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The St. Paul Globe

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota and Iowa—Partly cloudy; probably snow Thursday; Friday fair; variable winds.

Upper Michigan—Snow Thursday and Friday; fresh northwest winds.

Wisconsin—Partly cloudy Thursday and probably Friday; diminishing northwest winds.

South Dakota—Snow Thursday, with colder in west portion; Friday fair and cold; northwest winds.

North Dakota—Snow and colder Thursday; Friday fair; northwest winds.

Montana—Fair Thursday, except snow in mountain districts; Friday fair, northwest 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, 26; lowest temperature, 9; average temperature, 17; daily range, 17; barometer, 30.26; humidity, 72; precipitation, 0; 7 p. m., temperature, 25; 7 p. m., wind, northwest; weather, clear.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena ..	20	20	Marquette ...	22	22
Battleford .	14	14	Minnedosa ...	14	16
Bismarck . ..	16	18	Montgomery ..	50	54
Buffalo	12	22	Montreal	12	14
Boston	26	26	Nashville	32	40
Calgary	16	38	New Orleans .	56	58
Cheyenne	48	58	New York ...	26	30
Chicago	24	26	Norfolk	32	42
Cincinnati . .	24	30	North Platte .	28	30
Cleveland . ..	18	22	Omaha	24	28
Davenport . ..	16	20	Philadelphia .	28	32
Detroit	20	24	Pittsburg	20	24
Duluth	22	28	Qu'Appelle . .	14	20
Edmonton	18	20	Frisco	52	54
Grand Haven.	24	26	St. Louis	30	34
Green Bay ...	22	28	Salt Lake	46	50
Helena	34	40	Ste. Marie	18	20
Huron	18	22	Washington ..	30	36
Jacksonville ..	52	56	Winnipeg	16	26
Kansas City ..	28	28			

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

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 1065.

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THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1902.

The average citizen has had his intellectuals hidden in the thick haze of words and phrases which has surrounded the tax problem. Any intelligent citizen who wants to effectively dissipate the haze will do well to read the contribution in Tuesday's Globe to the tax question by Mr. Moritz Heim. It was the only really luminous contribution yet made to the subject, and was at once incisive and scholarly.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

The London press cannot be said to exaggerate the grave importance to England's national interests which is involved in her announced alliance with Japan in China. That alliance was effected, no doubt, as the best that England could do, in view of the probable unwillingness of the United States to appear as the third party to such a treaty—a plan of action which appears to have been very dear to Senator Davis during the closing days of his life.

It is now easy to understand why England has virtually evacuated Wei-Hai-Wei. She is not going to leave China by any means. But the aggression which she feared so urgently when she grabbed Wei-Hai-Wei as an offset to Russia's grab of Port Arthur she no longer fears, at least not as badly as she did then, and she will now have material assistance on the ground to prevent it.

Englishmen and other foreigners may hide it from themselves as effectively as they please; but the fact does not admit of denial or evasion that the United States has been effective in preventing a partition of China among European powers. The work was not done by threats or by specific representation. The attitude of this country among the powers represented in China presented so tremendous a contrast to that of all others that the moral effect was insuperable, and contemplated partition, if ever feasible, has been dismissed.

It is now a question whether England has checkmated Russia's aims in Manchuria, while enabling Japan to do likewise in Korea, by the making of this agreement. The effort is being made with a good deal of subtlety to convey the thought that the failure of the United States to sign the treaty is a mere unimportant detail, and that we have another dreibund in the East, which, so far as the United States is concerned, is somewhat informal.

It is a remarkable evolution of international affairs which produces an alliance, offensive and defensive—for that is what the document represents—between the oldest and perhaps the greatest power in Europe and the infant nation of the Orient. What results, if any of prime importance, will spring from it, there is little to be gained by inquiring at this time. Whether Russia will regard it as an attack on her prestige in the East or designed to put an end to the expansion of the great Slav empire toward Amur and the Yellow sea, events alone will show. Certainly if Russia has any designs on the Korean peninsula she can put them in effect only at a terrible sacrifice. She must face the united power of England and Japan in any such event.

One of the questions with which diplomats will proceed at once to concern themselves will be whether the Anglo-Japanese treaty will operate to isolate England in Asiatic, as she is now isolated, in European affairs; or, putting the proposition in another form, whether there is not a prospect, more or less remote, of the other powers, who certainly have or have had aggressive tendencies in China—Russia, France and Germany—uniting to withstand the other combination.

