The St. Paul Globe

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BRANCH OFFICES.

New York ....10 Spruce St.
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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh east to northeast winds.

The Dakotas—Partly cloudy Tuesday; fair and warmer Wednesday; variable winds.

Montana—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday with rising temperature; variable winds.

Iowa—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh east to northeast winds.

ST. PAUL.

Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night.—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Highest temperature	66
Lowest temperature	45
Average temperature	56
Daily range	21
Barometer	30.24
Humidity	49
Precipitation	0
7 p. m., temperature	65

7 p. m., wind, east; weather, partly cloudy.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 hours.
St. Paul	14	5.9	0.0
La Crosse	10	7.0	0.0
Davenport	15	7.8	...
St. Louis	30	19.7	...

The river will remain nearly stationary, but with a tendency to a slight fall in the vicinity of St. Paul, from now to Wednesday morning.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	High.	*8pm		High.	*8pm
Battleford	76	72	Boston	52	48
Bismarck	56	52	Buffalo	60	54
Calgary	62	60	Chicago	50	48
Duluth	46	46	Cincinnati	64	62
Edmonton	70	64	Cleveland	54	54
Havre	56	54	Denver	70	68
Helena	56	56	Detroit	60	54
Huron	60	58	New Orleans	84	78
Medicine Hat	68	64	New York	66	56
Minnedosa	68	62	Omaha	64	58
Pr. Albert	74	72	Philadelphia	66	58
Qu'Appelle	66	60	Pittsburg	66	64
S. Current	64	62	S. Francisco	54	54
Williston	44	48	St. Louis	66	64
Winnipeg	68	64	Washington	66	52

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

HONORS TO THE ARCHBISHOP.

There is perhaps not another instance on record of a private American citizen, in nowise identified with our national concerns, either in the past or present, being the recipient of so much of public and private attention from European peoples as has been bestowed on Archbishop Ireland within the past few weeks.

It was believed by many that the appearance of Mgr. Ireland at Rome involved in some way an expression of papal displeasure in connection with the episode of Americanism. The archbishop's enemies somewhat sedulously cultivated that view. The sequel, as represented by the papal encyclical and in the events subsequently transpiring, is far from carrying out this view.

There is a belief, more or less general, that our distinguished townsman was only prevented from being chosen as one of our peace commissioners to The Hague by the unwillingness of the government of King Humbert to participate in the conference in case the papacy were in any manner, directly or indirectly, represented in that gathering. If there be any truth in this view, Archbishop Ireland has certainly suffered but little of deprivation from the event. Were there a settled policy on the part of European society to resent any such narrow view of the scope of that conference, the result could not have been more significant of the high esteem in which the archbishop is held in the highest circles of intellectual, religious and public activity in Europe. Public and private bodies alike have united in doing him honor. The distinction conferred on him of delivering the sermon at the Cathedral of Orleans on the occasion of the Jeanne d'Arc anniversary is one which attests his high standing as an ecclesiastic, as well as the extent of his fame as a scholar and orator.

Not only the people of his own city should feel honored in the high testimonials thus given to the worth of Archbishop Ireland, but the American people are sure to regard the occasion as one involving an extraordinary expression of the feeling with which they as a nation are being regarded today in the old world. Few men could have represented us abroad as the object of so much consideration with more advantage than Archbishop Ireland. There is no flaw in the texture of his Americanism. He is an American patriot, proud of his people and of his land; and no one has yet observed that he has permitted an occasion to pass when expression could rightfully be given to his feelings in this regard.

The giving of receptions and banquets is much in vogue these days among us. Why would it not be an entirely appropriate step on the part of our people here in St. Paul to give to the archbishop on his return such a reception as will show him and the rest of the world that we join in the high estimate which exists abroad of his personal worth?

COOLNESS AND COURAGE.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Capt. Watkins and his officers and crew for the signal courage, skill and self-possession which distinguished them on the occasion of what might have proven to be an awful calamity.

Wherever the blame is to rest for the blunder which resulted in steering the Paris on the rocks, those in charge of the vessel are none the less entitled to the credit which must attach for the wonderful coolness and efficiency shown in securing the safety of the passengers. The result is little short of providential, especially in view of the fate within so short a time of the steamer Mohegan. Nothing short evidently of true Yankee ability to meet a desperate situation will explain the absence of like results in the case of the later wreck on the Manacles reef.

There has undoubtedly been criminal negligence or indifference to human safety somewhere. These ill-fated rocks have been allowed to project out of the ocean in the very path of trans-Atlantic traffic without anything but the most primitive precautions being taken to prevent disaster. When the Mohegan went down there was great readiness shown to visit the entire blame on the unfortunate commander of that vessel. Since that time that view has not been so generally accepted, and much has been said and written about the need of adequate protection at that point. It has even been suggested that the British admiralty authorities should seriously consider the advisability of having the rocks removed notwithstanding the acknowledged tremendous cost of such an undertaking.

