GLOBE'S TELEPHONE CALLS.

THE NORTHWESTERN.

Business Office ..... 1065 Main
Editorial Rooms ..... 78 Main
Composing Room ..... 1034 Main

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Business Office 1065
Editorial Rooms 78

The St. Paul Globe

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS.

OFFICIAL PAPER — ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL ST. PAUL — CITY OF ST. PAUL

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

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Carrier.	1 mo	6 mos	12 mos
Daily only	.40	$2.25	$4.00
Daily and Sunday.	.50	2.75	5.00
Sunday	.15	.75	1.00

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Mail.	1 mo	6 mos	12 mos
Daily only	.25	$1.50	$3.00
Daily and Sunday.	.35	2.00	4.00
Sunday	...	.75	1.00

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—Snow or rain and not so warm Friday; Saturday probably fair; brisk northwest winds.

Wisconsin—Snow or rain and not so warm Friday; Saturday probably fair; brisk northwest winds.

Iowa—Fair in west; rain and colder in east portion Friday; Saturday fair; northwest winds.

North Dakota—Fair Friday and Saturday; northwest winds, becoming variable.

South Dakota—Fair Friday and Saturday; northwest winds, becoming variable.

Montana—Fair Friday and probably Saturday; variable winds.

Upper Michigan—Snow or rain Friday; colder in west portion; Saturday fair; colder in east portion; brisk north 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, 41; lowest temperature, 37; average temperature, 39; daily range, 4; barometer, 29.20; humidity, 92; precipitation, .04; 7 p. m., temperature, 36; 7 p. m., wind, northeast; weather, cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	38	40	Marquette	...36	36
Battleford	...14	18	Minnedosa	..26	28
Bismarck	26	34	Montgomery	54	64
Buffalo	48	50	Montreal	36	38
Boston	46	52	Nashville	50	52
Calgary	28	30	New Orleans	64	70
Cheyenne.	..28	38	New York	..48	52
Chicago	38	42	Norfolk	52	64
Cincinnati	...48	54	North Platte	38	46
Cleveland	50	54	Oklahoma	...58	62
Davenport	...46	46	Omaha ..	...38	40
Detroit	46	46	Philadelphia	46	52
Duluth	34	40	Pittsburg	50	58
Grand Haven	42	46	Qu'Appelle	..18	20
Green Bay	.40	42	St. Louis	54	56
Helena	40	44	Salt Lake	...40	42
Huron	...38	38	Ste. Marie	..42	44
Jacksonville	68	72	Washington	.50	58
Kansas City	40	44	Winnipeg	30	36

*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.

Subscribers annoyed by irregular or late delivery of The Globe will confer a favor on the management by reporting the fact to the business office. Telephone, Main 1065.

FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1902.

New Mexico's application to the Republican congress for statehood will probably be in vain. The territory has too many prosperous, intelligent residents. If they were like the Filipinos, or the unclad natives of Guam, there would be no delay.

WORTHY OF THE OCCASION.

Every citizen of the United States, as well as every newspaper man has reason to rejoice in the admirable arrangements made, and the excellent programme carried out in the reception gotten up by the New York Staats Zeitung for the German prince.

There can be no feeling left that the American people have not a sincere welcome to give to the representative of the German nation after that reception. No man who reads the addresses delivered by those chosen to express the sentiments of the American people toward the Germans and their rulers will have any misgiving as to the wormth of the esteem in which the distinguished guest of this country, his brother or the nation which they represent is held on this side of the ocean.

The two veteran representatives of the newspaper calling, Charles Emory Smith and Whitelaw Reid, were equally happy in the expression of the feeling with which the American people in the mass regard the German people and their illustrious ruler. A brief selection from the address of each will show how close they both got to the heart of American sentiment.

Speaking of the Emperor William Mr. Reid said:

"Admired and trusted at home, every year he has been on the throne more than the year before, as his people have come to repose more and more confidence in his purpose and in his sagacity. He is now no vague, ill-understood character. All know him as highly trained, widely read, much traveled, full of tastes and ideas and activities; huntsman, yachtsman, musician, artist, soldier, writer, orator; and, best of all, still with the glory and potency of youth.

"War lord he may be, but he has kept the peace in Europe; while, under his enlightened rule labor has been encouraged, art and literature have been fostered, morals and religion have been protected and Germany at home and abroad, on land and by sea, grows steadily greater, year by year."

