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 — 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 and Iowa—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh north winds.

Upper Michigan — Generally cloudy Tuesday; probably snow flurries near Lake Superior; brisk north winds; Wednesday fair.

Wisconsin—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh north winds.

Montana—Fair Tuesday; warmer in southeast portion; Wednesday fair; variable winds.

North and South Dakota—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday fair; warmer; north to east 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, 30; average temperature, 32; daily range, 5; barometer, 30.06; humidity, 67; precipitation, trace; 7 p. m., temperature, 33; 7 p. m., wind, northwest; weather, cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*Spm	High		*Spm	High
Alpena	...36	44	Marquette	...34	36
Battleford	...34	34	Minnedosa	...32	34
Bismarck	...28	28	Montgomery	.56	60
Buffalo	...26	40	Montreal	34	35
Boston	...42	56	Nashville	46	50
Calgary	...40	42	New Orleans	.62	64
Cheyenne	...34	42	New York	...40	48
Chicago	...36	42	Norfolk	...52	54
Cincinnati	...40	44	N. Platte	44	48
Cleveland	...36	46	Omaha	38	42
Davenport	...36	40	Philadelphia	.38	50
Detroit	...38	40	Pittsburg	34	38
Duluth	...32	32	Qu'Appelle	...26	28
Edmonton	...38	64	Frisco	50	58
G. Haven	...36	38	St. Louis	40	42
Helena	...40	42	Salt Lake	...54	56
Huron	...32	34	Ste. Marie	..34	44
Jacksonville	.60	66	Washington	.44	48
Kansas City	.44	48	Winnipeg	24	30
Milwaukee	...34	40			

*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.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1902.

When that intelligent orator at Saturday night's Republican meeting declared that St. Paul had a Republican mayor from 1896 to 1898 he stated an undoubted fact; but when, looking toward Col. Klefer, he declared that we have never had one since, he paid the colonel, quite unintentionally, a high compliment. Judged by the Doran standard the colonel was not a Republican mayor. The two administrations were not in the same class at all.

WHAT THEY MUST DO.

In the city political campaign about to open the obligation rests on the Republican opposition to establish affirmatively two things; first, that for the best interests of the community Mayor Smith's administration should be repudiated by the voters, and, second, that Mr. F. B. Doran should be elected in Mayor Smith's stead.

No reason seems thus far to be assigned why Mayor Smith and his administration should be rejected. Yet the opposition stands to tell the public some sufficient reason or reasons why this should be done. When they have essayed to do this through their newspapers and orators, it will be necessary for them to give some attention to the proposition that F. B. Doran is a fit man to elect in Mayor Smith's stead.

Both of the candidates for mayor are well known personally and as public men. Both have held the office of mayor. The voters have the amplest means of informing themselves concerning both gentlemen as public officials, in any direction in which they stand in need of being informed. There need be no lack of information concerning either, on which to base an intelligent judgment.

Mayor Smith's present administration lies like an open book before the people. The Republican opposition to that administration must show the voters that that administration was not economical, was not honest, did not discharge ably and faithfully the duties of the protection of life and property which its representatives were elected to discharge. If they cannot show this they are merely trying to deceive the community.

But they must do more than this. They must establish affirmatively, by positive, convincing evidence, that Frank B. Doran should in the public interest be elected mayor, instead of the present city executive. They must show that Mr. Doran's former administration, as mayor, was so much superior in the promotion of the welfare of the community and its people to Mr. Smith's present administration, that Mr. Doran ought again to be made mayor.

The Globe does not believe that either of these propositions can be established, or, indeed, that the Republican opposition can show a single reason why F. B. Doran should be elected over R. A. Smith. The only approach to a reason thus far stated is that of Mr. Doran himself, when he declared that St. Paul was normally a Republican city.

This kind of reasoning will not do. Democrats ought not to be expected to take the affirmative side of the argument, and show the reverse of all that the Republicans, in the nature of things, are called on to show. And yet, it may become necessary for Democrats to do just that thing. They may find it desirable to establish that it would be municipal suicide for St. Paul to put F. B. Doran back in the mayor's office, after the city's experience of him and his administration from 1896 to 1898.

The record left by Mayor Doran is such that The Globe could, if it tried, show a record of a hold-up or a burglary or some other serious crime of violence committed against the citizens of St. Paul or their property during Doran's administration, for every day from now till the election day. It could convict Mayor Doran's administration, out of the mouth of its contemporaries, of fraud and corruption, of complicity with criminals, of inability to protect life or property during its existence.

