The St. Paul Globe

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Rain Monday, with rising temperature in northeast portion and colder in west portion; Tuesday fair, colder in east portion; brisk northeast shifting to northwest winds.

Wisconsin—Rain Monday, with cooler in west portion; Tuesday fair; cooler in east portion; brisk north and northeast winds, becoming northwest.

Iowa—Showers Monday, with warmer in east portion and colder in extreme west portion; Tuesday fair, with colder in east portion; variable winds, becoming west.

North Dakota — Fair, except rain in southeast portion Monday; colder in south portion; Tuesday fair and warmer; north winds, becoming variable.

South Dakota—Showers Monday, with much lower temperature; Tuesday fair and warmer; brisk north winds, becoming variable.

Montana—Fair Monday and Tuesday; rising temperature; 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, 72; lowest temperature, 48; average temperature, 60; daily range, 24; barometer, 29.70; humidity, 48; precipitation, trace; 7 p. m. temperature, 67; 7 p. m. weather, clear; 7 p. m. wind, southeast.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	42	58	Marquette	36	42
Battleford	28	30	Minnedosa	26	30
Bismarck	58	68	Montgomery	76	78
Buffalo	44	54	Montreal	50	54
Boston	52	60	Nashville	68	74
Calgary	42	50	N. Orleans	74	82
Cheyenne	70	74	New York	48	56
Chicago	56	66	Norfolk	52	58
Cincinnati	62	68	N. Platte	82	92
Cleveland	44	52	Omaha	90	92
Davenport	62	66	Philadelphia	56	64
Detroit	54	58	Pittsburg	64	68
Duluth	34	40	Qu'Appelle	26	30
Gd. Haven	52	62	S. Francisco	52	54
Green Bay	50	60	St. Louis	64	68
Helena	46	46	Salt Lake	56	62
Huron	84	90	Ste. Marie	40	44
Jacksonville	62	72	Washington	60	66
Kansas City	86	90	Winnipeg	34	44
Milwaukee	44	50			

*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.

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1902.

The good work of pledging a day's pay for the building of the Coliseum goes merrily on. New firms whose employes have signed are reporting daily. By the 29th of May it is believed a large majority of the wage-earners of the city will have promised their support to the laudable enterprise. Then the Coliseum will be an assured fact. The work of enlisting the support of professional men, proprietors and employers will be pushed vigorously. There need be no fear that anyone will escape an urgent invitation to help. Nor need there be any alarm lest too much money be raised.

BASEBALL SEASON OPENED.

The National league opened the season last week and the other leagues will do so in a few days. Every lover of the great American game will rejoice at the auspicious opening. There were record crowds in attendance upon some of the games, and all signs are taken to indicate that the game will be more popular this year than ever.

While it is encouraging to find the professional season promising so well, it is still more encouraging to learn that the amateurs will be out in force. There is no more healthful sport known than baseball, and it is free from brutality of all kinds. It brings all the muscles of the growing boys and young men into action, out in the open air, strengthening their limbs and their lungs at the same time. Baseball is a game free from serious contentions. There are momentary disputes over the decisions of an umpire, but dissatisfaction is soon forgotten in admiration of a fine play skillfully carried out. It is, withal, a strenuous game, and puts the players on their mettle. It begets in the player a self-possession most useful in the affairs of after-life, trains him to be quick in decision and as quick in action after a decision is reached.

And as for the rooters, they are the salt of the earth. A man who doesn't enjoy a good game of ball is fit for treason, spoils, or any other old thing forbidden by the Ten Commandments. And it is not to be laid up as a serious charge against a rooter that occasionally, for an instant, he wants to murder the umpire. Of course, he never does, and his viciousness oozes out with the ejaculation "Rotten!" But umpires do try the patience of the faithful fan, and there is no gainsaying it.

The Globe believes no umpire ever lost his life on Lexington field, the scene of many a hard fought battle, and we bespeak the forbearance of the fans during the coming season toward such offenders; but if the worst comes, we hope a humane method of extermination will be adopted. This newspaper will not indorse the application of the "water cure" to an umpire, however serious his offense. Even if beer should be substituted for water, The Globe would not condone its application a second time if the first proved fatal. There are limits beyond which this newspaper will not go.

St. Paul fans are ready for the opening of the season, and hope for a fair field and no favor, and may the best team win, provided, of course, that the best team is the St. Paul team.

Other nations are taking a fling at us, as was to be expected. The leading newspaper of Austria says the Philippine atrocities are "doubly horrible when it is remembered that America waged war with Spain in the name of humanity." What can we say in retaliation?

DON'T WANT HIM.

