

The St. Paul Globe

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Partly cloudy Monday; probably snow Tuesday; winds shifting to northeasterly.

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.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES. Highest temperature, 18; lowest temperature, -2; average temperature, 7.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1900.

HEADQUARTERS AT HOME.

To thoroughly understand the problems presented by the ship subsidy bill now before congress, it is essential to know to what countries we are now exporting most largely, what we are exporting to them, and then turn the reverse side of the picture as to imports.

Let us, then, consider that in the year 1899 we imported, in seven articles only, mainly from non-European countries, to the value of \$25,000,000, not one article of which was fully manufactured, being hides, chemicals, raw silk, India rubber, fibers, woods, tin plates, tobacco and wool—each of these articles being worked up for market by our own experts and mills, the chemicals, raw silk and tin plates coming from Europe.

In the same year we imported in six articles of foodstuffs—sugar, coffee, fruits, nuts, tea and liquors—to the value of \$208,000,000, all from tropical countries except the liquors, although \$5,000,000 worth of the India rubber came via English ports by transshipment.

In the same year we imported, entirely from European countries, manufactured goods, in six articles alone, to the value of \$135,000,000—being in cottons, silks, fibers (a small portion of which came from Asiatic countries), iron and steel, woollens, and glass and chinawares.

The increases for 1899 over 1898 in the same articles were in some cases considerable, but in the main the goods came from the same portions of the earth's surface. The shipping returns of imports and exports for the last year have not yet been published by the treasury department, but for 1898 they are complete, and from them we learn that by geographical divisions our exports for that year, aside from landed shipments, that went by car to Canada or Mexico, were as follows, and that they went in foreign or American vessels as appears:

Table with columns: To, American, Foreign. Rows: Europe, North America, Asia, Oceania, Africa.

The lesson of which lies in the analysis. For it is of small value to us Americans, surfeiting in natural riches and prodigal of the dollars and cents, to say that we are squandering so many millions per annum on foreign vessels, or so many more in foreign travel. But to be brought to a knowledge that we are falling behind any other peoples, by simple reason of our own blindness or stupidity, that is at least germane to an issue. To announce that but 1 per cent of our exports to European countries are carried in American bottoms carries no special meaning to the American voter, so long as wages continue at top-notch prices at home. After looking at the above table, it is fair to put beside it our importations of the same year, in the same manner, as follows:

Table with columns: From, American, Foreign. Rows: Europe, North America, Asia, Oceania, Africa.

It will be observed, that with Oceania alone we carried one-third of our exports in our own vessels, and three-fifths of our imports, while with all other countries we were losers of the freight charges. It is perhaps a hasty conclusion to say that our Pacific coast shippers found that particular trade (the Oceanic) lucrative, and got into it before the foreigner had even been in it, but there seems to be no other reason for its appearing from the records. Of our exports to North American countries we carried almost one-half of the total, easily explainable by the fact that our coastwise vessels can afford occasionally to carry cargoes to near-by ports at a loss, or without profit, because they are possessed of a lucrative home trade, and can fill in an idle or "ballast" trip to an adjacent port.

hands busy, just as a hotel man takes "boarders" in order to tide over the dull seasons of travel, and just as our flour makers sell their surplus products in Glasgow and Liverpool at Minneapolis prices, in order to keep men and capital employed at home. But the discrepancy against us on the ocean is tremendous, commonly quoted at \$200,000,000 per year, but in reality reaching much more formidable figures, for it reaches into trade prices and home resources.

