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The St. Paul Globe

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Fair Thursday; warmer in western portion; Friday probably snow, warmer in eastern portion, winds becoming southerly and fresh. Saturday, fair, warmer in western portion; variable winds, becoming fresh southerly. Wisconsin—Fair Thursday; Friday fair, warmer in western portion; variable winds, becoming fresh southerly. Iowa—Fair Thursday; Friday fair, warmer in western portion; variable winds, becoming fresh southerly. Montana—Snow and warmer Thursday; Friday cloudy, probably snow, variable winds. North Dakota—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Thursday; probably snow in western portion; Friday snow, southerly winds. South Dakota—Fair and warmer Thursday; Friday cloudy, probably snow, variable winds.

ST. PAUL YESTERDAY'S OBSERVATIONS.

St. Paul—Yesterday's observations, taken at the United States weather bureau, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night. Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation: Highest temperature, 15; lowest temperature, -4; average temperature, 7; daily range, 19; maximum, 30.5; humidity, 72; precipitation, 0; 7 p. m. temperature, 14; 7 p. m. wind, southeast; weather, partly cloudy.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Temperature. Includes entries for Alpena, Battleford, Bismarck, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Des Moines, Detroit, Duluth, Edmonton, Galveston, Havana, Green Bay, Helena, Huron, and Jacksonville.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Anyone unable to secure a copy of The Globe on any railroad train leaving or entering St. Paul will center a favor on the management by reporting the fact to the business office. Telephone, Main 1065.

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THURSDAY, JAN. 30, 1902.

WANTED—AN AUDITORIUM.

The destruction of the People's church will cause universal regret among the people of St. Paul. The church has been one of the cherished institutions of the community, and its influence on the municipal life has been of the best in every direction which worked toward the spiritual, intellectual and aesthetic elevation of the people.

In its civil relation toward the people the church as an edifice has furnished the only medium available to the people for public assemblage which in any reasonable degree met the public requirements. Indeed, it was the only structure toward which the public could turn when facilities were required to bring the people together in security and comfort in the accomplishment of any valuable purpose.

The business sagacity which provided that the People's church might be available for public gatherings for the fulfillment of artistic social or political ends needs not be commented on. Experience has amply shown the wisdom of the dedication of the building, which now unhappily has been lost, to general public use as well as religious uses. With its disappearance there is not in the entire city a single public building to which the people can turn for purposes of public assemblage.

We are thus once more brought face to face with the problem of a public auditorium. The Metropolitan theater is to all intents a private building. It is occupied with regularity for the professional uses of its lessees, and cannot be depended on save on exceptional occasions. The so-called auditorium may well be dismissed as at once an unsightly, uncomfortable and dangerous makeshift.

What are we going to do about it? Is there anything we can do? There assuredly is. If we could take the money expended for that public luxury which a corrupt administration of our county concerns has foisted on the people at an enormous cost—the county jail—and apply it to the purposes of a public auditorium, the investment might forthwith be made to pay an income on the money invested. But it would pay this city, at this time, disregarding all the warnings which the standstill element among our reformers takes pleasure in expressing, we would at the city's expense engage in the purchase of a site and the erection of a public auditorium building for library and auditorium purposes. We have had rebuffed in every available form the objections, legal, constitutional and fiscal, which exist to such a course. The peo-

ple know them; but they have never been reminded of the benefits to accrue from such a public undertaking.

When such communities as Minneapolis and Kansas City can respectively furnish the facilities for accommodating those in attendance at the national political convention of each of the two great parties, the position which St. Paul occupies in this behalf must bring grief, if not shame, to every public-spirited resident of the city.

A CASE OF POLITICAL PIRACY.

The Globe has observed with some curiosity the outcome of Assemblyman Wheeler's attack on the official honesty of Mayor Smith, including the former person's endeavor to cover his tracks through his wordy communication in the Dispatch.

