The St. Paul Globe

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BRANCH OFFICES.

New York, 10 Spruce St., Chas. H. Eddy in Charge.
Chicago, No. 87 Washington St., Harry Fralick, Mgr., Williams & Lawrence in Charge.

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Rain or snow Wednesday; Thursday fair in western; rain or snow in eastern portion; fresh north to east winds.

Wisconsin—Rain or snow Wednesday, and probably Thursday; fresh north to east winds.

Iowa—Rain in southern; rain or snow in northern portion Wednesday; Thursday fair in western; rain or snow in eastern portion; fresh easterly winds, becoming variable.

North Dakota—Snow Wednesday; Thursday fair; north to east winds.

South Dakota—Snow Wednesday; Thursday fair; north to east winds.

Montana—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, preceded by snow in eastern portion Wednesday; easterly 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	43
Lowest temperature	28
Average temperature	36
Daily range	15
Barometer	29.98
Humidity	77
Precipitation	0
7 p. m., temperature	30
7 p. m., wind, northeast; weather, cloudy.	

SNOW AND ICE.

Depth of snow on ground and thickness of ice in inches in rivers and harbors, etc., March 25, 1900, Monday, 8 p. m.:

	Snow.	Ice.
St. Paul	1	20.0
Duluth	T	25.0
Escanaba	T	28.0
Green Bay	0	6.0
La Crosse	2	7.0
Marquette	9	16.0
Milwaukee	1	00.0
Moorhead	T	26.0
Williston	0	25.0

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
			Chicago	32	38
			El Paso	72	78
Battleford	28	30	Galveston	62	66
Bismarck	30	30	Jacksonville	56	60
Calgary	22	26	Kansas City	70	76
Duluth	32	36	Los Angeles	62	68
Edmonton	28	30	Memphis	68	72
Havre	26	32	New Orleans	64	68
Helena	30	32	New York	42	46
Huron	32	34	Norfolk	46	54
Medicine Hat	26	28	Omaha	36	38
Minnedosa	32	34	Philadelphia	46	50
Qu'Appelle	24	26	Pittsburg	38	38
Swift Current	24	30	St. Louis	62	64
Williston	28	30	San Francisco	54	58
Winnipeg	34	38	Salt Lake	42	44
Boston	40	48			

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

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1900.

CONGRESSMAN EDDY IS EVASIVE.

Congressman Frank M. Eddy has not yet finished explaining his vote on the Puerto Rican tariff bill, nor has he yet found the saving grace of humility. He still insists that he is wiser than all his constituents in the Seventh congressional district and persists in his effort to educate them up—or down—to his own plane.

In reply to the questions asked him by the Globe on March 15 Mr. Eddy makes answer by letter, and his reply is published in full in another column. The space given to Mr. Eddy is perhaps more than he deserves, but for such a constant reader the Globe is willing to strain a point once in a while in his favor.

Mr. Eddy defies the Globe to "arouse" his constituents to the necessity of having another representative in congress. Mr. Eddy is no doubt by this time aware that the arousing is an accomplished fact, and that the Seventh district Republicans have a candidate in view who will in all probability be nominated in place of Mr. Eddy.

Now, as to Mr. Eddy's answers to the Globe's questions. He fails to answer the first four, probably not considering them of sufficient importance—and yet they are vital. He evades answering, by stating they were answered in his first "statement" or "explanation." As a matter of fact they are not answered in that statement, but are slurred over. It is the four facts contained in these first four questions that are at the root of the dissatisfaction felt by Mr. Eddy's constituents at his course regarding this bill.

As for the answer to the fifth question, does Mr. Eddy or anyone else imagine for one moment that a few hole-and-corner personal conferences between members of congress and President McKinley can be accepted as a reversal of the policy towards Puerto Rico so solemnly enunciated by the president in his message to congress? When, where, why and in what manner did it cease to be "the plain duty of congress to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico, and give her products free access to our markets?"

No doubt Mr. Eddy is very tired of having that extract from the president's message fired at him so frequently, but he cannot be half so tired of that as are the "uninformed and ignorant" people of Minnesota of hearing congressmen explain the reason for ignoring that same "plain duty." The people have just as good a right to infer what the president wanted when he sent that message to congress as any congressman, and, whatever congressmen may have secretly learned since, the people have yet to learn that the conditions which made it their plain duty to give free trade to Puerto Rico have changed since the date of the president's message, or since Secretary Root and Gov. Davis recommended free trade for Puerto Rico, or, for that matter, since the house ways and means committee introduced the free trade bill. The people yet wait to see the promise contained in Gen. Miles' proclamation to the Puerto Ricans redeemed by congress, and to see "Puerto Rico under the American flag, enjoying the same privileges and the same immunities as the citizens of the United States and territories of the Union;" for that was the promise made to the people of the island by Gen. Miles in the name of the United States.