For look you: Flour, at \$3.50 per barrel at Minneapolis, brings \$3.60 at Glasgow or Liverpool, pays 35 cents per barrel freight, 6 to 10 cents commission or middleman's profit, and sells in Boston at \$3.60 to \$4. Thirty-five cents per barrel is, therefore, one-tenth of the total value of the stuff shipped, or about the same burden imposed upon a bushel of wheat from Fargo to Duluth or Minneapolis by the railroads. Flour, of course, is a bulky product, and pays good prices for transportation, but its makers are large operators and good financiers, and secure much lower rates than can be had on some other lines of export. Upon that basis, then, one-tenth of the total value of all our foreign trade goes into the pockets of vessel owners, and with a foreign trade of over \$2,000,000,000 per year, \$1,750,000,000 of which is carried by foreigners, we are paying a fifth that may be ground out of a people by religious duty or enthusiasm, but which no sane farmer would voluntarily pay over to his neighbor for the pleasure of it. As it is with flour, so it is said to be with bicycles, typewriters, steel bridges, watches, and what-not, that our manufacturers are selling in Europe—all going as surplus at a loss, the freights going to Europeans—while the Europeans are selling their goods at a profit the world over, and paying the freights to themselves. We are selling bulky products at a losing figure, while Europe is selling her concentrated goods—cottons, woollens, raw silks, chemicals, tin plates—which pay only a small proportionate freight, relative to cost or value (a yard of silk worth \$1 paying perhaps not more than a mill per yard to cross the ocean)—and paying that freight to themselves, as stockholders in their own ship companies.

It was regarded as an extraordinary enterprise some years ago when the Minneapolis millers built the Soo road and the line of steel vessels to run from Gladstone on Lake Michigan; but that is common sense over in England; the shipowner there having such intimate association with the factory man that their interests intertwine at the same headquarters office in London, and their annual reports of dividends go to the same board of directors, with a sea-dog thrown in for practical direction. One-tenth of the value of the goods sold is paid to the foreign vessel owner, and the ship's master and factors all work in the interest of the board of governors in London. That is the condition of our trade with foreign nations. And \$5,000,000 worth of South American India rubber came to us by way of England last year, the cargoes out having been British goods in British vessels, with British masters and British factors looking for further British cargoes of steel and cotton goods in those Spanish markets. And the American congress hagglers over a bounty system on foreign exports that will fill the holds of American vessels with American goods and send American vessel masters and factors to trade into every Asiatic port.

That was a fine thrust of Cecil Rhodes, just prior to the South African war, that we Americans should look to South America for our future trade. But it will be understood that we have sufficiently disposed of the South American problem when we shall have duly and properly performed our whole duty and new island possessions. For we shall have sugar and coffee and tobacco galore, and our coastwise vessels engaged in trade between Baltimore and Puerto Rico, U. S. A., will find occasional dull opportunities to engage in South American trips under engagements to American manufacturers. But upon the Pacific, vast in its possible opportunities, Yankees should learn the lesson early, and send concentrated goods to frontier markets at good prices and low freights, in ships owned at San Francisco or St. Paul. There was never a land grant to a railroad company that could do more for American commerce than a suitable subsidy to such ships, but it should be in the line of freight carried, and not in the line of pleasure craft.

To guide such a business to the advantage of home interests requires home offices and home boards of directors. The hand upon the lever should be in St. Paul or New York, so that convulsions in financial affairs will not be created by enormous drafts of exchange every few years for hidden balances of trade or ocean carriage. Wages and exports would then have some correlation in the minds of the common people, who would learn to understand that to have gold we must buy at a bargain and sell at a profit abroad as well as at home, and that unless we have gold and credit we must and will have panics destructive of every institution, and with the panics social discontent.

GOUGING THE TAXPAYERS.

When the sheriff of Ramsey county receives a list of delinquents, who have not paid their personal property tax, and shall fail to find the persons so delinquent, or shall not be able to collect such taxes, the sheriff is entitled to fees for his services. The statutes say he shall be entitled to the same fees as a constable who performs similar service. As a matter of fact the sheriff charges \$1 in each case, which the county is called upon to pay.

But the sheriff's fees are not the only fees which are to be paid in connection with the collection of delinquent personal property taxes. If the sheriff is unable to collect the tax, and reports that it cannot be collected, the county commissioners may cancel such personal property taxes as they are satisfied cannot be collected, and the clerk of the district court, who issued the warrants to the sheriff, is only entitled to a fee of 50 cents. But if the sheriff is a man of kindly mood, and delights to help a brother fee official in distress, he may do much to mitigate any scarcity of fees by reporting that, while the delinquent taxes have not been paid, he believes they can be collected by due process of law. Whereupon the clerk of the district court, under the law, finds it incumbent upon him to issue a citation in each case, which the sheriff serves, of course, and when the delinquent so cited fails to appear and contest his case, the clerk of courts is entitled to \$1.50 in each case. If the delinquent does appear and contests, the clerk may charge the regular legal fees.