As is not unusual in such cases, while discussing the most that could be done to remove the danger, the slight measure of protection which experience demanded should be applied at once was neglected. It is alone the coolness and bravery of the captain and crew of the Paris which prevented a disaster as great as any which has occurred for many years past. Americans will rejoice in the reflection that the occasion was one which afforded another proof of the excellence of American nerve and seamanship.

A FAIR OFFER.

Aside from the constitutional question as to the right of congress to provide for the establishment of any form of government in any possession of the United States which does not conform to and involve the ultimate establishment of the territorial form provided by our political institutions, it may be said that the offer made by the Philippine commission to the natives now in arms embodies an entirely just and reasonable proposal. The further continuance of bloodshed should be avoided by the United States at all reasonable cost. The spectacle of this people engaged in the subjugation of any race whatever is one which none but the most rampant imperialist can regard without feelings of the profoundest regret. Both on behalf of the Filipinos and for the honor of our own institutions it is incumbent on us to bring the present intolerable conditions in the Philippines to a close.

The followers of Aguinaldo have, naturally enough, been unable to distinguish between the control of the Spanish and of a race hitherto unknown to them which appears to have adopted the same line of treatment as that pursued by the Spanish government. Whether fitted or unfitted for the control of their own concerns, it is beyond dispute that they have struggled as patriots have struggled in every land sought to be brought under foreign subjection for what they regard as their liberties. That their conduct has been worse than foolhardy goes without saying; that they have subjected themselves to danger and distress almost needlessly is evident to all the world besides themselves. But they are none the less entitled to such treatment as a civilized and enlightened race should bestow upon those who, believing themselves wronged in their national rights, have resented the wrong as brave men are wont to do.

No sensible American has ever conceived the idea that, once we entered on the work of enforcing peace, whether such action was made necessary by the lack of tact of our own representatives or by the unreasoning folly of the natives, we should stay our hands until the authority of the United States was fully recognized. The offer of the peace commission is one which the Filipinos can on no grounds be justified in refusing. Their rejection of it must be followed perforce by the long-continued military occupation of the islands by the United States. It represents as ample a concession of popular government as any knowledge we possess of the Filipino fitness for self-government warrants being offered them. It comes, moreover, at a time when, if the purpose of this nation could be regarded by any people, however limited in intelligence, as one of conquest, pure and simple, it would be folly to offer it. We have the game in our own hands; and any other nation playing it would, rather than make such an offer, go on to the end and enforce such reprisals against those in arms as would strike terror to their hearts.

Unless this proposal is accepted there can be no hesitation on the part of any of our people in declaring that our duty to ourselves is to bring all the resources of the country, if necessary, to bear, and put a speedy end to the prevailing warfare. In such an event it will be time enough to consider any other phase of the problem when the followers of the insurgent chief are dispersed.

BEAUTIFYING THE CITY.

If the present condition of the law regarding assessments on real property for local improvement is as stated by Mr. Charles N. Bell recently, there will be much cause for regret on the part of those who desire to see the beautification of the city of St. Paul proceed as generally and as rapidly as possible. It is doubtful whether in the entire country there is another city in which so much has been done by nature and so little by man to render it and its surroundings unusually beautiful and healthful for human abode. Nature has lavished her bounties upon us; and where the city at any point presents an uninviting appearance the result is pure and simple the outcome of "improvements" which have been made for somebody's enrichment. For twelve or fifteen years, if not longer, the fight has gone on steadily in the courts on behalf of individual property owners against needed improvements. The development of our park system has been stayed, if not prevented by incessant litigation. What has been done for the beautification of the city has been done in every case at the muzzle of a legal revolver, so to speak.

No doubt there has been considerable merit in the opposition presented by private property owners in many cases, and that unnecessary expense has been avoided in more than one instance. But incessant opposition to requirements which must ultimately enhance the value of the property affected as well as add to the city's desirability as a place of residence should be none the less discountenanced.

On its face it seems not an unreasonable requirement, for instance, that every property owner of the city should be called on to plant trees in front of his dwelling. Such a requirement may be regarded as a luxury by individuals; but this view will hardly be shared in by the mass of taxpayers. The obligations of individual citizens and the community as a whole are reciprocal. Each is the beneficiary of the disposition of both to contribute to the general well-being. We can never hope to make of St. Paul what we all look forward to its being one day, a great industrial center, as well as one of the most beautiful cities in the entire country, unless there is a spirit of self-sacrifice and local pride animating our people of every class.

BEET PULP VS. OFFICIALISM.

