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The St. Paul Globe

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF ST. PAUL.

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CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Table with 3 columns: By Carrier, 1 mo, 6 mos, 12 mos. Daily only, Sunday only.

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Table with 3 columns: By Mail, 1 mo, 6 mos, 12 mos. Daily only, Sunday only.

BRANCH OFFICES.

New York, 10 Spruce St., Chas. H. Eddy in Charge. Chicago, No. 87 Washington St., The P. S. Webb Company in Charge.

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota - Fair; colder Wednesday; old wave at night in east portion; Thursday fair and cold; fresh north winds. Upper Michigan - Fair Wednesday, except snow near Lake Superior; cold wave any night in west portion; Thursday fair and cold; fresh west to north-west winds.

Table with 2 columns: 'High' and 'Low' for various cities including Alpena, Battle Lake, Bemidji, etc.

Washington time (p. m. St. Paul). -Below zero.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Anyone unable to secure a copy of The Globe on any railroad train leaving or entering St. Paul will confer a favor on the management by reporting the fact to the business office. Telephone, Main 1005.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12, 1902.

There are more ways of strangling a rat than by choking it with butter. And so there are of strangling the young Cuban republic. But the operation in each case is as discreditable to the strangled as it is fatal to the strangler.

CRIME AND VIOLENCE.

The contemplated use of the remains of the convicted murderer Tupper for scientific purposes by the authorities of the state university is one that if found feasible, will be welcomed by all intelligent persons.

THEATRICAL.

Unqualified success was the measure of reward meted out last night to the St. Paul Choral club for its bravery in triumphing over the many difficulties that have stood in the way of its second concert this winter.

been exhausted the lives of convicted murderers should belong to the state, to be ended at such time and in such manner as the state should decide on consistently with the requirements of humanity. It would be still more serious, and open, no doubt, to general objection, to urge that such lives should be made available for the advancement of scientific knowledge, by vivisection and otherwise. It is generally recognized that in vivisection there is to be found an inexhaustible source of knowledge promotive of the solution of the most serious of the problems of life and death.

When the law-makers are thrown with the state constitution it will look upon as motley a creation as the tax code itself.

WHAT CONGRESS SHOULD DO.

When the interstate commerce law was passed it was not intended by congress or the country that the commission which it thereby called into existence should be more than a merely ministerial body. The evils of unjust discrimination were those which brought about the congressional inquiry resulting in the law and the commission. The administrative body created by the law was called into existence to facilitate the purpose of putting an end to such unjust discrimination with reference to both persons and places. What is known as the long-and-short-haul clause of the law was devised with a view to ending the practice of building up one locality against another, and was to a considerable extent protective of intermediate points as against great terminal centers. Yet, in spite of the apparent paradox involved, it at once greatly developed terminal business while protecting intermediate points, since it did not forbid that as much might be charged for longer as for shorter hauls, but confined itself to decreeing that no more should be charged for a longer than for a shorter haul in the same direction where the conditions and circumstances were substantially alike.

It was never designed that the interstate body should have the powers it is now seeking. Those powers are greater than any which any state body is possessed of, and, if exercised by any but a body of the highest intelligence and uprightiness, might at any time result in incalculable wrong in the form of the unjust discrimination against both persons and places which the law was intended to prevent.

The excitement created by railroad interests hostile to the unity of action contemplated by the owners of the stock of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern systems explains in great measure the prevailing demand for interstate railroad legislation. Not one in ten thousand of those who talk so glibly about that transaction or its consequences knows anything whatever about it, or is capable of forming an intelligent judgment as to what legislation should be enacted for the protection of the public against exorbitant or discriminatory rates on the part of the railroads.

The Italian Free Masons have decided to no longer maintain their order as a secret body. Who knows but that the Italians are wise in their generation. There is nothing for Masons to be ashamed of in their organization; and there ought to be nothing to be afraid of.

The most recent thing which our treasury officials could do, in connection with the Canadian seal poaching, is to keep their tongues in their cheeks. That mess is one of which Americans do not care to think, unless they are forced to.