The Globe does not want to be obliged to show these things. It would prefer to follow any effort seriously made by its Republican contemporaries to show that Mayor Smith ought to be beaten and Mayor Doran elected.

As the campaign progresses the local Republican imagination improves. According to the Dispatch, Doran's speech on Saturday night was received "with three cheers which nearly raised the roof;" Col. Kiefer's was "cheered to the echo," and Dar Reese's was "punctured with applause." Dar's speeches are never hard to puncture anyway, while the raising of the roof is a mere incident with him.

THE NEW ARMORY.

An act of the extra session of the legislature has made it possible for the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis to follow the lead of other cities and build an armory on the city's account. The law of 1891 makes it mandatory for cities to provide armories for the national guard. This legal obligation has heretofore been discharged by the city of St. Paul through a yearly lease on a frame building at an annual cost of $4,000.

The companies of the national guard owning the present site and armory, as a result of twenty years' savings, have offered to donate it to the city provided a suitable armory shall be erected thereon, the annual allowance for maintenance to be thereafter reduced to $2,500.

Buffalo is now building an armory at a cost of $1,000,000. Portland, Or., owns an armory costing $300,000.

Since the providing of armory facilities is a municipal duty which must be discharged one way or another, St. Paul cannot do better than to embrace the opportunity afforded by the tender of the Armory association and the law just enacted, and build an armory which will be a credit to the city.

It can hardly have been described as a meteoric flight, that which caused the kaiser's new yacht to go bump against a Staten Island pier.

STORM SEASON OPENS.

Pittsburg was the city selected by the king of the winds for his opening engagement in this year of grace. A storm of such ferocity that it unroofed a church and buried a large number of people in the debris raged in that city Sunday. Many were severely injured, and death will claim some of them. The destruction of property was heavy.

Almost at the same time a furious storm swept over parts of Michigan, and there was a downpour of rain in Tennessee, accompanied by such high wind that immense damage resulted.

Such reports seem to be growing in frequency the last few years. Not so many years ago a tornado or hurricane was almost unknown. But they have been coming with increasing persistence of late. And as the country is getting more thickly settled more havoc is wrought with the advent of each succeeding storm. The tornado is no respecter of persons or property; it strikes with impartial violence the hut of the poor and the palace of the rich.

Man's impotence is seen when his strength is pitted against the enraged elements. The strongest creations of his genius are swept away as chaff when the winds get rampant. The only safety—and that is not absolute—is the deep cellar, where, if one can lie close to the side and escape hurt by falling debris, he is comparatively safe. In cities, where the population is crowded closely together, of course there is not cellar room for all, and when the hurricane comes, frightful loss of life ensues. Desolation and lamentation are in its track.

The genius of man has not yet perfected a means to stop an incipient hurricane nor mollify the fury of one full grown. This should be a profitable field for the wizards of the coming generation.

That Louisville fellow who was late to his own wedding deserved just what he got—lost his bride.

AGE LIMIT FOR CONGRESSMEN

The announcement from Washington that Senator Vest, of Missouri, and Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, are so incapacitated by age as to be of slight service as legislators for the people, calls attention in an emphatic way to a state of things which frequently exists in congress, particularly in the upper branch. It is universally regarded as a wise provision of the constitution that no citizen of the republic shall become a senator until he shall have reached the age of thirty years. Previous to that time, though he may have wisdom far beyond that of the men about him, he is generally lacking in experience to a degree which would render him an unsafe, not to say dangerous, person to make laws for his fellows.

On the other hand, nearly all men reach an age eventually at which they are so feeble, either physically or mentally, that they are in no condition to engage in the business of national legislation. What should be done to prevent a perennial recurrence of this imposition upon the public is worth sober thought. A commonwealth frequently continues to honor one of its citizens by re-electing him to an office which he has ceased to be able to fill because of very pride in his past. If a soldier or a sailor is too old to serve his country on full pay after he reaches the age of sixty-five years, may we not conclude that a senator is too old to make rules for his fellow citizens after he has reached the age, say, of three score years and ten? At any rate, an amendment to the constitution to that effect would relieve a good many legislatures of the embarrassment of electing a man to an office which he cannot fill simply to avoid hurting his feelings.

It is admitted, dear joker, that though you cannot fool all of the people all of the time, nobody can prevent you from fooling a few of the people on April 1. However, be considerate.

GATES TAKES TO CORN.

The irrepressible John W. Gates is engineering a corner in corn. He has achieved prominence and eminence already in two or three lines of activity, and it may be he will be able to do in corn what Joe Leiter failed to do in wheat.