A few months ago Minneapolis had one of its spasums. It has to have one about in so often. If it isn't "copperheads" it must be frogs, and if it can't be frogs it is water, and if not that then something else. The particular spasum to which we now allude was a milk spasum, and a health officer gave the shock that threw the city into fits. He had been out to the beet sugar refinery and seen the dump where the pulp was piled up, and smelled of it and went away holding his nose. He saw sundry milkmen at the dump picking out the sound portions, and they told him they were getting it to feed their cows. The health officer forthwith sought out the reporters, and the next morning Minneapolitans were in a pepperjee over the kind of milk they were getting, as they read the interview with the official guardian of their health.

About this time the assembled wise men of the state were in biennial session and a new dairy law was being incubated. One of its sage provisions was a prohibition of sundry things that were not to be fed to cows producing milk. As drafted, the waste of sugar refineries, by which is meant the pulp after the water content of the beets is expressed, was put into the index; but wiser counsel prevailed and the provision was made that pulp properly preserved in silos was exempt from anathema. As the managers of the refinery were taxing the milkmen 50 cents a ton for their refuse pulp, thus decreasing some 40 cents a ton the cost of their beets, it seemed but reasonable that they should preserve it in proper shape for feed. The fact, also, that they were being paid one cent from the general treasury for each pound of sugar produced may have been taken into consideration in requiring them to silo their pulp if they would make market for it.

Now, however, comes the health officer and declares that he and the state dairy and food department will co-operate to prevent the utilization of sugar beet pulp as food for milch cows. What he may try to do is, of course, impossible of conjecture, but the present officers of the state dairy and food department appear to be desirous only of executing the law as the legislature has laid it down. If the refining company concludes to construct silos and fill them with pulp and sell it to any one for cow feed, we apprehend that the health officer of Minneapolis, puissant as he may be or even as he may deem himself to be, will find that he has played his limit when he attempts to prevent its use.

Even were the pulp not siloed, but dumped out as it was during the last campaign, still no injury would have come to milk consumers from its being fed to cows. In the first place, decomposition would only have taken place on the outer edges, while the interior of the pile would be as sweet as if siloed. In loading the pulp no dairyman would have been so simple as to take the decomposed portions; he would throw that aside and take the best. But if properly preserved in silos there is every good reason why the entire waste should be utilized as food. There is no reputable authority on agricultural matters who condemns it. On the contrary, the department at Washington urges it, and Prof. Haecker, of our own college of agriculture, commends it. A great portion of the price reductions, which have been so great a factor in bettering conditions of life in the last two decades, is due to the utilization of what was once treated as waste. No interfering hand of officialism and no misapplied power of law making should be allowed to prevent the economies of production.

THE WASTES OF DISTRIBUTION.

The economic tendency of industries is to find the line of least resistance on which the end sought may be attained with the least expenditure of effort. The primary end sought by the persons engaged is profit, and the line of least resistance in making and marketing their product is the one which they expect will yield them, in its diminution of cost of production, a larger profit. But in the free interplay of all these individual efforts the profit gained is pared away until only the normal remains, unless the interfering hand of legislation deflects the natural processes of distribution. Everywhere one sees, in the industrial field, where intelligence directs effort, the constant reduction of cost of production and of that part of distribution in which products are carried over long distances between maker and consumer. Did not past experience make the question hazardous, one might doubt if reduction can go much farther without impairment of that margin of profit which sustains production.

In the final steps of distribution, the conveyance from the retailer to the consumer, the economic lessons seem not to have been learned or the evolutionary process has not yet reached them. But the process which, in manufacture, took the looms from the homes and concentrated them in the factory will some time be worked out in these last processes of distribution. How wasteful of energy they are any city dweller can see any day on his own street. To the dwellings within his block he may count a half-dozen different milkmen delivering milk to as many different houses, and as many bakers' wagons perform the same service, followed by butchers' and grocers' wagons, a half dozen in each case doing the work that, were this distribution organized and systematized, would be done by one. All this costs and some one has it to pay; the consumer in part in increased cost of what is delivered, the distributor a part in diminished profits. For hardly any of the wagons find employment all through the working hours, and wages of drivers and cost of horse feed go on whether the horses be idle or working.

How great is this waste is shown by the computation of Edward Atkinson, just now a notable "traitor," but always a painstaking analyst in political economy—who found that it cost as much to distribute the bread from Boston bakeries to consumers' kitchens as it did to grow the wheat from which the bread was made, mill it, transport it from Dakota to Boston and convert it into bread. There are something over 175 men all or a portion of whose vocation is supplying St. Paul's consumers with milk, aside from the companies that receive milk from interior points and retail it. Most by far of these milkmen use but one wagon with one or two horses in their deliveries. The number of cows owned by each varies from two to over 100, the average being under twenty, but whether the number be the greater or the lesser the waste is only varied. With this important industry properly organized and the territory districted, it is a safe estimate that one wagon would do the work now requiring five, resulting in a greater profit to the producer and also a less cost to the consumer. Under the present system the milk for which the producer gets 8 cents a gallon costs the consumer 20; 250 per cent advance is made to cover the cost of distribution. Like Boston bread, it costs more to get the milk to the kitchens than it does to make it and transport it from the farm to the city. Some day some genius of organization will come to demonstrate to milk producers the enormous waste of this method and organize them and their industry so as to bring them greater gain at less cost of effort, while reducing the cost to the consumer 25 or more per cent.

