

GLOBE'S TELEPHONE CALLS.

THE NORTHWESTERN. Business Office, 1005 Main. Editorial Rooms, 75 Main. Composing Room, 1034 Main.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. Business Office, 1063 Editorial Rooms, 75

The St. Paul Globe

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF ST. PAUL.

Entered at Postoffice at St. Paul, Minn., as Second-Class Matter.

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

BRANCH OFFICES.

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

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa—Fair Friday; Saturday, cloudy, with light to fresh south winds.

Table with columns: City, High, Low. Includes locations like Alpena, Battleford, Bemidji, etc.

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.

FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1902.

It is a pretty humiliating situation to any army which has any vestige of respect left for itself to have its men captured by the enemy and afterwards returned to save their keep—as has been done in the case of the Scots Greys, and other British regiments in South Africa.

THE EXPECTED HAPPENED.

The decision of the president on the application of Admiral Schley has been fully anticipated by The Globe. This paper had always looked on the proposed action of Schley's friends and counsel as unwise, and regarded the possibility of any decision save that which has been rendered as impossible.

ABSOLUTISM.

The situation which confronted the minority in the house of representatives on the passage of the tax repeal measure is one which is a menace to the right of the people to transact their own public business through their chosen representatives.

A SYRIAN NIGHT.

The night hung over Hebron all her stars, Miraculous professional of flame, From the red beacon of the planet Mars To the faint glow of orbs without a name.

ON THE BANKS OF THE ST. PETER.

New Arrival—Who was that party that laughed so derisively when I told my prize fish story? Old Hildebrand, that was Jonah Smart Set.

tion to the position of rear admiral. Instead of being promoted the department should have insisted on his being court-martialed if the position taken by the court of inquiry and occurred in by the president were just.

The president's censure of Sampson for allowing his charge of reprehensible conduct to remain in the background until after the battle of Santiago and for continuing Schley second in command is not much to any purpose whatever. If he had advanced it for discrediting the effort of the navy department marplots to ruin Schley, there would be some point to it.

There is something like a reign of anarchy in certain localities in Spain. And yet they say that the government of the country has nothing to do with the spread of anarchy.

THE POLITICS OF IT.

The announcement of Attorney General Knox that he intends to file a bill in equity against the Northern Securities company and the other interested persons and corporations may be declared, under all the circumstances, to be most extraordinary. Announced on the eve of the reopening of the supreme court, and while the decision on the application of the attorney general of Minnesota and the counsel for the "Soo" railroad corporation was as yet at least publicly unknown, and might at any time be announced, there is revealed in the action of the federal attorney general the marks of presidential politics.

Should the supreme court decide the application pending before it favorably to the applicant, and direct that the proceedings in such a suit should be commenced, there will be revealed the remarkable situation of two actions being maintained at the same time, one in the supreme court and one in a circuit court, perhaps in this federal district, looking to the accomplishment of the same end.

It is hard to believe that President Roosevelt has lent himself to the political trickery that is plainly revealed here. If the attorney general has taken all this time to determine the question whether the organization of the Northern Securities company is in violation of the Sherman act, he cannot have given very serious attention to the question, or else it is a question about which he must have had much doubt. If he has reached his decision only after having extra-official information as to the forthcoming action of the supreme court on the question now pending before it, there is revealed in his conduct an abuse of official knowledge which certainly is not fitting to have occurred in the American department of justice.

When the attorney for the "Soo" railroad and the representative of the law department of the state of Minnesota were in Washington, it was given out that they were in consultation with the president, and that he, in turn, had put himself in communication with the attorney general of the United States. All the four gentlemen engaged in that interesting combination are active Republican politicians. How did it happen then that they were not able to determine on the wisdom and propriety of the course now outlined? "Some time ago," says Attorney General Knox. He might, with much more attachment to strictness of statement have said, "a long time ago," the president had asked him for an opinion.