In uncontented cases the county has to pay the fees of \$1.50 to the clerk of courts and the sheriff's fee of \$1, or whatever it amounts to, so that the county bears the cost of paying fees for the collection of personal property taxes which are never collected.

It is a double loss to the taxpayers, for if these personal taxes were collected, the delinquent would have to pay the fees and costs, and the county would receive the taxes and penalties. This whole system of the collection or non-collection of taxes on personal property is so rotten, so great an outrage upon the taxpayers that it is imperative that there should be an immediate reform. It is outrageous that taxpayers should bear the burdens of tax shirkers, but it is simply unbearable that taxpayers should be taxed for the failure of county officials to collect the taxes, and that is what this fee business amounts to. The suggestion made by the Globe that it would be a wise step to advertise the delinquent personal property tax list, while it would not prevent the evil, would largely mitigate it and afford some relief to the taxpayers, as well as locating the tax shirkers.

SENATOR DAVIS' ASSURANCE.

The final ratification of the Samoan treaty has been accomplished only after the country had succeeded in forcing from the lips of the imperialist administration the disavowal of all imperialistic purposes in the accomplishment of the undertaking involved.

Senator Davis was the spokesman of the administration on the occasion. His language plainly indicates two things: that, strong an imperialist as he has appeared to be since his connection with the Paris treaty, he fully realizes the suspicion with which the imperialist policy is regarded, and that it would be a wholly unpleasant task for him to make a similar announcement with some other of our "new possessions."

Of course Senator Davis does not offer any solution of the riddle as to why, if the unspokeable savages of the island of Tutuila are proper subjects of a government of their own—a government which, to use the senator's language, "is there, and which belongs to the people of the island, and is of their own making"—the slightly less unspokeable savages of the Philippines are not proper subjects for a corresponding government. "I assure the senators there is no change in the status of the island or the people, and there is no intention to annex the island," says Senator Davis.

This is well. Coming from the senator from Minnesota, who is not known to have as yet become inoculated by the virus of dallying with the truth for the deception of the American people which courses so joyously through the veins of the ordinary henchman of imperialism, the assurance may be accepted as offered in good faith. There is sometimes a difference in point of the credibility of a given statement according to the personality of the spokesman. If, for instance, the president of the United States had himself given the assurance, plain people would have to be pardoned, in view of his "criminal aggression" reference, if they needed some salt to make the flavor of his truth apparent.

The riddle of imperialist policy which Senator Davis' assurance suggests still remains. Are the natives of the island of Tutuila, in the Samoan group, any better fitted for self-government, for instance, than the natives of the island of Luzon, in the Philippine group? Is there any larger proportion of them who know anything about free government than there is, for instance, according to Senator Beveridge, of the natives of the Philippines? It has taken an expenditure of something like \$200,000,000 to verify the statements of Senator Beveridge and other oracles of imperialism regarding the Philippines, and the indications all are that, if we keep on in our present course, it will take many hundred millions additional to test the question effectually.

It is gratifying, of course, to learn that we have gotten out of an ugly snarl in the Samoan islands which we got into by ignoring Washington's old-fogy notions of entangling alliances. And the way out which has been shown us through this Samoan incident is of considerable value if we but heed it. What we have secured in the island of Tutuila is in principle all that we need in the Philippines, for the promotion of our commerce with the Orient, and for the convenience of our ships of war in the East. But it will very evidently require more convincing arguments than have yet been brought home to the promoters at Washington before they can be made to see the wisdom of such a view.

Chat of the Capital.

Washington Gossip, Political and Otherwise, for the Readers of the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Special. The new sergeant-at-arms of the senate finds the office in much better condition than his predecessor found it on assuming duty. Fuller seven years ago. Up to the time when Richard J. Bright was appointed the senate was honeycombed with sinners. The contingent fund had for years been used to furnish pay to the senate messengers for services never rendered. The old reports show, for instance, that one man who had for years been connected with the newspaper gallery was paid a monthly salary as laborer in the senate chamber, and another was paid \$1,000 per annum for "wheeling and storing fuel," and still another received a like amount for "oil and polishing furniture."

