

THE JOURNAL

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DENONCING THE QUEEN

The fierce denunciation of the late Queen Victoria yesterday by the United States Irish-American societies at their convention in New York was, to say the least, a very disgusting breach of common decency, seeing that the queen's dead body has not yet been interred and her family and nation are in the garb of mourning. The members of the Irish-American societies, instead of characterizing the reign of Victoria as "one long act of bloodshed, murder, cruelty and cant" and declaring that, in no other reign were "greater injustice, more cruelty, grosser wrong inflicted upon humanity in general and upon the Irish people," should have declared the historic fact that in no other reign have the Irish people received such large accessions to their civil and religious liberty. The Irish Episcopal church has been disestablished thereby removing a great injustice to the Roman Catholics; land acts have been passed, each one adding to the relief of the tenant, giving him in fact the largest advantage; the education act has been applied most liberally and the electoral franchise has been liberally extended until Irish women are accorded suffrage, under limitations. There has been a very decided removal of English injustice from Ireland.

Of course, agitators for an independent Ireland have fallen into the habit of denouncing and reviling all English rulers. But they fail to note that imperial legislation has now established one rule for both countries as to law, commerce and education. The disposition of the British crown is to give Ireland just and liberal laws and it need not be stated that Irish representation allowed in the English parliament is most liberal.

It is noticeable in this connection that the late queen, during her reign, received some of the unkindest treatment from Englishmen. She was shamefully abused by her husband and practically retiring from public life for years after his death. Some of the comments on the royal widow's course were gross and contemptible. It is not many years since Sir Charles Dilke and Bradlaugh attacked the queen through the civil list, proposing to cut down the queen's household to bedrock and leave her without money enough to keep up the royal state. They and other Englishmen favored giving the queen a leasehold on the crown for her life, after which her line was to give way to a British republic. Dilke has modified his views in recent years, but such men as Labouchere ("Labie") have kept up such attacks on the queen. Labouchere, however, is too much of a gentleman to keep up his ungracious assaults while the nation mourns the death of the queen.

Senator Frye is probably correct when he says that the ship subsidy bill represents the "best judgment of the most experienced shipping men of this country put into legal form by the best counsel obtainable," but he has, unconsciously, no doubt, given the whole snap away. The shipping men have had the best counsel obtainable to help them plan a raid on the United States treasury under the pretense that it is for the benefit of

commerce. Why didn't someone think of it first, then? But commerce isn't asking for this ship subsidy bill and it does not appear that anybody is but a few of "the most experienced shipping men," whose first proposition was so rank and offensive that it has been necessary to prune it a good deal, but which still provides ten dollars benefit for a little coterie of four ship owners to one that confers upon the public. The ship subsidy bill threatens the future success of the republican party, and the quicker it is killed the better.

EXTRA SESSION TALK

Less than five weeks remain for the fifty-sixth congress to pass the remaining appropriation bills and dispose of other necessary business. The senate has done little or nothing with the appropriation bills and it would be accomplishing more work than most senatorial sessions have accomplished if it duly and properly considers this essential business in the less than thirty working days which remain. Yet it is noticeable that the promoters of the subsidy bill are determined to crowd out necessary business and consume valuable time with that measure, which has apparently no prospect of getting through the house, even if it is forced through the senate.

The canal bill will not be acted on unless the British cabinet acts upon the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which, under the present period of official mourning in the British empire, would seem to be doubtful, and so that matter may go over to the next congress.

Here, again, is the possibility of the introduction of the Cuban constitution, in a few days, for consideration and approval. The convention at Havana has been pushing the work so as to have it acted on by the present congress, and the Cubans will be greatly dissatisfied with any delay. There are not less than 170 sections in the constitution to be dealt with. There are defects to be remedied and all amendments mean that the Cuban convention will have to meet and act on the amendments made by congress. The constitution omits provisions for foreign relations and notably relations with the United States. Congress will have to insist that our government shall have something to say about limiting the Cuban treaty-making power and their power to declare war, for, in these matters, the Cubans may make Cuba as much of a nuisance to us as it was under the Spanish regime. The proper consideration of this treaty will evidently take a good while.