If that wine-room ordinance was adopted it will inflict a grievous wrong on Republican reform, which locally will suffer a serious lessening of its usual supply of blind cartridges to fire off against "the gang."

The King of Menelik no doubt has the consent of the people of Europe to stay away for a while year and a day.

not exist outside congress, unless it is possessed by the leading railroad officials or by a few of the ablest students of railroad economy. Congress must inform itself before it acts. On the one side stands a set of men who are against trammeling the carriers. On the other, those who think that no trammels can be too strong or too restraining for the law-making power to apply to the railroads. This is true of the membership of both houses, although not in equal degree. In the senate alone can the men be found who are capable of grappling with the great question of economic policy such as that which is called into existence by the demand for increased power made by the interstate commerce commission.

Why, then, in the present emergency, is it not the true course for congress to take to call a body into existence representing railroad officials and economists, the shipping interests and the general public as represented in congress, which will take the entire subject of the relations of the public, the shipper and the carrier, under consideration, and present its conclusions by the opening of the next session of congress? Such an investigation would serve the double purpose of public enlightenment and intelligent future action by the federal authorities. It would result in legislation which would protect the producing and consuming public against railroad extortion and injustice, and do so without imposing any unnecessary burdens on the carriers.

So, it now has become, or will when Van's special legislation has been enacted into law, the duty of the attorney general to begin a suit against any corporations organized under the laws of this or any other state which violates or threatens to violate any law of this state. He will have quite enough to do to enable him to hire assistants sufficiently numerous to blow that \$25,000 in quick order.

The cable dispatches do not offer any record of the number of Americans, who have devoted themselves of late to loafing around the throne in the United States. But they are there all right, and many of them, no doubt, have had the ineffable privilege of kissing the king's hand. It is not impossible that they would esteem just as highly the privilege of kissing his foot, if that were the ceremonial requirement.

Considering the raid the New Jersey authorities are making on the native mosquito it will not be surprising if Jersey lightning has flashed its last, or the trusts are notified to get out of the state. There appears but little pride in state institutions when the mosquito can be treated so ruthlessly.

The Wel-Hal-Wel incident certainly does not indicate a grand triumph of British diplomacy. Neither does it show the British diplomats in the character of prophets. But it does show that the nation which counts on taking England at a disadvantage, has to reckon on a great many unusual circumstances.

GREENROOM GOSSIP.

Kate Urr, who has formerly been prominently identified as a member of Frank Daniels' company, has rejoined his support in "Miss Simplicity."

Mildred Holland is having daily rehearsals of her new romantic drama, "The Little Prince," written by Carina Jordan, which will be produced in Buffalo during the coming spring.

Miss Jessie Bartlett Davis absolutely refuses to be lured away from vaudeville to the opera field. A syndicate of Chicago capitalists who recently offered to star Mrs. Davis in a superb scenic revival of "Faint Heart" were decidedly and emphatically "turned down" by the singer.

It is in the air that George Ade's musical satire, "The Sultan of Sulu," is to be re-produced in Chicago. The success, as indicated by Theodore Thomas as being of the highest possible value, and Mr. Ade's bossy attitude as being of the highest possible value, has already been demonstrated by the success of the play.

In acquiring the lease of a theater in New York David Belasco realizes a long-sought ambition. The new house, which will be known as the Belasco Theatre, is destined as a home for Mr. Carter and the great productions in which he has been so successful.

Mr. Henry E. Harris has completed the cast of the play "The Sign of the Cross," which will be presented at the Broadway theater early in March at a private tour, which begins in New York on Feb. 17. It includes Harry Harlow, Dorothy Donnelly, Guy Bates Post, George F. Stone, E. W. Morrison, Charles Maxwell, E. W. Morrison, Charles Maxwell, Thomas W. Ross, Ira A. Hards, Macey M. Prussell, Byron Ongley, Thomas Lawrence, E. V. Whitney, Charles Ongley, Gabriel Ravelene.

"Arizona" has just finished its sixth engagement in Chicago on its original production. Its first engagement at the Grand opera house extended over a long period of time, and was a success. Since then "Arizona" has been played ten weeks at the Grand opera house in different cities, and has been a success in each case.