Whatever the immediate ends of England and Japan may have been in making the arrangements, it is idle to try to convince any intelligent observer of the progress of affairs in the East during the past two years that the alliance is dictated only by a desire to promote the integrity of the Chinese empire.

The granting of the injunction asked for by Frank James against the representation on the stage of episodes in the lives of the James boys during their career of outlawry is at once good policy and an act of justice.

AN AUDITORIUM IN SIGHT.

A good beginning has been made in the matter of securing the auditorium St. Paul has long needed. The delegation of business men representing the Commercial club returned yesterday from their hurried visit to Kansas City and Omaha, where they gained much valuable information on the subject. At the former place they saw the vast convention hall in which was held the last national Democratic convention, capable of seating nearly 20,000 people. They learned how the money was raised to pay for the building, and the uses to which it has been put. At Omaha they examined the architect's plans of the magnificent auditorium the people of that city expect to have ready for use not later than next October. Here, also, they learned much of the ways and means of raising money, selecting a site, choosing the plans, and other information relating to the subject.

The gentlemen comprising the visiting delegation returned full of enthusiasm for an auditorium. All realize the need of one in St. Paul, and all are confident that the necessary funds can be raised in short time.

Definite plans for the organization of an auditorium company will soon be formulated and the actual work of securing for the capital city of Minnesota an imposing and useful auditorium, at once a source of popular pride and public convenience, will be begun.

"Get together and stick together"—a sentiment uttered by Mr. Clendenning, secretary of the Commercial club, of Kansas City—was adopted as the motto and rallying cry of the auditorium advocates. It was the keynote of a short address to the visitors by Mr. Clendenning, and at once found acceptance as the true solution of the difficulties that an admit beset the promoters of such an undertaking.

If the spirit of the motto is supported by the citizens as enthusiastically as it will be by the delegation which visited the thriving cities of Kansas City and Omaha, there is no doubt of the early realization of the purpose for which the trip was planned.

Get together and stick together.

Sir Thomas Lipton may find the best kind of an American crew to put on his yacht; but he will never find the spirit of Americanism to appeal to among them which wins international yacht races for American craft.

WANTED—A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The situation which now exists as the direct result of the precipitate and unwarranted action of the governor in calling an extra session of the legislature is one which should bring pain to every public-spirited citizen of the state. Not only was the present session called into existence with indecent haste; but the very terms of the measure creating the tax commission rendered it difficult if not impossible for that body, with the time at its bestowal, to do the work which alone they could have served the state by doing. The work they have done now promises to go for naught unless the counsels of the wiser and more conservative of the members shall prevail.

The tax code is already defeated. It is quite plain that it cannot now be adopted in substance or spirit. It has succumbed to the universal verdict of condemnation. Nor can the fault be placed at the door of either the commission or the legislature. It is due to the peculiar circumstances attending the creation and appointment of the commission and the calling of the legislature together. This latter was done in time and manner pure and simple to enable Gov. Van Sant to strengthen the prospects of his renomination.

The situation, then, which confronts the citizens of the state is one which promises such action by the law-making power as will wholly ignore the work of the commission, and lead to the adoption of amendments to the tax laws which bear no relation whatever to the instrument which the legislators were called to consider. This is absurd. It may be illegal. It is impolitic from every point of view. The tax code should be discarded if it is not going to be adopted in substance.

The series of proposed amendments introduced by Representative Dunn, of this city, makes confusion worse confounded. The proposals identified with Representative Pennington, while excellent in their way in many respects, involve a radical departure from all the lines of conduct laid down by the proposed code, and are so far-reaching in their effect as leave it in doubt whether they should be seriously considered during the present session. His proposed amendments to the constitution raise a serious question whether they would receive popular approval, as, indeed, will any amendment whatever, except, perhaps, the amendments recommended by the commission.

There is but one course for the legislature to pursue, so far as The Globe sees. That is to provide for the calling of a constitutional convention. This it can do by a two-thirds vote in each body. It can submit the question to the people at the next election, and in all human probability it will be adopted. The alternative course is to submit such amendments as they decide are necessary to the enactment of the tax legislation sought. Tax legislation along any of the lines thus far laid down ought not to be seriously considered.

The action of Ald. Hunt in voting to sustain the action of Mayor Smith's veto of that spur track ordinance is about the most effective commentary that could be offered on the refusal of his worst critics to stand by the mayor and his administration of which they are supposed to be part. Their own ideas of loyalty either to the people or the party are evidently not of the kind to constitute them Hunt's most effective critics.