The amount paid out ostensibly for wheeling and storing fuel was greater in one year than the cost of the fuel itself. In fact, the manner in which the contingent fund was used was a source of constant scandal. Senators whose committee work required more help than the rules provided for were compelled to resort to questionable practices to secure the necessary help. Stenographers employed legitimately were recorded as "folding 100,000 documents," and messengers were put down as laborers in the senate stables.

Col. Richard J. Bright began as soon as he was inducted into office to clean these Augean stables. He insisted that every man who draws pay for any kind of work must perform that work, and that each individual on the rolls of his office must report daily his presence in the chamber. Within a month he had abolished the entire system. That he had begun to organize his force upon a thoroughly businesslike basis.

Having established a system, Col. Bright turned his attention to work constantly, and his incessant labor is that the senate is the best organized branch of the government today. Every employe knows just what he is doing, and each one realizes that he must give value for the pay he receives. The police force is a well equipped body of men who are strict and conscientious in their conduct and a strict compliance with the regulations are prime essentials for the retention of their places. If Col. Ransford maintains the efficiency established by his predecessor, the senate itself will have no cause to demand more.

The New York delegation in the house of representatives has been in the country for several days. Some time during the last congress Congressman Charles Chickering was taken ill and was compelled to go to his home in the northern part of the state, where his malady seemed to increase rather than diminish. He is back in Washington, but he seems to be unable to shake off the disease, and as he has been in "through the associates. Representative Gillet, of the "southern tier" of counties, hurt his leg many years ago—in fact, when he was a boy. The injured member bothered him severely for several years as rather unique in the supremacy of its pure crudeness. That Mr. Gosar makes it so sublimely repulsive is greatly to his credit. Here is a man who, in the end, drives the galien god to the verge of anarchy and insurrection is the surface proof of the unpopularity of the part. Throughout four sensational acts his is the story of a man who, in the end, is evidently, glad of it.

"Through the Breakers" is not new to St. Paul people. It was here last season, and has been several years as the same cast and somewhat improved. The story is consistent, possibly, and, years ago, highly probable on the western coast of England.

"Through the Breakers" is supposed a quiet, orderly citizen of a seaside village, is in reality the desperate captain of a smuggler's gang. More for love of her money than for any other reason, he marries Maud Radford, an orphan heiress. Stephen Douglas, a young telegraph operator, steals a march on Turner and is married to Miss Radford by Rev. Charles Thordyke. Turner, learning the fact, stabs Douglas, kidnaps the girl and attempts to fly with her to the coast of Ireland.

This plan is made to "gang agley" by Rev. Mowles, who is directed by Rev. Charles Mowles, in carrying the comedy business of the play to a point trenching on the fringe of humorously absurdity.

Charles Stewart Walker, as Mabel Harwood, appeared fully in command of all requirements of their respective parts. Thordyke saves the life of his partner in a desperate struggle with the villain, and after the election of the legislature is highly gratified by the shooting of the unpopular Mr. Turner by the man he had attempted to assassinate, Stephen Douglas.

There is no gainsaying the merit of "Through the Breakers" as an attractive, interest-sustaining production. There is not a dull moment in the entire four acts. Turner, learning the fact, stabs Douglas, kidnaps the girl and attempts to fly with her to the coast of Ireland.

Another large audience greeted the Danz Symphony at the Metropolitan opera house in the second of the Sunday afternoon series at the Metropolitan opera house. The programme was of the popular order, and was varied in style by the character of the music. By Dupont was one of the best numbers of the programme, and was repeated. The soloist was Mr. J. Warren Turner, who is a great favorite of the Twin Cities, both as a concert and church singer. Mr. Turner has a smooth and peculiar liquid quality of tone in his voice that is decidedly an excellent case of "When the election of members of the upper branch of congress at the polls.

J. S. Van Antwerp.

Power of Example.