Gates first came to the front as a steel magnate. In this line he was perhaps second only to Carnegie for a short time. Then the consolidations took place and Schwab was "it." But Gates retired with several millions of good dollars. It was current newspaper reading a short time later that he and a few other congenial spirits played poker in the Waldorf-Astoria for stakes running up into the hundreds of thousands, and that he was roundly lectured by J. Pierpont Morgan for doing it so publicly. Morgan is reported to have suggested that gambling by men in Gates' position should not be done so conspicuously; that "doors were for the purpose" of hiding from the vulgar gaze such operations.

Then Gates attracted attention by letting the newspapers know that he went out of his room one day and left a check for $5,000,000 lying on the desk, explaining that he had forgotten it.

Now we have Mr. Gates behind a deal to raise the price of corn by the process known as "cornering" it. In conjunction with friends he has all the money needed and it looks at this time as if he would succeed—unless it gets away from him as the wheat corner got away from Joe Leiter.

Gates is an irrepressible fellow and The Globe would not be at all surprised if he made a "clean-up" by the corner he is engineering. But that doesn't mean that every one else can go into the market and make a fortune—it is well known that for every fortune made in speculation there are several lost.

Joe Leiter's wheat corner, it will be remembered, made the farmers believe that high prices were due to the success of the Republican party at the polls, and it may be that Gates will perform a like service this fall. Unless he does there will be such a slump in the Republican vote for congressmen that Roosevelt and the rest of them will be in the dumps, fearing the result of the next presidential campaign.

The woman who marries a man under sentence of death must have something of the heroine in her make-up in any event; but when she plans to outwit the public authorities in carrying out her project it seems cruel to think how soon she will be reduced to widowhood. Mrs. Patrick, however, will not reach that stage until the supreme court gives its sanction.

When a man declares his willingness to pay $300,000 taxes when he is only obligated to pay one-thirtieth of that amount, it is safe to write him down a patriot, even though his name happens to be Vanderbilt. He evidently does not accept the motto of his ancestor that the public might betake themselves to a warmer climate for all of him.

The latest and, perhaps, the most novel use to which the idea of rule by divine right has ever been put was that chosen by the Bavarian sprig of nobility in knocking a hole in the theory that man is descended from the prehensile ape. The young man, however, seemed to argue in favor of rather than against the proposition.

When the head of the New York reform police force calls for volunteers to engage in police duty at Coney Island, either one of two things is certain. Coney Island is a pretty tough proposition from the police standpoint, or reform in the police service does not promise to make great immediate headway.

The utilization of the Arizona ice caves as "a cooler," in which to lower the temperature of the bad man when he overflows with red liquor ought to suggest itself to the territory before allowing an ice trust to be established.

After a few more hundreds of thousands of dollars have been made by Canadian smugglers in pelagic sealing, it may dawn on our Washington officials to look into the matter.

Mixed Identity.

J. Edward Weld, the artist and a member of the Harvard club, loves a good story, even if it happens to be at his own expense, as the following that he tells certainly is:

"While off on my vacation last summer I was asked by a young lady at the hotel if I would mind doing a small favor for her.

"'Certainly not,' I said eagerly, 'what is it?'

"'Thank you so much!' she exclaimed gratefully. 'I wish you would stop at Mrs. Gannon's little shop and get three large bone buttons—the kind with two small holes in them. They're for my new bathing suit, you know. You needn't pay for them—just tell her who I am and it will be all right.'

"Now, I'm a bachelor and had never bought anything but collar buttons before. So on my way to the store I kept repeating the instructions I had received. Eager to relieve my mind, I rushed up to Mrs. Gannon and reeled off this surprising speech:

"'I want three bone buttons for a small bathing suit with two large holes in it. Just tell me who I am and it will be all right.'—N. Y. Times.

Had All but Legal Law.

"This seems to be a lawless town," remarked the stranger.

"Lawless!" echoed Rattlesnake Pete. "Wal, now, we hev lynch law an' mob law an' civil law. No, pardner, I wouldn't call this a lawless town."—Philadelphia Record.

Theatrical

Andrew Mack in his new play, "Tom Moore," scored another triumph at the Metropolitan last night and duplicated the hit made at his opening performance. The star, the play and the company are each and all satisfying in every respect and will leave a pleasant memory in the minds and hearts of local playgoers. Three more performances will be given in this city, including the regular matinee tomorrow afternoon.

