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The St. Paul Globe

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

For Minnesota—Cloudy and warm Monday, probably snow in west portion; Tuesday rain or snow, fresh north to east winds. For Upper Michigan—Snow Monday; Tuesday threatening, probably snow, and warmer in west portion; fresh north to east winds. For Wisconsin—Fair Monday; Tuesday threatening and warmer; fresh north to east winds. For Iowa—Cloudy and warmer Monday; Tuesday threatening, probably rain; variable winds. For North Dakota—Snow Monday; warmer in east portion; Tuesday fair, colder in east portion; variable winds. For South Dakota—Rain or snow Monday; warmer in east portion; Tuesday fair, colder in east portion; variable winds. For Montana—Snow in west, rain or snow in east portion Monday; Tuesday fair, colder in east portion; variable winds. For Wyoming—Snow in west, rain or snow in east portion; Tuesday fair, colder in east portion; variable 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, 35; lowest temperature, 16; average temperature, 26; daily range, 19; humidity, 75; barometer, 29.83; precipitation, 0; 7 a. m. temperature, 22; 7 p. m. wind north; weather, partly cloudy.

Table with 2 columns: City and Temperature. Includes cities like Alpena, Marquette, Sault Ste. Marie, 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, 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.

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1902.

A late copy of the esteemed Congressional Record is received, but to the great disappointment of a large reading constituency it contains no sufficient report of the Tillman-McLaurin limited contest. The Record needs an editor for its prize fighting department.

APPRECIATES THE NEWSPAPERS.

Prince Henry conveyed to the assembled newspapermen of the United States, at the dinner in his honor, given by the New York Staats Zeitung, the opinion entertained of American newspapers by his illustrious relative, the Emperor William. Knowing that Prince Henry would meet the New World newspapermen under favorable conditions, the Kaiser charged him to be mindful of the immense power wielded in the United States by the press. He told Henry that the editors of great newspapers in the United States rivaled in influence the generals in his own army.

The illustration may be a good one and forcible in Germany, but is not particularly striking in the mind of an American. For, as a matter of fact, with possibly one or two exceptions, a general in the United States army yields no influence whatever. His sphere of activity and influence is limited to actual warfare. For the rest, he is forbidden to meddle with public affairs, and if he has opinions on public subjects he must keep them to himself under pain of censure by the president, or court-martial. And it is well that such is the rule.

But the point The Globe wishes to make at this time is that so powerful a monarch as the emperor of Germany realizes the vast importance of the American press in the affairs of the nation. With him, the general of the army is the strongest representative of power and influence. The general is the standard by which other things are measured. And the Kaiser's comparison of the influence of the great American newspapers with the influence of his generals shows that he conceives very great influence to be possessed by the press.

When Prince Henry gets back to Berlin it is probable that he will have some new ideas upon the subject of the influence of the American press to impart to his sovereign and relative. For he is having daily illustrations of the marvelous enterprise of the American newspaper thrust upon him—an enterprise that cannot fail to be potent in accomplishing any settled policy undertaken.

A WORD ABOUT WAR.

An American poet who loved his fellow-men, and who abhorred the shedding of human blood by violence, wrote that "war is murder, plain and flat," and added that no one "need go further than the Testament for that." An American general, whose trade was war, in which he achieved the highest distinction, and whose descriptive abilities have never been excelled for virility and picturesque, declared that "war is hell."

War rouses in man the worst passions. It makes him disregard the rights of others to life and property. It makes him reckless in personal conduct, in speech, in thought, and in action.

Emperor William will have more accurate information at hand when he has heard Henry's full report.

That preacher who insisted on having the ladies remove their hats in church is all right. Why should men be asked to remove their hats, and so many of them bald-headed at that, in churches, theaters and other public places, while women are never asked to do so? One of those absurdities so often witnessed in Lowry's street cars when a weak and tired man hangs helplessly to a strap while his placid sister gazes up at him from a seat wide enough for two.

FREE HOMES.

One of the most significant paragraphs in the census bulletin on Minnesota manufactures is that which gives these figures in regard to the lumber industry. In 1890 Minnesota had 322 sawmills employing 16,770 wage-earners and turning out a product valued at \$25,075,132. In 1900 Minnesota had 438 establishments employing 15,140 wage-earners and turning out a product valued at \$43,555,411.