After Secretary Alger has succeeded in kicking up a rumpus in Cuba perhaps Mr. McKinley will bitterly repent not having bounced him from the cabinet at the solicitous demand of nearly every patriotic American citizen.

It was hardly expected that Count Tolstoi would consent to collaborate with one John Brisbin Walker in a novel. The eminent Russian seems, however, to have done so, and American readers are the victims.

A new paper has appeared at Wichita, Kan., called "Jerry Simpson's Bayonet." The early appearance of "Ben Tillman's Pitchfork" may be looked for from a point located a trifle further to the eastward.

Mr. Collis P. Huntington may be right in his published opinion that "the best way to become wealthy is not to talk too much during business hours;" but what about the poor book agent?

If Tom Reed is really creating a sensation in Paris by merely standing still with his mouth shut, what fits the Parisians would throw could they once hear him count a quorum.

Chicago stores are making very low prices on "vacation suits." People who have been "fired" from their jobs are advised to call early and avoid the rush.

The statement that Admiral Dewey has started for home is a trifle inaccurate. He has started for Hong Kong to have his ship cleaned.

In presenting Rear Admiral Schley with the keys of Omaha the presenters overlooked the fact that some of them were a trifle rusty.

The home-coming of Admiral Dewey is destined to make a lot of small-bore Algerine politicians look decidedly smaller.

Rev. Ginner having taken a three years' job at Stillwater, the Church of America may be considered adjourned sine die.

Spain would like to have Admiral Dewey at the peace conference as "the horrible example."

It is to be hoped that the latest Paris fashion will not be followed by the other Atlantic liners.

With patent leather makers combined, the people will see where the trust shoe pinches.

Any phoenix that happens to be out of work should apply at once at Dawson.

The thermometer seems to have settled prejudices against expansion.

Aguinaldo, it may be noted, is not yet represented at The Hague.

Gen. Shafter may have been sent to Alaska to cool off.

EPISTLES TO ST. PAUL.

"Just as I was crossing Eighth street," said the fat man in knickerbockers," I heard a street car whistle about a block—"

"Heard a street car whistle!" hurriedly exclaimed the young man in a new straw hat, "street cars don't whistle, they ring."

"Oh, they don't eh? Well, my fresh young shrimp, if you never heard a street car whistle, and right here in St. Paul, too, why all I have to say is that your powers of observation are quite limited. You are obtuse."

"Well, a bet is no argument, but I would be willing to lay two to one that no one in this city ever heard a street car whistle. Why, what in thunder is there about 'em to whistle with?"

"They whistle with their wheels, young man. If you will stand on the street corner some day, or night is better, when there is no heavy traffic to deaden the whiz of the car wheels, and if you can't hear 'em whistle I'll eat my hat. When a street car is approaching a crossing it slows down considerably. It's when she starts up again to full speed that the whistling begins. It will whistle along for half a block; maybe, until the whistle dies away into a heavy grinding sound, like the exhuse to a ferry boat. I hear 'em whistle every night when I want to go to sleep."

* * *

Executive Agent Beutner received a communication yesterday which passed through the hands of half a dozen state officials and was finally referred to Rev. Le Grand Powers for the information sought.

An Eastern broker addressed Mr. Beutner, asking for information as to where he could get some literature upon "Bull Frog Culture." The communication was referred to the state dairy and food commissioner, the public examiner, insurance commissioner and finally the labor department. Then it was forwarded by Commissioner McHale to Rev. Le Grand, at Washington.

* * *

An attorney who has quite a reputation for "being a good fellow" appeared in probate court a few days ago in the matter of settling an estate. During the proceedings the widow was placed on the stand, and the attorney, after walking around and looking fierce, suddenly observed: "Now, madam, to speak plainly, was not your husband an inveterate boozer?"

"Yes, sir," stammered the widow.

"You say that he was suffering from drink during his last illness, and that you called a doctor. Now, what did that doctor prescribe?"

"Whisky, sir."

"What was that doctor's name?" inquired the attorney suddenly, and then he blushed while everybody laughed.

DRAMATIC.

METROPOLITAN.