Taking the broader subject of the German race, Mr. Smith delivered an address which stamped him as at once a finished orator and the possessor of a superb literary style. The few following sentences reveal much concerning that address:

"Our debt is not alone or chiefly to individual achievements. It is to the character and conscience of the German people. We are indebted to them for the honesty of their work, whether in literature, science, in art or in music.

"We are indebted to them for their probity, their good faith, their sincerity and earnestness, their spirit of truth and their fidelity of expression."

Here are the attributes which are the glory of the German character, sketched with the touch of the true literary artist, cameo-like in execution, a portrait of national character and achievement true to its subject in every line and every shade.

Were another single national courtesy not bestowed on the representative of the Hohenzollern family now visiting this country, he might well as the result of that reception return to his native land deeply impressed with the sincerity of the respect and admiration in which the German race and their imperial ruler are held in this republic.

Here's Roosevelt been preaching the strenuous life for these many days. Yet he gets under the table at the first sign of a scrap.

AN EX-MAYOR'S MISTAKE.

The campaign which Mr. F. B. Doran is represented as making against the police commission will not succeed. It ought not to succeed. It has no higher motive than partisan politics, and it has no more rational justification than the views of one man who was once head of the department ex officio, and who now practically stands alone among intelligent citizens in his demand for the restoration of the old conditions.

Giving Mr. Doran credit for knowing from experience something about how a police force should not be run, neither he nor any other person nor newspaper has as yet stated an intelligent reason why any such action should be taken. There are a hundred reasons why such action should not be taken, and there is not one that anyone has yet heard, which is not purely the product of the necessities of politics and political ambition, why it should.

Mr. Doran probably thinks that if he were restored to the headship of the police ex officio he could produce better results than are being produced today. It may be that he is entirely satisfied that a commission is wrong in principle and operation, and that the mayor should be the actual as well as the nominal head of the force. But if he will look around him he will find that experience and existing fact are against his view.

If Mr. Doran will look at the state of things which prevails at this moment in the police force of the adjoining city under the mayoralty plan, he will find a complete refutation in actual practice of his views. The situation could not be worse than it is there at the present moment. The situation which existed here under Mayor Kiefer is even an improvement on that which exists in Minneapolis under Mayor Ames; and that is a pretty severe indictment to declare against Mayor Ames' police force.

Ex-Mayor Doran and his non-partisan local organ, the Pioneer Press, might do worse than get out of their heads the idea that any amendment of the charter, no matter by what method it might be submitted to the voters of St. Paul, would come even within a reasonable distance of securing the necessary proportion of votes to secure its adoption.

At any rate, the Tillman family is composed of fighters. The young 'un who is lieutenant governor of South Carolina shows the strain of the blood in the veins of his uncle, the pugilistic senator.

THE VOTERS WILL CHOOSE.

There will be many interesting tests of personal popularity as the result of the new primary law. The lists of candidates of the two parties for the several offices are ample, and the people will be offered the fullest opportunity to select the best men. Every Democrat who informs himself of the names of the various candidates of his party will see that many of the very best men in the party have consented to appear as candidates at the forthcoming primaries.

A great deal has been said about bossism in politics. The enactment of the Australian balloting system left it in the hands of the people themselves who they should elect to the several offices without reference to the party bosses or even to the parties. The secrecy secured by the Australian ballot is as nearly complete as can be had.

The enactment of the primary law will operate with reference to primary elections quite as effectively in investing the voters of the several parties with the power to nominate whom they please, as the Australian ballot had already invested them with the power to elect whom they please. Bossism does duty now as a mere catch-word of politics, where it is not merely used by designing individual officeseekers for the purpose of misleading the voters in their own interest. When a candidate for office has proven treacherous to his own party or has forfeited the support of its adherents he can safely be expected to resort to the cry of bossism.

The new primary system may be found faulty in operation. There is the possibility that it may be open to the objection that it interferes with the secrecy of the ballot through the provision that the voter must announce his party affiliations before being supplied with the necessary ballot. But so far as judgment can now be formed of its operation it is worthy of general approval. It certainly has operated in bringing into the political arena a better class of men generally than were obtainable under the convention system, while putting an end to the grave objections which existed to the methods often prevailing in conventions where contests were close.

Whatever the result of the primaries may prove to be within either party, it is true that the voters themselves will have produced that result. Good or bad, the candidates receiving the plurality of the votes must be taken as representing the prevailing standards of political and party morals in St. Paul.