When we are all educated up to the standard intended by the great contributions to universities which are now the vogue, it is to be hoped that our education will not carry too many of us beyond the principles of American democracy. There is not much fear of any such result in the South, no matter how much money the Rockefellers may spend there.

The statement coming from Berlin that the inquiry of Mr. Norman and the answer of Lord Cranborne represented a cooked-up affair is not without sustainment, as will be found on close examination of the question and answer. Happily the matter has gone so far that either the German or the British politicians must knuckle down to the facts, sooner or later.

More popular disturbances in Spain! While the governing people over there seem to devote themselves to building castles, after the usual Spanish fashion, the people seem quite as enterprising in tearing down those airy structures. Some time or other somebody responsible for the progress of things in that country will perhaps take account of human progress.

There are many Americans that will sympathize with the attitude taken by the Bohemian Americans regarding the advent of the German prince. The courtesies to the prince, however, might be passed over without any particular attention, if the tendency was not so marked since the advent of imperialism to spit upon the representatives of liberty and to fawn on those of royalty.

It is rather a severe cut which the members of the interstate commerce commission receive at the hands of the St. Paul jobbers and other merchants by being referred to as men who are unacquainted with local conditions. These gentlemen refer to themselves generally as a body of high-minded experts who know it all, and who, like the king, can do no wrong.

Prof. Pearson has himself to blame for the somewhat unsatisfactory termination of thirty years of service. What he calls his attempt to inaugurate a new policy was an attempt to discredit the Christian religion. As usual, it is not the Christian religion but its assailant that has suffered by the attempt.

If Snelling had not been clearly prejudged by the war department people, Mr. Stevens' position on the military committee would probably have enabled him to do better work for the fort. The fight will not be discontinued by any means.

If Lord Strathcona is right in his statement that there is not a pro-Boer in Canada, the fact does not place the Canadians one span higher in the estimation of anybody outside the fighting adherents of the Tory government.

The two university dailies have consolidated, an dit happened in Minneapolis. Yet, strange to say, nothing has been said up to date in that town on the evils of monopoly.

If the latest reports concerning the other Prince Henry—he of the Netherlands—are true, it would be an act of decency to put the fellow under restraint.

Ald. Murphy may be right in saying that there are no wine rooms in St. Paul. But, a rose by any other name smells just as sweet.

The present week promises to pass without the announcement of another Republican reform candidate for mayor.

It is not a match so much as it is a muzzle which the professional boxers are in need of just at this time.

The human family will have lost one of its grandest representatives when Count Leo Tolstoy passes away.

When is a foul a strike? When it is declared to be a foul blow.

SCHUBERT CLUB RECITAL.

In spite of the federation breakfast and the fact that yesterday was Ash Wednesday, did not seem to make a difference in the usual good attendance at the Schubert club recital, which was given yesterday afternoon in Summit hall.

The club had a treat yesterday, for three of Minneapolis' best musicians contributed to a really good programme. Miss Jean Wakeman, a pianist of unusual ability and interpretation powers. Her first number included an "Intermezzo, op. 117," and "Scherzo, op. 4," both Brakins' compositions. She received a hearty encore, and her second number included two Chopin selections, "Bolero," and "Variations, op. 12." Miss Wakefield's perfect composure is very much in her favor.

Miss Elinor Dickinson played well an "Impromptu, op. 1" from Tschaikowsky in spite of evident nervousness. She is one of the most promising among the young artists in the city.

Mr. D. F. Colville's voice is well known in St. Paul and is always enjoyed. He sang yesterday the "Pilgrims' Song," by Tschaikowsky, and two Rubinstein songs, "The Azra" and "Gold Rolls Beneath Me."

Mrs. Gardner Moor and Mrs. Morrison played a duet, "Polonaise de Concert, op. 17," by Mozkowski. "The Water Nymph," by Rubinstein, and sung by Mrs T. M. Newson, Mrs. W. B. Dixon, Mrs. D. F. Colville and Mrs. Frank O'Meara, Mrs. Yale singing the solo parts.

Miss Verna Golden, violinist, and Mrs. Carlisle Scott played a duet, "Suite for Piano and Violin," by Cui.

Miss Gertrude Sans Souci played the accompaniments, except for Mr. Colville, whom Mrs. Colville accompanied. Mrs. N. P. Langford gave current musical events and America was sung by everybody to close the programme.