Such an opinion could have been rendered in a half day, and would have been, if the attorney general believed then what he now says he believes as to the right course to pursue. The exigencies of politics are often very pressing; and this is one of the cases evidently where they have been found to be such by the attorney general of the United States and certain other Republican lawyers and politicians interested in the campaign against the Northern Securities company.

The true, and, indeed, the only, response for Russia to all the maneuvering and counter-maneuvering among the politicians of the other nations concerning her situation in Manchuria is the one she has offered: She proposes to promote the settlement of the Amur country by Russians.

For the purposes of deliberative assemblage woman is not a towering success, if we are to accept the current report of the convention of the D. A. R.

Nothing but praise is heard from all sides for the vaudeville performance which is being presented at the Grand Opera house this week. In this attractive theatrical production every performance embraces the best acts of their kind that the vaudeville stage could afford, and the promise has been kept.

denounced such schemes, and would have denounced any such purpose on the part of the Democrats of the house; but there was no occasion, as there was no such purpose entertained by any member whatever, Democrat or Republican. But there was in existence the purpose on the part of many members of the minority to offer proper and genuine amendments. They were choked off, and were compelled to refuse to discuss the measure when such discussion merely meant to them that they might talk as long as they saw fit, but that the result was already settled for them.

This is not legislation. It is, pure and simple, absolutism. It is destructive of the first principle of representative government. It passes all authority into the hands of the leaders and leaves the rank and file not only unrepresented but powerless. Representative Daintel told of the experience of Republican members when the Wilson tariff bill was under consideration, and 99 proposed amendments were acted on without being read. There is not the slightest analogy between the two cases. The consideration of even half that number of amendments to any measure would consume an indefinite length of time, and would jeopardize the passage of the measure.

There was no analogy between the two cases. As the event showed, there was no opposition whatever to the tax repeal bill, and the introduction of such a rule was a mere stifling of all expression of popular sentiment through the people's representatives in congress.

The Republicans can go on. There is nothing to hinder them. The reins of power in national affairs are completely in their hands. The majority of the supreme court will evidently register any political decree that finds its way for consideration into that tribunal. They have a very popular gentleman in the presidential chair, and he will probably be their candidate for president; but they will learn, as they have learned before, that there is a limit to public endurance, and that the American people will not stand for courses such as those which are now in full swing among them, and which lead inevitably to the repudiation of the principal requirements which our constitutions and laws have established for the preservation of representative government.

It is recorded that the emperor of China sneered visibly several times when the foreign desks of the several foreign legations fell all over each other in their haste to be in on the court reception. Let him sneer. What figure does the sneer of a barbarian cut, anyway, especially when it is directed against thoroughly civilized and refined people such as go to court in Europe.

Before Admiral Sampson passes away, which all men hope will not be for many years, his memory, whatever it is, will have developed one of the mysteries of the time. There has been so many explanations of it, and so many assurances and counter assurances as to its existence, that it would not be surprising to hear of the admiral's finally being in the most admirable condition of health.

That non-partisan scheme is a great thing. The only thing in the world necessary to enable it to accomplish all it is capable of is to have one of the editors of the non-partisan Pioneer Press join it at once—the fellow that writes with such convincing earnestness about "de gang" preferred.

The flurry in the stock exchange is not much of a result to be able to record as the only visible outcome of the war of the anti-merger warriors. Those of them that were in on the market probably got as much out of the transaction, however, as they ever expected to get.

It might not be so bad if other communities as well as Kansas City were presented with the spectacle of their local officials resigning in a body. Could they manage to get along without the officeholders? They might. But what would become of the officeholders?

There is at best a big lot of flummery about this thing of the reception of Prince Henry. It is a pity to see a good Democrat, like Admiral Schley, get mixed up in the middle, as he does in sending his aide to take part in the New York affair.

One would think that there might be other things in the world which the women factory workers of England were more in need of than the ballot. But then there is no way of accounting for women's tastes.

When the statesmen are through with the tax code it will evidently require the highest form of literary skill to put the pieces together so that the tax commission may recognize their own progeny.