Republican members of the senate committee investigating the charges of cruelty perpetrated on Filipinos refused to let Aguinaldo come to this country and be heard. They allege that the effort to get him to testify is purely a political one. Well, if it were political, and there were no cruelties, how would the Republican party suffer? It looks to a man up a tree like a confession of guilt. For certainly, if there is a sincere desire to get at the full truth, Aguinaldo should be summoned and given full opportunity to tell all he knows.

This action makes it probable that the Republican members of the senate committee will manage the investigation with an eye single to the political results that may follow, and hence the investigation will be worth very little in the way of making plain the actual condition of affairs in the islands.

Edward Atkinson, the distinguished Massachusetts writer on political and economic subjects, was asked to be present and testify before the committee on Saturday. After this request had been made the committee, by a strict party vote, decided to adjourn from Friday until Monday. Perhaps the Republican majority did not take this action with a view to offending Mr. Atkinson and keeping his evidence from being heard; and again, perhaps it did. No one can tell exactly what motive guides a Republican committee that could find damaging evidence against its party if it tried to.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Root may hope to gloss over the affair and lull public conscience into forgetfulness of the atrocities alleged by making a good deal of bluster about one or two court-martials, and an announced determination to fully investigate conditions. But if they so hope, they are doomed to disappointment, for so serious are the charges made that the American people, regardless of party, will not be content with anything less than the fullest and most open investigation, the employment of every available means to secure witnesses, and the production of papers bearing upon the subject.

Let the whole truth be known.

FRANK R. STOCKTON.

In the death of Frank R. Stockton the literary world loses one of its most prolific, profound and entertaining writers. Stockton's work was much of it done for the magazines, but he wrote many books, a dozen or more of which are likely to live in book history. Among these are "The Lady or the Tiger" and "Rudder Grange."

Stockton was not so great a student of character as Dickens and did not write with the charm of Balsac, but there is a finish, an earnestness and incisiveness about his fiction which hold the interest of the reader and leave a more than passing impression upon the mind. Of the American novel writers of the past two dozen years Frank R. Stockton easily held a place in the front rank.

MONEY TO LEND.

England's credit is still good in the financial world. Despite the tremendous expenses of carrying on the Boer war, the failures and disasters of that campaign, and the frequency with which the nation has had to go into the markets and borrow money. Only last week she offered for sale $80,000,000 worth of consols, and the loan was oversubscribed several times in a day or two. There was a good slice of it set apart for the United States—$25,000,000—and men with money fell over each other in an effort to get a portion.

This evidence of the confidence of the financial world in the integrity and stability of the tight little island is no doubt most gratifying to the English people, and no doubt the Britons would prefer that the United States should take all of the loan possible, for the more English money is invested in the United States, and the more United States money invested in England, the less probability that the two countries will ever go to war; and the more probability that they will stand by each other in case of war with another nation.

Another comforting revelation of the oversubscription of the loan is that there is so much money in the world looking for investment. Of course, the loan is considered gilt edged, but it draws a low rate of interest. The fact that $10 were subscribed for every dollar needed is evidence that there is money to be had in abundance if the security is sufficient.

BOERS MERIT CONCESSIONS.

Reassuring news comes from South Africa and gives hope to every lover of peace that the awful war which has been raging there for several years is actually about to end. And this peace should not come to the Boers under the weight of terms which would make it much akin to absolute surrender, but should be tempered with that consideration and mercy which is due every man who does battle for liberty.

Great Britain has expended millions of money and buried in the far-away Transvaal thousands of the best men of its army, and its disposition at this hour is perhaps to crush out the spirit of the sturdy Dutchmen who have crossed swords with the yeomanry of the British empire on a hundred battle fields. But there is a tomorrow after every field of carnage—happily a tomorrow on which men may pause and ponder and prepare for a period of reconstruction and mutual forgiveness.

The hour of magnanimity is at hand. Great Britain can afford today to concede even more than the Boers ask. Let them be sent back to their families, their mines, their workshops and their families with as few restrictions as possible. They fought fiercely but fairly for what they and most of the civilized world believed to be right. At the dawn of a new day they are entitled to honorable consideration by the nation which has forced them to the verge of actual defeat.

John G. Carlisle, of New York, says Gov. Beckham, of Kentucky, can't succeed himself as chief executive. Carlisle has caused enough trouble in Kentucky to justify him in keeping hands off for the future.

BEEF TRUST SHOULD BE BLOCKED.