The new Ben Hur curtain of the Metropolitan opera house will be rung up for the first time tonight. Herr Clausen, the artist, after a thousand and one finishing touches, has finally pronounced the new drop a finished production. The hanging of this curtain will require the services of the entire Metropolitan stage force from early this morning until about 7 o'clock tonight. It is a home product in every respect and detail, the painting and hanging being the work of St. Paul workmen exclusively.

"The Pride of Jennico" is underlined for the Metropolitan for the first half of next week, beginning Sunday night. The sale of seats for the engagement will open Thursday morning.

It was announced some time ago that Lorimer Stoddard's dramatization of F. Marion Crawford's novel, "In the Palace of the King," which will be presented by Miss Viola Allen at the Metropolitan Thursday night would soon be published. This is an error. Miss Allen objects to its publication.

A benefit concert will be tendered the Misses Margaret and Anna Milch at the Metropolitan opera house Sunday afternoon by the Metropolitan opera house orchestra under the direction of D. Muhlenbruch. These children are the daughters of the late Louis Milch, formerly a member of the Metropolitan force, and are exceptionally clever and promising musicians. Local musicians have combined in an effort to raise funds to enable the little girls to continue their studies.

The promises made by Manager Theodore L. Hayes, of the Grand opera house, for the excellent quality of the performance presented, have been thoroughly substantiated, and an entertainment introducing many new and novel features and diversified in character, is pleasing in no uncertain manner the patrons of that playhouse the current week. Vermette and Dionne, who open the bill, perform a number of extraordinary feats on the horizontal bars. Miss Dollie Rathbun Chesley, a strong local favorite, sings with excellent effect the beautiful ballad, "Charity," and also "My Lady Lou." Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kelcey offer one of the most entertaining farcical skits that has ever been seen here. It is full of bright and witty lines and amusing situations. George H. Wood is a monologue artist of original methods, and stirs up considerable laughter. Eddie Girard's Irish policeman impersonation is an effective bit of character work.

The stage of the Grand Opera house the coming week will be occupied by the great Webber & Fields' and Pan-American success, "Fiddle-Dee-Dee," interpreted by a great company of fifty people and presented in the same lavish manner which marked its run of over 200 consecutive performances at Shea's theater in Buffalo.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The Metropolitan Opera company, of New York, opened a two weeks' engagement tonight at the Auditorium, presenting "Aida" to a crowded house. The rendition of the opera was greeted with every manifestation of approval. Mme. Emma Eames, in the title role, being accorded a reception as enthusiastic as to amount almost to an ovation. Sgr. Emilio de Marchi, who tonight made his first appearance in Chicago, singing Radames, was also given generous applause. Others in the cast were Mme. Louise Homar, as Amneris, Sgr. Scotti, as Amorasro, and M. Journet, as Ramfis.

What *the* People Are Saying.

I'm not taking any sides in this lighting controversy, I don't care who wins, only I hope the whole thing will be settled as quickly as possible without interruption to our street lighting. I almost wished the whole thing was in the bottom of the river this morning when I had to make a trip all the way back to my hotel to get the papers in that injunction proceedings I had forgotten.—Mayor Smith.

? ? ?

I have been making a study of the asphalt paving question in St. Paul, and find that whenever there was a paving war in which prices tumbled below what should net the contractor a decent profit, the city eventually got the worst of the deal. Nearly every street paved on the hill cost the city from $2.60 to $2.70 a square yard, and it is all in good condition, though some of it has been down for ten years. Down town competition forced the figure down to $2 and $2.25 a square yard, and some of these streets already need repaving. I tell you you can't get something for nothing.—Assemblyman Whitcomb.

? ? ?

I am afraid of Cuban sugar. If it appears dangerous at any time we can have an extra session of the legislature and the entire supply will soon be consumed in mixed drinks.—J. Adam Bede.

? ? ?

I have done a great deal of traveling in my time, and the more I travel abroad the more satisfied I am with Minnesota and the more I travel in Minnesota the more I realize that our state is greatly blessed with prosperity and our people the happiest and most contented on the universe.—Gov. Van Sant.

? ? ?

The man behind the cow—he is our objective point. We want to reach him and increase his opportunity and influence.—Dairy Commissioner McConnell.

? ? ?

The American school-house is the recruiting station of the most effective army we will ever have to safeguard our interests and to protect our honor.—State Supt. J. W. Olsen.

? ? ?

We need to change our habit of always reflecting the color of our surroundings. On sunshiny days we are generally happy and cheerful, and it is only on cloudy days that we are blue and gouty. Now how much better would it be if we were cheerful on dreary days. That is the time when cheerfulness is needed and when laughter counts for something.—Col. Trowbridge.

? ? ?