Not even the president may with impunity play fast and loose with the honor and the solemn pledge of the nation; and when a few strutting congressmen presume to set their own standard for the conscience of the people—the time is nearing when new faces will be seen in congressional halls.

In his answer to the sixth question, Mr. Eddy says in effect that the Republican congressmen changed front on the proposition to give free trade to Puerto Rico, and decided to levy a tariff in order to relieve the immediate necessities of the people of Puerto Rico, and their plan of relief was to collect customs duties from them with one hand and hand it back with the other hand. Truly a wise plan, and one on which the Puerto Ricans will wax exceeding fat.

In his answers to the seventh, eighth and ninth questions, on which not only the Globe, but the whole people of Minnesota hoped for some light, and to which it was trusted Mr. Eddy would give plain and unequivocal answers, he makes several lame, unsatisfactory and contradictory statements. He says:

"To the best of my knowledge it (the change of heart from free trade to tariff) was due to an honest investigation of all the circumstances."

Is the Globe to infer from this that Mr. Eddy did not investigate the circumstances for himself, but took some other person's say-so? He further says he knows of no solicitation which produced the change of heart, but he immediately contradicts himself by saying that "the sugar cane producers of the South, the beet sugar producers of the interior, the people of the Pacific coast and the cigarmakers' unions protested against the passage of a free trade bill."

Perhaps the confusion apparent in these answers is not deliberate on the part of Mr. Eddy, but if it is not, then Mr. Eddy is exceedingly careless in a matter vitally affecting his own interests. He does not answer the questions asked of him, and his reasons for not doing so are open to any construction his constituents like to place upon them.

In answer to the fourteenth question, Mr. Eddy reiterates the charge that his constituents do not understand the Puerto Rican tariff bill, or its "effects," and enjoy a general lack of knowledge of the conditions prevailing in Puerto Rico; but he trusts that when his constituents have been educated a little (by Mr. Eddy) they will be almost as wise as he is, and agree that black is white, and that two wrongs make one right.

Such a high opinion has Mr. Eddy of his own powers of persuasion, and so low an opinion does he hold of the common sense and love of right and justice of his constituents, that he asks the Globe to hire a hall and let him address them for just ninety minutes, in which short time he will convince them that a nation's honor and a nation's pledge count for nothing against the interests of a few wealthy sugar and tobacco dealers.

Mr. Eddy, in conclusion, very truly remarks that when the Seventh district wants a representative to vote with the Democrats they will elect a Democrat. It can be also said that when they want a representative to vote as it his "plain duty" to vote, they will elect some other than Frank M. Eddy.

Mr. Eddy is not in possession of all the knowledge, all the wisdom and all the intelligence in the Republican party. There are a few men, two of whom occupy seats in the United States senate, who do not agree with Mr. Eddy that he knows it all. Senator Davis and Senator Nelson come much nearer to representing the opinions, wishes and sentiments of the people of the Seventh district and of the whole of Minnesota than does Mr. Eddy. Ex-Senator Washburn and many other leading citizens of Minnesota who are of the same political party as Mr. Eddy is supposed to be believe that it would be a grievous wrong to impose a tariff on Puerto Rican trade, and they do not agree with Mr. Eddy in his views on the question. Perhaps the sacredness of party considerations and of party principles has not the weight with these gentlemen that it has with Mr. Eddy. Perhaps while "the schoolmaster is still abroad," Mr. Eddy could induce him to undertake the education of these Minnesota senators and ex-senators until they shall see eye-to-eye with the distinguished statesman from the Seventh congressional district.

A FOUL BLOW.

The Seventh ward of this city is regarded as representing in its population the highest prevailing standards of popular intelligence and political ethics. The Republican party in the Seventh ward, it is almost needless to add, is understood to typify the transcendant quality of intense partisanship combined with a broad tolerance and an unswerving patriotism. Col. Andrew R. Kiefer has not been regarded in the past as realizing the high ideals of political and official elevation which prevail among the political brethren in the Seventh ward and has accordingly fared poorly when his name has been submitted to them as a candidate for public honor and emolument.

A change has evidently been wrought recently among Mayor Kiefer's party associates in that favored section of our city, or at least in one of the most favored of the existing political subdivisions thereof. The Republicans of the Third precinct of the Seventh ward have within a day or two taken occasion to express the high regard in which they hold our esteemed executive and his remarkable administration. In doing so, it must be said that they have departed from those principles of conduct in political warfare which less favored elements of our society regard as fundamental to all understanding of honorable conduct. They have not declared openly and without reserve for Mayor Kiefer's candidacy for renomination, but have bound their delegates to tomorrow's convention to vote as a unit against the ambitions of Mr. Fred C. Schiffmann, at present, we assume, the leading candidate for the mayoralty nomination in that convention.