Detroit Free Press. The ship subsidy beggars who are willing to help build up the mercantile marine of the United States government will rob other people for their benefit should go to Mr. James J. Hill, of the Great Northern railroad, consider his ways and be self-sufficient.

Hill is spending his time hauging around Washington awaiting a fair portion of that ship subsidy away with what he has made up in the business. He is of the opinion that there is good money in the Pacific steamship business; considers the outlook promising enough to warrant the investment of a large sum of money in fast new vessels. Business, and not bounties, being his great service between Northern Pacific points and the Orient. He is going ahead on the basis that controls the operations of the average business enterprise in this country—the enterprise that has no other lobbyist at Washington. He is going to pay the bills and take his chances.

In five years he expects the Great Northern will have twenty-five of the largest and fastest sailing ships on the ocean service. Eight are already in course of construction or contracted for. "I propose to build as many vessels as the trade with the Orient will justify," says Mr. Hill, "and that will be a great many."

most investor to talk. The subsidy-seeker says: "I will build as many vessels as the government bounty will warrant." This when level-headed capitalists are putting their money into ship building because of the constant promises empty returns. The meanness of the subsidy boggle in an era of general prosperity is only exceeded by the meanness of the "Gypsy Dance" in some way in the steal, bestows the people's money upon the pampered pauper.

The mercenary marines is to be built up, let be done by men like President Hill, who put their own money or the money of their corporation into it because it promises well. The proposed subsidy steal should be thwarted.

MUSIC AND THE STAGE.

METROPOLITAN. At the Metropolitan tonight the Keeloy-Shannon company present their famous play, "The Moth and the Flame." This play is the best, and the best, and their play conceded to be one of the most impressive and brilliant bits of dramatic work yet done by an American dramatic troupe.

The first act gives the audience a decidedly humorous illustration of one among many society fads, a children's party given at the residence of a society matron. The play is a comedy, notwithstanding that tragedy stalks in the background, and causes a shudder of horror to pass over the audience, as there is graphically suggested the suicide of the host, who prefers death to the disgrace which must inevitably accompany the revelation of his own dishonor.

In the second act the interest of the audience is wrought to the highest pitch in the wedding scene, where Herbert Keeloy, as the aristocratic scoundrel, seeks to wed the heroine, Marion Wood (Effe Shannon), but is prevented by the timely arrival of the bridegroom, the Duke. The engagement is for three nights and Wednesday matinee.

Julia Arthur's triumphant success, "The Broken Heart," is to be presented at the Metropolitan opera house the latter half of this week, beginning Thursday, and its advent must be considered an event of the theatrical season. The play is eminently interesting, since it reveals more of the home life and the merely human side of the great Corsican and his consort than has been heretofore shown in any play. The series of stage pictures and tableaux are careful reproductions from authentic sources, and added to this superlative staging, Julia Arthur, as Josephine, shows a rare and beautiful dramatic talent. Miss Arthur's engagement will be somewhat in the nature of a farewell, since she has announced her intention to give up her career in the country and her company after this season. She will confine herself to appearing in m-d productions of classic and modern plays in New York and London, with possible occasional seasons in Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago.

GRAND.

The paradox of the popularity of the unpopular was seen at the Grand last night. It was exemplified by Mr. J. Hay Gosar, in "Through the Breakers." As one of the greatest all-around villains—always excepting the brilliant devilry of our old friend, Iago—the character of Peter Turner has been so admirably portrayed by the actor, unique in the supremacy of its pure crudeness. That Mr. Gosar makes it so sublimely repulsive is greatly to his credit. Here is a man who, in the end, drives the galien god to the verge of anarchy and insurrection is the surface proof of the unpopularity of the part. Throughout four sensational acts his is the story of a man who, in the end, is evidently, glad of it.

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DANZ CONCERT.

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J. S. Van Antwerp.

The grand vocal and instrumental concert given by the Concordia society at the Metropolitan opera house last evening drew an audience that crowded the large auditorium to its utmost capacity. The programme was excellently arranged and every number well received.