I am going to hurry those sprinkling wagons out as soon as the council gets its lists of streets ready. These windy days bring lots of dust and much kicking, but it won't be a marker to the kicking when the wagons are withdrawn before the regular season comes to an end.—City Engineer Rundlett.

Mrs. Leslie Carter's Triumph.

The habitual first-nighters of this city are an odd and interesting congregation. A burlesque actress has dubbed them the "death watch." Of the majority of the men a wit has said, "They have paresis at one end, gout at the other, and Bright's disease in the middle." A more cynical, cold-blooded, overfed lot of people rarely gather in a theater. Mrs. Carter appeared before them and actually triumphed. Through the varying moods of "Zaza," progressive, developmental and passionately culminative, she carried them rapt, spell-bound, hardly realizing the wonderful art that so completely swept critical estimation aside in a riot of emotion. As scene after scene was disclosed, the pitiful tale wetting the auditors' faces with tears, drying them with the sunshine of sympathetic smiles, and then flushing them with the excitement of beating hearts and pulses, that glittering multitude sat rapt and speechless. So stunned was it that the applause at the ends of the acts did scanty justice to the disclosures. The wonderful woman kept mounting higher and higher on the ladder that only genius can climb. Finally she reached the very topmost rung, the dizzy height of that fourth act. The suppressed, muffled excitement became almost painful. Even the dramatic sphinxes of the Rialto leaned forward in the intensity of their scrutiny. At last the climax came, that great soul-stirring redemption of the fallen woman, her realization of her depravity and her vehement denunciation of vice. Time and time again the climax seemed to have been reached, but Mrs. Carter climbed on to undiscovered heights of frenzy. Finally the audience could no longer contain itself, and it burst into mad applause and cheers, drowning the last word of the hysterical woman before them. As she fell back against the mantelpiece exhausted and trembling, the tears streaming down her face, that audience of spangled cynics cheered and yelled in tumultuous enthusiasm. All over the house people arose, some standing on their chairs, waving handkerchiefs and programmes in fanatical irresponsibility. Mrs. Carter had triumphed.—Frank E. Fyles in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for April.

DEMOCRATS TO WAGE WINNING FIGHT

Continued From First Page.

have insisted on the lion's share of the campaign effort for his candidate. Webster is a politician and will be able to get along with the other members of the committee who understand the game. We have got to make the fight on the council ticket, and if it is in the hands of practical politicians we will be able to break better than even."

Wolterstorff is also consigned to the back seats by the Republicans who are prepared to make a forlorn hope charge to get the balance of power in the council at any cost. No one pretends to claim that he will even get close to Treasurer Bremer. Hine and Finehout are both close to the committee, or at least to the men who will dominate it, and their fortunes are comparatively safe in so far as the committee may be able to insure them. McCardy, who received the opposition of a majority of the committee at the primaries, is again taken into the fold as the star vote-getter of the party, and there the committee's expectations end. To Doran is charged the responsibility for the scarcity of funds which the committee has cause to anticipate and it is given out that the funds secured will not be spent very lavishly on his behalf.

The Rest of the Ticket Is First

and if there is anything left Doran may be able to get it. The fight will be made by wards, and the makeup of the committee insures those candidates on the favored portion of the ticket a good run for their money.

Webster, Warner and Krahmer, especially the latter two, are tried managers, and Webster is a hustler. Reese is a good campaigner, but he has troubles if his own fast approaching and while he will represent the "Big Four" support that Doran will receive, Reese's nomination for a third term as clerk of the supreme court may be expected to interfere somewhat with his efforts for Doran. That expectation is heightened by the withdrawal of his partner, Schiffmann, who will make a rustle for the rest of the ticket, but probably will not shout himself black in the face for Doran.

MAY SHIFT FOR HIMSELF

REPUBLICAN SPELLBINDERS WILL NOT TALK FOR DORAN.

The attitude of one of the most prominent Republicans in St. Paul, pretty well sums up the character of the support Mr. Doran will receive at the hands of the party on which he has again forced himself as a minority candidate.

The prominent party worker in question yesterday said: "I shall take the stump for the ticket, but I will not make a fight for Doran. I do not apprehend that I will be taken to task for overlooking the head of the ticket, but if I am I will explain my position. We are going to make a fight for the election of a majority of the council, McCardy and the judges of the municipal court. Doran has just one chance to win. He is an indefatigable campaigner and his energies may turn the tide which is now running away from him, in his direction election day. He will have to look out for himself though. There is more at stake than the election of a mayor. Control of the council will give us control of the city and a mayor without the council would leave us in worse shape than we are now in."