To the American housewife who has been laying up cash all the spring to buy one of those $9.80 embroidered shirt waists the announcement that all kinds of meat products from tenderloin to lard have gone up 1 to 10 cents a pound comes with a pang of regret too great to express in words. There is a beef trust and a lard trust, but the average woman cannot get trust of any sort and she has reason to be sad. That the attorney general of the United States is preparing to try to find out if the beef trust is not planning to further put up and keep up the price of meats in violation of the Sherman act, may interest her, but it does not bring her relief.

Seriously, however, everybody who has a family to support hopes that the strong arm of the law will be brought to bear to prevent extortion in prices. The farmer should get and is getting excellent prices for his beeves and mutton and hogs on the hoof, but the margin of profit between price from the farm and from the butcher shop is outrageously wide. It is quite evident even after casual investigation that there is a combination in existence whose purpose is not to give people good meats at fair prices, but to take from them every cent that can be squeezed out for the sole purpose of putting millions of dollars of profits into the hands of half a dozen companies controlled by not to exceed two dozen men. Such a condition of things is contrary to public policy, an outrage upon the consumer and should be stopped by government interference. Is there bravery and power and perseverance enough in the officials chosen by the people to enforce the statutes to put an end to this most atrocious and direct robbery of the common people?

If Roosevelt has any of the old-time reform spirit in him that gave him his lift in politics, and is not afraid to exert it, the proceedings against the meat trust will prove it. In view of recent events, especially since he took up his residence in the White house, there will be no universal surprise if a crawfish should appear in the presidential pond.

The college boy, it has recently been discovered, is not a model housekeeper. His shortcomings in this regard may not recommend him to social scientists, but they will be a passport to the favor of those from whom nature selects all the best of housekeepers.

Carnegie modestly points young men to the example of Paderewski, who achieved eminence through industry and perseverance. Paderewski can hardly do less than reciprocate.

There is universal hope that the young queen of Holland may safely recover from her present illness and live many years to reign over a peaceable and prosperous nation.

Now it's Boston that has a touch of blue laws. The town is to be made so "tight" on Sunday that a resident can't open a can of beans on that day.

Minnesota easily won first rank in the debate in congress on the Cuban tariff bill. Minnesota is first in bread and butter and eloquence.

Young W. K. Vanderbilt is decidedly the fastest man in his fast set—he goes 100 miles an hour in his automobile.

Theatrical

Augustus Thomas' magnificent drama, "Arizona," was produced by an entirely adequate company at the Metropolitan last night. Twice before has St. Paul paid a royal tribute to this play which may well be called "The Peerless." The play is so well known as to make comment almost superfluous.

It is the best thing ever done by Gus Thomas; it is a greater achievement than "Alabama." This is praise, indeed. It is the consensus of critical opinion that "Arizona" is, with the possible exception of "Shore Acres," our best native drama; that is, the most typical of our native genius. In point of construction "Arizona" has few equals among recent American plays. Its sequence is natural and logical. It is less artful, and therefore more artistic than "Secret Service," and most other modern achievements that rank high in current dramatic opinion.

It cannot be analyzed. Only minor things can be measured and bounded; genius is as spontaneous as nature and as inexplicable; and "Arizona" is very close to absolute genius. There is nothing artificial about it; indeed it scarce seems to be a play. It is life, buoyant and triumphant life; "life immense in passion, pulse and power." It is a drama of real men, "undiminished men," men of heroic proportions, strong, sturdy men, the advance guard of the world's need.

Lacking the poetic atmosphere and brisk philosophic dialogue of "Alabama," it is more tense and powerful; more direct in its appeal, more cumulative in its development. In brief it is a fine, beautiful powerful play, a-throb with life, rich in all the legitimate elements of humor and pathos. Most of all, it is intensely human. It is "all spirit and fervor of splendid fact, pulse and muscle and arteries of living heroic thought and act." It has no technical complications, no problems, no perplexing philosophy. It is just a wholesome bit of every-day life, charged with good red blood. It touches the heart and appeals to the sympathies. Its crash of conflicting passions is like the crash of storm clouds, leaving everything sweet and pure and invigorating.

The company which presented "Arizona" last night is in every respect a thoroughly capable one, every part being interpreted with rare discrimination. The players individually and collectively made a decided hit with the audience and were rewarded for their efforts with a liberal applause.

Mr. J. W. Cope, as Henry Canby, the boisterous, rough, great-hearted ranchman, as gentle as rough, as cultured as uncouth, was most admirable. He gave a very natural delineation of a great and rare type of man, one of the pioneers who seem almost quarried out of the great earth they have subdued.

First place belongs to Miss Grace Elliston, who is the Bonita Canby of the play. Beautiful, vivacious, graceful and winsome, she gave a most delightful portrayal of the bouyant, hoydenish girl, loyal, sturdy daughter of Arizona.