Had Mr. Wheeler confined himself in his speech before the Roosevelt club to enlightening the world as to his peculiar view of the kind of mayor which the local Republican politicians are trying to secure, there would have been nothing to consider; but when he accompanied that definition by his statement that if the city of St. Paul had had an honest and fearless mayor within the past year certain measures which the mayor approved would be vetoed, he shows, as his later communication establishes, that he can asperse another man's honor without knowing it, or that, having done so, he can prove himself both unwilling and unable to sustain such aspersions.

Having gracefully withdrawn his offensive reference to Mayor Smith, Mr. Wheeler thought the occasion warranted him in playing a little politics for the gain of his fellow Republican politicians. Mayor Smith has effectually disposed of Mr. Wheeler's political by-play. But the Pioneer Press comes to the rescue of its party friend and adds the force of its indorsement to what Mayor Smith fittingly designates as Mr. Wheeler's buncombe.

The game of Wheeler and his party orators is politics. Their attempt is to fasten on the head of the Democratic city administration the charge of having in a spirit of personal complaisance done or omitted that which has cost the city large sums of money. The charge is both lame and foolish. The Pioneer Press knows that it is both. Whether Mr. Wheeler had such knowledge may or may not be open to question; but he has been forced by Mayor Smith into a position where his sense of manliness was tested, and he met the test in a manner which shows him to be but a very bitter and narrow political partisan, with all that implies.

The mayor appears to have been called on to execute a contract for gasoline lighting which had been awarded to the Development company. The form of that contract was submitted by the corporation attorney, and the duty devolved on the mayor to execute it on behalf of the city. It was a purely ministerial duty. The mayor had no option save to execute it.

The city charter is clear that he had no other option. If he failed to execute it he would have refused to discharge a duty which is imposed on him by law, and which is expressly set forth in the resolution itself. The pretense that he is to be blamed for refusing to execute a contract thus submitted to him offers merely another instance of the lengths to which partisan political ends may lead.

The case sought to be made out by Mr. Wheeler against the mayor with reference to paving contracts reveals that gentleman and his political organ as equally unjust and irresponsible. Whatever influence may have operated with the council in establishing the requirement that a ten years' guarantee should be exacted from the paving contractors, the effect of the mayor's approval of the resolution making the guarantee necessary has been, as he points out, to cause the board of public works to embody in each contract which it has since made for brick or stone pavement a provision for a five years' guarantee. Nothing of the kind was ever thought of by that body before; but the valuable requirement is now realized in every such contract, notwithstanding the declared opinion of the city attorney that the ten-year guarantee insisted on in the resolution could not be enforced. Has this been an injury to the people of the city? How much has it cost the taxpayers? How does Mr. Wheeler and his political backers reach their estimate of \$50,000?

Beneath all this shameless effort to pervert official facts and records there lurks a motive equally dishonest. That "working majority" to which the Pioneer Press is pleased to refer—how is it composed? Is it a Democratic working majority? And is the idea sought to be conveyed. That it is, moreover, sought to bamboozle the voting public into the belief that Mayor Smith is either the tool or the confederate of that so-called "working majority." Each assumption is in the nature of a dirty political slander, whether indulged in by an obscurity like Wheeler, or by a Janus-faced political trickster such as the Pioneer Press has shown itself to be in dealing with local political interests and characters for twenty years past.

If the assailant of the mayor, or the sheet which evidently seeks to bolster him up in his sneaking and cowardly attack, knows of a corrupt majority in the council, why have they not the courage and decency to come forward and enlighten the public as to how that majority is composed? No; they prefer to

carry on their miserable campaign of innuendo and calumny in the dishonest hope that they can fasten the odium and responsibility for any such majority on the Democratic administration and party in this community.

Supposing that there is such a corrupt majority, and that through its manipulations, as the Pioneer Press claims, the people of the city were deprived of the benefit of the low rates for asphalt paving which prevailed for a time, what did Mayor Smith have to do with it? The executive and legislative departments of the city government are co-ordinate.