He looked an overworked remnant of the fringe on the edge of the crust of society, and the clerk back of the Ryan hotel desk, noting his appearance, carelessly dropped his hand on the push button that rang signals in the porter's quarters.

The hotel clerk had worked behind a diamond for several years, and experience held his finger from the signal button. He had heard of the boys with the sun-worn clothes who wander in and startle a haughty clerk by waving tobacco sacks of pure gold under his nose, and this clerk, after reading all this, had eliminated the haughty stunt from his list.

The clothes-don't-make-the-man gag had reached the hotel clerk early in his career, and when the gag arrived the clerk stopped taking chances. He was a first cousin to the real cautious

He Wanted a Room.

boy, and the alarm calling out the porter never jangled until the clerk located himself.

The remnant limped across the tiling and up to the desk.

"Good evening," smiled the clerk.

"How are you?" answered the remnant.

"Will you register?" asked the clerk.

"You do it for me," ordered the remnant.

"Don't you know how to write?" teased the clerk.

"Fer sure I do," boasted the tattered one, "but me hands is cold and me fingers is stiff."

The clerk smiled at the explanation, but he simply asked the remnant's full name, and it went down on the big book. The clerk then looked at the little diagram behind the desk and picked out the room for the remnant.

"I guess I'll go to me room now," announced the remnant after the clerk had blotted up the ink marks.

"Will you leave a call?" asked the clerk.

"Sure, call me at 8:30, an' be sure an' git me up," answered tatters picking up his key and starting for the stairs.

"Wait a moment," ordered the clerk. "I asked you if you would leave a call."

"Well, I left one, didn't I."

"Not the one that gets to me," laughed the clerk.

"Oh, I see, I see," said the remnant coming back to the desk. "Youse wants me to settle up. Well, that's all right an' fair enough. Here you are," and the tattered boy pulled out a silver half-dollar piece.

"Not here for that money," said the clerk.

"What do you mean?" asked the remnant.

"One and six bits," answered the clerk.

"Give me my money back," ordered the tired-looking boy.

The clerk handed back the half dollar, and the overworked remnant of the fringe on the edge of the crust of society pushed through the revolving doors and out into the night.

Sardou's powerful drama "La Tosca," with Miss Florence Stone in the title role, and Melbourne MacDowell as Le Baron Scarpia, opens an engagement of three nights and Saturday matinee at the Metropolitan Opera house tonight. This drama was originally produced by Sarah Bernhardt, and afterwards in this country by Fanny Davenport and Mr. MacDowell. Miss Stone is said to have scored a great success in the role of La Tosca.

The farce "The Girl From Maxim's" comes to the Metropolitan Sunday night for an engagement of four nights and Wednesday matinee.

"Yon Yonson" pleased two big audiences at the Grand yesterday afternoon and evening. Few plays have been before the public for ten consecutive seasons, but this is the record of "Yon Yonson," and this season is appears to please more than ever before. Knute Erickson, who interprets the title role, is a finished comedian, a talented musician and vocalist, and his impersonation of the role of "Yon" is commendable.

For the coming week at the Grand Opera house, commencing next Sunday night, there is announced a visit of "The Orpheum Show."

Another ladies' matinee will be given at the Star theater tomorrow afternoon, at which a programme of unusual excellence will be given by the Rose Hill burlesquers. Smoking will be prohibited in all parts of the house, and those who desire to attend may do so with the assurance that the entertainment will be pleasing in every particular.

INSTALLING BLOCK SYSTEM.

Wabash and Big Four Lines Want to Insure Safety.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Orders have been given by the management of the Wabash railroad for the installation of a block system upon 84 miles of road, and it is understood that every mile of main line belonging to the company will be thoroughly blocked. The installation will be made immediately on the road between the following places: St. Louis to Decatur, Bement to Chicago, Tilton to Peru, Peru to Toledo, Chicago to Toledo, New Haven to Detroit and St. Louis to Kansas City.

The Big Four is also to install the block system on its line from Indianapolis to Bellefontaine. There will be a block station every eight miles, and many additional telegraph operators will be needed.

Demanding the Impossible.

"The postman has just brought me Aunt Jane's present," said the poet's wife. "What do you think it is?"

"I don't know," replied the poet, disturbed at work."

"But can't you think?"

"Gee whiz! How do you expect me to think now? I'm writing something for the magazines."—Philadelphia Press.