For the purposes of deliberative assemblage woman is not a towering success, if we are to accept the current report of the convention of the D. A. R.

Nothing but praise is heard from all sides for the vaudeville performance which is being presented at the Grand Opera house this week. In this attractive theatrical production every performance embraces the best acts of their kind that the vaudeville stage could afford, and the promise has been kept.

Others will come as we, and see, and pass, And vainly strive to pierce beyond the bars; But none shall read the mystery, alas, Till night o'er Hebron cease to bang her stars!

—Clinton Scollard, in Smart Set.

The Strollers

A musical comedy in three acts. Adapted from the play of "The Strollers" by Henry B. Smith; music by Ludwig Engländer. Presented at the Metropolitan opera house by Nixon Zimmerman's company.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

August Kampfer ..... John Henshaw
Prince Adolar de Bomeky ..... D. L. Don
Rolan matras ..... Harry Fairfield
Rudi von Rodenstein ..... Willie Foster
Moki von Muggenheim ..... Harry Stuart
Sprat ..... Al Morris
Bertha ..... Marie George
Anna ..... Josie Dewitt
Witnushka ..... Louie Lawson
Lulu Bratwurst ..... Mary Amant
Little Goody Two-Shoes ..... Mazona Bradcombes

"Of the making of operatic comedies—erhwhile styled 'comic operas'—there is, in verity, no end. Nor is there likely to be. So long as the public will part with its coin for the office window in exchange for the silp of pasted-up allow them to pass the custodian of the outer doors, so long compositions of this sort will be made. The most of them will be devoid of plot, purposeless, tedious, little 'airy nothings' will produce that there is no purpose further than to be expected that men who are writing two or three pieces every twelve months will produce a strong work. It is to be expected that the customer and the similarity of construction and in the working out of details, and if the music of one be reminiscent of that of some other, there are always the stage manager and the scenic artist, and if these are in the business they can surround the work with a glare of interest that will cover up its weakness and hide its defects.

Were it not for the fact that the pen-dulum of our life is its journey back and forth between the operatic comedy portion of the arc it traverses, it is more than probable that "The Strollers" would never have been written. It is stronger than the other pieces of the same genre which have been seen this season—a fact that is probably due to its writer, the customer and the demands of the American stage. Mr. Smith has not exhibited his former virility as a writer, but he has shown himself to be a man who is not content with the dialogue is forced and not particularly snappy; there are no lyrics worth mentioning, and the topical songs are so general that they are no better than the words to which they set. The choruses are well harmonized, some of the melodies, notably "Strollers," are catchy, and the orchestration is admirably done. The costumes and the artists have done their work so well that no criticism can be made. There is an harmonious blending of rich tints, and the scenic effects are of the highest. Let him sneer. What figure does the sneer of a barbarian cut, anyway, especially when it is directed against thoroughly civilized and refined people such as go to court in Europe.

It is recorded that the emperor of China sneered visibly several times when the foreign desks of the several foreign legations fell all over each other in their haste to be in on the court reception. Let him sneer. What figure does the sneer of a barbarian cut, anyway, especially when it is directed against thoroughly civilized and refined people such as go to court in Europe.

Before Admiral Sampson passes away, which all men hope will not be for many years, his memory, whatever it is, will have developed one of the mysteries of the time. There has been so many explanations of it, and so many assurances and counter assurances as to its existence, that it would not be surprising to hear of the admiral's finally being in the most admirable condition of health.

That non-partisan scheme is a great thing. The only thing in the world necessary to enable it to accomplish all it is capable of is to have one of the editors of the non-partisan Pioneer Press join it at once—the fellow that writes with such convincing earnestness about "de gang" preferred.

The flurry in the stock exchange is not much of a result to be able to record as the only visible outcome of the war of the anti-merger warriors. Those of them that were in on the market probably got as much out of the transaction, however, as they ever expected to get.