It is better that it should. It is a very serious matter for the United States as well as for Cuba. The work cannot be done by this congress, of course. The president has named for urgency the action of congress on civil government legislation for the Philippines, and this can be done at an extra session, provided the federal supreme court decides upon the true status of the insular possessions—which it is expected to do within the next thirty days. This is another matter which congress has no time to consider at the present session.

The strengthening of the gold standard, for which several bills have been introduced, can be accomplished at an extra session. This is one of the imperative measures.

Congressmen, who complain that they cannot take time from their own business to attend an extra session, ought never to have run for congress. They must make time for public business. That's what they are paid for.

But it will be exceedingly unfortunate for the republican party if it appears that an extra session has been made necessary by the determination of the friends of the ship subsidy bill to pass that suspicious and unpopular measure.

Practically all the plans for restricting the state congressionally contemplate leaving the fifth district as it is, although this county already contains 34,000 more people than should be assigned to any one district in the state, and nearly 40,000 more than it is proposed to put in some of them. It seems to be the disposition of many of the leaders in the legislature to give Minneapolis the worst of it in any scheme of reapportionment, but that is mighty poor politics. The republicans of the state are likely to need Minneapolis again in state contests and need her badly, but they are proposing to do something which will make it very much harder to develop republican majorities in this city. There is nothing lost by being fair.

Two notable speeches have recently been made by Minnesota men whose names have been frequently on the tongue and before the public eye during the past few weeks. One of them was made by Charles A. Towne in the senate of the United States, the other by John Goodnow at the banquet given him last night in this city and is reproduced to-day in The Journal.

One stood with his back to the future and employed his eloquent talents in denial or perversion of the facts of recent history, in depreciating the strength and power of the institutions of his country, in disparagement of her officers civil and military and in laudation of her foes, in denying obligation and duty where responsibility and opportunity exist, and substituting falsehood for fact and prejudice for conviction. The other stood with his face to the future, recognizing the responsibility and duty in the midst of the difficulties and the dangers which exist, but looking beyond them into the future and discovering magnificent and even glorious results as a reward for the sacrifices and discouragements which must be suffered meanwhile.

Both speeches will become a part of the personal record of these two men. Both will have to stand by them in the future. Can there be any question in the unprejudiced mind as to which of the speakers is likely in the future to take greater satisfaction in his utterances made at this time—leading declarations of Mr. Towne, or the hopeful, inspiring, confident and patriotic view of national destiny expressed by Mr. Goodnow?

The North Dakota populist party has pulled down the blinds, locked the door and gone away. All that remains to be done is to take down the sign.

Young Mr. Vandervilt is said to have bought his bride a sable coat in Montreal which cost \$4,000. Why not? He has the money, and nothing ought to be too good in his opinion for the young woman. Besides, what would be the use of making \$4,000 sable coats if there were no market for them?

Alexandria News—We would rather be R. G. Evans with a record of glorious defeat than a whole lot of other people.

Has Been Shown Often Enough. Pennsylvania ought to be satisfied this time that she can't lose Quay.

Kansas Fatal Error. Louisville Courier-Journal. The new senator from Kansas is reported to be "one of the most brilliant orators in the west." This is discouraging. Kansas has already suffered from orators than she has from droughts and grasshoppers.

tion of this fact, probably, that the W. C. T. U. of Cambridge, Mass., pass resolutions discommending Mrs. Nation's plan of eradicating the evil of intemperance.

THE LAW TRIUMPHS

That combination of brute and devil in human form, represented by the ravishers and murderers of Jennie Boscheliter, received their sentences yesterday in the courtroom at Paterson, N. J. Three were sentenced to thirty years at hard labor, and one to fifteen years.

While the penalty is deplorably inadequate, it is a gratifying fact that this crime has been punished in a legal and orderly manner after a fair trial of the accused, and without the commission of a crime against itself by an outraged and disgraced community. The good people of Paterson doubtless feel this disgrace as keenly as would the reputable citizens of any other community, yet they have exhibited the virtue of self-restraint in most commendable fashion, and, under probably as strong provocation as was ever offered to any community, have resisted the impulse to take the law into their own hands, and have permitted the civil authorities to proceed with the disposition of this case in the regular way. How much better is it for the community of Paterson, for the state of New Jersey, and for the country at large, that this horrible crime has been dealt with in this manner than it would have been if it had led to the perpetration of another against the very foundations of safety and permanence in organized society!