When the curtain falls on the last act of "Sporting Life," Jacob Litt's new production, which appeared for the first time in the Northwest last night, one realizes that for three hours and a half he has been taken through all the humorous and pathetic, ludicrous and tragic incidents which go to make up the requisites of a melodrama, yet so rapid has been the action, so sumptuous, yea, lavish, the stage setting, and so more than ordinarily elaborate the ensemble that the auditor and spectator is divided in his admiration between the dramatists, Cecil Raleigh and Seymour Hicks; the scenic artists, a half dozen of the most famous names in stage decorative art; the artists who present the play so effectively, and the audacious manager who stood sponsor for so stupendous a production of a play that could have been a money-maker with a much less pretentious production.

The plot of "Sporting Life" does more than afford a vehicle for depicting phases of race track and prize ring sport, although it does that. It has the usual melodramatic plot showing virtue triumphant and rewarded, although, perhaps, more than ordinarily intricate. Lord Woodstock, young and athletic, runs through a fortune, being bled largely by "crooked" sports. The opening of the play finds him the owner of a "Derby winner," except that the Derby has not yet been run. He also makes love to the daughter of the trainer in his stable. Her sister turns out to have been indiscreet in her relations with Joe Lee, a young prize-fighter, whom Woodstock has backed, as an unknown, against the favorite. The brother of the girls has forged Woodstock's name to lavish the money secured on the fair adventuress, Olive de Carteret, whose husband is the chief schemer in the plots to ruin Woodstock. Woodstock hall is sold under the hammer to save the honor of the boy, and the safety of Woodstock's finances depends on his unknown winning the fight. On the way to the fight the father of the girls, who is to be one of Lee's seconds, meets the erring daughter, and vows vengeance on her betrayer. In the ring he finds her bracelet on Lee's arm, and in his rage assists in drugging him. Woodstock then has to thrust himself into the breach, with properly lighted stage, whip his adversary in three rounds and win the stakes. The boy victim of Olive de Carteret learns of her heartlessness and strangles her to death in her own room. Woodstock is suspected and a warrant sworn out for his arrest. As the Derby winner must be owned by a living person, in the play, the plotters seek to murder Woodstock the night before the race, but Joe Bell, who had been depended upon, refuses when he learns the enormity of the offense, to assist in killing his benefactor and consents to detain him until after the race. He is standing guard over him in a gypsy wagon when one of the vagabonds, who has been doubling in crime by "welching" on the earlier races, is pursued to his den by the infuriated mob, and Woodstock's release is dramatically effected just as the bell rings for the Derby. He can't see it, but gets in in time to defeat the protest against the awarding of the race to Lady Love. Bell and his sister are united, and the brother writes a note to the chief of police, confessing the murder of Olive and indicating where his own body can be found.

Olive de Carteret is far and away the chief role, dramatically, in the production, and a handsome, dashing, handsomely gowned, mild-mannered, but steel-hearted adventuress Elita Proctor Otis makes of it. The scene with Woodstock in the third act was Miss Otis' chief opportunity, and it was put to excellent purpose, as was the scene with Charles Gotthold, as Philip Cavanagh, her boyish dupe, who plays eavesdropper, while she reveals to her former lover and his prospective brother-in-law her lack of regard for Philip. This act is the most audacious departure of Messrs. Hicks and Raleigh from the traditions of the melodrama. The idea of a man strangling a woman to death is abhorrent to the traditions of gallantry which have been supposed to vest the fair sex with an immunity from personal violence, and it rather shocked the top of the house last night. It may be said in mitigation of this innovation, however, that it gives Miss Otis opportunity to display her lovely neck and shoulders in some very artistic postures.

Joseph Kilgour plays Woodstock very acceptably. The part is very largely melodramatic "fat," so much so, indeed, that Mr. Kilgour yields once or twice to the temptation to act in the manner usually granted as the privilege of melodramatic heroes. For the most part, however, Mr. Kilgour is very considerate in this respect, and especially so in the third act, which was characterized by some very earnest and artistic work on the count's part.

Mr. Gotthold (Philip Cavanagh) also deserves not a little compliment for realizing the possibilities of this scene and executing those conceptions very well.

Isadore Andreade, the money lender, is an amiable old character, to which Frank Burbeck adds by a careful reading and an ideal dressing. His makeup is a departure from the melodramatic tradition, but in the right direction.

Frazer Coulter as Malet de Carteret, the villain in chief, is acceptable in a role a little more polished than the ordinary run of stage villain. De Carteret is smooth, but his lines are hard toward the end of the play.

Robert Paton Gibbs does a clever bit of character work as Geoffrey Pilgrim, a bookmaker's tout, and the "tough sport" of "Red Mike," as interpreted by George Russell Jr., would delight the small boy and the scientific ethnologist as well.

The comedy is entrusted to Charles Harris as Sergeant Doxy, and Margaret May as Clara. Clara has only one chance, but she wins all hearts as a sprightly comedienne in a scene that is exceedingly laughable. Mr. Harris' work is pleasing.

Jeannette Lowrie and Adeline Adler are acceptable in the important but histrionically unexacting roles of the sisters, Nora and Kitty.