In other words, during the ten-year period the number of wage-earners employed by Minnesota sawmills decreased to the number of 1,590 hands, or about 16 per cent.

The value of the lumber manufactured and sold, however, increased \$18,510,029, or nearly 74 per cent.

The point in question is this: If the number of hands decreased over 1,600, or 16 per cent, was the increase of 74 per cent in the value of sawmill products due to real growth in volume of product, or simply to increase in price?

The latter is the correct answer. Methods of lumber manufacture during the past ten years have not materially changed. The average sawmill hand turned out in 1900 but little more than the average hand in 1890. There was some increase in number of feet sawed, but nothing in comparison with the 74 per cent increase in value. The chief change was in the organization of the lumbermen for the control of the market price, and the passage of the \$2 duty incorporated by the lumbermen, through the instrumentality of Congressman Tawney, in the Dingley bill. Artificial price increase was the principal cause of the 74 per cent growth in product value.

The comparison of the Minnesota lumber industry with other Minnesota manufacturing industries not protected by tariff, brings out the situation in bold relief.

No man on the floor, no matter what his experience in legislative life, what his age or his recognized abilities as a lawyer, statesman or orator, could be accounted the superior of the junior senator from Texas. Not yet forty years of age, he showed himself the peer of the strongest man on the other side of the chamber. His maiden speech revealed him as a debater of the first rank, and resulted in the utter discomfiture of more than one of the veterans of that body who, like Foraker, of Ohio, thought proper to challenge him in the course of the debate.

Senator Bailey it was who, single-handed and alone, accomplished the task of compelling the majority to recede from its position that the senate possessed the power to suspend the South Carolina senators from the exercise of their functions, thus depriving the state of South Carolina of its constitutional right to be represented in the proceedings of that body. Not until Bailey had thoroughly exposed the falsity of the position assumed by the president of the senate in his ruling was the arbitrary action of Senator Frye reconsidered, and Tillman and McLaurin restored to the exercise of their rights as senators.

The New York Evening Post gave the entire credit of the reversal of the suspension ruling to Senator Bailey, of whom it said editorially:

Mr. Bailey, of Texas, on Monday, made an argument against the claim that the senate may suspend its members, which not only demonstrated his ability as a reasoner, but also impressed the majority so strongly that Mr. Frye the next day ordered the names of Tillman and McLaurin restored to the roll.

It takes his stand upon the provision of the constitution that "no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate."

The bravest, as well as the ablest, men the Democracy has ever produced have come from the South. The spirit of commercialism has made fewer inroads in the South than elsewhere throughout the country, and it is not only possible but it is common still to find men of the first rank in scholarship and intellectual ability ready in that section to give to the state the best fruits of their powers. Senator Bailey is one of these. And it is to such as he that the Democratic party must look if the country is to be aroused in the immediate future to the enormities of the course being pursued today by the majority in congress backed by a partisan executive.

Under the inspiration of Senator Bailey there is no doubt but that the senate minority will give good account of itself during the present session. It behooves younger men like Representative De Armond, of Missouri, and others of recognized ability to put an end to the innocuous courses pursued in that body thus far by the minority and to profit by the example set by Senator Bailey.

Now that the doctors have succeeded in removing a man's brain to cure disease, it may be that those who find it an incubance in this world to be possessed of that commodity can secure the necessary relief.

At the reception to Prince Henry in New York, Charles Emory Smith, erstwhile postmaster general, said we owe much to the Germans. Why not pay up?

President Roosevelt may have difficulty in finding a successor to Secretary Long who will agree beforehand to be a party to the persecution of Admiral Schey.

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reckless in personal conduct, in speech, in thought, and in action. One of the worst developments of war is the extortions and frauds against their country committed by army contractors—conduct which should be classed as treason and so punished. The United States had an experience with these individuals during the war with Spain, and is not entirely out of their clutches yet.

Just at present all England is in a state of excitement over the revelations of the extortions of army contractors. At the very best the bill of expenses which England must meet in her effort to wipe out the Dutch republics of South Africa would be alarming in proportions. Up to the present time the parliament has voted \$85,000,000 for that purpose—and the end of the war and the expense is in the unknown future.