The only regret is that the law did not provide a penalty for this crime which would have executed these four fiends in human shape at one time upon the same gibbet. For while fifteen years and thirty years in prison means the end of all things worth living for these men, the infliction of the severest penalty, imposed in an orderly manner, would have produced an effect of more value for the future.

Towne's great speech is making him talked of for the democratic leadership, and for both president and vice president. We hope only good things for Towne personally, but the democrats have had one experience of choosing a leader because he can make a great speech. Possibly it may be worth something to them now.

Mr. Towne says that he is not going wholly to retire to his library at Duluth, but that he will continue to uphold the institution. Like the "little candle shining in the night," which the children sing about in the lower grades—

In this world of darkness we must shine, You in your light, and I in mine. Mr. Towne will continue to shine.

Perhaps the simile of an echo would be even more striking. To that corner in which Mr. Towne has chosen to reside, Mr. Bryan's Commoner will penetrate, and Mr. Towne will send back the shout of liberty. There is a story told of a celebrated echo in the White Mountains. Parties were climbing among the rocks one day, when they noticed an old man sitting on a rock with a pair of field glasses in his hands. Every now and then he would look earnestly through them and then whoop continuously for a time with a voice astonishing to all who were near.

For a time the tourists observed him from a respectful distance, till finally, being naturally curious, one of them went up to him. "What are you doing," he said gravely, that way and then yell so loud?"

He turned and eyed the questioner calmly, with a dignity which could have been born of nothing but a great responsibility. "If you talk to me," he said gravely, "you'll take my attention and I'll lose my job, I, sir, am the echo at the Mountain House downyonder."

At this point it became necessary for him to howl again, and the querist retired much impressed.

It is well to have an echo in this distant region, and whenever Mr. Towne comes out, we may look for some good-voiced whoops from our vigorous young ex-senator.

An all-pervading quiet reigns. When baby goes to sleep. From basement floor to ridgepole. You can hear the silence creep. The loud and raucous whoop with which The baby spent the day, is heard no more. Has died away; and father comes. And says these words to say: "I never saw a child before. That he should be so noisy. And why in the name of goodness Is the house in such a muss?" Then father eats his supper And smokes before the fire. The good old man, who has been taking new forms. It is not fostered by modern ideals.

Mrs. Mason rightly affirms that "when we put individual sentiment in the category of things to be frowned upon and avoided, we are in the way of trampling upon many of the choicest things of life. It is the safeguard of the good and the best of the nation. It lights many dark places and binds us by invisible ties to all that is good in the past and to the great ideals of the world. In our domestic and family life, it is the life and maker of love, beneficence, if it sometimes clings unduly to that which is dead or useless, it gives fresh proof of the living vitality of the human heart. In the long pull up of the nation's progress, it is a care lest we pull up with them the tender flowers of sentiment, which give humanity so much of its inspiration and life so much of its charm."

The Osakis Review tells how Minneapolis furnishes the vote to elect a republican governor while St. Paul votes democratic and continues to "Jug off the persimmon."

The Barnesville Record finds something to praise in reading the various ballots in the senatorial fight. The changes were run on the favorites by Representative Lomen.

"Scott Nell," who hailed from Crookston and started in to do some Carrie Nation work at Moorhead has been the most exciting topic in the valley for a week.

According to the Dodge County Star three Dodge county editors went to St. Paul to use their influence for Tawney and Clapp was named.

There's an election in sight at Duluth, and the Weekly Sun bitterly proclaims that "this nonpartisan campaign is being conducted in the interest of some men, who could not get into office any other way."

The Mankato wrestling match that terminated in a rough house still monopolizes the gossip round the table at the clubs.

The rival baseball associations at Mankato compromised after one of the lawyers knocked the ball over the fence and the judge yelled quiet.

The Fairmont Sentinel approves Senator Johnson's bill, "which gives counties the right to employ tax ferrets to get after tax dodgers."