It would have been the greatest violation of all the decencies of official life had the mayor assumed, as they assume, the corrupt purposes of those whose votes went to pass that guarantee resolution, and had acted officially on that assumption. He did not. He is too broad-minded and just a character to be guilty of such a scurvy and blackguard trick. He exercised his judgment, signed the resolution which provided for the guarantee, and the city has since had, what it never had before, protection against the carelessness or dishonesty of paving contractors. Had Republican city officials enforced that requirement, as it should have been enforced, the people would have benefited to an extent double that which they are now receiving in the execution of their paving contracts. All the officials, from the members of the corporation attorney's office who gave the opinion, to the members of the board of public works who refused to put it in operation, are Republican partisan politicians, and have laid themselves open to the imputation of corruption quite as clearly as the Pioneer and Assemblyman Wheeler say the members who voted for it have done.

Desperate cases require desperate remedies. To what desperate lengths the Republican politicians (the catspaw of certain of whom the Pioneer Press has been made through these transactions) are driven in their efforts to regain control of the city offices, may readily be judged by the campaign of false representation and veiled slander represented by this man Wheeler's assault on the mayor of this city.

Gov. Van Sant enrolls himself among the great men who are devoted to the "enforcement of the laws." The laws in all such cases just mean the particular law which is sought to be enforced. The governor might look up the statutes, and see if there is not hidden away somewhere some law which is not enforced as it ought to be, besides the one which now represents his entire political capital.

THE STATE IS FEMININE.

An esteemed exchange of The Globe, the Mirror, of Manchester, N. H., calls attention to the fact that in the application presented to the supreme court of the United States to prevent the Northern Securities company from buying certain railroad stocks, the state of Minnesota is referred to as "your oratrix."

Now, inasmuch as "oratrix" is feminine, it is apparent that Attorney General Douglas regards the state as feminine, and from his use of the word there may come a decision by the ultimate authority of the land on the subject. The esteemed Mirror points out that up to the present time no court of competent jurisdiction has undertaken to say whether a state is masculine or feminine, and that the precedent of the Minnesota attorney general is subject to discussion.

When the supreme court hands down its decision in the case it may contain an explicit statement on the subject. If the court adopts the word "oratrix," by that token we may know beyond question that the state is feminine. But if, as has been the case, the court does not feel competent to decide such a weighty matter—one, it is true, not involved as a vital part of the litigation in question—then every one will be left to his own conjecture and contention.

The esteemed Mirror pays the state a graceful compliment by declaring that, should the supreme court decide Minnesota to be feminine, it must be confessed that she is a "fair and buxom female." Accepting it as a foregone conclusion that we are female, The Globe blows a kiss to the esteemed Mirror in acknowledgment, and concedes that a fair sister would see herself as others see her if she but held before her face the Manchester Mirror.

So President Schurman's plea for independence and liberty is an inflammatory document and unfit to be circulated in the Philippines? Well, well; times have changed when the doctrines of the declaration of independence cannot be proclaimed by an American citizen, at home, to his neighbors. He would be permitted to do as much in the heart of the most arbitrary monarchy in the world.

IN MEMORY OF MCKINLEY.

Graceful compliment was paid to the life and character of William McKinley, late president of the United States, at the Commercial club yesterday afternoon. The speakers were among the notable orators of the state, among them being the governor of the commonwealth. Those events in his life and those attributes of character which are sources of pride to every true citizen of the great republic were recalled and mentioned in kindness. The contentions aroused by the events of his life were forgotten and only good was spoken of the dead.

No man without faults, and no man who is in politics as long as Mr. McKinley was, can hope to escape criticism, often harsh and often undeserved, during his active career. But it is a happy characteristic of the American people

that after the battle of life has been fought and the warrior retires to his well-earned rest, or is gathered to his fathers, the best of his life is remembered most vividly.

Irrespective of party, the citizens of St. Paul joined sincerely with their brethren of other cities in paying tribute to the memory of the third president to fall by the hand of the assassin.