Within the past few days the last step in the completion of the contract between Signora Elmore and Lieke, who is her former American lover, has been taken, and it is now definitely settled that the great volume of music which will come to America early in the fall of 1902, probably in the month of October, will be a collection of weeks, it being stipulated in the contract that she shall not be called upon to give more than five recitals in any one city. She will bring her entire company with her, and in her support will be some of the best talent in Europe.

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THEATRICAL.

Unqualified success was the measure of reward meted out last night to the St. Paul Choral club for its bravery in triumphing over the many difficulties that have stood in the way of its second concert this winter. The platform of the Central Presbyterian church, where the concert was given last evening, enlarged to meet the requirements of the chorus, proved a rather tight fit, in spite of the addition of a certain number of seats. These difficulties are inherent. What then is the best way in which to meet this difficulty, or is there any way? No bill that has been offered yet, so far as the general public knows its contents, furnished the needed remedy. Each measure leans either to one side or the other—so as to bear with undue weight on the railroads or to leave recognized evils practically untouched.

No such law can probably be framed in the existing condition of the relations of the railroads toward each other and of each and all of them toward the public. The useful knowledge on which to base such regulation does not exist in congress at the present moment. It does

ing. The former was sung with the colorist for the evening, Miss Sara Anderson, and in attack, harmony and volume the choir's excellence was particularly expressive. In the "Dream Pictures" the expression of the composer's mood, the quietude work by Miss Barker, Mrs. Krieger, Messrs. Conner and Woodworth was artistic. For a finale the chorus sang the showy "Damasque's Triumphant March" from "Costa's Naaman." Plenty of enthusiasm marked the rendition of this number, and the fine volume of sound made the auditorium ring.

Miss Sara Anderson made a distinctly good impression last night. Her voice was beautiful. The range is wide and even, the registers melting into one another imperceptibly. It is Miss Anderson's low notes that are especially delightful. They are most "sello-like" in their quality, grave and deep and fine. A little self-conscious air sets rather stiffly on the singer, but fortunately none of the stiffness for self-consciousness gets into her voice. Her solo song, "Almon's Prayer" was beautifully sung. The aria, "Il est doux, il est bon," from Massenet's "Hérodiade," was sung with big emotion, if one may judge from the rapturous applause of the audience. It was the rendition of the short story of the singer's art. In the group of songs that followed this aria, Miss Anderson sang, among other things, Bunnell's "In der Rosen Laube." Mme. Lehmann's "The final group of songs, "Almon's Prayer," "Saint Saens," "Love Song," "Blossom," and "Chanson du Tigre," M. Zelle, were sung in a manner that aroused the audience to an unusual pitch of enthusiasm, and the singer was received a number of times. She responded to one encore.

Charles B. Hanford and Miss Helen Grantly, in Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew," will close their engagement at the Metropolitan opera house with two performances today, a popular-price matinee this afternoon and farewell performance tonight.

Melbourne MacDowell, Miss Florence Stowling and the Metropolitan company, in Sardou's greatest drama, "La Tosca," will open an engagement of three nights and Saturday matinee at the Metropolitan opera house tomorrow night. Mr. MacDowell will play the role of the stone of Baron Scarpia. Miss Florence Stowling, who plays the title role in "La Tosca," is a stranger to Northwestern audiences, but her career so far, it is thought, will be a successful one. Her triumphs, and she will undoubtedly score a hit in St. Paul.

Today at 2:30 the ladies and children will be afforded their first opportunity of witnessing "The Yonkers Swedisch dialect comedy-drama which is being run forth at the Grand the current week. In the title role this season there is present the famous comedian, Yonkers, who affords a thoroughly entertaining and impersonation of this character. The scenic effects are elaborate and realistic.

The Rose Hill Folly company, under the management of Rice & Barton, continues to attract big audiences to the musical comedy, "The Yonkers Swedisch Star," and the company is doing profitably to all concerned. Another ladies' matinee will be given Friday afternoon.

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INDEPENDENCE URGED AT BOTTOM OF OCEAN.

