1,000,000.

Chicago, Ill.—A meeting under the auspices of the International Arbitration Society of Chicago, held here, urged ratification of the arbitration treaties.

Pittsburg.—The Standard Oil company has reduced the price in all grades of crude oil three cents per barrel, and two cents on the lower grades.

Belgrade.—Minister of Finance Paesog has resigned in consequence of a campaign against him by M. Baloghovic, King Peter's private secretary.

Topeka, Kan.—The Kansas senate adopted a resolution to point closer investigation of all the corporations doing business in Kansas.

Paris.—The Russian officers formerly with Vice Admiral Rojdestvensky's squadron have begun their testimony on the North Sea incident.

New York.—The board of tax exports for 1905 appointed by Secretary Shaw has convened here to fix tax standards.

Washington, D. C.—Walter L. Cohen, negro, will be reinstated as register of the land office at New Orleans.

STILLWATER

The Washington County Agricultural association has begun arrangements for the construction of additional buildings at the fair grounds. The structure is to be a tract for a new barn of large dimensions having been awarded to Messrs. McDonald & McCallister. The contract is to be completed by April 1. The association has also contracted for the removal of the dwelling house on the track, to a point closer to the remaining buildings, and early in the spring will contract for the construction of a new structure. The association residing in the southern part of Washington county have appointed a committee to co-operate with the local association.

Owing to the cold weather it was decided to postpone today's races on the Lake St. Croix ice track until next Wednesday. Sid Ballard, who has charge of the races, has arranged for a race on that date between two drivers, the respective owners of the parties, the owners to drive their own horses. There will also be speed races between track horses.