A soldiers' home is wanted for Manila at a cost of half a million. Soon they will have one in Porto Rico, one in Guam, one in the West Indies, one in Alaska. Soldiers' cemeteries all over the world will testify to the cost of imperialism in the blood of the flower of the land.

The public cares little what Senator Spooner said to Senator Tillman, and what Senator Tillman said to Senator Spooner, but it would like to learn, in strict confidence, what each thought of the other during the heat of debate.

The entente cordiale will be seriously disturbed if any daring captain in the navy should recite "Hoch, der Kaiser," at a function attended by Prince Henry while in the United States.

Spain is not getting much comfort out of the present effort to find out the attitude of European nations during the war with the United States. Her interest was in the attitude of the United States.

If the profanity evoked by inadequate street car service could be utilized for motor purposes the company would have power enough and to spare.

President Palma, of Cuba, may have been sarcastic when he thanked the Americans for "the consummation of Cuban independence."

Wireless telegraphy is no improvement on the old method of making love, as Marconi can sadly testify.

Every dog will have his day—but it isn't the day on which the cat show is held.



Findley was long with the glad rush play. He just doted on the effusive greeting and all his old friends worked a sidestep every time he appeared on the scene. Findley had a habit much the shape of one of the hams that go all the way round the world. When the old friends forgot to sidestep the hand landed and the unfortunate friend went home to have a liniment massage.

These remarks about Findley must go in the past. For the past three days the glad rush has been relegated to the closet of forgotten tricks. Findley carries with him a resolution to forget the effusive greeting, and though three days have passed he feels no wild yearning to tear loose with the hand again.

It all happened three days ago. Findley was hurrying down the street. At the postoffice corner he sighted an old friend. The old friend had his back turned. Findley experienced a tickled feeling, for he could work a better free swing with his arm.

Findley started for the old friend on a lunge. Then the old friend caught the ham-shaped hand full in the back. He gulped and almost swallowed his cigar. His rolled across the sidewalk to the gutter and then—

"Pardon me, pardon me," stammered Findley talking as fast as he could while the red spot worked up into his ears. "I assure you on my honor, sir, I thought that you were a friend of mine and I wanted to surprise you."

"I don't deny that," said the man who resembled the old friend and repeated about the head and he at once started a conversation. "The things he said about Findley's rating in a funny house collection were quite amusing and they had some more remarks about the numerous and sundry things the injured stranger had a mind to do to Findley. Findley had a nerve fairly well cut about the edges and he did not care much as long as the stranger confined himself to personal remarks.

"I beg your pardon again," declared Findley when the stranger "opped for breath, and assure you again that I am sorry that I made a mistake."

"Well, you pardon again," cried the man, "and I will forget that you are trying to be a gentleman and knock your foot head clear off. You had better cut out this red spot swinging torso or you will quit this world in a hurry soon."

Findley offered to shake hands, but the stranger was still angry, so the glad rusher went on his way. He wandered down to Fourth and retraced about the corner to a saloon to tell how it happened to a crowd of friends. The crowd thought it a great joke and Findley purchased several drinks.

Then he started back up the street. He hurried some in passing Fifth street, but the stranger had moved from the postoffice corner. He retraced his steps several rounds purchased by Findley were working and the glad rusher began to feel better. Like the friends in the saloon crowd, he began to believe that the man was a great joke. He was chucking to himself when he happened to glance across Seventh street and there on the corner he saw his old friend, who should have been retracing a luncheon at Sherry's on Feb. 25 next, and the invitation has been accepted through Dr. Von Holleben, the German ambassador at Washington.

A member of the German embassy has called this "the reception committee of commerce and industry." It is quite certain that the committee with their guests, who will not be from all over the country, and represent the most powerful forces in commerce and industries of the United States.

So it may be, the luncheon, although of a private character, will have an important bearing upon future commercial relations between the United States and Germany.