Joseph Wheelock's Miles Cavanagh is a creditable bit of character work.

The scenic embellishment, as has been intimated, is unusually artistic. There are sixteen scenes, and the changes in each act are all "dark changes," which add to the impression made on the lookers on. The Epsom Downs scenes and the Earl's court exhibition are particularly elaborate settings, and the Woodstock hall scene an exquisite bit.

Richard Mansfield's advance sale begins at the box office of the Metropolitan opera house on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock promptly, anticipating his appearance there Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in his latest triumph, "Cyrano de Bergerac." No advance distribution of seats has ever been more eagerly looked forward to than these coveted tickets to see Mansfield's "Cyrano." Ever since the first echoes of his overwhelming success in New York in this new creation the desire has been strong to see our foremost actor in his new contribution to the history of the drama. It is expected that this desire will crystallize into a heavy advance booking of seats. To "Cyrano" it seems Mr. Mansfield has brought the ripe fruition of his great genius as a creator of intricate characterization, to which he has provided a background of sumptuous beauty. He brings his company intact as seen in New York, the organization and the paraphernalia occupying, together with Mr. Mansfield's private car, a special train of eight coaches.

GRAND.

Davis & Busby's production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Grand this week is a good presentation of this popular old play. Little Ruth, as Eva, acts well and sings a number of coon songs that make a big hit. Maude Sutton, as Topsy, creates an excellent impression, as do William Huntington as Uncle Tom, and R. Grahm as Marks the lawyer. The play is well staged and there are a number of clever specialties between the acts. The play runs the entire week, including matinees tomorrow and Saturday.

SANG IN AN ORATORIO

HAMLINE M. E. CHURCH CHOIR FUND RECEIVES A ROUSING BENEFIT

CHORUS OF FIFTY VOICES

Under the Direction of Prof. Drew, With Miss Ella Dorr as Conductor —Social News of the Day—Personal Mention of St. Paul People —Pupils at School of Fine Arts Receive Their Friends.

Gabriel's oratorio, "Jerusalem," was sung last evening in the Hamline university chapel for the benefit of the Hamline M. E. church choir fund. This oratorio is well suited to amateurs and the fresh young voices that essayed it last night acquitted themselves most creditably in both chorus and solo work. Prof. A. Z. Drew was director, Miss Ella Dorr, conductor, and Mrs. Schattgen, pianist. The lack of an organ, of course, detracted much from anotherwise good effect, but the Hamline and Humboldt high school orchestras, combined, furnished the necessary depth of tone in the heavier parts, and the large audience present was apparently well satisfied with the result. The full chorus numbered about fifty voices, twenty-five voices belonging to the Hamline M. E. church choir, with the addition of twenty-five female voices. The choruses on the whole were well sustained, the soprano and alto parts being particularly good.

Miss Winnie Gillis carried the soprano in all the quartette work. Her voice was heard to good advantage in the quartette "City of Our God," sung a capella with Miss May Gillis, Miss Collyer and Miss Hall. Miss Rasev, soprano, sang the recitatives. The duet, "Forebodings," between Miss Coffin, soprano, and Miss Steckdill, alto, was finely and reverently handled. A well sung solo was that by Miss Hall, contralto, "The Voice in the Night," given with quartette accompaniment, a capella.

Mr. Runitz sang the bass solo, "The Walls of Zion," and Mr. Snodgrass, bass obligato, "Hail Our Risen King." "City of Rest," tenor solo, was taken by Mr. McCrea. One of the best solos of the evening was sung by Miss Verna Cole, alto, in "Jerusalem." Two little girls, Cora Winston and Lizzie Dexter, did good work in the soprano solos they essayed, "Jesus in the Temple" and "Children's Praise," respectively.

* * *

Miss Nellie B. Hope entertained informally at euchre yesterday afternoon at her home on Farrington avenue.

* * *

Mrs. C. D. Waters, of Dayton avenue, entertained at luncheon Saturday. The guests were the members of the senior class of Stanley hall, Minneapolis. Covers were laid for ten.

* * *

Mrs. D. S. Sperry, of Holly avenue, entertained at whist Saturday evening.

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The Junior Society of Christian Endeavor of the Goodrich Avenue Presbyterian Church will give a dime social at the residence of Mrs. Wray, 303 Goodrich avenue, Friday evening. A musical and literary programme will be given.

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A charity euchre was given Saturday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Schroeder, St. Peter street. Prizes were won by Mrs. E. Benentt, Mrs. E. T. Jones, Miss Clinton, Mrs. E. Moran and Mrs. J. Buckley.

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The young ladies of the cathedral will give a card party Friday evening in Father Mathew hall.