ALL HOPE FOR CONCORD HAS BEEN ABANDONED. VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 11.—All hope for the missing sloop of war Concord, which left here on Dec. 22, just before the big storm which wrecked the collier Metewan off Cape Flattery, was abandoned with the arrival of the survey ship Egeria from a trip along the west coast of Vancouver.

The Egeria went as far north as the Scotch Islands off the north end of Vancouver Island, at Clayoquot, on the west coast, her officers found wreckage from the Concord which shows that she must have come down or was smashed to pieces by the heavy seas. This wreckage included a deck grating marked with the broad arrow of the British navy, a signal box recognized as one from a British warship, sheathing and part of a compass. It is hardly probable that the ship could have withstood a storm which would wash these articles from her deck.

The crew of the Concord numbered 120 officers and men. Her officers were: Commandant, Henry V. Proctor, Surgeon T. S. Hartley, Assistant Paymaster in Charge William B. Franklin, Artificer Engineer George J. Dettin, Engineer D. A. Burns.

The petition is signed on behalf of the society by Robert Treat Paine, president, and Dr. B. F. Trueblood, secretary.



STORIES OF THE STREET.

Big Jimmy Jones thought it a great joke every time he cuffed little Tommy Richards and Jimmie most died laughing every time he jabbed Tommy in the ribs. Big Jimmie worked in a wholesale drug house. Little Tommy washed bottles in the rear of a retail pill shop. Jimmie's duties brought him around to the retail store every day, and Tommy stopped a cuffed and a jab in the ribs every time Jimmie arrived. Tommy could not afford to give up the bottle washing work and it was a regular continuous performance with Jimmie until on day.

One day a customer happened in the store, and the customer carried a small box. He announced that he would pay the boss drugstore good money if the storage battery in the small box could be recharged. The druggist went after the money.

Tommy was started on the busy end of a powder grinder and their the druggist added the necessary fluids. The solution went into the storage battery tank, and after a ten-minute wait the boss



He Couldn't Let Go.

druggist tried the battery. The buzzer which started the head clerk attached himself to the two wires. At the ends of the two wires, the druggist pulled out the little metal rod and the head clerk started a Highland fling. He declared that the solution was a success and the boss druggist turned off the current.

"Why didn't you use let go if it hurt you?" asked little Tommy, moving up close to the head clerk.

"My boy, when that rod is pulled out you can't let go," answered the head clerk.

Little Tommy did not continue the conversation, but Tommy did considerable thinking while he chased the head clerk to the end of the batch of four-ounce bottles brought up from the cellar for a bath. Every few minutes he would pause in his work and walk over to inspect the storage battery.

When Big Jimmie was running on schedule time Tommy caught the first cuff at 4 p. m. Two minutes before 4 o'clock on this particular afternoon Tommy wiped his hands and walked over to a place near the storage battery. He heard the sound of approaching footsteps and immediately started an investigation of the tank of stored lightning.

"Hello, kid; what are you doing?" Big Jimmie had arrived.

"I'm looking this over," answered Tommy, preparing to dodge a right-hand swing.

"What is it?" asked Big Jimmie.

"It's a storage battery."

"What do you use it for?"

"Oh, they give treatment," answered Jimmie, "anyhow that's what the head clerk told me. He just took a treatment and he thinks it's fine."

"Does it hurt?" asked Big Jimmie.

"Now; it's medicine," answered Tommy.

"Guess I'll take some," announced Big Jimmie, after a short wait.

"All right," said Tommy. "Go ahead, I know how to work it."

Then Big Jimmie followed directions and caught the ten batteries in his hands. Little Tommy started the buzzer and pulled the metal rod out about an inch.

"Do you feel it," he asked.

"Sure! It's fine. Go ahead and pull it out farther."

Little Tommy was only a small boy, but a very wise look started to find a position on his face. First he carefully noted that Big Jimmie had a tight hold on the end of the metal rod. He jerked hard and then a mighty yell started the head clerk, who was very busy attempting to sell a woman a bottle of curline.

"Why don't you use let go?" asked Tommy walking over close to Big Jimmie.

"Turn it off, I can't let go," howled the bully.

Grist of the Political Mill.