The function may be influential, both in the United States and in Germany, in the future consideration of expiring treaties and the great trade problems in which these countries are mutually interested.

The committee, in arranging the luncheon, started on the supposition that the guests would be from all over the country, and represent the most powerful forces in commerce and industries of the United States.

Invitations to the luncheon have been sent to 100 "captains of industry," as President Roosevelt has called such men. Their names will not be disclosed before the luncheon, which in some respects will be the most noteworthy gathering in the commercial and industrial history of the country, and pregnant of results.

Democrats Oppose Governor—Democrats are attacking Gov. Odell's bill concerning the duties of managers in the senate judiciary committee and they count on Republican aid.

The governor directed Chairman Brackett to report the bill to the senate as amended by the assembly committee. Unless it is made a party measure, its opponents say this cannot be done. Senators Grady, McCarron and Dowling, of the committee, are strenuously opposed to the bill, holding that it is simply a scheme by the governor to seize \$5,000,000

Crist of the Political Mill

As a humorist Aid. Benny Knauft has Mark Twain chained to the wall. His talk on wine rooms and reform before the First and Second ward Republicans, Tuesday night, caused a general hat and "Benny" might have been serious. He may know something about wine rooms, and that he is long on reform he could easily prove by his record in the council.

The Warner men executed a neat coup Tuesday night at a meeting of the First and Second ward Republicans, in the Second ward. The meeting was pulled off and engineered by Ed Parrish, Warner's chief of staff, and one of the most adroit Republican strikers in the city.

The election of the heads of the Republican ticket which will be patched up from the remnants of the present majority cloth and made up of a few compromisers is now generally conceded as impossible. The voters and taxpayers of St. Paul have absolute confidence in the integrity of Mayor Smith, Treasurer Bremer and Louis Betz, candidate for comptroller. Their defeat is an impossibility is frankly conceded by leading Republicans.

The real interest of the taxpayers, assuredly, is not in the heads of the Democratic ticket, lies in the selection of the members of the common council. The business men of St. Paul have taken a step which they think will accomplish the desired result. The consolidated committee which represents the Commercial club, Jobbers' union, Chamber of Commerce, Northwestern Manufacturers' association and several other commercial and semi-commercial organizations, has decided to use its influence to secure the selection of good men for the council. The committee will not take an active part in politics from a partisan standpoint, but will throw the influence of its members toward securing the nomination on both tickets of representative men, whose personal and commercial records and the basis of their conduct of public affairs by the council, regardless of its party complexion. The committee has no intention of attempting to nominate an independent ticket or tampering with the nominations for the three city offices. It will endeavor to secure a joint conference with the leaders of both parties, ask their influence in keeping unworthy men from places on the ticket and let the primary election do the rest.

The proposed programme of the consolidated committee is one that cannot fail to meet with the entire approbation of the people of St. Paul, but its work has been hindered by the fact that the list of Democratic candidates, not alone for the three administrative offices, but for the municipal bench and common council, have never been announced by the Republican party. It has long been recognized by a finer lot of thoroughly representative men, recognized by all classes as clean, upright citizens, than the gentlemen who have offered themselves as candidates for nomination on the Democratic ticket. Take for instance the gentlemen aspiring to the Democratic nomination for the assembly, among whom are Messrs. Gustav, Henry G. Hasane, Joseph Horejs, Bruno Schuele, Michael Doran Jr., George C. Lambert and Dr. E. H. Whitcomb. Which one of that list would the consolidated committee deem superior or any other citizen interested in the welfare of the city ask stricken?

Gustav Scholle yesterday filed his certificate of candidacy for the Democratic nomination to the assembly. Mr. Scholle is a resident of the Seventh ward. He is a well-known attorney and a popular assembly leader. He has long been recognized as one of St. Paul's representative

citizens and has always been an energetic Democrat. Mr. Scholle has never sought office of profit at the hands of his party, but rather of service. He was a member of the school board and served on Gov. Lind's staff as quartermaster general.