Following the overture, "Modern Life" by the orchestra, the concert was opened by the vocalists, "Vogelstrieche," as a tenor solo, and "Im Walde" was sung by the Arion mixed choir. G. Winter gave the concert to an opera house.

as a bass solo, and the Mozart club sang "Mein Lied." The first part closed with the singing of "Heute ist Heut," by the Concordia society and the ladies' choir. The orchestra rendered a selection from "Said's Rhapsody," by the Concordia society. "Violetta," in a clear, resonant baritone. Mrs. G. C. Schaller followed with a soprano solo, "Das Theater-Vaterland," by the Concordia society, and was sung by a quartette, composed of R. Fritsche, F. Wegman, F. Rodenkirchen and G. Winter. Then came a duet, "Mein Lied," by the Concordia society, Lizza and Katie Becker, and the Concordia and ladies' choir sang the closing number, "Rheinlander Polka."

The concert was followed by a ball, at which music was supplied by Von Rodenkirchen's orchestra.

SCHUBERT CLUB.

The sale of seats for the third concert of the Schubert club course opens this evening at the Metropolitan opera house. The chief attraction at the concert which will be given Thursday evening, Feb. 8, will be Miss Leonora Jackson, the charming violinist, who recently returned from a tour in Europe. Mrs. Josephine Wolf will sing, and there will be three numbers on the programme by the Schubert club chorus, directed by Emil Oberhauser, with an accompaniment of grand piano and pipe organ.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Edna Wallace Hopper has joined the athletic world and has placed herself under the direction of a trainer. She takes cold baths, long walks, punches the bag, boxes and rides horseback. "Boy" Hopper, who has a very considerable interest in Central Park by riding in the bridge path in boy's clothes. Her identity was not suspected, but people wondered who "the pretty boy" was.

The Indiana delegation to Washington, senators and representatives, with their families, will be the guests of Gen. Lew Wallace at the Broadway theater, New York, on Thursday evening, Feb. 8, to witness a performance of "Ben Hur." The party will number forty people and will arrive in Washington to New York in a special car.

Frank Daniels broke all comic opera records in Philadelphia, at the Chestnut street house, by his performance of "The American" seven times to \$13,200. Thus far this season the Louis J. Jameson state university has cleared a profit of \$30,000. Who says Shakespeare spells ruin to the state? Wallace, whose only claim to distinction is that he gives a stage imitation of a Jew, threatens to star in the Jefferson Comedy company, with Thomas Jefferson as Rip Van Winkle, in a new four-act comedy, "The American." Pauline Hall has quit vaudeville for good. She is now a member of Francis Wilson's company.

CASE OF GOEBEL.

Former Resident of Kentucky Be-Heves Him to Be a Martyr. To the Editor of the Globe: Your editorial in today's issue on that blackest of all black crimes, the assassination of William Goebel, brings out a point which will be overlooked by the general public outside the state of Kentucky.

Six years of my life were spent in the buildings at Frankfort whence issued the bullet in an act of provocation, has killed this much abused and villainous man at the same time destroyed civil law in that unfortunate state.

I am familiar with every nook and corner of those buildings, and having read statements on the description of the wound, I am safe in saying that the shot could not have been fired from a window higher than the first or ground floor, in which the office of the governor of the state are located. This floor is about six feet from the ground, and a shot fired from a window on that floor would take a man's head off, but the body as described by the surgeons attending the stricken man.

William Goebel lies today, a martyr to the cause of his people. Gifted, bold and brave, he was a man of high intelligence, and with strong and firm convictions for the right, he rapidly made his way to the front in public affairs. And since, in the year of 1896, following the national election of that year, he was elected to the seat in the upper branch of the national congress now occupied by Knute Nelson, the senior senator from Minnesota. Just how Mr. Fletcher is going to be able to do this, I do not know, but it is a matter which must be left to the minds of the voters of Minnesota. That he has a plan in his head to come to the senate instead of attending the national convention, as the usual course is, is a matter which is said to be true by the opponents of the Minneapolis congressman. These men are guessing as to what methods Fletcher will take to carry out his alleged designs. If, however, the speculation is true, it will be a matter which must be left to the minds of the voters of Minnesota. That he has a plan in his head to come to the senate instead of attending the national convention, as the usual course is, is a matter which is said to be true by the opponents of the Minneapolis congressman. These men are guessing as to what methods Fletcher will take to carry out his alleged designs. If, however, the speculation is true, it will be a matter which must be left to the minds of the voters of Minnesota.