What crime against public morality or party doctrine Mr. Schiffmann has committed the gentlemen of the Third precinct of the Seventh ward have not specified. He has never held public station. He is a native of this city, the son of a well known and universally esteemed citizen, and, so far at least as the gentlemen of the Third precinct of the Seventh ward have indicated to the contrary, a sound Republican and an upright man. To brand him as, under all conceivable circumstances, unworthy of the support of a given section of his party associates may be intended as an implied encomium on Mayor Kiefer and his administration. It may be regarded as merely the expression of the high estimation in which these gentlemen hold themselves in their relation to the balance of local society, or it may be that the superior attractions which the Democratic ticket possesses have compelled them to avow their readiness to cast the weight of their influence and votes in the scale for the Hon. Robert A. Smith. In the last mentioned event it may not be altogether becoming on the part of the Globe to occupy an attitude which savors of criticism toward these gentlemen of social and intellectual pre-eminence, as they undoubtedly are. But, with this consideration absent, or at least lost sight of for the moment, there is not a Democrat in St. Paul, from the confines of what has been so elegantly designated by the Seventh ward Republicans as the goose pastures of the Fifth ward to the classic precincts of Connemara patch, who will not unite with his fellow Democrat in declaring that the action of the superfine gentlemen of the Third precinct of the Seventh ward toward Mr. Schiffmann is cowardly, unprincipled and altogether intolerable. It is a blow beneath the belt, a form of attack which is far more suggestive of the political hoodlum than of the members of silk-stocking-ed political society.

If our distinguished mayor gains no more from the action of his friends in the Third precinct of the Seventh ward who have thus bound their representatives to vote for him against his only serious opponent in the convention that that opponent loses, the Globe greatly fears that Mr. Schiffmann's nomination is already an assured fact.

BISHOP POTTER'S CHANGE.

It is beyond all doubt that Bishop Potter has suffered a change of opinion or of heart on the subject of the Philippines so radical as to lay him open to the imputation of either having spoken without reflection in his utterances in this city, on his way to the islands, or of having yielded his better judgment to what he conceives to be the requirements of the missionary undertakings of his church.

There is no need to set the bishop's opposing utterances in parallel columns to show that a four days' stay on the islands played sad havoc with opinions which the country was justified in regarding as the result of careful thought. The bishop has changed his views, from what motive, or on what evidence, it is not necessary to inquire. He is not a politician. He has no public civil responsibility of any kind. His original utterances were plainly outside the domain of his calling and proper influence. More importance was attached to them by political society than was at all warranted. More importance is now being attached to his most recent declarations than they merit. What the bishop's views are on any matter of purely civil concern is, after all, but of limited moment. He cannot be regarded as having given anything like the degree of thought and consideration to such subjects that the ordinary layman, and especially the man engaged in political life, does.

The facts of the matter appear to be that Bishop Potter evidently satisfied himself that the Philippines present a splendid field for missionary endeavor, and that the field admits of much more effective cultivation provided the islands remain under the jurisdiction of American authrity. Who will quarrel with the good bishop on this score? Is he not called on in his sacred character as a Christian pastor to place the spiritual welfare of men above any mere earthly concern, affecting their political status or otherwise?

Bishop Potter's recent views on this subject have, we believe, been misunderstood, if not misrepresented. He is quoted as saying that we cannot now do "what it might have been desirable to do two days after the battle of Manila." This language certainly has a familiar sound. It embodies the main argument of the imperialist politician, and the bishop may at the moment have been hurried into using it without a thought of placing himself in the category of imperialist advocates. Everything depends on the viewpoint. Bishop Potter, when he spoke in St. Paul, spoke from the standpoint of his citizenship. Later he spoke as a bishop of the Episcopal church, anxious to see a broad field thrown open to Christian evangelization.

Bishop Potter is certainly entitled to his opinions. He is just as sincere in the one instance as in the other. But in the later expression of these views he must be regarded as looking at his subject from a narrower, or at least a different, ground than when he spoke to a general audience in St. Paul, composed of laboring men and others, who could not be expected to have any particular sympathy with his views merely as a dignitary of the Episcopal church.

The Chicago roads will bring in about 2,000 Western homeseekers today, but it will probably not be possible for the warring Republican factions to keep them here long enough to pack the primaries.

Gen. Otis has determined to push the campaign in the Philippines before the rainy season sets in. This reminds Americans that Gen. Otis, like history and the Kentucky Republican voter, repeats.

Now is the time to civilize Liberia. The entire navy of that country was lost by being upset during a storm. It consisted of two gunboats.

Great Britain has dispatched another warship to China. If that door fails to remain open it may be battered down.

Kentucky Republicans might have been forgiven had they not driven Col. Jack Chinn to the lecture platform.

It was decidedly unconventional for Lord Salisbury to withdraw that apology after it had been accepted.

Will Pay the Penalty.

Peoria Journal (Rep.).

If we are not mistaken there will be a good many Republican congressmen who will fail to receive a renomination. Their action on the Puerto Rican bill in the face of the determined protest of the masses of the Republican party may make this a necessity.

EDDY'S ANSWERS.

Seventh District Congressman's Replies to the Globe's Questions.