John Jay Leighton yesterday formally entered the race as the fifth horse in the Republican sweepstakes for the mayoralty nomination. Mr. Leighton says he is the only bona fide representative of the labor interests that has ever had an opportunity to ask for that suffrage of the Republican party and that he will make things hum. Since retiring from railroad work, Mr. Leighton has been an aspirant for the Republican nomination as postmaster, which was passed to Gov. McMillan, and has dipped rather deep into literature. He is the author of numerous political poems and of "Robert Royalton," a realistic romance, supposed to be the tale of the author's life and incidentally a resume of his views of things.

Touching the Republican ticket, Mr. Leighton contributes the following autobiography and platform: "John Jay Leighton—Republican candidate for the office of mayor of St. Paul from his native state, Indiana, in 1874, then fifteen years of age. Mr. Leighton lives in the Seventh ward. He has been in the city for the past eight years he has been employed in the American Artificial Limb company, at 386 Washington street; is also director in the Waters Mining company, First and Hennepin streets; is in the railway service."

Two years ago Mr. Leighton received a large endorsement from our business men for the position of mayor. He was elected in an interview as to his position, he says: "I have no political record to offer the people of St. Paul, but I believe that which comes to men that have always chiseled their own way, making the best opportunities, and the best of the diversified experience I have come in contact with showing my own path from a boy's errand to the position of mayor. The qualities required of one who takes hold of municipal affairs of a metropolitan city, but it upon strictly business principles."

"A public officer should have honesty of conviction and a high sense of duty, the extent of carrying out his own convictions. It takes a young man with standing who has a high sense of duty, his policy that will put our city government on the basis of business methods. It is not a matter of party, and it only takes sound Republican principles to keep her going onward and upward. I have no political record to offer the people of St. Paul, but I believe that which comes to men that have always chiseled their own way, making the best opportunities, and the best of the diversified experience I have come in contact with showing my own path from a boy's errand to the position of mayor. The qualities required of one who takes hold of municipal affairs of a metropolitan city, but it upon strictly business principles."

"I have never held a public office. I do not know the kind of carpet upon the floor, but do know that the chair the laborer occupies was made by the hand of a man who cut down the tree and discredited upon it. This is the campaign when the men from the shops and factories come out to vote. The duty of men in casting their ballots for clean politics, and you can put this down in black and white."

"My policy toward the council would be just and fair, and clean to the core, and with them work hand in hand where principles of right are involved, so we all may be uplifted together. Every citizen would go to the very edge of safety in the protection of home and virtue, and surround the evils that exist in our present government. I would do no more, and my policy would be to see justice prevail, regardless of factional issues. I would go to the very edge of safety in the protection of home and virtue, and surround the evils that exist in our present government. I would do no more, and my policy would be to see justice prevail, regardless of factional issues."

"In politics I have always been an ardent Republican and have in no small measure endeavored to bring the Republican party and its lofty and elevating principles."

"The Ninth ward Republican precinct committeemen will try it again Friday night. A meeting at the Lincoln club was called and resolved to put on the meeting the club attempted to induce former Alderman Larson to accept its indorsement for the assembly. Larson had his wooden cane in his hand when the gentlemen from the Ninth ward stepped by pleading for time. Frank Arnold, author of the 3-cent car fare scheme, which the Lincoln club jugged and dropped when it became known that the business resolution asking Republican candidates to look it up, wanted the committee's indorsement for the board of aldermen. The committee, however, is a real reformer for the "willie workers" and he was promptly turned down in favor of Mr. Snodgrass. Larson has unequivocally announced to stand for a Republican nomination and he must list his deposits. This would not affect national banks, for the reason that the courts have held that the term "national bank" does not include a state bank. This would be done for the reason that such a procedure would necessarily conflict with the business of national banks. The courts hold that to conform to such a law would necessarily cause a run on banks just before the close of the year. The courts hold that would therefore interfere with the stability of such banks. But what as to state banks? I call the attention of bankers to such provision.