No one can be found who says St. Paul does not need a large hall such as the proposed Coliseum. Many a time the lack of such a convenience has cost the city thousands of dollars. Conventions and gatherings which would have brought thousands of visitors to the city have been held elsewhere because there was no hall in which to hold them here. A Coliseum will bring to town every year an average of 100,000 outsiders, and they will spend not less than $5 apiece. This money will be distributed among the residents of St. Paul, and will be in the nature of "easy money," although value received will be given for it. But principally for their own use should the people of the city rally to the support of the Coliseum project. Grand opera will be assured at popular prices, within the reach of every music-lover. Great spectacular plays can be put on. Large masquerade dances can be held in the arena. Memorial day exercises, Fourth of July exercises, and an innumerable lot of other public gatherings could be held in the Coliseum, where all who cared might assemble in comfort. Do not let the Coliseum project lag.

The author of "Goo-Goo Eyes" is dead, but the ravages of his composition continue in the remote districts.

A WISE YOUNG WOMAN.

There is a very sensible young woman teaching school in Minneapolis. It ought to be said, of course, that she does not in that particular respect differ from most or, indeed, from all young women who teach school in Minneapolis and elsewhere. But it happens that her opinions expressed concerning certain aspects of her calling have found publication, and they stamp her as pre-eminently a broad-minded and clear-sighted young person.

It is not, for instance, every young lady teacher who might be looked to for an expression of special regard or admiration for those of her pupils who are the children of laborers. Yet this young lady singles out the children of the laboring classes as representing in an especial degree those to whom society may well look in the future for the incarnation of the virtues which have made America a great and strong nation and have imbedded the principles of democratic government in the hearts of the American masses. Said she:

"I have absolute faith in the public schools and believe the children of the great body of the laboring class are the hope of the future and will be the mainstay of our government. The schools fit them for citizenship and for the highest happiness."

The prescient patriotism which here finds expression is good to read. When the standard of worth that we see recognized all around us most frequently and most unreservedly is the standard of a dollar's worth, it is well to hear of recognition paid to the virtues which inhere in the nature and purposes of the individual; and yet this young lady seems only to have given voice to a thought in which the profoundest students of humanity have shared.

Miss Margaret C. Dorr, of the Seward school, does not pin all her faith to books as the media through which the education of youth is most surely accomplished. She thinks more of the teaching which looks to the youngster doing more with his or her hands and doing it well—a form of training which, in her judgment, will cause fewer to starve in the professions and more to prosper in the manual callings, without any resulting sense that labor degrades, if only it be honorable and skilled labor.

It would be better for American democratic ideals if there were a great deal more of this sort of doctrine preached and practiced by those who teach the young American idea how to shoot.

If the Canadians are so mighty anxious to do honor to royalty, why not get one of the young sprigs of the British variety to pay them a visit. Surely Mr. Chamberlain, while he may not care to take the responsibilities of promoting immigration into Canada, can dispense with the presence at home of another of the numerous progeny of her late majesty long enough to visit our neighbors.

That Michigan judge who concerned himself so actively in the administration of the law, which he was only paid to define and pass upon from the bench, will probably find before he is through with the saloonkeepers that he does not know as much about politics as he thought he did.

The very fashionable offense of smuggling evidently does not appeal to Mrs. Huntington, of California. As that lady is a leader of society, it is to be hoped that her example will appeal favorably to the ladies who go abroad and wish to be regarded as among the fashionable set.

Miss Stone having been released we were prepared for the reappearance of the surrender of Gen. Botha. The capture of Dewet will begin to be visible in a short time, unless a letter should be received from Pat Crowe.

We may in time get at the facts of that attempt of the Boers to break through the British cordon. The latest installment of the story would indicate that as a pig-sticking operation it was not a howling success.

The senate having set the example, why not pull off the meeting between Fitzsimmons and Jeffries in the hall of the house of representatives?

Judge Noyes' restoration to health is at least ill timed, coming as it does on the heels of his removal by the president.

That Sitka collector evidently does not regard his job as the softest or most valuable thing on earth.

Henry's visit will not be complete unless he can see a real prize fight and a baseball game.

Quick Returns.

A new proprietor took hold of a run-down hotel in New York and in three weeks made it a paying establishment. This was done chiefly by inserting in a newspaper of large circulation a "catchy" or "fetchy" series of advertisments, the matter being changed every day.

The new owner's first aim was to attract people to the hotel, and this was done entirely by the newspaper advertisements.—Philadelphia Record.

Not a Realist.

"'Do you approve of realism in the drama?'"

"Certainly not," answered Miss Cayenne. "If people on the stage talked and behaved as stupidly as they do in real life there would be no excuse for going to the theater."—Life.

Not That Kind of Antique.