To the Editor of the Globe:

Before replying to your questions of March the 15th, permit me to say that all the benefit you can derive from using me as an "awful example" you are welcome to. And the promise or threat that you will "arouse my constituency to the absolute necessity of having another representative" does not alarm me. In 1894 I was elected by a plurality of about 700, in 1896 by over 1,500, but in 1898, when the Globe went into the "arousing" business in earnest, and attacked me more vigorously, and, I might say, viciously, than any other Republican candidate for congress, my constituents became so "aroused" that they gave me a plurality of more than 3,000 over the strongest, cleanest and ablest Populist in the state. Please don't stop "arousing" on my account.

First, Mr. Eddy, is it not a fact that President McKinley, in a message to congress, recommended free trade with Puerto Rico?

Second, is it not a fact that Secretary of War Root recommended free trade with Puerto Rico?

Third, is not a fact that Gov. Davis, of Puerto Rico, recommended free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico?

Fourth, is it not a fact that the ways and means committee of the house of representatives introduced a bill providing for free trade with Puerto Rico?

If you had carefully read my statement, which you think fair "to criticise without printing," you would have found these first four questions answered in the affirmative therein.

Fifth, have President McKinley, Secretary Root or Gov. Davis at any time officially indicated to congress that they have changed their opinions or positions as to free trade with Puerto Rico?

If you mean by "officially," by message, I will answer no. It would be an unheard of precedent for the president to send a message to congress on a measure pending therein. The Republican members of the committee on ways and means did hold consultations with him before the tariff substitute for the free trade bill was introduced. The secretary of war drew the same. The president, to my knowledge, sent for at least twenty members and urged them to support the measure. His closest personal and political friends on the floor of the house urged its passage. Any one possessing the least knowledge is aware, if he had but raised his finger in opposition, it would have been defeated. Such being the fact, I am willing to let the country judge whether or not we had a right to infer that the president wanted the bill passed.

Sixth, why have the Republican members of the house of representatives, with a few notable exceptions, changed front on this Puerto Rico measure, and, from being in favor of free trade, changed over and voted for the imposition of a tariff?

Because after a full investigation they came to the conclusion that this was the best way to raise a revenue imperatively and immediately needed for the island, with the least burden on the masses of the people of this country and of Puerto Rico.

Seventh—"At whose solicitation was this change made?"

To the best of my knowledge, it was due to an honest investigation of all the circumstances. I know of no solicitation.

Eighth—"Has any section of the United States demanded or petitioned for the imposition of duties on imports and exports between the United States and Puerto Rico?"

Yes. The cane sugar producers of the South, the beet sugar producers of the interior, the people of the Pacific coast, and the Democratic members representing the sections of the country interested in this production voted with the Republican members for the bill. I may also add that the cigarmakers' unions almost without exception protested.

Ninth—"Have the people of any part of the United States protested against the passage of a bill providing for free trade with Puerto Rico?"

Yes, the people mentioned (answer to question 8).

Tenth—"If it is true, as you claim, that the trusts were opposed to the tariff and that free trade is in their interests, why did you not favor the imposition of the full duties under the Dingley bill, instead of only 15 per cent thereof?"

There are two questions under consideration. The question as to whether the congress had the constitutional right to pass such legislation. On this all the Republicans save three were practically agreed.

Second—The question of expediency, whether this was a wise and just measure or not. On this there was a wide divergency of opinion, ranging all the way from free trade to full Dingley rates. Fifteen per cent was the result of a conference. One was a question of principle, the other of expediency. In matters of judgment, a man can honorably yield or modify his views for the sake of party harmony, but not on a question of principle. Personally, I favored full Dingley rates on raw sugar and leaf tobacco, all other island products free, and the extension of the internal revenue laws to the island.

Eleventh—"Does not the imposition of even a 15 per cent tariff give the tobacco and sugar trusts an undue advantage by throwing all imports into the custom houses and bonded warehouses of Eastern seaports, and surrounding such imports with a barbed wire fence of red tape, detrimental to the merchants of the West? And is not this just what the trusts wanted?"

No. The imports are raw sugar and leaf tobacco. Merchants of the West are not purchasers of these articles.

Twelfth—"Is it customary for the lobbyists of the trusts, when they undertake to fight a measure in congress, to hire a brass band and searchlights?"

No. And there was no such information in my statement. The court rules out this question on the ground "that it is incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial."

Thirteenth—"Does the constitution of the United States prohibit free trade between the United States and any part of its possessions or with any foreign country?"

No. Nor does it make "free trade" mandatory between foreign countries, nor its own "possessions" that have not been organized into states or territories.

Fourteenth—"And, lastly, Mr. Eddy, do you think your vote on the Puerto Rican bill was in accordance with the wishes and opinions of your constituents of the Seventh congressional district of Minnesota? If not, whose wishes and opinions was it in accord with, and whom do you represent in congress?"