Grist of the Political Mill

The latest move on the local political checkerboard, and which, by the way, is engineered by the irrepressible Fred Schiffman, is calculated to put a crimp in the plans of both Doran and Kiefer, and, if it can be brought to anything like a successful conclusion, will entirely change the complexion of the Republican ticket. The genial oil inspector will never be satisfied until he has the scalp of Col. Kiefer at his belt and he has little more love for that willing statesman, former Mayor Frank B. Doran.

Schiffmann and his friends claim that Kiefer forced the city employes of his administration to contribute to a fund that was used to defeat Schiffmann's mayoralty ambitions and ultimately resulted in a Democratic victory through the slaughter of the immaculate "Chet" Smith. Schiffmann admits that he might have been beaten by Mayor Robert Smith, and that he would have accepted such a defeat gracefully, but to be beaten by a force fund raised in the ranks of his own party, is too much. Kiefer has had his dance and Schiffmann purposes to collect for the fiddler. Mr. Doran won the "fealty?" of the good-natured oil inspector by the same kind of opposition to Schiffmann Sr.

To get square with them both and incidentally to align himself in support of a thorough paced representative of the new machine element of the party, Schiffmann has given it out that he will be for M. W. Fitzgerald for the Republican nomination for mayor. Mr. Schiffmann goes his first bet one better and says that with Mr. Fitzgerald nominated for mayor he will get on the ticket as a candidate for the board of aldermen from the Fourth ward.

The candidacy of Fitzgerald, which has been tentative for several months, has within the past two weeks taken on proportions that make it look formidable, to at least part of the Republican sprinters, if it is not all that it seems on the surface and a bad blow for Kiefer and Doran. Several months ago Fitzgerald, who has for, lo, these years, had a longing eye on the mayoralty seat, expressed himself very plainly to the party leaders. He was promptly told that he was an impossible candidate and that he would be able to find a seat, "way back." In view of the splendid run he made for register of deeds, Mr. Fitzgerald thought his aspirations were not received with all the consideration due them, and freely expressed himself to the effect that "there'll come a time some day."

After the first four ringers were entered for the Republican trial heat, Mr. Fitzgerald gave it out that they were all "dead ones," and that something was about to drop. Ten days ago he became very busy. He held on an average of three to five conferences daily with the recognized "willin' workers" of the party, and from the opening of the preliminary campaign he has shown up strong at all Republican organization meetings. Last week he began to sound out the bigger game, and his friends claim he has received assurances of support from Deputy United States Marshal Stephen Picha, of the Fifth ward, and equally strong men in all the other wards.

Fitzgerald's maneuvers are being watched by the avowed candidates and their men as closely as if they concealed a dynamite bomb. They all recognize that he will be a bad factor in the race, if he is sincere in his desire to leave the register's office for that of the mayor. His entry is recognized as the death knell to the hopes of both Kiefer and Doran, and probably the finish of the entire bunch. Some of the wise ones claim that "Mike" is not on the square, and that Shiffmann's ardent interest in his alleged campaign is proof positive of their claim. They point out that Schiffmann has never been vociferous in his opposition to the candidacy of Fenton G. Warner, who is in possession of the city organization, and that the Fitzgerald boom will be used as a club to break up the respective followings of the two former mayors and deliver them into the camp of the president of the assembly.

With its usual strict regard of political truth, the Republican press with unction relates how the "gang" gagged a First ward Democratic meeting and tabled a resolution which was calculated to reflect discreditably on the administration. As a matter of fact, the authors of the resolution were its only supporters. Their entire strength mustered three. One of them was in the chair, and the other two cast the only votes for the resolution. The ratio of the vote against the resolution was 25 to 1 for it. Despite the strenuous efforts of the Republican politicians, the Democrats of St. Paul are too keenly alive to the victory which lies in their grasp to allow the Republican organs to name their candidates or not to profit by the object lesson presented by the hopeless split in the ranks of the G. O. P.

The Republican race for the congressional nomination in the new Seventh district presents one of the most animated pictures in the annals of the party, thanks to the primary election law and the reapportionment by the last session of the legislature. The fight between Eddy, Young and Dowling, which has been waged with the utmost activity for several months, is now further complicated by the candidacy of A. J. Volstead, of Granite Falls.