James H. Farrell is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for justice of the peace in the district of Washburn yesterday. He filed his certificate yesterday. Mr. Farrell has twice made the race which he purposes to make again, once successfully, in the Second ward, and once in the ward for many years, an old prior of the Court house clear stand.

John Tierney, one of the Democratic candidates for nomination for comptroller, is considering withdrawal from the race. If Mr. Tierney retires from the field of candidates, he will be with the desire to centralize the strength of the party, on one candidate. Yesterday he said he had considered the matter, but as the campaign fairly opened, had decided to withhold his decision from the public until Saturday.

For the first time since he announced himself as a candidate for appointment to succeed the late Robert G. Evans, as United States district attorney. Representative Thomas Ostfuth was heard from, on the floor of the house yesterday. Mr. Ostfuth made one of his characteristic brilliant plays, and was immediately sat upon by the house. Just as Speaker Downing announced that the speaker's bill for a constitutional amendment, and an act of reorganization, Mr. Ostfuth, regardless of parliamentary courtesy, moved for adjournment. Under the rules the speaker was powerless, and was compelled to put the motion. A storm of protest went up, and before Mr. Dennington had full opportunity to ask for a withdrawal of the motion, Mr. Ostfuth rather ungracefully recalled it.

The house of representatives will be represented to-day, at the Merchants' last night, the guest of Representative Sid Eareau, of Zumbrota. He said: "I am Deakin, by a committee of veteran members. Mr. Deakin was formerly a member of the house, and served as reading clerk under Messrs. Rice and Jacobson. Ramsey, for a committee of five to attend the funeral was unanimously passed. Speaker Downing appointed to serve on the committee, Messrs. Rice, Jacobson, Kelly, Ferris and Ploppman, the latter four, in point of service the oldest members of the house."

Since it has been repeatedly admitted on the floor of the house by prominent Republican members, it is entirely pertinent to call the attention of the Van Sant, and the Republican legislators, in extraordinary session assembled, to one fact which they would be glad to forget. If the last tax bill, as the measure of the legislature had heeded the advice given them by Gov. Lind, the extra session, as a first cost of \$60,000, and the tax turnoff in the state of Minnesota, would have been unnecessary. At different times Gov. Lind asked the legislature to enact all of the features of the present tax code, with the exception of the new taxation of foreign corporations, and the new taxation of the income of individuals. The Republicans might recall the following extract from the report of the committee:

"Under our law as it now stands there is no provision for taxing foreign corporations doing business in this state, except in the case of those who own securities capital owned in this state and to our great advantage under the law than do foreign corporations. A law should be enacted to tax the income of such corporations on the same line as the provisions of paragraph 1550, with the amendments above suggested, except that the assessments should be made by the state board of equalization and the tax paid into the state treasury. The real and personal property corporations should be included in the assessment made by the state board, and the taxes on such property paid in the hands of the where located. Under such an enactment some state would be enabled to derive revenue from the taxation of the Standard Oil, the various mining companies, the loan companies and other corporations doing business in this state, and now escaping taxation."

The programme mapped out by the Democrats and inaugurated by Senator Baldwin and Representative Pennington, with the bills introduced in house

and Adolph Monticelli are among those who figure in the November election if not before, been prosecuting a systematic campaign for a renomination, is manifest, politicians say, to everybody who has been in close touch with the New York legislature. Politicians further declare that he expects a renomination with or without the co-operation of Senator Platt.

Odell's Renomination.

Gov. Odell counts among his supporters President Roosevelt, former Governor Black, Congressman in behalf of the Port of New York to be Stranahan, State Commissioner William C. Warren, the Republican leader of the New York State, Superintendent of Public Works Boyd, and if the patronage of the charities department is added to that of the lunacy and the insane, the Governor will have a session ends, he will have at his back far more help than had Black when, with Platt against him, in 1888, he mustered nearly 200 delegates in the state convention.

Pro-Bour Campaign.

Within a few weeks a great impetus has been given to the movement to bring about action by the United States government in the direction of ending the war between the Episcopal church and the B. O. B. The movement, which has been formed in various parts of the country, and preparations are under way for an important convention in New York City, which will be held in Washington in April or May.