Up to the time of casting my vote I had not received a syllable, either for or against this measure, from the Seventh district. I am frank to say from what I have learned since its passage that the sentiment is strongly against it. I believe that sentiment is founded on a misapprehension of the bill, misunderstanding of its effects and a general lack of knowledge of the conditions prevailing in the island. I always expect there will be a difference of opinion as to the constitutional question, but I believe, when the people fully understand all the circumstances surrounding the case, that, with practical unanimity, they will agree with me on the expediency and justice of the measure. It may seem like unwarranted self-conceit on my part to make the statement, but I believe that if you will select 500 of the strongest opponents of the measure, and let me address them for ninety minutes, 475 of the number will agree, conceding we have the right to pass the measure, that it is eminently a just one to the masses of the people of the United States and Puerto Rico. Anyway, if you will hire a hall, furnish an audience and guarantee that they will keep awake, I will make the attempt.

My action was in accord with my own best judgment, the leaders of the Republican party, the Republican president, and I believe it will be in accord with the best judgment of the great mass of American people when they carefully and patiently examine into all the facts and circumstances.

I represent in a humble way the people of the nation, the state of Minnesota and the Seventh congressional district. I believe they elected me to examine, investigate and then to vote according to my best judgment, without fear of criticism or hope of praise. To do my duty as I saw it. I believe every man who voted for me expected me to act in harmony with my party. One of Minnesota's most gifted sons thought he was a greater man than his party, he parted company with his Republican associates on the floor of the house, his Republican constituents turned him down, yet five times as many Republicans voted with the brilliant Towne as voted against this measure. I believe when the Seventh district wants a representative to vote with the Democrats, they will elect a Democrat. Knowing your space is valuable, I have made my answers as concise as possible. I speak for myself only. I am willing to furnish the Globe information, it needs it. If you desire some more, say so. "The schoolmaster is still abroad." Very respectfully,

—Frank M. Eddy.

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1900.

MUSIC AND THE STAGE.

WAGNER TRILOGY.

The crowning event of the musical season of St. Paul thus far took place last evening at the People's church, wherein bursts of song and tone, the art works and masterpieces of Richard Wagner, were ideally, dramatically and wonderfully interpreted by a trio of stars, one of whom would interest an audience in solo or recital alone. In this tri-star combination three world famed Wagnerian disciples in the persons of Mme. Gadski, as prima donna; David Bispham, baritone, and Walter Damrosch, pianist, related in tone and word pictures the "Nibelungen Ring" including in the title "Rheingold," "Walkure," "Siegfried" and "Gotterdaemmerung."

During the powerful dramatic story, related by Mr. Damrosch at the piano, the music went on like an ocean, or a vast river—now smooth, now rough, now quiet, now stormy, now sunshiny, now somber, always powerful in the mental sense, always full of leading motives and passion from the different parts of the work. No such orchestral piano accompaniment other than to dramatic action has been heard in St. Paul since the German opera season, given by Mr. Damrosch and his orchestra four years ago. The programme opened with "Das Rheingold," with Mr. Damrosch illustrating at the piano, and it is due to his ingenuity that the poetically constructed and artistically arranged programme is given to the public. At the close of the Rheingold discourse, David Bispham made his entrance in the "Curse" solo, which served to reintroduce to St. Paul audiences the baritone of baritones, who counts his greatest success in his famous song recitals and English ballads. In these, and in his famous ballade interpretations his friends know and admire him most.

In the second of the trilogy Madame Gadski, who, although not surrounded by the glamor and elaborate stage settings of the Walkure, gave a dramatic rendition of the Valkyrie motive. In the famous Ho-jo-to-ho her clear cut soprano voice rang out to the echo, through the large auditorium. One of the most remarkable motives of the first of the trilogy is the sword motive, the motive of the magical sword, against which nothing can stand; Brunhilde's pleading with Wotan, and Wotan's farewell brought the two soloists in one grand climax of song and closed the first part of the programme. Madame Gadski's next number was the Siegfried aria, and this stupendous aria, and one requiring the enduring qualities and remarkable resources of expression of a voice like that of Madame Gadski's, trained to perfection. Hers is the art of an unconscious and musical soul. The Gotterdammerung, illustration, and beautiful piano themes introductory to Mr. Bispham's last number, again reveals the genius of the master, is the elevated ideality of the drama in music. This last of the trilogy deals with the love life of Siegfried and Brunhilde, and again as in the entire recital Mr. Damrosch's imaginative and demonstrative powers are the artistic background for the two soloists.

The programme was a long one, but held the audience until the last notes were heard, and the artists called back again and again, and the event will go down in St. Paul musical history as one of the greatest combinations and operatic recitals ever brought to the Northwest.

The company go to Winnipeg and return for a recital in Minneapolis Saturday.

—G. S.

METROPOLITAN.