AMUSEMENTS

Foyer Chat.

For "The Sign of the Cross" matinee this afternoon every seat in the large auditorium of the Metropolitan was sold before 10 o'clock this morning and hundreds of people stood up to witness the performance. The play will continue through the week with a matinee again on Saturday.

As a fun promoter and mirth provoker, Harry Corson Clarke, who appears at the Metropolitan next Sunday evening, has few equals. Yet Mr. Clarke's methods, while masterly, are strictly legitimate. He never descends to horse-play nor wins a laugh by other means than those of a refined, artistic and easy comedy. His make-up is eccentric, quaint or humorous, as the case may demand, but it is never a burlesque nor a caricature. More, he sinks his own individuality in the role he assumes. He is a time being in a faithful reproduction of the character he is portraying, and his facial expression, the tones and inflections of his voice, his diction and mannerisms are in absolute harmony with that character. He is always a gentleman, never a buffoon, always deft and subtle, never clumsy or coarse—a finished artist rather than a clever trickster in making his effects.

To the amusement seeker surfeited with the world or epic type of attraction, "The Sign of the Cross" is a play made not only for a person who has to wait for a train for any length of time is subjected, are humorously illustrated in Hoyt's "A Hole in the Ground." The play is a study in the large and enthusiastic audiences. The company is most capable, Charles Cowles in the role of the Stranger being effective. Miss DeConroy, who assumes the role of the lunch counter girl, is a study in the body who sings and dances herself into favor.

The revival of "Miss" is a very elaborate one. The Amn. Play made, not only her reputation, but her fortune in this play "Miss" is a dramatization of one of Bret Harte's best tales of the breezy life in California, which is not absolutely pure, and the laugh provoked is of the wholesome, honest sort.

The many funny happenings at a country railway station and a train for which a person who has to wait for a train for any length of time is subjected, are humorously illustrated in Hoyt's "A Hole in the Ground." The play is a study in the large and enthusiastic audiences. The company is most capable, Charles Cowles in the role of the Stranger being effective. Miss DeConroy, who assumes the role of the lunch counter girl, is a study in the body who sings and dances herself into favor.

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New York Daily Letter.

BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL, 21 Park Row.

The King as a Speculator.

Jan. 30.—Edward VII, when he was the Prince of Wales, was oftentimes a great speculator, although mention of this fact does not appear in any of the accounts of the habits and customs of the new King of Great Britain. Yet on one day of last week 4,500 shares of stock were traded in on the New York Stock Exchange, and the name of Albert Edward. For many years he has been a firm believer in his own judgment of the value of securities and his operations have been by no means confined to the London Stock Exchange. At the present time, entirely independent of the London market, he owns in his own name American securities to the extent of \$5,000,000. A division of the personal property of the late Queen Victoria, he passed control of American stocks and bonds aggregating \$2,000,000 more, to say nothing of the American mortgages and real estate investments which Queen Victoria was particularly fond of. Her great-grandson, when the great bull market was on, the price, as he will be called for some time to come, consistently backed his belief in higher prices for American securities. Heavy trades were made here and in London were said to have netted him about \$2,000,000, although about one-half of it went back into the market a little later on. The critics of the higher prices and continued to buck the market after the reaction set in. However, he realized his mistake before his profits had all disappeared, and closed out his contracts.

He Backs His Judgment. About last September the new king came to the belief that American stocks were again selling at altogether too low a figure. Judging the outcome of the presidential campaign rightly, he again proceeded to lay in a line of securities, particularly those of railroads. His orders at that time, as is his habit, did not specify the number of shares of any particular stock to be purchased or sold, or the exact price at which the transactions were to be made. Edward VII does not enter into such matters in detail as he does not wish to become a victim of the quotation habit. When the king desires to buy a certain class of securities he simply informs his agent in this city that he is ready to buy such and such a stock, and he hints at the limit he is willing to carry, but even that is not usual. The actual transactions are left entirely to the agent's judgment, the latter to the extent of the market without consultation. Weekly reports are made by the agent to his principal, and as a result he is able to get some better ones. I saw one for sale below. Within the last month this agent had no word of any sort from his royal chief, but as he has been in close touch with the situations in England he has been able to get some better ones. Within the last month this agent had no word of any sort from his royal chief, but as he has been in close touch with the situations in England he has been able to get some better ones. Within the last month this agent had no word of any sort from his royal chief, but as he has been in close touch with the situations in England he has been able to get some better ones.