COLOMBIA IS WILLING

SAID TO HAVE CONSENTED TO PANAMA CANAL SALE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—Senor Concha, the Colombian minister, today delivered to Secretary Hay a definite protocol between the United States and Colombia, embodying the terms under which Colombia will agree to concede the rights necessary for the construction of a Panama canal.

It is understood that Colombia gives unqualified consent to the sale of the rights of the new Panama canal company to the United States government and the consummation of its offer of $40,000,000.

Senator Mitchell, who was authorized by the senate committee on interoceanic canals to confer with the republican steering committee of the senate, today reported to the canal committee that he had ben in confrence with the members of the steering committee and that he had been led to believe that unless there is a change of plans the Nicaraguan canal bill will be placed on the senate calendar as the unfinished business after the disposition of the Chinese exclusion bill.

TO MINE ICE IN ARIZONA

UNIQUE PLAN OF CAPITALISTS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 31.—A company of capitalists has been organized to mine ice from the famous ice caves in Northern Arizona to supply the towns on the Santa Fe railroad. It is expected that a supply sufficient also for the Arizona division of other railroads can be secured.

The main cave is at the head of Clark's Valley, fourteen miles southeast of Flagstaff. Until last August the main cave had been penetrated to a depth of only 260 feet. E. R. Dalton, of New York, then explored the cave past the point where the narrowness of the opening had stopped other explorers and found that the passage gradually widened into a series of chambers, all of solid ice.

Since then other exploring parties have discovered that the caves are inexhaustible mines of ice. The temperature in the cave drops sixty degrees during the first twenty minutes of descent.

So Convenient.

"What are marsupials?" asked the teacher, and Johnny was ready with his answer.

"Animals that have pouches in their stomachs," he said, glibly.

"And for what are these pouches used?" asked the teacher, ignoring the slight inaccuracy of the answer. "I'm sure that you know that, too."

"Yes'm," said Johnny, with encouraging promptness. "The pouches are for them to crawl into and conceal themselves when pursued."—Youth's Companion.

New York Letter.

NEW YORK, March 31.—In an attempt to show how cheaply the human body can be palatably nourished, a unique 1-cent restaurant has been opened at City Hall place and Pear street. The experiment is to be conducted under the charge of Bernard Macfadden.

Mr. Macfadden believes that Americans, rich and poor alike, owing to lack of education in such matters, consume vast quantities of food, high-priced, hard of preparation and having but little nutritive value. He desires to demonstrate the cheapness, healthfulness and economic advantages of simple foods. He will attempt to make sufficient profit to pay expenses.

Any of the 1-cent portions contains food elements said to be sufficient to supply the nourishment required in a full meal. Two or three of these 1-cent portions per day, if varied according to appetite, "should maintain the weight, strength and health of an ordinary individual for an indefinite time, if such extreme economy is necessary."

Democratic Congressmen Pleased—

Lewis Nixon's hopeful speech at the Virginia dinner, declaring that New York Democrats were united and would win this fall, has greatly pleased the minority in congress, and there is already discussion as to Democratic candidates for president.

There has been talk about Judge Parker for governor of New York, and as a candidate for president.

There is a sentiment existing among Democrats outside of New York that Judge Parker has great elements of strength.

It is said by New York members of congress that former Senator D. B. Hill has been embarrassed by the suggestion of Judge Parker's name, as he desires a governor who will be regarded as his particular friend and will not be taken up as a presidential candidate.

Costly to Point This Moral—

For the sake of pointing a moral the creditors of Jacob Malino, formerly a dealer in woolens, are willing to lost at least $45,000. They have decided to prosecute him instead of accepting the 75 cents on the dollar which he offers on the $60,000 he owes them. The reason for this unusual procedure lies in the fact that the Merchants' Credit association, to which most of the creditors belong, is anxious to bring to justice dealers who obtain credit on false pretenses and then resort to bankruptcy courts.

Gould's New Yacht Named—

From the ways at the Morris Height shipyards Frank Gould's fine schooner-rigged steam yacht passed gracefully into the waters of the Harlem river that gleamed in the sunshine of a perfect spring day. She was christened the "Helenita" by Frank Gould's young wife, Helen.

On the pier was a throng of thousands of persons. A holiday was declared at the Seabury yards, but hundreds of the employes, proud of the handsome product in which many of them had a hand, came with boutonnieres in their best clothes and brought their wives and children to witness the scene. As early as 9 o'clock in the morning men and women began to seek entrance to the yard. The Helenita was sent to the water with the crowd cheering most lustily. And the cheer wasn't all for the picture of the graceful ship beginning its career.