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Pupils at the St. Paul School of Fine Arts received their friends and all others interested in art yesterday afternoon and evening at the studios in the Morse block. The rooms were prettily decorated with roses, violets, lilacs and palms. In the evening a stringed orchestra discoursed sweet music and a large number of people called to congratulate the students on their year's work. Mrs. S. C. Olmstead, Mrs. Geo. B. Thompson and Mrs. Prouty, of the board; Mrs. Burnet Hersey, Miss Ray Lamprey, Miss Cary, Miss Mairs and Miss Ellis received. Ices and cake were served.

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Olive Thorne Miller will lecture this afternoon at 4:15 at the People's church. Her subject is "Blue Jay, Scarlet Tanager, Whip-poor-will and Others."

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Miss Rugg, of Nelson avenue, has returned from the South.

Miss Agnes Leitch, of Armstrong street, will leave Tuesday for Red Wing to attend the Sunday school convention.

H. C. Hope and daughter, Miss Nellie B. Hope, of Farrington avenue, will leave for Albany, N. Y., the second week in June, to be gone a fortnight.

Miss Minnie Lauder and Miss Della De Long returned to Duluth yesterday after a short visit with friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller, of Corydon, Ind., are the guests of Mrs. J. F. Starkey, of Laurel avenue.

Miss Gussie Gottstein, of Virginia avenue, is in Chicago.

Mrs. Frank Alexander, of Barnesville, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Boles, of University avenue.

Mrs. Fagley, of Holly avenue, is entertaining Mrs. J. Berdine Carter, of Cedar Rapids.

Mrs. W. H. Stutsman, of Pleasant avenue, is entertaining her father, H. W. Smith, of Martin's Ferry, O.

Mrs. H. T. Long, of Hague avenue, is in New York.

Mrs. H. Gibson, of Merriam Park, is entertaining Mrs. C. R. Hume and Mrs. Ide, of Syracuse, N. Y.

Mrs. W. H. Burns, of Laurel avenue, has returned from Iowa.

Miss Hinkel, of San Diego, Cal., is visiting Mrs. William Budy, of Carroll street.

Rev. E. V. Ostrander, of Easy Springfield, N. Y., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Brown, of Lincoln avenue.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

Rev. McClelland, of Minneapolis, Conducted Devotional Exercises.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The session of the Reformed Presbyterian general synod was resumed in the First Reformed Presbyterian church today. Rev. J. A. McClelland, of Minneapolis, conducted the devotional exercises. Moderator Rev. Dr. Cavage, of New Galilee, Pa., presided at the business meeting.

Prolonged discussion following the report of the treasurer of the theological seminary fund of the purchase of $10,000 property in Philadelphia for a seminary building was taken up. The report was adopted.

Then followed the report of Rev. Dr. M. W. Gailey, of Philadelphia, treasurer of the board of foreign missions. The missions were all reported to be in a flourishing condition.

Rev. J. D. Steele, of the First Presbyterian church of this city, made a report on behalf of the home missions. He favored the incorporation of the board of home missions. Objection was made on the ground that if incorporated the board could override the general synod. It was finally decided to extend the time of the committee on the board of home missions to report. The report favored an incorporation.

Missouri Legislature Adjourns.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 22.—The Missouri legislature adjourned sine die today. The last act was the defeat of the revised revenue bill containing the franchise taxation feature. It is claimed the defeat of the bill was due to the activity of the lobby. The defeat of the bill destroyed several amendments to the revenue laws.

ONE DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

London—Today is a holiday here and all exchanges are closed.

Roanoke, Va., The German Baptists opened their business session today with a large attendance of the brethren.

Berlin—Forty-eight locomotives have been ordered of the Schwartzkopp works for the Russian railway in Siberia.

Denver, Col.—The sessions of the Cumberland Presbyterian general assembly today were devoted to the general subject of missions.

Aetna, Ind.—An explosion late last night wrecked one of the store houses of the Aetna Powder mills. No one was injured and the damage was small, as none of the other buildings was touched.

Britol—The British steamer Kaisow, Capt. Maitland, which recently left Liverpool for Hiogo, Japan and China, stranded on Lundy island at the entrance of the British channel, during the fog today. Her foreholds are partly full of water, but tugs are endeavoring to float her.

Denver, Col.—Notices were given today of a general increase of 10 per cent in wages at the Bessemer steel works of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company at Pueblo. About 1,700 men are benefited.

London—The weather today is much colder in England; snow has fallen in the north at Yorkshire and the Westmoreland hills are covered with snow.

Chicago—During a quarrel over a game of cards, today, George Allen shot and fatally wounded Burrel Douglass and his son, Frank Douglass. Allen also received two bullet wounds and may die.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 22.—Mme. Carlotte Grisse, the once celebrated Italian dancer, is dead.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—Brig. Gen. Christian D. Wolff, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, is dead, aged seventy-seven. In both wars he served with distinction, and before the close of the Civil war, President Lincoln appointed him brigadier general of volunteers.