Mrs. Poultney Plutocrat—Did you see much of the old masters, abroad, Mrs. O'Dough?

Mrs O'Dough—Only once, my dear; when I sent little Claude to Eton. The head there must have been nearly eighty. —Princeton Tiger.

Theatrical

David Belasco can come nearer to the danger line and miss it than any other American dramatist. He demonstrated the truth of this assertion when he wrote "Naughty Anthony" and emphasized it when he penned "Zaza." Further than this, he proved himself possessed of the Hoytian appreciation of the effect, on the average audience, of dazzling costumes and fluffy, lace-bedecked lingerie. He also made it plain that he can compose crisp, scintillating dialogue, that he has a nice conception of the proper relations that the different parts of a drama must bear to one another, and that he is thoroughly familiar with that great mass of multifarious detail which is embraced in the term, "stage business." In a word, Mr. Belasco is a dramatist, whose work, though often risque, is always undeniably clever, and, at times, even brilliant. He is neither prudish, prurient, nor banal in his work, which is always original in theme, plot, and treatment. Some of his work—but this does not include "Naughty Anthony"—deserves to rank with the best that has been produced by native authors. Some of it can be easily spared.

"Naughty Anthony" is not wholly new to St. Paul theater goers. For this reason and also because its engagement was for only one night, there is no need for an extended analysis of the piece. It is indubitably bright, funny, and entertaining; but it is just a trifle "naughty" in places and could be improved by judicious pruning. In the hands of a company that was entirely capable it is quite likely that some of the most objectionable features would be handled more deftly and not allowed to obtrude themselves so prominently.

This latter requisite to the adequate production of the play Mr. Maguire has not. With the exception of Messrs. Phillips and Folsom and Miss Doro, the company is lamentably weak, and the unskillful manner in which minor roles are handled detracts not a little from the effect which might otherwise be obtained. Horse play of a farcical order runs riot through all the acts, and there is more than one place where the spectator sits in momentary expectation of seeing some one of those on the stage biffed with a bladder or cracked over the head with slap-sticks. Fortunately neither of these occurs, but for all that, the play is "fierce" in more than one place. A toning down of the "rough house" which is allowed so predominant a place would help the production immeasurably.

Excellent work was done by Miss Doro last night and she was vociferously applauded. In form, manner, daintiness and piquancy she was reminiscent of Anna Held. All her work was void of offense, and her management of the famous stocking scene in the last act was done modestly and prettily. Mr. Phillips would be more effective if he would talk slower and enunciate more clearly. His methods are good and he gives promise of winning his way as a comedian. Mr. Robert Folsom acquitted himself with credit in his rather difficult part, and showed unmistakable evidence of progress since he was seen here last summer. The remaining members of the company are mediocre at the best.

James O'Neill, in "Monte Cristo," is announced for the Metropolitan the first half of next week, beginning Sunday evening. O'Neill's characterization of Edmond Dantes has become as famous as the Rip Van Winkle of Joseph Jefferson, or the Hamlet of Booth, and certainly it is a remarkable piece of acting. Liebler & Co., his present managers, decided on the great scenic revival of the play in which he is now appearing, simply on account of the tremendous demand for Mr. O'Neill to again impersonate the hero of Dumas' thrilling novel.

There will be but three more performances at the Grand opera house of "Mam'selle 'Awkins," the operatic comedy which has been holding forth at that play house the current week. Built on light and frothy lines, which admit of the frequent interpolation of musical numbers, well staged and presented by a capable company, this piece affords a delightful evening's entertainment.

Commencing next Sunday night, and all next week, the stage of the Grand opera house will be occupied by Gus Hill's Original Lilliputians, an aggregation of contraries such as is seldom seen. The midgets range in height from twenty-eight to forty inches and the tallest giant in the company is eight feet and two inches high.

This afternoon at 2:30, the regular ladies' matinee will be given at the Star theater with Thorsen's Wine, Women and Song company as the attraction. Next week the Majestic Burlesquers, said to be one of the strongest attractions on the road, will be the bill.

New York Letter.

Notable "Amen" Dinner—

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Senator Thomas C. Platt will be the guest of honor at a feast of the "Brethren of the Amen Corner," in the Fifth Avenue hotel, on April 4. Those bidden to this feast include many of the most prominent statesmen and politicians in the country, and newspaper men and others who have frequented the old "Amen Corner" in the famous hostelry where Republican national headquarters used to be located, where the Republican state committee still maintains its headquarters and where Senator Platt makes his home.