Until Volstead came into the fight honors looked to be even. Each of the three candidates had what he believed to be a first mortgage on a respectable portion of the district, and each of them is far famed as a redoubtable campaigner. Eddy, of course, had the advantage of possession and a machine, but much of his territory is new, and the other candidates had the same opportunity to organize in that territory, less the federal patronage enjoyed by the veteran office holder.

Dowling has undoubtedly a cinch on the almost solid support of Renville, his home county, and a right to expect that he would break even with Young in Yellow Medicine, Lyon and Lincoln counties. Any hope of carrying Redwood county he may have cherished, would seem blasted by the war between himself and Representative James A. Larson, at the last session. Larson wanted to get Redwood county into the Second district, where he could help along the congressional aspirations of his friend, Senator George W. Somerville. This scheme appealed neither to Dowling or McCleary, and Larson, though he put up the fight of the session, went to the Seventh. He immediately retaliated by declaring war on Dowling and mounted the Eddy band wagon. Larson enjoys an undoubted strength in his own bailiwick, and while it is doubtful if he is strong enough to create an Eddy landslide, he will try to seriously cripple Dowling's efforts to carry the county.

Senator Ed Young, of Appleton, started with apparently a shade the best of it, and Volstead's candidacy might easily result in throwing the nomination to him. At the break Young was reasonably sure of carrying Swift, Big Stone, Chippewa and Lac Qui Parle counties. His residence at the junction of the four counties gave him an immense advantage. In Kandiyohi county he was rapidly developing a strength that seemed destined to give him a comfortable majority, which, with anything like a fair showing in the remainder of the district, would let him out with a working lead.

Some of the Republican wiseacres of the Seventh district claim to believe that Volstead's entry will let Dowling out of the race and narrow the fight down to Eddy and Young. Volstead is now serving his fourteenth year as county attorney for Yellow Medicine; his second term as mayor of Granite Falls, and is sort of a local political pooh-bah. It is fair to presume that he will carry his own county. If he does, it will cut materially into the Dowling strength. No one in the district, with the possible exception of Volstead and Jacobson, seems to think he has a ghost of a chance of winning, and in some quarters it is looked upon as a Young counterlead at the fortunes of the hustling Dowling. Volstead starts with a heavy handicap. He has had no political connections outside of his own county and Lac qui Parle, and is practically unknown over a large portion of the district.

One feature of the situation seems to have been overlooked by those who claim that Volstead's entry wiped out Dowling's excuse for staying in the race. Practically two-thirds of the district is immediately tributary to Dowling and Volstead, as against one-third immediately tributary to Young and Eddy. Renville, Kandiyohi and Redwood counties, in order, are the largest Republican counties in the district, and have in themselves enough votes to nominate the man who can sweep them. The Dowling people claim they can carry Redwood in spite of the Larson opposition, and break even with Young in Kandiyohi. They also figure they have a lead-pipe cinch on Lyon and Chippewa counties, the latter popularly supposed to belong to Young. If they can substantiate the claim, the Renville man will finish in front, with Frank Eddy a bad third.

"THE GOOD NATURED MAN"

To Be Presented by Central High School Students.

Goldsmith's "The Good-Natured Man" will be presented in the Central high school Friday evening, the 21st inst. Preparations for the occasion have been occupying all the dramatic talent of the senior class for some weeks. The leading parts have been assigned as follows: Miss Richland, leading lady's part, Ethel Moran; Mr. Honeywood, leading man's part, Raydon Myers; Olivia, Adelaide Lamphere; Leontine, Marshall Cox; Mr. Croaker, Douglas Fleming; Mrs. Croaker, Marie Moreland; Sir William Honeywood, Clifford Menz; Lofty, Charles Weyl; bailiff, Louis Maxfield; assistant bailiff, Donald Haynie; Jarvis, a family servant, William Dawson; landlady, Clara Woodward; Garrett, a maid, Etta Merrill; post boy, Cyrus Marks.

AROUND THE HOTELS.

At Sherman—H. Reed, Seattle, Wash.; G. Dalbey, Chicago; William H. Greaves, Jamestown, N. D.; H. F. Hammer, Cumberland, Mont.; J. G. Vialle, Washington, D. C.; L. Satim, Rice Lake, Wis.

At Metropolitan—N. C. Williams and wife, Duluth, Minn.; J. E. Burke, Madison, Wis.; Val Batz, Holding Ford, Minn.; A. H. Olson, St. James, Minn.; A. H. Kramer, Webster, S. D.; A. M. Godfrey, Williams, Minn.

New York Letter.