There are many other items upon which I could dwell, but will not at this time. My only desire is to know what the people want, and when I do that, I rest assured that I will try to carry out their wishes. While some of my enemies are holding out another plan, which if I should run again for the office of state senator, I shall spend my time in making it known to the people that the proposed bill and try to carry out so far as possible the wishes of the people of this country."

A prominent Minneapolis member of the legislature has had two bills drawn, one of which is a bill to amend the law relating to the present state railroad and warehouse commission, while the other recreates the commission and giving the governor the power of appointment.

Still another member will present a bill providing for the disestablishment of the commission and the appointment by the governor of a railway commission to perform the duties now allotted to the electrical board. This bill would also be brought to the front is the division of the labor of the department and the appointment of a railway commissioner and a grain inspector.

Burglars entered Mrs. Murphy's laundry, at Sixty-third and Washington streets, some time Tuesday night and secured about \$4 out of the cash drawer. Mrs. Murphy says she does not believe any of the laundry had been taken. The thieves gained entrance by prying open the front door.

MR. TAYLOR'S UNIVERSALISM.

To the Editor of The Globe:—Reverend Mr. Taylor has seized an early opportunity to criticize a report of a sermon of mine appearing in The Globe.

Anyone at all skilled in such matters would have known at once that the report was not furnished by me and therefore could not be another plan which may be brought to the front is the division of the labor of the department and the appointment of a railway commissioner and a grain inspector.

I regret to note that Mr. Taylor wishes to confine attention to the position of his denomination in the last fifty years. It was prior to that time that it had its most heroic and its most interesting history, and it would be well for him to review the history of Hosea Ballou with his "death and glory salvation" which was an effective protest against the cruel and rigid Calvinism of his time.

My own views have been authoritatively published in my "Retribution," to which I trust Mr. Taylor will call attention. I do not believe that I have any subject, though I regret that it cannot be had upon the terms named—"free of charge."

Do you want to see "The Chaperons," Frank L. Perley's great one-act comedy, free of charge, next week? If so, read the want page in next Sunday's Globe.

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glen with the wounded deer running in the foreground.

Strange Damage Suit.

Chief Judge Gummers, in the supreme court in Newark, has signed an order permitting George F. Brown, of No. 30 Orange street, Newark, to institute proceedings in behalf of his twelve-year-old daughter Anita to recover \$100,000 from a biscuit manufacturer and of "Robert Royalton," a realistic romance, supposed to be the tale of the author's life and incidentally a resume of his views of things.

It is alleged that on Nov. 1 last the girl bought a package of crackers, and one exploded in her mouth, knocking out two of her teeth and otherwise injuring her.

What caused the biscuit to explode is unknown, but it is held that the manufacturer is responsible.



Dan Sully in the pleasing comedy-drama, "The Parish Priest," continues to draw big houses at the Metropolitan. Mr. Sully's engagement will continue the remainder of the week, with a popular price matinee Saturday.

"Edna" for the remainder of the week, with a popular price matinee Saturday. The sale of seats opens today for the engagement of Frank L. Perley's company in "The Chaperons" at the Metropolitan next week. The production is running this week at the Metropolitan in Minneapolis to crowded houses at every performance. Unusual interest has been manifested in the coming of this attraction, and the production of "The Chaperons" should be one of the most successful of the season.

Lovers of melodrama are being offered a rare treat in the presentation at the Grand opera house this week of "Lost Tivoli." The story of the love of a city-bred man for the simple country girl is not a new one, but its treatment in the play is somewhat out of the ordinary and is entertaining. The scenic effects are also quite new.

David Belasco's romantic drama, "The Heart of Maryland," will be seen at the Grand opera house the coming week.

The Mabel Hazelton Burlesques are "making good" at the Star, the best and large and appreciative audiences are present at both the afternoon and evening performances. Two good bur