Fresh in the mind of those that made up the crowd was the romance of this wealthy young man and pretty young woman. They recalled how the youthful couple had in their love overlooked the feud of their families—the feud that had made bitter enemies of his father, Jay Gould, and her grandfather, Eugene Kelly, in their fight for supremacy in Wall street.

Minnesotans in New York—

Minnesotans in New York are now to have a society for the purpose of bringing together socially the men from the great Northwest living here.

Francis F. McIver has planned a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, at a date not yet set, at which the Minnesotans are to meet and form the society along the lines of the other state societies here. Mr. McIver has compiled a list of about 200 natives or one-time residents of New York city, many of them leading factors in metropolitan life, and there are many more whose names he has not received.

Ping Pong Invades Wall Street—

Ping Pong has found its way to the Wall street district.

In the stock broker's office of Ames & Co., the most strenuous game of that kind on record was played last week. Broker Norman de Maurice beat Broker Fred Watson for the championship of the Wall street district and a side bet of $500.

Work in the exchange and on the curb had been particularly dull and these two brokers were discussing sports in general and ping pong in particular.

Each claimed to be a champion of some kind at the new game. One of them had beaten somebody who had won the championship of an ocean liner. The other had bested all comers in a fashionable uptown club.

Watson made good his boast that he was a fine "server," and won the first set and also the third. But he could not always "serve," and de Mauriac, by fine work in his specialty of "returning" and "placing" won the second, fourth and fifth, and pocketed the $500.

Sultan Fears of Our Pilgrims—

The 800 American tourists making a trip including the Holy land and Mediterranean ports on the big White Star line steamer Celtic had a more strenuous time, apparently, than was at first supposed when they paid a visit to the sultan's domains and peacefully invaded Constantinople.

One steamer had to anchor for the night at the entrance to the Dardanelles until the sultan would permit her to pass up to Constantinople. The reason given was that the sultan did not want Constantinople filled with foreigners when he went to the Selamlik the next morning, but the real reason is believed to have been his insane fear of attack.

The Americans on the Celtic met with every possible obstacle when they tried to land. Only after the most energetic work by United States Consul Dickinson was reluctant permission to land finally given. When they did land hundreds of police spies followed them, and the Celtic was ransacked from top to bottom by the sultan's agents.

Each tourist was under constant surveillance. Every action was noted and reported to the sultan—even the bazaars they stopped at, the goods they bought and what native officials talked with them.

Rubens' Holy Family to Be Sold—

The collection of paintings of the late F. O. Matthiessen—one of the finest of the many fine collections in this city—is to be sold at auction at Mendelssohn hall on the evenings of April 1 and 2. In the meantime it is on view at the American art galleries. This sale will be the most important one of the year and is expected to realize several hundred thousand dollars.

There are 145 paintings, aquarelles and drawings, representing the work of 109 artists. A study of the collection reveals that in his purchases the collector's discrimination grew keener and truer.

Nearly a dozen fine "oid masters" are included. There are two examples of Rubens. The most important is "The Holy Family." It was over this picture that there was trouble with the custom house, the government alleging that it had been entered at a much lower figure than its true value as established by the sale. The matter was settled by the payment of additional duties. The other Rubens bears the title "Portrait of a Gentleman."

Titian's portrait of "Antonio Grimani, Doge of Venice," is also in the collection. It was painted for the Grimani family collection, and it remained in the Grimani palace for 350 years.

The Rembrandt is the one known as "Portrait of an Old Man with His Throat Uncovered." It formed part of the Demidoff collection, and when sold at the celebrated San Donato sale in Venice, in 1880, was catalogued as "attributed to Rembrandt." In consequence it brought a low price. Since then it has figured in the collections of Sedelmeyer, Leopold Goldschmidt, Thomas Agnew & Sons, and R. W. Hudson, and its authenticity has been accepted by the best experts. It is described in the latest edition of Dr. Bode's complete work of Rembrandt.

The collection also includes many fine examples of the modern masters.

CUBAN TARIFF IS A VICTOR

Continued From First Page.

verge of collapse and bankruptcy, and are anxiously hoping for concessions in the United States tariff, in order that they may receive new life and hope. The merchants have large sums of money trusted out, and are not paying each other. They are simply holding each other up in the hope of obtaining relief, and if failures once begin they will run like wildfire."

Threatened Crisis Serious.