Edison's Wireless Ether—

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Since Marconi's work has developed practical usefulness, electricians have been interested in looking up evidence that others had anticipated him in any way. The suggestion has been made, for instance, that a discovery made by Edison in November, 1875, was really a premonition of wireless telegraphy.

Mr. Edison found that when an interrupted current went through the coils of an ordinary electro magnet, such as operates a "relay" or "sounder," a spark could be obtained from the soft iron core of this magnet, or from a piece of wire in contact with the same. He also derived it from other parts of the apparatus.

Mr. Edison called this new principle, as he regarded it, "etheric force," and thought that possibly it might be generated from heat, independently of electricity. In none of the experiments described were radiations sidewise from a charged wire detected, apparently.

Big College No More—

Manhattan College, the Roman Catholic educational institution, which has been for nearly fifty years at Broadway and West One-hundred and Thirty-first street, has decided to remove to a new site in the borough of the Bronx. A plot of twelve acres in extent near the line of the projected extension of the rapid transit road and in the vicinity of Van Cortlandt Park, which it overlooks, has been secured, where new buildings will be erected, which it is hoped to have ready for use next year. The plans have not been fully prepared, but an expenditure of about $300,000 on the new structure is contemplated. The present site of Manhattan Colege was bought in December, 1852. The institution was opened as an academy in May, 1853, and was incorporated by the regents of the university of the state of New York under the name of Manhattan College in April, 1863. Its destinies have been successively shaped by Brothers Patrick, Paulin, Anthony and Justin and by Brother Charles, its present president.

Debs Attacks Civic Federation—

A statement has been issued by Eugene V. Debs, the official head and mouthpiece of the Social Democratic party, violently attacking the arbitration committee of the National Civic Federation, its members being assailed individually and collectively. Ex-President Grover Cleveland is assailed with coarse invective, as are also Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter and others, and the statement calls on all workingmen to repudiate the Civic Federation. It decares that any agreement between labor and capital is ridiculous, and ends as follows:

"Members of non-socialistic trades unions who were seen yesterday said that they would pay no attention to this statement. They would be only subject to a torrent of abuse and villification from the socialists, they said, if they noticed the statement, to which they could not reply with any dignity."

Trinity Had to Yield—

No realty operation since the announcement of the acquirement by the Pennsylvania railroad of the larger part of the land needed for its New York terminal has attracted the conspicuous interest of the authorized statement that the old North river tunnel isc to be completed and that its terminal will be in the block bounded by Christopher, West Tenth, Greenwich and Hudson streets.

Trinity Corporation, which owns a very large number of lots and plots along Hudson, Varick and the tributary streets, has also been a barrier to the improving plans of builders and capitalists, for it has persistently declined to sell any of its holdings or to improve them, and has lent an unwilling ear to all propositions which have been made for a long lease on certain of its holdings, which would justify the lessee in making valuable improvements.

The completion and operation of the North river tunnel will compel radical changes in the character of the structures near the terminal station, and will bring about an awakening in the entire West Side district, from Canal street to Fourteenth street.

Croker Pledged Reform—

Edward M. Shepard, at a reception in honor of Lewis Nixon, at the Democratic club last night throws some ligt on the circumstances leading up to his nomination for mayor on the Tammany ticket last fall. Mr. Shepard said substantially that previous to his nomination Mr. Croker had assured him of his intention to work a great many changes in the organization, reforming along the lines Mr. Shepard had contended for, and practically foreshadowed his own retirement, indicating that a leader of the type of Mr. Nixon would succeed him. The politicians who heard Mr. Shepard's speech were inclined to believe more than ever before that Nixon's elevation to the leadership meant a wholesale reorganization and the elimination of much in Tammany that has been censured. They believe that a strong effort will be made to retain Nixon at the head of the organization to unite the warring factions, wipe out the men and methods that have made Tammany odious, and to unite this fall upon a candidate for governor in the hope of winning and paving the way for municipal victory two years hence.

Only a Hundred City Tickets—

One hundred tickets to the gala night of opera which is to form a feature of Prince Henry's entertainment will be given Mayor Low for distribution. Those to whom they will be given will be selected by the mayor with a view to honoring the royal visitor by bringing together as guests with him the strongest representation of New York's leading citizens. The list has not yet been announced.