Mr. Dustin Farnum, as Lieut. Denton, the hero of the play, was in every respect all that the role demands. He gave to the part a dash and natural boyishness that was convincing, and he had the sympathy of the audience from the beginning.

Mr. Frazer Coulter was admirable as Col. Bonham, the grizzled old soldier, in whose heart rages the conflicting storm of love and hate, and who, at best, can only give the promise of forgiveness to his erring, but loving wife.

Mr. Ben Deane, as the jovial surgeon, and Frank Champeau, as Tony, the Mexican vaquero, who, while he is on the stage but a brief period, fills a large part in the plot, were both most excellent and deserved all commendation.

Miss Grace Thorne, as Estrella Bonham, wife of Col. Bonham, the woman around whose one mistake and future atonement the action of the entire play is drawn, performed, with rare tact and commendable discrimination, a most exacting—in fact, the most exacting—role of the play. Her work in the last act especially was of a high order.

The entire company was excellent and well proportioned. There was an earnestness and zest about the work of the players which added to the reality of the play itself.

"Arizona" and the company interpreting it deserve well of St. Paul theatergoers. Such a play and such a company does not come very often during a season.

The 10-cent novel of childhood days and the yearning to go and do likewise certainly find re-enactment in the stirring melodrama "At Cripple Creek," which patrons of the Grand are treated to this week. Hal Reed has been credited with a few plays that are good and a number undeniably bad, but in "At Cripple Creek" he owes the stage an apology.

What the attraction lacks, however, is neither here nor there. Into its four acts have been packed sufficient excitement to build a dozen melodramas, and when it fails to thrill it awes. Every act has a climax that sends the gallery into convulsions and the more conservative into wondering what will happen next. Lovers of this class of art could not wish for more. It must be said the play found approval last night.

As its name implies, the play is purely a Western product, replete with the picturesque characters peculiar to a mining camp. Detail has been observed and this finds expression in some well executed and decidedly artistic scenery and mechanical effects. Not the least are the climaxes, the most thrilling of which is a leap for life, in which an Indian chief rescues the customary lone maiden, and a battle to the death in the black depths of a gold mine.

The company is not strong, in fact some of it borders on mediocrity. The most picturesque character and whose work is the best, both in lines and impersonation, is M. J. Jordan, who takes the part of a Sioux Indian. Miss Jean Patriquin, as Ann Maybury, gives an admirable impersonation. Miss Margaret Shaw also aids in strengthening the cast. Frederick Mosely, as Joe Mayfield, also deserves mention.

"The City Club" is again at the Star. The piece retains all the good features that were seen at the last appearance, and is strengthened by the addition of a couple of new turns. The initial burlesque, "The City Club at the Seaside," and the afterpiece, "At the Pan-American," proved as popular as ever. The two new acts make the olio especially good. The Four Juggling Normans are the feature of the bill. It is really a marvelous act, considering that three of the team are mere boys, the youngest probably not ten years old. The little fellow juggles Indian clubs in a masterful fashion. At one time during the performance the air is full of clubs, and yet the little lad never makes an error. Another new and clever sketch is by Martell and Lancaster, comedy acrobats. Grace Leonard, the up-to-date girl, heads the list of specialties. She has a new song, which is a hit, called "Back to the Woods." "Certain Party," by Ferguson and Watson, still continues to make good. Both men are good comedians. The Sisters Lane, singers and acrobatic dancers, have lost none of their entertaining qualities. The colored Golden Gate Quartette furnishes a good share of the pleasure of the entertainment. The concluding part of the performance is prettily staged, and serves as a medium for the introduction of a number of pretty costumes, songs, and considerable amusement.

"York State Folks," the famous Sidman play, which has been one of the season's big successes in the East, will be brought to the Metropolitan Thursday evening for a week's engagement, with the original company and the elaborate scenery used in the Eastern production. James Lackaye and Ray L. Royce will positively be seen in their original roles, supported by the complete strength of the organization. Two St. Paul stock favorites—Kate and Harry Jackson—have strong parts in this famous play. The advance sale of seats opens today.

Bartley Campbell's pet play, "The White Slave," will be the attraction at the Grand Opera house next week. Its story is well known. It is powerful in theme, original in climaxes, replete with rich comedy and deep pathos.

A year ago the management of the Studebaker theater and the Castle Square Opera company took the initiative and the lead in making the summer productions in Chicago with "King Dodo," which proved one of the most notable musical successes of the year. This season the management has been equally successful with the modern musical satire, "The Sultan of Sulu," by George Ade, author of the well-known "Fables in Slang." The new opera has been running for eight weeks, and there is every evidence of uninterrupted prosperity for many weeks to come.