BOSTON, May 22.—W. T. W. Ball, a well known newspaper man and his wife were found dead in bed today, in a room filled with the fumes of illuminating gas. Letters written by Mr. Ball, which were lying open on a table, disclosed the fact that it was a case of suicide. Despondency on account of ill health was given as the reason for the act. He was sixty-six years of age and his wife was seventy-three. Mr. Ball, who was an Englishman, came to Boston about thirty-five years ago. For many years he was the dramatic critic of the Traveler, and subsequently of the Boston Herald, and other dailies. He was a noted Shakespearean commentator and was a man of recognized culture and learning. He had done little newspaper work in the past ten years.

PASSENGERS THANKFUL.

Give Public Expression of Gratitude for Escape From Paris Wreck.

FALMOUTH, May 22.—The North German Lloyd steamer Bremen, which left Southampton on Saturday, arrived here this morning under instructions to embark for New York twenty salon passengers of the Paris, which is ashore near Coverack. But the passengers are not ready to proceed on their voyage, many of them still suffering from the shock, so the Bremen continued on her passage westward. Quite a fleet of excursion steamers are taking holiday-makers from this port and Plymouth to see the wreck.

Many passengers of the Paris took the train for Southampton this morning, where they will await the sailing of the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which is scheduled to sail from Bremen for New York on May 23, touching at Southampton on the following day.

A number of the passengers of the Paris met at the Falmouth hotel this evening to render thanksgiving for their deliverance.

Louis Rhead, of New York, the secretary of the meeting, said the object was to acknowledge spontaneously the kindness and courtesy the passengers had received since the disaster at the hands of the company, the officers of the liner and the crew.

D. W. Rigley, of Philadelphia, who presided, said they were all most grateful to Providence, who had stilled the treacherous waters of the channel in the hour of their recent trouble, when the wreck of the Mohegan seemed to welcome all to a similar doom. The very highest praise, he asserted, was due to Capt. Watkins and the crew for coolness and promptness, and to the coast guards for their heroism.

Baron Openheim, of Paris and New York, asked the company to devote five minutes to silent prayer, the suggestion being immediately adopted, all present standing.

On the proposal of W. F. Archer, of London, a collection was taken for the coast guards, the sum of £90 being quickly contributed.

A number of the passengers of the Paris returned to London this evening, most of them English people, who prefer to spend a few days at home before sailing on the American liner St. Paul. Several others will sail for the United States on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from Southampton on Wednesday.

LONDON, May 22.—J. Walter Earle, chairman of the American society in London, one of the passengers, speaks in the highest terms of the officers, and says that Capt. Watkins, though unable to explain his position, had the full sympathy of all the passengers. With American flags flying, smoke issuing from her chimneys, and her crew performing their duties, Mr. Earle says the Paris does not look like a wreck.

FUND FOR THEOSOPHISTS.

Anonymous Friend Will Give the Society Fifty Thousand Dollars.

CHICAGO, May 22.—At today's session of the thirteenth annual convention of the American section of the Theosophical society, George E. Wright informed the delegates that an anonymous friend had decided to give the society a fund of $50,000, the interest of which is to be used for the advancement of the society's cause in the United States. As a preliminary step toward preparing to receive the donation the society will be incorporated under the laws of Illinois and the name of the organization copyrighted. Five trustees were appointed to manage the fund.

A resolution permitting all organizations believing in occult science to affiliate with the society was voted down after considerable discussion.

William J. Walters was elected a delegate to represent the American society at the European theosophical convention, to be held in London in July.

Mrs. Wardell, of Kansas, presented a resolution advocating the founding of a national college of theosophy where the secret of power in individuals might be developed by special mental training. Definite action on the subject was deferred. Mrs. Julia A. Scott, of Denver; Mrs. Kate B. Davis, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Elizabeth Wardell, of Topeka, Kan., read papers suggesting the best methods of conducting branch work and study classes.

The following officers were elected for the year: General secretary and treasurer, Alexander Fulleton, New York; executive committee, George E. Wright, Chicago; Mrs. Julia A. Scott, Denver; William J. Walters, San Francisco; F. E. Titus, Toronto, and Alexander Fullerton, New York.

KILLED HIS RIVAL.

Dental Student Must Now Answer to Charge of Murder.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 22.—William A. Montague, aged twenty-six, of this city, died today as the result of being assaulted with a base ball bat, and the coroner's jury tonight held Montelyo Cole, aged twenty-four years, of Toronto, responsible for Montague's death. Cole was held without bail for trial.

Cole is a dental student of the University of Pennsylvania. Evidence was brought out that the assault was the result of jealousy on the part of Cole. Last Wednesday Cole came here, and, meeting Miss Edna Williams walking with Montague, he struck the latter viciously, several times, with a base ball bat.