Partisan politics, however, will not dominate the "Amen Corner" dinner, for among those who will attend will be Platt Republicans and anti-Platt Republicans; Bryan Democrats, Hill Democrats and all other kinds of Democrats. The guests will number between 300 and 400, and the dinner will be served in the banquet hall of the hotel, where the last large banquet held was a dinner to Grover Cleveland before he became president. Many novel features are being prepared by the committee of arrangements.

Schwab's Latest Venture—

A story is going the rounds in Paris to the effect that Mr. Schwab, before leaving Paris, was introduced to Mr. Nagelmackers, the active manager and president of the wagon-lits company. Mr. Nagelmackers had put off a projected journey to St. Petersburg in order to meet Mr. Schwab. The result of the meeting was of no small importance, for when it was over Mr. Nagelmackers carried away the steel king's signature as a shareholder of the new wagon-lits to shares to the value of 2,500,000f. ($500,000.)

No Board of Control for Them—

The State Charities Aid association has issued a reply to the arguments in the memorandum filed by Gov. Odell in approving the bill abolishing the boards of managers of the state hospitals for the insane. The reply says:

The governor instances twenty-three cases of extravagance or inefficiency on the part of the members of these boards. Upon a careful study of the accusations it is found that eighteen of them are based on a misunderstanding of the facts, while three at least of the five which can be substantiated refer to the system which was in existence previous to the establishment of the state care system now in operation, and the estimate system, which makes it necessary for the boards of managers to secure the approval of the state commissioners in lunacy and the controller before making any expenditure.

Women May Only Sniff Dinner—

There is no entertainment in connection with the visit of Prince Henry to this city which created so much interest and curiosity as what is known as the business men's luncheon, which was given to him at Sherry's. While the guests were restricted entirely to male members, J. Pierpont Morgan and his fellow committeemen, who organized the affair, decided to allow ladies to occupy the galleries of the great ball room, where this apotheosis of American gastronomy took place.

While the women, therefore, had the privilege of gazing on the Prince and the other foreign visitors, and of hearing the words of wisdom that fell from the lips of the foremost leaders of American finance, trade and industry, they were subjected to the tantalizing spectacle of seeing the greatest masterpieces of culinary art without being able to obtain a taste of them. It was not very chivalrous on the part of Mr. Morgan and his friends, and the prince would have carried away with him a far better idea of American gallantly toward women if the latter had been given seats at the table and allowed to share in the repast instead of being asked to content themselves with its mere perfumes, which, no matter how savory, are never satisfying.

Prince's Train to the West—

The special train in which Prince Henry will make his rapid tour of the Middle West has been fitted out by the Pennsylvania railroad at the order of the state department. Every detail of the 5,000 mile journey has been arranged, and the co-operation of the general manager of every road traversed is assured. The special train will consist of seven cars. First, the composite baggage and smoking car Utopia, a Pullman sleeping car, Biscay, for the attendants, three Pullman compartment cars, the Indiana, Ohio and Iowa, the dining car Willard and the private car of His Royal Highness, the Columbia.

He looked the color sergeant of the dub army, and the newspaper gang at police headquarters could hardly wait when he wandered in and announced that he had been sent around to cover the police run for the Star. He failed to explain his reasons for leaving the farm, but he was there, and that was enough for the gang.

"Oh, but this is too easy," chortled Raymer, of the Journal.

"Yes, why we can hand him most anything and he will reach for it without shying," chimed in Harris, of the Express.

The first night things went fine and dandy for the new one. The gang was using the time on the first night framing up a good one for the dub. A wild chase out to the city limits and a few other old ones were suggested, but the dub looked so easy that the gang could not see any fun in them.

Their chance came on the fourth night. At 6 p. m. the rain began to leak down, and at 1 a. m. the leak had turned into a deluge.

"Fellows," said Raymer winking at the others, "tonight we hand it to Mr. Reuben Glue. We may never have another chance like this one."

"What's it to be?" asked the gang.

"Well, we will start him on a merry

The "Dub."

gallop out in this wet. About the time we are through he will wish he had remained down on the farm."

Then Raymer went on to explain the play. Harris was instructed to go across the street to a telephone. The Express man was to wait there for ten minutes to give the others a chance to disappear. When the ten minutes were used up he was to ring up headquarters, ask for a reporter and then tell the tale that was to start the dub swimming the crossings.

The dub was all alone when the telephone bell whirred, and the desk sergeant turned the receiver over to him, when the voice at the other end asked for a reporter.

"Hello," said the voice. "Who is this?"