A recent article in the Fortnightly Review on the "Cost of War" is the occasion of the angry protest and condemnation which is now being heard all over England.

"In the matter of transports," says the writer, "the shipping companies, working for a profit, convey passengers to the Cape at \$9 a head. The government paid an average of \$38. Horses can be carried from Great Britain for \$13, and from other countries, like Hungary, the United States and Argentina for less. The government paid an average of \$186. In the same way meat was sold to the army by the South African Storage company at a rate which was just twice that in force at Cape Town. The South African war has made millionaires of contractors, compelled the government to borrow at unusual rate, and oppressed the people with burdensome taxation."

Of such quality is the army contractor, one of the legitimate products of war.

Prof. Charles W. Pearson, lately ousted for heresy, took leave of Northwestern university in verse. Had his poetical tendencies been suspected there would have been no waiting for symptoms of heresy before his removal.

THE KIND OF MEN NEEDED.

"The value to the entire country, as well as to the party, of having in both branches of congress representatives of the minority who are capable of rising to the great occasion which is presented to them through the consummation of the schemes of the imperialists could not have been better illustrated than it was during the past week in the senate, through the newly elected senator from Texas, Joseph Weldon Bailey.

No man on the floor, no matter what his experience in legislative life, what his age or his recognized abilities as a lawyer, statesman or orator, could be accounted the superior of the junior senator from Texas. Not yet forty years of age, he showed himself the peer of the strongest man on the other side of the chamber. His maiden speech revealed him as a debater of the first rank, and resulted in the utter discomfiture of more than one of the veterans of that body who, like Foraker, of Ohio, thought proper to challenge him in the course of the debate.

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Monte Cristo

After an absence of four years, James O'Neill returned to St. Paul last night, and a goodly portion of his friends turned out to greet him at the Metropolitan hotel. He was met by a royal greeter. And, though it is true that he brought them with him, one old one, they welcomed him as if he came with new treasures. Indeed, it is doubtful if he could have received a warmer welcome in any new, for doubtless the welcome was in large part prompted by the spirit of memory.

The public will have its own way on the stage as elsewhere. No actor may stay it may. It had its way with Jefferson. It had its way largely with James O'Neill. O'Neill is identified with "Monte Cristo" as inseparably as Jefferson with "Rip Van Winkle." It is twenty years since he first produced it, and so long has it been a success that efforts to break away from it—but the public always brought him back. Such as one must admire Mr. O'Neill's magnetic force of this thrilling drama there will be a throng of regret at the thought of the great possibilities which this sterling actor may have lost in the past.

The dislike Mr. O'Neill has to the public what it wants. He has been giving the public what it wants. He has been giving the public what it wants. He has been giving the public what it wants.

Trained in a school that produced actors of heroic proportions, inheriting the best traditions of the American stage, and endowed with a combination of intellectual gifts and personal graces such as few actors have ever possessed, James O'Neill was doubtless moulded for something better than "Monte Cristo." The greatest virtuoso since McCulloch, and having proved his claims to high rank in classic roles, his admirers could not be long in identifying him with some more enduring drama than "Monte Cristo." Mr. O'Neill, in a certain speech last night, promised them that he would do so.

He confessed that he was tired of "Monte Cristo," and wanted a rest, and declared that this time he was really going to take a vacation from the stage. He said that he would appear in St. Paul next year.

It is all this is not to say that there is anything lacking in the production of "Monte Cristo" which Mr. O'Neill has brought to St. Paul. It is magnificent. It is a masterpiece of scenic art. It is a masterpiece of scenic art. It is a masterpiece of scenic art.

Of the play any description would be superfluous. Few theaters have not seen it. The play has been a success since its first production. It has been a success since its first production. It has been a success since its first production.

The opening scene is "The Port of Marseilles," where the ship sails into the harbor, turns around and fires a salute. The lighting is magnificent. The lighting is magnificent. The lighting is magnificent.

The closing scene shows the forest of Fontainebleau on a winter morning, the trees all sparkling with snow and ice. The lighting is magnificent. The lighting is magnificent. The lighting is magnificent.