It might not be so bad if other communities as well as Kansas City were presented with the spectacle of their local officials resigning in a body. Could they manage to get along without the officeholders? They might. But what would become of the officeholders?

There is at best a big lot of flummery about this thing of the reception of Prince Henry. It is a pity to see a good Democrat, like Admiral Schley, get mixed up in the middle, as he does in sending his aide to take part in the New York affair.

One would think that there might be other things in the world which the women factory workers of England were more in need of than the ballot. But then there is no way of accounting for women's tastes.

When the statesmen are through with the tax code it will evidently require the highest form of literary skill to put the pieces together so that the tax commission may recognize their own progeny.

For the purposes of deliberative assemblage woman is not a towering success, if we are to accept the current report of the convention of the D. A. R.

Nothing but praise is heard from all sides for the vaudeville performance which is being presented at the Grand Opera house this week. In this attractive theatrical production every performance embraces the best acts of their kind that the vaudeville stage could afford, and the promise has been kept.

Others will come as we, and see, and pass, And vainly strive to pierce beyond the bars; But none shall read the mystery, alas, Till night o'er Hebron cease to bang her stars!

—Clinton Scollard, in Smart Set.

Stories of the Street

The vaccination crusade gave the funny man his chance and Smithers, of course, was the first victim. The funny man saw Smithers coming and prepared for the play. Smithers abbed hard and he went on by the book and bit into the line.

When Smithers arrived the funny man was denouncing the board of health, the police department and all connected with the vaccination work. "The board of health," he shouted as Smithers walked up to the stage, "and what is more annoying they are getting worse and worse every day. There's no telling when they will stop. Why, this last play of Ohage's is enough to drive you out of town."

"Why, what has Ohage been doing to you?" asked Smithers. "Do you mean to say you haven't heard of his latest play?" "Perhaps I have. Which one do you mean?" asked Smithers coming up closer to the book.

"Why, this disinfection of pennies. Haven't you heard that Ohage is afraid the newsboys may spread smallpox and to prevent this has disinfecting all the pennies used by the small boys?" "Oh, no, don't get foolish," warned Smithers, "Ohage is not doing anything of the kind, and you know it."

"Well, I just know that he has been doing this and what's more I can prove it," said the funny man. "You'll have to show me," declared Smithers. "Well, I can do that too," said the funny man, showing a hand down into a pocket, "for I have several of the pennies right here with me."

The funny man pulled out a copper penny and handed it to Smithers. "Here, take this penny," he said, "and if you don't smile as he handed back the penny."

"Try again," ordered the funny man. Smithers tried again. "No," he said, "I don't smile a thing."

"What?" shouted the funny man. "Do you mean to say you can't smile the penny?" "Then the crowd followed Smithers out to the first curtain."

MINNESOTA TAX PROBLEM.

Principles and Methods of Legislation. The present impatient zeal of the legislature to accomplish drastic results in matters of taxation, with a speed that is aptly designated as "railroading," may well give rise to the most serious apprehensions.

The problems under consideration involve the material prosperity of all classes of citizens, and exceed in magnitude any other subject within the domain of legislation. The very multiplicity of interests and the diversity of interests to be considered tend to perplex and confuse the clearest mind. Calmness and deliberation are absolutely imperative.

The gravity of the situation lies not so much in the fact that costly errors may be made in points of detail, but cardinal principles and vital questions are in imminent danger of being wholly lost sight of in the seething torrent of proposals. It is hourly augmenting the present confusion and uncertainty. Among these vital questions, in orderly sequence, are the following:

First—Can a permanently satisfactory tax code be framed under existing conditions in this state? Second—If so, what shall be the general outline and prominent features of such a tax code? Third—If not, what constitutional amendments are necessary to enable us to frame a permanent and satisfactory tax code? Fourth—If constitutional amendments are requisite, what, if any, changes in existing legislation, of a temporary nature, are expedient? Fifth—What is fundamental. Before it has been intelligently and finally solved, all efforts at tax legislation will be random and hap-hazard, and a mere groping in the dark. If the legislature due deliberation is to be had, it is impossible to frame a tax code, satisfactory with a view to permanency, without any constitutional amendments. It would naturally and logically proceed to the consideration of the second question. The unwieldy size of each branch of the legislature makes it absolutely imperative that in the framing of a general system of taxation it should adopt the method of a constitutional convention, and assign the many distinct parts of the subject to specially appointed committees. By any other method of procedure the ultimate result of its labor will be little more than a thing of shreds and patches.