"This is the police reporter of the Star," answered the dub.

"Well this is the Great Western depot. If you get down here we will give you a sensation. Can't tell you what it is, but you had better hurry, for I am tired telephoning for reporters, and if you don't show here suddenly I'll lock up for the night."

The dub carefully replaced the receiver on its hook, and then cautiously glanced around the office. He was all alone, and here at last he had a chance to show the crowd at the office that he was able to make good. The Great Western depot was far down the avenue, about sixteen blocks, and the rain was pouring down, but there was a real beat in sight, and the dub was out to make good.

The gang standing across the street saw the door at headquarters open, and then they saw a man turn up the collar of his coat and dash out into the wet.

"He bit like a regular pike," laughed Raymer, and then arm in arm the gang started for a saloon to celebrate the joke.

The city editor of the Journal had an engagement at the Commercial club the next afternoon, but he cut out the engagement and sat down at his desk to wait for Raymer. The city editor of the Express was also due at the Commercial club meeting, but, like the city editor of the Journal, he sat at a desk waiting for Police Reporter Harris. In the shops where the other members of the gang claimed moving space other city editors waited. Each waiter held a copy of the morning Star in his hand.

Raymer was one of the early birds and he reached the Journal office before the others were out to breakfast.

"Good morning," smiled the police reporter as he wandered in to talk about things with the city editor.

"It is not a good morning," growled the boss of the city staff.

"What's wrong?" asked Raymer.

"Oh, nothing, only you just read that story," answered the city editor, handing over the copy of the Star.

Raymer read for about seven minutes and then he reached for a piece of copy paper. He wrote for about three minutes and without a word handed the slip of paper to the city editor. The man at the desk read:

"City Editor Journal—Please accept my resignation and don't say a word. I am going back to the farm. Yours, Raymer."

"Old man," said the city editor, "I don't blame you. Here the Star has a dub on the police run and you let him go on down to that depot and get a two-column story about finding the chopped up pieces of a woman in a trunk and you don't even know that the police are working on the biggest mystery of the year. Yes, Billy, go back to the farm."

The dub still looks a dub, but he is still working the police run for the Star and he is still willing to get out in the rain to investigate tips telephoned to headquarters.

Grist of the Political Mill

Mr. R. Prendergast evidently has some sort of a solution for the query "What is there in a name?" and knows the value of a good euphonious handle. Mr. Prendergast is a candidate for nomination for city comptroller and somewhere saw his name in print in connection with that candidacy. His front name was abbreviated to an initial letter and yesterday Mr. Prendergast served notice on the county auditor that his name is Michael and that it must so appear on the ballot. Can it be that he is afraid he might be mistaken for a Scandinavian by the astute voter?

The name of Fritz Lehman, who was a candidate for Democratic nomination to the assembly, will be withdrawn from the ticket, which will be posted Monday. Mr. Lehman announced his retirement from the race on account of ill health three weeks ago, but did not furnish the formal affidavit. Yesterday County Auditor Johnson decided that out of courtesy, Mr. Lehman's request to keep his name off the ticket, will be granted.

The official ballot for the primary election, which will be posted in County Auditor Johnson's office March 4, and which goes to the printer today, will include the names of eighteen Democrats and twenty-one Republicans, candidates for the assembly. On the Republican side of the ticket are four candidates now members of the body—Denny, Craig, Nelson and Wheeler. Two Democrats, Haas and Whitcomb are candidates for re-election and Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann, of the board of aldermen and president of the council, is the third Democratic member of the council who seeks a place on the assembly ticket. The comparison of the two lists tells its own story.

John E. Holt, of the First ward, is the only Republican member of the board of aldermen who is a candidate for re-election. The Democratic members who stand for re-election are Dahlquist, of the Third; Huber, Fourth; Ulmer, Fifth; Moriarty, Sixth; and Dobner, of the Tenth ward. No Democratic candidates have filed for the board in the First, Seventh and Eleventh wards and unless independent candidates are placed on the ticket by petition after the primaries, D. R. Elder, of the Eleventh, and J. W. L. Corning, of the Seventh wards, have first mortgages on seats in the council. In the First ward William Hillstrom will give Holt a race for the Republican nomination, which also has a default mortgage on the seat.