The New York society is co-operating with the American Trade Association of Chicago and various other societies and committees. Already the work has been started in thirty-three states, and within a short time it is hoped to have an effective committee in every congressional district in the country. Webster Davis, formerly assistant secretary of state, is taking an active part in the work in the West.

No Cabinet Place for Taft.

Gov. Taft says the suggestion of his name in connection with any cabinet position is absurd. He has not been expected to receive such an offer, he expects to resume his work in Manila by the end of May.

Raines Law Ineffective.

That less than one-third of the Raines law hotels in Manhattan and the Bronx conform to the requirements of the liquor law is the assertion made in a communication sent to Gov. Odell by the society for the Prevention of Crime.

Prince Henry at City Hall.

Prince Henry will be received at the city hall and presented with the freedom of the city on Washington's birthday, instead of on February 25. This change in date came yesterday as a result of a communication from Secretary Hay to Mayor Low. Mr. Hay wrote the mayor that February 25, the date originally set for the reception, was the day the yacht was to be launched, and the prince would probably be unable to get to the city hall.

Some Old Masters.

Very rarely do the people of New York have the opportunity to see so good a collection of pictures as that which Mr. E. F. Milliken has placed on exhibition at the American Art gallery, to be sold at auction on Friday evening, Feb. 14, at the New York city hall. It contains only twenty-six works. Some of these are of great value, and one is a bad, trivial or dull. The list is as varied as it is diversified, including: Titian and Degas, Millet and William M. Chase, Puvion de Chavannes

and senate yesterday, is in accord with the suggestion made to the legislature by Gov. Lind and which if heeded would have the first hand to appear for a special session. The tax commission of the humiliation its members are being subjected to and the state not only from the expense of the session but from legislation that bids fair to be disastrous.

The "friends" of the proposed tax code are not anxious to allow the farmers to give their kicks to the storm of protest which has risen against the clipping bureau document, turned out by the tax commission. Jacobson says the farmers have the first hand to appear for a special session. The tax commission of the humiliation its members are being subjected to and the state not only from the expense of the session but from legislation that bids fair to be disastrous.

J. Lothrop, of Zumbrota, is one of the representative farmers of Southern Minnesota. He has been a resident of the state and a farmer forty-six years. For five years he has been president of a farmers' co-operative elevator at Zumbrota. Mr. Lothrop is a gentleman of education, a fluent talker and came to St. Paul to see the tax commission. He says are universal with the farmers of his section. A hearing for him had been arranged for yesterday morning. After Mr. Lothrop finished his address it was briefly announced that the farmers would not be heard and the floor was given to Judge Wells, of Preston, and A. P. Stevens, of Zumbrota, representatives of the country bankers.

"Seven out of ten of the farmers in our vicinity are living on rented farms. Those farms, now assessed at \$15 per acre, are paying all the taxes they can, and furnish a living for the renter. Raise the assessment up to the cash value of the land, and it would mean ruin. One of our farmers has purchased a farm for \$3,000. He is now paying \$1,000 in mortgage of \$3,500, and under his arrangement he will come into possession of an unencumbered home. Put the proposed tax on credit, and he will be ruined. Suppose he should wish to transfer the mortgage to a bank. The bank tax will draw deposits out and the banks will be compelled to raise their securities against the farmer will suffer. The legislators must not suppose that the farmers do not realize what the proposed elevator tax means. It will mean a loss of 3 cents per bushel per year, or a quarter of a cent per month. Do you suppose the farmers will consent to the raising of losses when we are compelled to take 2 1/2 cents per bushel out of them for the tax?"

The house adjourned yesterday afternoon until 10:30 tomorrow morning. Immediately after the house session the committee on the tax code, headed by W. Childs and Lieut. Gov. Ives on behalf of the tax commission. The representatives of the Southern Minnesota live stock raisers will conclude the morning session with their protests and in the afternoon State Auditor Dunn will tell the committee what ought to be done with the proposed code.

New York Letter.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Gov. Odell has since the November election if not before, been prosecuting a systematic campaign for a renomination, is manifest, politicians say, to everybody who has been in close touch with the New York legislature. Politicians further declare that he expects a renomination with or without the co-operation of Senator Platt.

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