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Georgia Plantation," and the Sisters Bastedo, give variety to the exhibition of nimble feet to the show. The four Banvard, aerial gymnasts, give a startling act that has not been equaled by any other troupe of the kind that has so far. The chorus has been selected with more regard for beauty than usual, for a prettier lot of maidens have not been seen in one company than those with the Majestic.

Mr. Frederick Ward, in his play "The Mountebank," will be in action at the Metropolitan Thursday night. Mr. Ward has added new laurels to his career in this characterization, which has been received with every evidence of enduring popularity. It also serves admirably to bring out the full strength of his splendid company—said to be the best he has ever had.

Special to The Globe. CHICAGO, March 2.—"The Explorers" returned to the Dearborn theater, where it was originally produced, and was welcomed by an audience that piled

Tiffany Skeleton. NEW YORK, March 2.—An estrangement in the family of Charles L. Tiffany was revealed when the will of the millionaire jeweler was filed for probate. The will disclosed the fact that one of his sons, Burnett Y. Tiffany, had not been in accordance with his father's wishes, and that it would be "gratuitous to his disadvantage to be in receipt of an income exceeding that which he actually receives."

In the original will Mr. Tiffany gave to his executor in trust for his son Burnett Y. Tiffany, the sum of \$1,000,000, and the stock of Tiffany & Co., to invest and apply the income to his son during his life. In a codicil executed in March 1897, Mr. Tiffany modified his will and decreed that his son Burnett Y. Tiffany should receive an income of \$3,000 a year, payable in monthly installments, "unless there shall be a radical change in his habits and mode of life."

The will also provided that if Burnett Y. Tiffany should marry, the income of \$3,000 a year should be divided between Louis C. Tiffany and Annie C. Mitchell, or their issue. Young Tiffany has been reported to have married a woman who he married at nineteen, for several years.

To Be or Not to Be Vaccinated. Some of the physicians of the city are greatly perturbed over a proposed new vaccination act, and at various meetings held, one at the Vegetarian society and the other at the New York Vaccination society, of New York, it was vigorously denounced, while another meeting will be held tonight in Brooklyn. The bill in question has passed the senate, having been introduced by Senator McCabe, of Brooklyn, and it is now before the assembly. It is of a drastic nature, and it passed will render vaccination laws more stringent in New York state than in any other quarter of the globe. By the passage of this act the board of health of each city will have the right to insist on vaccination of every child of all the inhabitants of an area as if

combinations in December, 1901, were worth \$1,000,000, and the value of the stock in 1900, by a total of over \$15,000,000. The new plan of the Washington cotton mills, at Rockport, Mass., will employ 1,000 men and employ about 1,000 persons. One of the finest hosiery mills in the world is to be erected at Philadelphia by the Frankfort company. The action of the Chicago city council in passing a law which will increase the height for fireproof structures means an expenditure of \$25,000,000 in building operations in that city during the next eighteen months.

The Pittsburg Plate Glass company's profits for the year were \$1,000,000. The strike inaugurated by the Boston, Mass., teamsters is a prelude to other strikes in New England, and the Lawrence, Mass., manufacturing center. The Arkwright Club of Massachusetts, composed almost entirely of manufacturers, has united with labor representatives in favor of a mill-labor law before the legislature.

Mr. Christopher Furness, M. P., on his return to England from a study of industrial conditions in this country said: "What struck me most was the fact that the Americans are able to produce so much more than we, and that they do it because they employ themselves with more energy and adaptability to the latest methods of labor-saving appliances." Bills have been introduced in the Ohio legislature over the class of engines with caps arranged so that the engineer and fireman cannot see each other. Ohio has 26,000 working women. Their average weekly wages are \$4.83, and savings \$16,000. The Brook Makers' union issues 1,000,000 labels each month for union-made goods. The Texas penitentiary board has decided to buy a 2,500-acre plantation and plant it with cotton. A million-dollar cement plant is to be erected and put into operation at Rockport, Ga., by the Southern States Portland Cement company. The number of blast furnaces in course of erection on Dec. 31 in Great Britain was 70. The commissioner of labor of North Carolina reports that 13,000 men are employed in the cotton mills of the state. About 32 per cent of the adults can read and write, but only 18 per cent of the children can do so. The total number of locomotives built in the United States in 1901 was 338, or 7.3 per cent more than were built in 1900.