The pictures of the Jeffries-Sharkey fight, now running at the Metropolitan opera house, show a clearness and absolute perfection of detail that will astonish any one who has based an opinion on previous exhibitions of this nature. The flicker which has been the chief objection to other instruments is entirely done away with, and the contest may be witnessed from start to finish without strain on the eyes.

These pictures will be presented at a matinee this afternoon, and will continue the remainder of the week, closing Saturday night. Next week "Shore Acres."

The crowning event of the musical season will be the coming engagement at the Metropolitan opera house of the famous French Grand Opera company for three nights and Wednesday matinee, commencing Monday, April 9. The repertory to be presented has been arranged as follows: Monday, April 9, "La Juive," by Halevy; Tuesday evening, March 10, Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet;" Wednesday matinee, "Faust," and Wednesday evening the new opera, "Salammbo," by Reyer.

The latter part of next week Blanche Walsh and Melbourne MacDowell will present Sardou's great plays, "Cleopatra" and "La Tosca."

GRAND.

"The Evil Eye," with its multitudinous fun specialties, will be given its first matinee this afternoon at 2:30. "The Evil Eye" is a queer mixture of comedy, songs, dances and humor, but the scenes and situations evolved are pleasing. Beautiful scenery, exquisite costumes, pretty girls, sentimental songs, delightful music, marvelous trick effects and novel electrical effects are combined.

"A Grip of Steel," which is said to be one of the best melodramas on the stage, is announced for next week at the Grand.

Law on Oleomargarine.

To the Editor of the Globe:

Is there not a law against the sale of oleomargarine? What is the law? What is the penalty for its violation? Please answer through the Daily Globe, and, oblige, —H. H. Osterhout.

Morristown, Minn., March 17, 1900.

Section 15, chapter 295, Laws of 1899. No person by himself or his agents or servants shall manufacture for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, offer or expose for sale, or sell as butter or as cheese any substance not the exclusive and legitimate product of milk and cream.

Section 16. No person, by himself or his agents or servants, shall manufacture for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, expose or offer for sale, or sell as butter or cheese or as substitutes for butter or cheese, or as imitations of butter or cheese under any name or title whatsoever any mixture or compound which is designed to take the place of butter or of cheese, and which is made from animal or vegetable oils or fats or by the mixing or compounding of the same, or any mixture or compound consisting in part of butter or of cheese in mixture or combination with animal or vegetable oils or fats, nor shall any person mix, compound with or add to milk, cream, butter or cheese, any animal or vegetable oils or fats, with design or intent to make or produce any article or substance in imitation of butter or cheese, nor shall any person coat, powder or color with annatto or any other coloring matter whatever, butterine or oleomargarine or any mixture or compound of the same, or any article or compound made wholly or in part from animal or vegetable oils or fats not produced from milk or cream, whereby the said article or compound shall be made to resemble butter or cheese, nor shall any person offer or expose for sale or sell any article, substance or compound made, manufactured or produced in violation of the provisions of this section, whether such article, substance or compound shall have been made, manufactured or produced within this state or in any other state or country; and the having in possession by any person, firm or corporation of any article, substance or compound made, manufactured or produced in violation of the provisions of this section, shall be considered as prima facie evidence of an intent to sell the same as butter or as cheese contrary to the provisions of this section.

Section 20 of the same chapter permits hotels, restaurants, dining cars, eating houses, boarding houses and lumber camps to serve boarders or guests with oleomargarine or butterine, on condition that they shall post a notice in the dining room.

Section 30 fixes the penalty for violation of the law at a fine of from $25 to $100, or by imprisonment from thirty to ninety days.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

More Casualties.

New York World.

It was nearly a year ago that Otis cabled "the war is over." Now he sends a list of five killed, twenty wounded, fifty dead of all sorts of disease, five drowned and one suicide. Does this sound like peace?

Why New Typewriters Are Needed.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

Otis has ordered another big batch of new typewriters. Is it possible that the Filipinos got close enough to shoot the keys from his former extensive assortment of these invaluable military auxiliaries?

McKinley's "Fever of Expansion."

Indianapolis Press.

Gen. Wallace is right in declaring that a president of the United States is very apt to have "the fever of expansion in his blood." It always means a larger measure of executive power.

Issues for the Democrats.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The administration has made issues for the Democratic party. They are worthy of consideration by the American people. No time so fit as now—this year—to test the people on the administration of William McKinley. Let the people render a verdict. Let the issues be plain and direct. Encumber them not with questions which they can consider and settle when they have less to think of than the destruction of our form of government and the inherited liberties of the people.

No Grounds for Surprise.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Nobody has any right to be surprised at the potency of the tariff and trust machines with the president and congress. The present is a machine administration. It is the unremitting work of the machines, under the skillful, audacious and lavish management of Mr. Hanna, that makes Mr. McKinley formidable for renomination. The sentiment of the country is against him, but the organization has gone so far that it is almost impossible to make headway against it.

Want to Divide the Blame.

Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.).