The guileless delight which the editor-in-chief of the Pioneer Press takes in shrieking "gang," is only exceeded by the degree of asininity he frequently exhibits in the enjoyment of that same gang baiting. Some joker handed him a gold brick the other day which set his phlegm-tipped pen in rapid motion. The next day the same pen glided through the mazes of a rather elaborate apology. Dr. E. H. Haas was the object of the venerable editor's spleen. He said Haas was the brother of former Building Inspector Sam Haas, put into the game by the Democrats to defeat Assemblyman Henry Haas and that he was entirely unfit for the suffrage of the people. He wound up his tirade of abuse by congratulating himself on the warning he had given the people and the fatal stab he delivered into the breast of the "gang." Then the venerable editor discovered that Dr. E. H. Haas is a Republican candidate. The next edition of the political "infallible" stated that it was really too bad that it should have been so misinformed about Dr. Haas. He is a Republican and really a very nice sort of young man. The consistency and general information elucidated through the political effusions of the aforesaid editor's columns are of the kind that suggest a straitjacket.

The candidates for judge of the municipal court and justice of the peace, according to an opinion given by County Attorney Kane, will be given first place on the ticket at the primary election. Mr. Kane's decision is based on the law which gives first place on the ticket to the judiciary.

Assistant Corporation Attorney Griggs has also furnished the county auditor with a lengthy written opinion on the judiciary and constabulary end of the ticket. Under his opinion only the Republican candidates for justice of the peace and constable are entitled to places on the ticket. With the exception of four candidates, Hoff and Kimball, for justice, and Quint and Caines, for constable, all of the candidates for those offices filed, as has been customary, for either the district west or east of Wabasha street. Mr. Griggs holds that there is no such legal division into districts, and throws the burden of getting on the ticket on to the dozen and a half candidates who followed the old custom. He suggests that they have recourse in the courts, which means that they will have to mandamus the county auditor to compel him to put them on the ticket.

As an evidence of legislative consistency the house yesterday morning wrangled an hour over a bill which at the very limit involved the expenditure of $180 per annum by the commissioners of Otter Tail county. Then, without drawing a long breath or a single objection, it took up and passed a bill authorizing Hennepin county to spend $250,000. Only one member, George Umland, of Ramsey, had the courage to vote against the measure. It seems to make a difference where the explanation "purely local" comes from.

Representative Schurman, St. Paul, yesterday introduced two bills which are claimed to be calculated to clean up the dockets of the civil courts. The bills provide that all civil actions commenced five years ago and not prosecuted shall be dismissed.

J. Sweet, representative, has tangible grounds on which to base a suit for damages against Speaker Dowling. J. Sweet primed himself the other day for a speech on the floor of the house. The speech was down on the books to be a good thing, and Sweet brought his wife over from Minneapolis to hear him go after the enemies to the tax code. The speech is still undelivered. Sweet got the floor and nicely started on the warming up heat, when the speaker interposed a suggestion that the debate should be confined to the subject under consideration. That was a hard blow for Sweet's silver-tongued oratory, but it was soft beside the solar plexus punch Dowling landed when Sweet attempted to insist on his supposed rights in the premises. Sweet talked right up to the speaker for about a minute. Then Dowling asserted himself and the rights of the presiding officer and told Sweet he would have to talk about the subject under consideration or quit. Sweet quit.

The Pennington bill providing for the taxation of foreign corporations was yesterday recommended for passage by the house committee on taxes and tax laws. There is some question of the constitutionality of the bill, and it was sent to the judiciary committee for a decision.

Minnesota Tax Problem

PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS

By MORITZ HEIM.

In view of the fixed determination on the part of so large a number of legislators to tax property in this state upon the basis of its full, cash value, the present method of taxing public service corporations, in proportion to their gross earnings, merits serious attention. It must be conceded at the outset that the exception of any class or species of property in this state from the method of taxation generally applicable to all other property, is a departure from the well established rule of uniformity and equality which underlies our whole system of taxation. Such a departure, therefore, is justifiable, if at all, only on the strongest grounds of wisdom and expediency. Let us inquire briefly into the practical workings of the gross earnings method of taxation, as exemplified by several random illustrations in this state.

The two leading telephone companies, with an aggregate capital of $6,500,000 and gross earnings of $825,783 from local business, and exclusive of interstate traffic, during the year 1901 have paid taxes last year upon the basis of their gross earnings amounting to only $24,773. Now, if the capital stock of these companies alone had been taxed like other property generally, the state would have received $176,500; in other words, these companies paid last year in taxes $141,727 less than they would have been obliged to pay had their property been taxed like other property generally upon an ad valorem basis instead of according to their gross earnings.