Extensive preparations are being made at the Metropolitan opera-house for the production of "Salammbo," the new opera by Camille de Loock, after Gustave Flaubert. It was in Brussels in 1880 that "Salammbo" was first produced, and then it made its way to Paris, where it was given at the Grand Theatre. The opera, "Salammbo" had its one hundredth performance. Its first American performance was in New Orleans last year under Mr. Vianesi. This coming opera is said to contain many of the same features as this feature is common in so many of the operas performed at the Metropolitan it is not likely that any formal complaint will be made on this occasion. The case with which the opera-going public accepts dangerous situations was recently exemplified at a performance of "Mefistofeles," at the close of the act between the country and Venezuela over the battling asphalt interests, it seems rather strange to think that the entire navy of the Venezuelan republic has been at the disposal of New York for just a few days and left for home. This is the case, none the less so because the entire navy of Venezuela consists of a single vessel, and that this vessel was formerly the private yacht of a New York millionaire, George Gould. The converted cruiser Restaurador was until recently the steam yacht Atlanta. In the fall of 1898 Gould gave an option on his yacht to the Colombian government, and the latter deposited several thousand dollars as earnest money, but the revolution in the United States of Colombia prevented a consummation of the deal, and the yacht was returned to Mr. Gould's possession. Colombia's enemy, Venezuela, then opened negotiations, secured the yacht, transformed it into a cruiser, and it fully and completely under the command of Captain Jeremiah Meriwether, it sailed for La Guayra. Captain Meriwether was once in the United States transport service, but left it after a court martial. He says he will now sell the Restaurador to President Castro of Venezuela, but whether he will remain with the cruiser or not depends upon the Venezuelan government. He remains in the government there wants him.

The "Rat Tails." As the season for racing on the Metropolitan track draws to a close, horsemen are more closely looking out for thoroughbred yearlings for prospective champions. In this search it is interesting to note the desire of the youngsters with "rat tails." This has long been a mark of the inferior, unproven, and there are many long-headed and hard-headed trainers who place the greatest belief in a yearling that has a tall, shaggy tail. It is the case, however, that most horsemen generally style "rat tails" and it is remarkable what a number of our race horses have been born with such an appendage. A glance at the famous record of the last ten years shows that there have been numerous good reasons on which to base the idea. A sextet of the greatest thoroughbreds, Hanover, Spendthrift, the imported Wagner, Disguise, Il, Hamburg and Kingston were all "rat tails" at the youngest period of their careers. Hamburg, the greatest of the group, has a most pronounced "rat tail," even to-day being strangely marked in that respect. This peculiarity of the horse led John E. Madden, acknowledged to be one of the cleverest judges of horsemen in this country, to buy the great star as a yearling. Madden's superstition in that case stood him in good stead, for Hamburg won him \$70,000 in stakes and purses and was subsequently sold for \$85,000. —N. N. A.

THE GARTER FOR "BOBS" Lord Roberts will be the new Knight of the Garter. His appointment was caused by the death of the Duke of Argyll. The Duke of Cambridge is the doyen of the order, having been invested by William IV, in 1855. The present holder of the ordinary garter is Lord Fitzwilliams, who received the blue ribbon from Lord Palmerston in 1862.

The Troubles of the Smiths. Denver Republican. "Hazz" Smith is talking about reorganizing the democratic and F. Hopkins Smith wants to reorganize all the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" companies and rewrite the book. Evidently the Smith brothers have the star reform vaudeville team on the circuit.

Those Pretty Treasury Girls

BY MARGARET SULLIVAN BURKE. Copyright, 1901, by Authors' Syndicate.

"Violet!" said Miss Mildmay, "where did you get them?" "Now you're asking a question that would have ruined my promotion, for I should have lost a hundred credits on it." "That is the cream of the joke," interrupted Miss Morton; "for every morning brings a bouquet addressed to Mrs. Lucia Drummond, and nobody knows why she sends them."