One of the favorite arguments is that the senate ought to ratify the Puerto Rican blunder in order to relieve the house of a share of the responsibility. If congressmen are apprehensive of defeat on account of approving the measure without much consideration, what would be the natural effect upon the party which would indorse the mistake after public opposition had made itself manifest?

Have Failed to Explain.

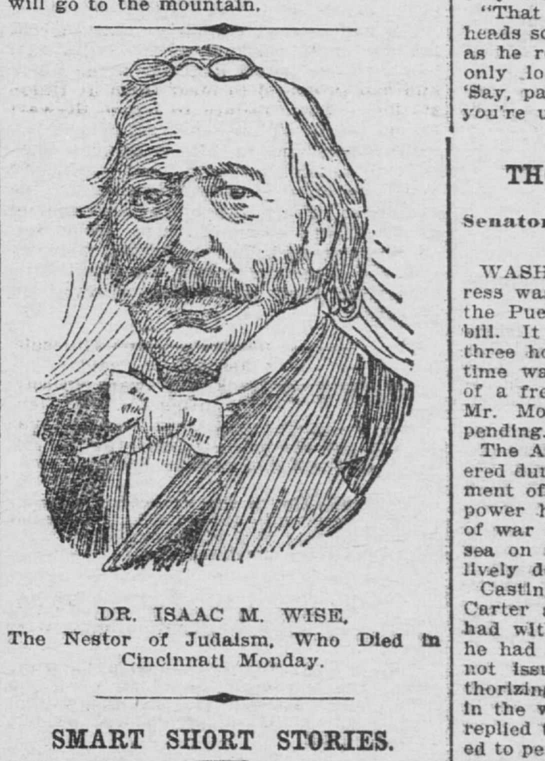
Pittsburg Dispatch.

Our statesmen have failed to explain how Puerto Rico can be a part of the United States within the meaning of the section of the constitution which gives authority of the raising and expenditure of public money if it is not a part of the United States withn the meaning of the same section requiring that all duties shall be uniform.

Conditions Changed Since 1896.

St. Louis Republic.

The plans of the Republicans for the campaign of 1900 are said to include a tour by McKinley with speeches from the tail end of trains. In 1896 Mohammed stayed at Canton and invited the mountain to come to him. In 1900 Mohammed will go to the mountain.



DR. ISAAC M. WISE,
The Nestor of Judaism, Who Died in Cincinnati Monday.

SMART SHORT STORIES.

An Irish servant girl, who had a very hard mistress, one day became angry and threatened to commit suicide. "If you do," said her mistress, "you will surely go to hell." "Well," said the girl, "if it isn't a better place than this, I won't stay there."

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There was a time when swearing was almost considered a gentlemanly accomplishment. An archbishop of Canterbury of the day, however, objected to the habit, and calling on Lord Melbourne to discuss some business, thus apostrophized him: "Now, my lord, it will save time if, before we begin, we assume that everybody and everything is damned."

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Prof. Simon J. Brown, the new astronomical director of the naval observatory at Washington, occasionally indulges in a bit of humor. On one occasion a colleague came into his office, and, finding the professor standing, said: "Is it possible you work that way? I can not stand standing." "That's peculiar," replied Prof. Brown, quickly; "now, do you know, I can not stand sitting?"

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A visitor at a Columbia, Mo., school the other day asked one of the lower grade classes this question: "What is the axis of the earth?" "An imaginary line passing from one pole to the other, on which the earth revolves," proudly answered a pupil. "Yes," said the examiner, well pleased, "and could you hang a bonnet on it?" "Yes, sir." "Indeed! And what kind of a bonnet?" "An imaginary bonnet, sir." The visitor asked no more questions.

STATE PRESS GEMS.

St. James Plaindealer: "Poor Jim Brown slung his earthly garments on a limb and swam the river yesterday. He didn't stand back because it was cold, but plunged right in, rose smiling and struck out for the other shore, where the angels were waiting for him with a finer suit than he had ever worn before. Jim was a poor man, but he had his subscription to his home paper paid up and he got there in good shape.

Vernon Center News: The devil never appears with horns. He would frighten us. He comes dressed in the most pleasing and attractive attire; pleasant to listen to, and apparantly using the soundest of judgment. It is impossible to erect a moral structure or friendship upon an immoral foundation. If you entertain the devil sooner or later you will ask him to stay to supper and remain all night. Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom from self and passions. Man was born to rule, but he is the slave of his own laziness.

VAUDEVILLAINY.

Indianapolis Press.

Orchestra gives an imitation of an earthquake dancing rag-time in a tinshop. Enter the man with the green whiskers and the man with the bald wig and blue face, and the following conversation ensues:

"Know that little dog of mine?"

"The one that looks like your sister?"

"Yes; the one—no he doesn't look like my sister! Well, every morning I send him to the baker——"

"And have him baked."

"And have him baked—no. I don't have him baked! I send him to the baker to get a dozen rolls for breakfast. Well, day before yesterday I sent him, and when he came back three rolls were gone. So I beat him."