The organized bricklayers of Cincinnati have won a decided victory. The city council has agreed to pay an eight-hour day. The outlook for the passage of the barbers' law is very encouraging. The general assembly, in its present session, according to all reports, is very encouraging. To the credit of the Illinois graduates at eighteen Italian universities have resolved to come out on strike during the present session. The gross earnings of the New York Central railroad for January show an increase of \$1,000,000. A number of union machinists have been discharged by the Union Pacific road, and are now on strike. The company is offering a great inducement to non-union-contracted locomotive men. Thomas W. Place, master mechanic of the Illinois Central, recently put on the road a new engine, which is the most powerful ever built. It has a cylinder 54 inches in diameter, and a stroke of 48 inches. It is the most powerful ever built. It has a cylinder 54 inches in diameter, and a stroke of 48 inches. It is the most powerful ever built.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company is planning a \$7,000,000 depot at Cincinnati. The Santa Fe Railroad company has along the lines a great number of workmen, and is offering a great inducement to non-union-contracted locomotive men. The Building Trades Council of Baltimore refuses to affiliate with the Federation of Labor. The brickmakers of Georgia and Alabama have organized. "Don't shove till we win" is the slogan of the striking machinists of Chicago. The shipbuilding industry of the Pacific coast is enjoying a period of unexampled activity. The French and Belgian companies doing business in Russia has depreciated nearly 100 per cent, due to the crisis in the Russian manufacturing and financial conditions there. The extent of French vineyards was 1,200,000 acres in 1901, and the yield for 1901 was 1,351,590,113 gallons. The new Oxford wool manufacturing plant in Massachusetts has increased 25 per cent, being worth \$28,000,000, an increase of 10 per cent. The average number of employees is 122,100, and the value of the goods produced is \$2,500,000,000. The National Steel Foundry company

has recently been incorporated, with a capital of \$20,000,000, and a site has been selected at Sharon, Ohio. Japan's foreign trade has in thirty years increased from less than 10 to nearly \$2 per capita per annum. The two largest coal mines in France are those of the Compagnie d'Anzin, which in 1900 produced 2,500,000 tons, and that of the Societe des Mines de Lens, which produced over 3,000,000 tons. Canning machines made in China have had a sharp short struggle for supremacy in British Columbia, and the canning machine was run in it, and it takes the place of forty Chinamen. In fish and Chinamen will not need to clean the fish and Chinamen will not work where a machine can do it. G. B. Houston in Philadelphia Record.

Through the King's gate, unquestioned then. A beggar went and laughed, "This brings me down to soldier times, but Fare better, being King." The King sat bowed beneath his crown. Propping his face with listless hand, selecting the hour glass with stifled down. Too slow its shining sand. "Poor man, what wouldst thou have of me?" The beggar turned and, pitying, "I beg, my lord, for a dream. Of thee, Nothing. I want the King." Up rose the King, and from his head, Shook off the crown and threw it by. "Oh, man, thou must have known," he said, "A greater King than I."

Through all the gates, unquestioned then, Went King and beggar, and the King, Whispered the King: "Shall I know Before the throne I stand?" The beggar laughed. Free winds in haste Were winking from the King's in hand. The crimson lines the crown had traced, This is his presence now.

At the King's gate the crafty moon, In wreath of yellow nets of sun; Into the King's face, the King's son, The guards fell, only by one. Through the King's gate, unquestioned then, A beggar went and laughed, "This brings me down to soldier times, but Fare better, being King." The King sat bowed beneath his crown. Propping his face with listless hand, selecting the hour glass with stifled down. Too slow its shining sand. "Poor man, what wouldst thou have of me?" The beggar turned and, pitying, "I beg, my lord, for a dream. Of thee, Nothing. I want the King." Up rose the King, and from his head, Shook off the crown and threw it by. "Oh, man, thou must have known," he said, "A greater King than I."