"Why, how romantic! Aren't you curious about it, Mrs. Drummond?" "I was at first; but one gets used to almost anything in Washington, and now I begin to take it as a matter of course, and I should miss them very much should they cease coming." And Mistress Lucia looked lovingly at the scented blossoms with eyes of the selfsame hue, a soft flush coming into her cheek, that had paled from the long winter's work in the treasury department.

"Oh! but she is a sly cat," said Mr. Paul Pry, another clerk in the same room, as Miss Mildmay seated herself at a desk next to his. "What do you mean? You mystify me, for she seems as open as the day." "You ladies are so delightfully credulous," sneered he. "But do you suppose for a moment that a man is going to send expensive winter flowers to a lady for months and never seek to know more of her? Miss Mildmay, you are new here, and I would advise you to look out about your intimacies." Mrs. Drummond had declined this man's attentions in their earliest acquaintance.

"I think I know how to take care of myself," said Miss Mildmay, slapping over the leaves of her ledger with rather unnecessary energy. "He would be just as ready to hint against me," she thought. But as she looked at the flowers she was reminded of a note which she had received, and after a while Miss Drummond, who had passed her in her innocence, never suspected the cause; and the flowers of her unknown friend were her greatest comfort when Misses Mildmay and Morton were almost her only friends in the office.

"Oh, I wonder what I have done!" she cried in the privacy of her home (a room in a house where rooms were to let), but in public she kept a brave, bright face, and appeared not to notice. A complaint was carried even to the secretary about the discredit to the office, etc., but he dismissed it summarily.

Mrs. Drummond was made a widow by the fortunes of war, and "Uncle Sam" adopted her as a protegee by giving her a place in the public service. She was one of the few handsome women in the departments at Washington, that have been moulded by popular report into the myth about the "pretty treasury girls," which a deluded public has so long accepted as history.

It was a holiday for the department people. The excursion boat went steaming down the Potomac, bearing a crowd of people. Miss Mildmay had persuaded Mrs. Drummond to go, and the two were sitting on the bow of the boat, when Miss Mildmay saw an acquaintance approaching, accompanied by a tall, dignified-looking man. A plentiful sprinkling of gray in his luxuriant hair proclaimed him already past the meridian of life; but time had only added intellectual graces to the lines of beauty in his strong face. Something told Lucia that he was coming to be introduced to her, so that she felt no surprise when, merely greeting Miss Mildmay, he passed around to her side, and stood with his hands on the back of her chair till a change in the crowd allowed him a seat beside her. It was Representative Richard Staffeld, a man of unusual ability, and a large income.

"The roses you wear are drooping early in the day," he remarked, pointing to a corsage bouquet of the rarest roosebuds. "They are not perfectly fresh," she replied, "they were sent me by a friend yesterday." "A curious look was on Mr. Staffeld's face as she said 'by a friend'; but he went on: 'I would like to get you some better ones. I saw some for sale below. But I presume you think too much of those to exchange them for the gift of a new acquaintance?'"

"To the contrary, I would be very glad to have fresher ones," she said, and a fleeting look, that seemed like disappointment, came into the fine eyes that watched her as she flung the faded flowers overboard. "Will you go with me and choose your flowers, then?" he asked, gently. She consented, and, excusing themselves to the others, they departed.

"He is evidently hard hit," said the friend who introduced him. "I saw him when I first came aboard, watching her face like a play; and as soon as he saw me how to you, he entered into an unusually friendly talk, and it was quite amusing to see his maneuvers till I offered to introduce him." On the deck below Mr. Staffeld was saying: "You are not very sentimental, I imagine, or else the friend who sent you those flowers has failed to get a place for his offering on the altar of your heart."

"You mistake in both," she replied; "for I think I am rather given to sentiment. But it is impossible to keep one's feelings at tropical heat all the time, and I receive those flowers every day. When a thing becomes common, it is hard on sentiment, you know." A swift look of pain flashed across his expressive face, to be followed by an open smile of satisfaction as she went on: "But to be candid, those flowers are so dear to me that I should miss them sadly should they come no more." From that time the flowers ceased as mysteriously as they began.