If, on the other hand, the legislature should determine this first and paramount question in the negative, then its primary duty is to proceed to frame proposals for amendments to the constitution. After having accomplished that task, it would become essential for the legislature to decide upon the terms of existing tax legislation as desirable, as mere temporary expedients. In the consideration of this inquiry, too much attention should be given to the effect of frequent changes in the tax laws. So eminent a jurist as the late Judge Cooley directs particular attention to this point in his authoritative work on taxation.

"Changes in other (than customs) tax laws are not so injurious, but they are always liable to be oppressive in individual cases, and for this reason should not be made except to cure positive evils. Mere inconveniences to which the people have become accustomed, or even impolitic, or unequal taxation in which trade and business have been unjustly benefited, are not so harmful that considerable changes in the law with a view to their correction."

In the framing of proposed constitutional amendments, certain cardinal principles should also be borne in mind: (1) In view of the fact that the legislature possesses plenary powers of taxation, except as limited by the organic act, all constitutional provisions should be in the nature of restrictions, and not merely grants of power. (2) The constitutional provisions should be as elastic as possible, so that they will be applicable to future conditions. (3) The rule of equality and uniformity of taxation should be confined to classes. (4) Exemptions, rather than subjects of taxation, should be specially authorized. (5) No particular method of taxation should be prescribed, but the adoption of all or any combination thereof should be permissible. (6) The ratio of apportionment between the various counties should be determined, and no local improvement assessments, under proper restrictions, should be authorized, as they involve a delegation of legislative power not permissible without express authority. (7) The relation between the assessed property and the municipality should be fixed by law. (8) An equitable relation between the taxation of franchises and other forms of property should be established. (9) In view of the uncertainty of judicial decisions, the surrender of the power of taxation should be expressly forbidden.

It will be seen from the foregoing suggestions, which are by no means exhaustive, that the framing of a satisfactory constitutional amendments is in itself a most arduous and difficult task, requiring the utmost skill, learning and deliberation.

If the necessity of constitutional amendments should be decided upon, the legislature would well have to exercise the utmost care and conscientiousness in the framing of its constituent body. It is a task of no small importance, and one which should be entrusted to the most capable and conscientious members of the constituent body.

Crisis of the Political Mill

William E. Buschmann yesterday filed his certificate of candidacy for the Democratic nomination to the board of aldermen from the Second ward.

J. W. Dougherty is a candidate for the Democratic nomination to the board of aldermen from the Fifth ward. Dougherty left his entrance money with the county auditor yesterday.

H. C. Schumeler, whose aspirations to the Democratic nomination to the board of aldermen from the Seventh ward were frustrated by the action of the Democratic caucus, yesterday filed his certificate of nomination yesterday.

Nicholas Herges is a candidate for nomination to the assembly. He formally entered the race yesterday. Mr. Herges is a Democrat and lives in the Seventh ward.

Charles Ferrier yesterday gave official notice of his aspiration to the Democratic nomination to the board of aldermen from the First ward by filing his certificate of nomination. Mr. Ferrier lives in the First ward.

The ultra non-partisan character of the "non-partisan citizens' committee" is clearly demonstrated by the bunch of indorsements it juggled at its Wednesday night meeting. Almost without exception the Republicans reported for indorsement were those who have filed for the council, and the Democrats were conspicuous by their absence. The committee's services of several "non-partisan" committees to belittle before the voters of St. Paul the splendid array of representative men who have offered themselves as candidates to the assembly on the Democratic ticket.