Turning now to another instructive illustration of the practical workings of the system of gross earnings taxation, the express companies last year earned from their local business solely in this state over $600,000, upon which they paid in taxes to the state something less than $20,000; such taxes being computed arbitrarily upon the basis of gross earnings, and without reference to the proportionate value of the assets employed in connection with the Minnesota business of these express companies.

Again the sleeping car companies operating in this state pay only a very trivial amount of taxes into the state treasury, and escape taxation completely upon all earnings realized from the sales of tickets to all points without the state, though such sales take place here.

The larger cities of the state have all, during the period of their infancy, granted invaluable franchises to public utility corporations. The plants of these various companies have all been built up out of the proceeds realized from the sale of bonds, such bonds deriving all their value from the franchises thus procured. The value of such franchises has augumented to an almost incredible degree with the rapid growth and material development of the cities from which they were originally obtained. The most favored of all these corporations has been the street railway company, a concern composed of constituent companies operating in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Stillwater. The great and increasing value of its various franchises and their total omission from the tax books of the state in time began to attract widespread attention until at length the popular discontent thereat attained to such proportions that the local or state taxing board or officials were either hailed as "deliverers" or went down before the swelling chorus of denunciation from all parts of the state, according to their action in respect thereto. A glance at the progress made elsewhere in the taxation of street railway systems will be highly instructive:

In the state of New York, where a somewhat similar condition of affairs had prevailed, the legislature convened especially to deal with this problem, finally adopted a law declaring franchises to be real property and to be assessed for taxation as such to their full value.

In the city of Detroit, the assessed valuation of its street railway company was recently raised to $10,000,000, which amount was sustained by the supreme court of Michigan.

In the city of San Francisco, the street railways are assessed at $22,000,000, bringing into the treasury $360,000 in taxes.

In Cleveland, Ohio, the assessed valuation of the street railways was raised $15,000,000, making a tax over $300,000.

In Cincinnati, with a population less than that of the Twin Cities, the street railway system pays about $300,000 in taxes.

How do these figures compare with those in the case of our local street railway system? It is to be borne in mind, always, that the real estate and tangible personal property of public service corporations constitute only a very slight factor in fixing the value of their stocks and bonds in the open market. It is the franchise itself, the right to operate granted by the state or municipality, which determines values. In the Twin Cities, these values of street railway franchises are easily deducible from authentic sources. The street railway is bonded in both cities for over $10,000,000 in addition to over $10,000,000 of watered stock issued against the same. In 1891 this stock was utterly without value. A foreign corporation was formed, however, having no assets, which at once proceeded to issue $18,000,000 of its stock, and to distribute the same among the stockholders of its constituent companies in St. Paul and Minneapolis. During 1891 this company earned $1,820,593. Ten years later, in 1901, its earnings were $3,173,975.85. As late as 1896 its stock was valueless. Today its common stock is worth $110 per share; its preferred stock $140 per share. The bonds of the constituent companies draw 6 and 7 per cent interest and are worth not less than 20 per centum above their par value. These figures show conclusively that the street railway system is, at present, worth $30,000,000 conservatively estimated. If properly assessed at these figures the average rate of 2.7 would realize a tax of $510,000 per annum. These are familiar facts to all state and local taxing officials, from the highest down. Yet, such is the powerful influence of this concern that it has successfully kept its assessed valuation down to $4,750,000, yielding a tax of only $140,000.

In its proposed code, the tax commission provided an ad valorem basis for the taxation of the street railways, which is that the value of their bonds shall be added to the value of their capital stock, the total thereof to constitute the assessed valuation for purposes of taxation. If this admirable system were enacted into law, it would yield at least $500,000 annually in taxes from this single company operating in the Twin Cities.

The interests affected, of course, are thorougly alive to their own advantage, and are adroitly seeking to engraft the gross earnings method of taxation, as applied to them by means of a constitutional amendment.

The legislature will be compelled to choose between the interests of the public and those of a private nature here involved. The vital significance of this choice of method thus appears, relative to the street railway system in St. Paul and Minneapolis:

Ad valorem taxation, if adopted...	$500,000
Gross earnings tax at 3 per cent..	90,000
Annual loss under gross-earnings tax system	$410,000

What will the legislature do?

Sincerity.

Clerk—I would like to get off early, sir, as my wift wants me to do some odd jobs around the house while it is light enough.

Manager—Can't possibly do it.

Clerk—Thank you, sir. You are very kind.—Puck.

Surely Not.

Cholly—I said something to Miss Quickstep the other day, and all she said was that children and fools speak the truth. I wonder, baw Jove, if she meant anything personal.

Miss De Buir—Certainly not. Everybody knows you're not a child.