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the players with encore after encore, and threatened to prolong the performance into two or three nights. Richard Carle, who is responsible for much of the ingenuity of the piece, and who is the leading comedian, found a new field and amply sustained the verdict of other cases in regard to his character. Chicago has seen "The Explorers" more than 100 times, but it had never seen Carle before tonight, and he sang and danced himself into rapture. But what the prima donna, shared honors equally with Mr. Carle. Agnes Paul, Jose Intropide, Knox Wilson, William Riley and William R. Hood scored big hits.

The book, music and specialties have a great deal of spirit and attractiveness, and the performance is given with proper snap. It is almost overburdened with brightness. The production in some ways more pretentious than "The Burgomaster," and has been liberally revised in its up-to-date dialogues. There are twenty scenes, including all current events, and the piece is without a doubt the equal of "The Burgomaster."

New York Letter.

think fit. Any person who shall resist, or refuse to submit to vaccination when ordered, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. In the balance sheet of the United States Leather company, just issued, a document which constitutes the stockholder's annual report of that corporation, the interesting statement is made that the good will and experience are considered an asset valued at \$2,322,300. A year ago this good will and experience, according to the balance sheet, was worth \$2,322,300, so that the value of the good will and experience has increased by an increase in the value of \$2,322,300.

No Athletics at Barnard. Barnard college girls are worried, but this time not over swimming pool controversies or luncheon troubles. They fear the disintegration of their athletic interests and a decay of college spirit, from which the result may be that athletics among the girls will become a farce or else die out altogether. "College spirit and enthusiasm at Barnard," says the Barnard Bulletin, the girls' newspaper, "seems to be dying out. We realize the fact that the courses at Barnard are difficult and that studying takes up a great deal of time, but we cannot help ourselves. We are the most enthusiastic and zealous among the basketball players have just as much work as many who lack sides of time."

Decorate Sides of High Buildings. The exhibits at the Architectural league are of the most interesting nature, and a single visit will scarcely acquaint one with all that is worth seeing in the Van Alstyne and other galleries. Especially, the big office buildings impose themselves on the visitor. It is strange that the owners of such tall buildings do not ask their architects to mitigate the unbecoming "lines" of these structures by some decorative features in the brick, or by the use of bricks of different tones, making big simple patterns, so much like the patterns between the erection of their building and those on the next lots may be passed without, so much like the patterns between the erection of their building and those on the next lots may be passed without.

Industrial Notes. Under the new rule of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, clerks must take their vacations without pay. Americans will be given an opportunity to bid on the contract to supply the city of Monterey, Mexico, with water works. Carriage workers in Amesbury, Mass., the principal center in that line of industry in the United States, are endeavoring to secure a nine-hour day. Manufacturers have been given until Jan. 1 in order to adjust their business condition to that end. Wages seem likely to be reduced in the case of the weight and bicycle, Steel and Wire company. Reductions of 15 per cent have already been made in one of the Chicago mills, affecting only the lower range. Marine cooks along the Great Lakes have organized a union, and have a better all steamboat biscuit will be cooked according to union rules, and the organization. An agreement has been reached between the plate glass combines and the price war has been averted. Actively in the carpet market continues and many orders are being filled in on an unsettled price schedule. The trades unions in England are in a tight spot in regard to a settlement of the weavers' troubles at Olneyville, R. I. In the contest which has broken out over the general adoption of the double-loom system. A new cotton mill is to be erected at Fall River, Massachusetts, with a capital of \$150,000. A large bleachery and printers for cotton goods is to be established at Gastonia, N. C. It will be an interesting feature of the Southern textile world, as only one other such plant has been established in the South. The plant will be owned and operated by the Southern Textile company. Appleton, Wis., woolen mills have just declared their annual dividends, and the work has been a successful one. Dividends, and the employees have been paid an amount corresponding to 5 per cent of their wages for the year ending in the past year. The one showing the largest increase in earnings at the end of the year will receive a dividend of 10 per cent. The trades unions of Alexandria are to establish a network to champion the cause of organized labor. Union and non-union workmen of Elwood, Ind., are preparing to annul a contract to be voted for at the May election. At the last meeting of the Garment Workers' union in St. Paul there were 65 initiations and 120 applications for membership. Broken on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has started a movement to restrict the day to eight hours. The South is slowly supplanting the North in