There is trouble in the Fourth ward Republican organization. The founder and head of the union pure article of machine Republicanism, that will not down. The methods employed in the attempt to force the issue, Republican candidate for alderman, off the ticket, has stirred up a strife that outdoes the usual high-grade article of harmony peculiar to the statements of the Democratic party. Efforts to force him off, through threats, misrepresentations, and finally, money, have signally failed, and have resulted in a draw. The party would stand for a colored man, Shepherd, who is not, and never has been, an advocate of social equality, could not be induced to withdraw, and the party in the men who had allowed him to go into the fight, and declined to obey their

other extreme end in such situations as that of Friday.

Cleveland Cheered—For the first time in years the name of Grover Cleveland was cheered at a gathering of Democrats last night in the Germania club. It is only just to the organization to say that the dinner was a success, and that the Democratic Club of Brooklyn, the members of which assumed responsibility for the action of the diners.

The dinner was according to programme, because it was the anniversary of the birthday of Uliden, but, in reality, it was to boom Edward M. Shepard for governor or state leader, according to the requirements of the situation a few months hence. The desire also was to take Mr. Shepard from the ranks of local politicians and to place him in the ranks of a man of national reputation.

William Whitney's Retirement—Every man has his fate, which he hopes to indulge before he dies. Some indulge in time and some wait too long. And with this statement the most country of America's generals of industry, William C. Whitney, announced himself "on the retired list."

Many months ago, he says, he looked forward to his sixtieth birthday as the proper time to retire from business—a time when he hoped to have enough money to enable him to pass the remainder of his life in quietude. He was sixty years old July 15 last, has money and health—and is indulging in his

Saratoga as Monte Carlo—With the cheerful assistance of the legislature of the state of New York, the village of Saratoga is to be made the Monte Carlo of America, and Richard Canfield, the racket and most infamous gambler of the day, is to be placed in charge of the Monaco principality. Gambling always has been one of the great attractions of Saratoga, but nothing as audacious and pretentious as this. Now under way was ever launched there before. While Mr. Canfield conceived the scheme, Senator Brackett has been the active spirit in the project. He is personal counsel for Mr. Canfield. The senator has met with some opposition in Saratoga, principally from the villagers who are accustomed to the gambling establishments, which were to be wiped out of existence in order that Canfield should have the field to himself, but it would be a great mistake to had it not been for the tragic death of the man who most bitterly opposed him, who committed suicide in the senator's office last week.

Mission," and had asked for his repudiation. "He has been a true disciple," said Mr. Herges, "and his name was not joining heart and voice in the song, more sweet, more loud, the 'Song of Moses' under the stars. Speaker Schuyler Colfax, who presided, before the introduction of Mr. Phillips, sang the 'Your Mission,' as an anniversary hymn of the commission and a favorite of Mr. Phillips. It was a beautiful hymn, and nobly throbbing heart, was here, and after listening in tears, he sent up, written upon the board, the following prayer: 'Near the close let us have 'Your Mission,' repeated by Mr. Phillips. Don't say I called for it—'Your Mission.' 'It was then sung once more. We are accustomed to designate 'Lincoln' as 'Honest Abe,' and when it was sung privately, it will be seen, he might be called 'Modest Abe Lincoln.'—Leslie's Weekly.

The Deep Sea—The jubilee of the submarine cable recalls a little story of Lord Kelvin, whose inventions, the mirror galvanometer and alvion recorder, made "submarine telegraphy" commercially practicable. At the time Prof. Thompson, as he was then engaged on his deep-sea sounding work, he was one day discovered by a visitor experimenting with a long coil of wire.

"What is that for?" inquired the visitor, pointing to the wire. "Ah," said the guest, "that's the kind of notes does it give?" "Honest Abe Lincoln," came the answer, like a shot, accompanied by the now-famous twinkle of the professor's eyes.

—Moritz Helm.