CURRENCY BILL DEBATE.

It Will Continue in the Senate All This Week. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The currency bill will continue to hold its place on the calendar as the unfinished business each day after the adjournment of the present week. No speeches on it are formally announced. Some of the friends of the currency bill, including Senator Allison, have indicated their purpose to speak on the senate on this measure, but they probably will defer their remarks until the following week. Senator Chandler probably will speak against the bill this week, but he is not formally announced for the week as follows:

By Mr. Caffery, on the Philippine question, Monday; by Mr. Butler, on the proposed amendment to the constitution of the Carolina constitution, Tuesday; by Mr. Turley, opposition to seating Mr. Quay, Wednesday.

Senator Chandler will make an effort to get up the Quay report during the week, but it is not expected that he will succeed in displacing the currency bill. Senator Pittigrew's resolution on the proposed amendment to the constitution of the Carolina constitution, Tuesday; by Mr. Turley, opposition to seating Mr. Quay, Wednesday.

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DAVIS IN THE EAST

COUNTED AMONG THE POSSIBILITIES FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION IN 1904

FLETCHER HAS ASPIRATIONS. Washington Gossip Credits the Minneapolis Congressman With a Desire to Enter the Upper House When Senator Nelson's Term Expires—Methods by Which It is to Be Done Not Plainly Apparent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—(Special).—Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, is looking up for the Republican presidential nomination for 1904. There are many reasons why the Minnesota senator will be an available candidate for this high office in 1904. At the present time he occupies a position only second to that of Maj. McKinley, president of the United States. This is due to the fact that he is chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, at this time considered the most important legislative body in the country.

In 1896 Mr. Davis desired to go to the St. Louis convention with the backing of the Minnesota delegation for the presidential nomination. He was unable to secure the support of the delegates from his state and therefore retired gracefully. Ever since that time he has been an earnest supporter of the McKinley administration. There will be a contest in 1904, and the leading candidates will be Davis, of Minnesota; Theodore Roosevelt, of New York; Gov. Nash, of Ohio; Secretary Root, who holds from New York state; Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin; Gov. Pingree, of Michigan, and Senator Chauncey Depue, of New York. At the present time politicians here consider the above list is the most available for the presidential nomination. So far as Davis is concerned, if he is not elected to the lim, he is looked upon by his most intimate friends as a man thoroughly well qualified to lead the ticket for the Republicans in New York in the election of 1904, and if he makes no mistakes his opportunities for coming to the front are many. His greatest competitor in New York is Gov. Roosevelt, of New York. The latter, as was announced several weeks ago, made a compact with the present chief executive of the nation that in return for the support that he could give to Roosevelt's re-election in November, 1900, all pledges will be off, and it will be possible for Davis, Spooner, Pingree or any other man to try for the honor.

FLETCHER'S PLANS.

"Old Fletcher is sly, devilish sly." This statement was made in Minnesota years ago. It refers to Loren Fletcher, representative from the Hennepin county district in Minnesota. Fletcher has a history which has not been related in book form, nor has any of it been printed in daily publications. It is conceded, however, that the representative of the Hennepin county district is one of the cleverest politicians in the United States.

Mr. Fletcher has served several terms from the Hennepin county district in the lower house of the national congress. There are men from Minnesota who believe in his re-nomination. If he secures his re-nomination there is a probability that a man on the other side politically, there are men from Minnesota who believe in his re-nomination. If he secures his re-nomination there is a probability that a man on the other side politically, there are men from Minnesota who believe in his re-nomination.

These "trustees under God," the Republican party, these immaculate ones, anointed from above, will give the people to cast their ballots, but in the campaign, and before a vote was cast, began their threats of bloodshed and dire vengeance if the people elected a man other than the Republican party. The Republican party, these immaculate ones, anointed from above, will give the people to cast their ballots, but in the campaign, and before a vote was cast, began their threats of bloodshed and dire vengeance if the people elected a man other than the Republican party.

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