Railway Employes' Pensions—

Some interesting data have been prepared by the pension department of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, showing the results of operation thereof during the two years of its existence. As is generally known, the company, availing itself of every practical opportunity to reward the employes, who during the greater part of their lives lent their cooperation in the efforts to obtain its present standing, about two years ago adopted a plan for the purpose of retiring such employes on pension allowances as they arrived at the three-score and ten mark, or to those who were between the ages of sixty-five and sixty-nine years, and have rendered thirty or more years of active service, and on account of physical disability are unable to further pursue their vocations.

The "Staats-Zeitung" Dinner—

Plans for the dinner in honor of Prince Henry to be given the American press by the New York Staats-Zeitung, on Feb. 26, are nearing completion. More than 1,400 invitations have been sent to representatives of daily papers throughout the country.

Anneke Jans' Myth—

It was reported yesterday that another suit was to be brought in an attempt to prove the claims of persons who think themselves entitled to the estate of Anneke Jans. The following facts are sure to be of interest to the public, and especially so to those who are, or suppose themselves to be, heirs of Anneke Jans. The suit of Bogardus against the Trinity church corporation, in which judgment was entered in the month of June, 1847, in favor of the church, after a protracted trial, finally disposed of what is commonly known as the claim of the heirs of Anneke Jans against the corporation.

In order to give plausibility to their tale these dishonest attorneys, or persons calling themselves attorneys, in soliciting contributions tell a story of a lease made by the heirs of Anneke Jans to Trinity church, which is about expiring, or has lately expired. Were this true it might tend to explain how the claim could survive, notwithstanding the long and undisturbed possession of Trinity church. The story of the lease is a pure fabrication, without one word of truth, as there never was such a lease." There are hundreds of so-called Anneke Jans associations distributed all over the Union.

HOHENZOLLERN IN PORT

IMPERIAL GERMAN YACHT ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Welcome Is Extended to Admiral von Baudissin on Behalf of the City and the United States Navy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The imperial German yacht, Hohenzollern, sent here for the use of Prince Henry of Prussia, during his forthcoming visit, arrived today from Kiel. She was not expected, for she came by the southern circle, and it was calculated that the run would take at least one day more than it did.

The yacht hove in sight off Sandy Hook a few minutes before the noon hour, and an hour later was in quarantine. She got the courtesy of the port from federal officials, and came on through the Narrows and up into North river without delay. Passing craft gave her a noisy welcome with their whistles, and the man at her jackstaff was kept busy dipping her big naval flag with its field of white, black Prussian eagle and black cross. She was painted white all over, save for a large black eagle at her figure-head, some touches of gold astern and a long streak of red that showed below her water line.

Admiral von Baudissin was formally welcomed to New York by a civic committee, headed by a representative of Mayor Low, and Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired. Capt. Mahan spoke briefly, greeting the admiral and his officers and ship in the name of the people of the city. The admiral thanked the committee and through its members the citizens of New York.

CATCH COUNTERFEITERS

SECRET SERVICE MEN MAKE AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—Charles E. Davis and Benjamin Ivins, and their wives, accused of counterfeiting, were arrested this afternoon at 703 North Eighteenth street, by United States secret service agents, who also secured the dies and metal used in manufacturing spurious coin. About twenty coins of the $5 denomination, said to be poor imitations of the gold coin, have been recovered by the authorities, who charge that the persons arrested made them.

The Day couple lived in the house where the arrests were made. All deny their guilt.

SIR BOYLE ROCHE'S BULLS.

He was the father of "bulls." It was he that asserted that "the best way to avoid danger is to meet it plump." At another time, in conveying a warm invitation to a friend, he remarked: "I hope, my lord, if ever you come within a mile of my house, that you'll stay there all night."

He may have been the fool of the Grattan parliament, but there was a good deal of native shrewdness hidden away behind all his foolishness. To Curran, when the latter once exclaimed in the midst of a debate that he needed aid from no one, and could be "the guardian of his own honor," Sir Boyle instantly interjected his sarcastic congratulations to the honorable member on his possession of a sinecure. But possibly the gem of his rhetoric was the picture which he conjured up on one occasion to bring home to his hearers the excesses of the French Revolutionary mob:

"Here, perhaps, sir, the murderous Marshal Law men (Marseillois) would break in, cut us to mincemeat, and throw our bleeding heads on that table to stare us in the face."—London Express.

Just a Suggestion.

Customer—Waiter, bring two boiled eggs.

Waiter—Couldn't you take those eggs poached, sir? It's been found more satisfactory all round to open those eggs in the kitchen, sir.—Answers.