All the evidence received before the committee points to a conclusion that the crisis threatened involves the most serious consequences. The report continues:

"This threatened financial distress comes at the very time we are about to set the Cuban government up in business on its own account. We have performed the part of guardian up to the present moment, and are about to send the word forth into the world. We cannot afford to take the risk of her failure if a little timely aid will insure success."

The report adds that we are bound to care for our own people, but, after reviewing the American sugar situation, says: "It can work no injury to our industry if we made this small reduction on Cuban sugars. The enactment of this bill will not affect the protection of the sugar producers of the United States. There is no reasonable pretense that the same reduction on other Cuban products will injure any other American industry."

Benefits for Planters.

The report asserts that the planters and not the refiners will receive the benefits of the reduction, and adds:

"Cuba does not come simply as a mendicant, nor should she be treated as such. She offers a good trade in return. This she is willing to concede. Under the provisions of the bill, we should be able to double the amount of our export trade with Cuba, which amounts to $28,000,000 more than that we obtained in the last fiscal year."

In conclusion, the report says:

"It is a happy circumstance that without any injury to our own industries and without the loss of anything except $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 of revenue, which we do not need, we are able to extend this relief to Cuba and at the same time to get reciprocal trade relations with her.

"Aside from the exceptional case that Cuba presents, the action of the committee is in entire accord with the reciprocity doctrine of the Republican platform and the declarations of President McKinley and President Roosevelt. It involves no proposed revision of the tariff or anything not entirely in harmony with the maintenance of the protective system."

Beet Sugar Men Confer.

Following the action of the ways and means committee on the Cuban reciprocity bill, the Republican members who oppose the bill held a conference in the committee room of Representative William Alden Smith, of Michigan. About thirty members were present, representing the various states interested in beet sugar production. No formal action was taken, but the discussion was in the line of continuing the contest on the floor of the house. It is expected, however, that the opposition will be from members individually, rather than from a compact and organized opposition.

After the meeting, it was claimed by those present, that about thirty Republicans would speak and vote against the bill. The ways and means leaders feel confident that the bill will pass, probably by Republican votes. In any event there is said to be more than sufficient Democratic support of the bill to offset the Republican defection.

Talk Politics in the House.

The house began consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, completing the general debate before the close of the session. Little of the speechmaking today was pertinent to the bill. Messrs. Williams (Miss.), Pou (N. C.), and Spight, (Miss.), spoke on the proposed investigation of the Southern franchise question. Mr. Bell (Col.), discussed the financial bills before the house.

Mr. Spight (Miss.), and Mr. Pau (N. C.) spoke on the question of the disfranchisement of the negro in the South. The former appealed to the Republicans not to disturb the era of good feeling inaugurated by the late President McKinley, and the latter, after describing the manner in which 900 negroes had been inducted into office in North Carolina between 1894 and 1899, through a coalition between the Republicans and Populists, said that the Democrats again having secured control, proceeded to disfranchise as many negroes as possible.

"If our representation is to be reduced for that," said he, "we are willing to submit to it. There is not a member from North Carolina who would not prefer to sacrifice his seat here than go back to the conditions that existed prior to 1900."

Senate Discusses Oleo.

During the entire session of the senate today the oleomargarine bill was under consideration. Three speeches were delivered, two in support of the measure and one against it.

Mr. Simmons, of North Carolina, made an extended argument in opposition to the bill, re-enforcing cogently points heretofore made against the proposed legislation, and adding some new and forceful arguments. This was Mr. Simmons' maiden speech in the senate, and he was cordially congratulated at its conclusion.

Mr. Dillingham, of Vermont, presented a strong legal argument in support of the measure, and vigorously arraigned the manufacturers of oleomargarine for imposing, as he said, a fraud upon the people.

In supporting the pending bill, Mr. McComber, of North Dakota, expressed the belief that the farmers of the country were entitled to the protection afforded by the bill. Incidenally he advocated general pure food legislation. The farmer, he said, always sold his products for what they were, and it was no more than common honesty that he should be protected against the competition of counterfeits, whether they be butter or other food articles.

The senate at 4:35 p. m. went into executive session and five minutes later adjourned.

THE BUSH SPARROW.

In the bushy pastures
Ere April days are done,
Or along the forest border
Ere the chewink has begun,
Is Spizella thrilling
In notes that circling run
Like wavelets in the water
That go rippling in the sun.

He hides in weedy vineyards
When August days are here,
And taps the purple clusters
For a little social cheer;
The boys have caught him at it,
The proof is fairly clear;
Still I bid him welcome,
The pilf'ring little dear;
He pays me off in music,
And pays me every year.

—John Burroughs in Harper's for April.