"To the rolls."

"I beat him to the rolls—no, I didn't beat him to the rolls! I beat him with a bed-slat. So I thought I would give him another trial. I thought since his licking I could trust him."

"Though the baker wouldn't."

"Though the baker wouldn't—of course the baker would trust him! And when he got home yesterday morning three rolls were missing again. I reached for the bed slat again——"

"And the bed broke down and cried."

"And the bed broke down—no, the bed didn't break down! What do you think that dog did?"

"I give it up."

"He laid down and rolled over three times."

LAWTON'S WORST SCARE.

Collier's Weekly.

It has been said of Gen. Lawton as of Bayard, le chevalier sans peur et sans reproche, that he was never known to be afraid in all his life. Maj. Putnam Bradley Strong, who served on the staff of Gen. MacArthur in the Philippines, denies this. He says that Gen. Lawton himself confessed to him that he had been badly scared by bullets, and that very recently.

It happened just beyond the Paco cemetery in Manila. Gen. Lawton was riding past the cemetery one day with his little bay, when a number of our soldiers were burying some of their comrades. The firing squad found that they had nothing but ball cartridges.

"Oh, they'll do," said the sergeant of the volunteers.

"Ready, fire!" came the order a moment later.

The bullets went whizzing over the grave and over the stone wall, on the other side of which rode Gen. Lawton and his boy, their heads only a few inches below the wall. The bullets made a breeze as they went past.

"That blast of bullets whizzing over our heads scared me blue," said Gen. Lawton, as he related the incident, "but the kid only looked up innocently and asked: 'Say, papa, does it sound like that when you're under fire?'"

THOSE MINING PERMITS.

Senator Jones Accuses Secretary of War of Favoritism.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Little progress was made by the senate today with the Puerto Rican tariff and government bill. It was under discussion for nearly three hours, but the greater part of the time was consumed in the consideration of a free coinage amendment offered by Mr. Morgan. The amendment is still pending.

The Alaskan civil code bill was considered during the morning hour. An amendment offered by Mr. Carter setting aside power hitherto granted to the secretary of war for the mining of gold under the sea on the Alaskan coast precipitated a lively debate.

Casting light on the amendment, Mr. Carter adverted to an interview he had had with the secretary of war, in which he had asked the secretary why he had not issued a general proclamation authorizing all persons to dredge for gold in the waters referred to. The secretary replied that permits had only been granted to persons whose applications had been approved by the chief of engineers. Mr. Carter said that while it was known that excavations made in the Alaskan waters would be made for gold, it was precisely such a permit as would be granted to a person to excavate sand on the shores of New Jersey. The permit granted by the secretary of war was simply a protection of the miner against a law of the United States, without which he would not be able legally to mine. He complained that the permits granted were exclusive.

Mr. Walcott pointed out that the situation on the Alaskan coast was unique. Gold had never been found in such places. When miners discovered gold below mean high tide in Bering sea, they were confronted by a United States' statute which prevented them from working the claims. The secretary of war, Mr. Wolcott said, had issued permits to all responsible persons applying for them.

In answer to an inquiry by Mr. Cockrell (Mo.), Mr. Carter said the license granted by the secretary of war was such as could be granted to any citizen of the United States.

In a sharp attack upon the actions of the secretary of war, Mr. Jones (Ark.) said it was evident to him that the permits had been granted in order to put such a construction upon the law as no court of justice would give it.

"It is," said he, "an indefensible outrage. It is simply a means adopted by the secretary to drive honest miners out of their rights and to give exclusive privileges to a few people he may deem responsible. I think this was a deliberate scheme of a few persons to monopolize that rich Cape Nome sand."

Today's Attractions at St. Paul Retail Stores.

FIELD, SCHLICK & CO. continue their wonderful silk sale today, and also offer some very attractive specials in new dress goods, suits, jackets and skirts.

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BROWNING, KING & CO., corner Seventh and Robert streets, are in the last week of their March clearance sale, which includes all men's suits left over from last season. They are advertised cheap to make room for new spring goods.

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THE PLYMOUTH CLOTHING HOUSE, corner Seventh and Robert streets, says money talks in buying a new spring top coat, and they are willing to sell them for a small amount of talk.

—o—

YERXA says his store has grown big because it has given everybody a better money's worth than other stores

SCHOCH offers this morning a characteristic Schoch list. There's the "making of economy" in it.

—o—

HOWARD, FARWELL & CO. offer a special in a fine mahogany piano with delicately carved panels.

—o—

S. W. RAUDENBUSH & CO. speak very highly of the Vose pianos, and also offer special bargains in second-hand squares and Uprights.

—o—

W. J. DYER & BRO. guarantee absolute value for all money expended with them, and also call attention to the Ludwig.

—o—

NORTH STAR HOUSEFURNISHING CO. have just received a new line of straw mattings, baby carriages and go-carts

DEFECTIVE PAGE