A BUNCH OF PUSSY-WILLOWS.

I lay my cheek against your furry faces—
Ye, that have seen the sky from some far quiet spot—
And dream of spring in pleasant country places,
The noisy turmoil of the town forgot.

I dream of olden haunts by wood and river;
Of bare hills, shadowed by the flying cloud;
Of winds that set the slender pines a-quiver;
Of rich brown field and fallow newly plowed.

Of sunny silence in the sheltered meadows,
And pungent scent of distant burning brush;
Of flick'ring lights and misty purple shadows,
And chirp of bird, amid the woodland hush.

Dear buds, that whisper of the year's unfolding,
What messages of quick'ning life ye bring!
Ye, that within your hearts are warmly holding
The great, glad myst'ry of the wak'ning spring.

—Harper's Weekly.

Forced to Come to It.

"Did you hear the wild rumor from Washington?"

"No, what is it?"

"The Congressional Record is to have a colored supplement."

WORLD OF INDUSTRY

News Notes of Interest of Unions and Leagues the World Over

TALK OF BREADWINNERS

Review of Work in Every Nation of the Globe Where Manufacturers, Mechanics and Artisans Hold Sway.

Clinton (Mass.) master builders have granted an eight-hour day.

Biddleford (Me.) carpenters have made a demand for a nine-hour day.

The lathers and plasterers of Colorado Springs are on a strike for higher wages.

The weavers of Dover, N. H., have voted not to strike in support of the strikers at Olneyville, R. I.

The fifth annual convention of the Western Labor union will begin at Denver on Monday, May 26.

The 10 per cent advance has gone into effect in all New Bedford cotton mills, benefiting 20,000 operatives.

Lawrence (Mass.) hostlers and teamsters are organizing and propose to demand shorter hours and more pay.

The junior drug clerks of Pennsylvania have organized and locals have been formed in Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

An Eight-hour League has been organized in the California iron trades and a petition will be forwarded to congress.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) striking painters have resumed work. They will get eight hours after May 1 and $2.25 a day.

The Lawrence (Mass.) Textile council has drawn up a new scale, which will be submitted to mill agents this week.

Indiana labor unions have begun an agitation against the chain-making work done in the State Reformatory at Jeffersonville.

The masons and bricklayers of Fall River, Mass., have postponed their proposed strike and accepted eight hours after May 5.

Three of the largest cities in Connecticut now have labor mayors—Hartford, Ansonia and Bridgeport—and all are able orators.

"Bushelmen," the journeymen tailors who do the alteration work in the offices of the most fashionable Chicago tailors, have formed a union.

The 2,000 structural iron and bridge workers of Pittsburg will be granted an increase of 25 per cent and an eight-hour day after May 1.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in Philadelphia is arranging for a concerted move looking to an increase in wages and shorter hours.

The San Francisco Labor council has has submitted to the board of supervisors an ordinance for the maintenance of free, open-air concerts.

The conductors and motermen of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting company's lines in Norwalk, Conn., will ask for an increase in pay from 18½ cents an hour to 20 cents.

Five hundred building laborers employed on the new Lake Shore & Rock Island railroad depot are on strike. They have been getting 25 cents an hour and demand 28 cents.

The 10 per cent increase of 30,000 Rhode Island cotton operatives means only 5 per cent because the new 58-hour law goes into effect this week. Heretofore 60 hours have prevailed.

At the York, Pa., rolling mill, a raise of 25 cents a ton in puddlers' wages will take effect April 15. This raise will make puddlers' wages $4.25 a ton, the highest rate ever paid in the York mill.

The foundry of American Locomotive Works, at Manchester, N. H., which was closed down a few weeks ago as the result of difficulties between the iron molders and the head officials, has resumed operations.

An effort is being made, backed by the National Building Trades council of America, to concentrate the energy and interests of all of the Allied Building Trades and Local unions of the country, into one central organization.

In addition to the great blast furnace and open hearth plant that the Union Steel company has arranged to build in Donora, Pa., a contract was awarded last week by that corporation for a new blooming mill that is to adjoin the other departments.

The threatened strike of the International Paper laborers at Bellows Falls, Vt., has been averted, and arrangements were made with the mill managers whereby the discharged employes were taken back and all questions involved held in abeyance.

The building laborers of Providence, R. I., have demanded of contractors that after the first of May a day's work for plasterers' tenders shall consist of eight hours and that the rate of pay shall be $2.50 per day. In case a refusal is met with the men will strike.

The 200 freight handlers in Providence, R. I., employed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad; have forwarded a written request to the company that their wages be increased 10 cents a day to $1.95, and a reply is asked for within two weeks.

Sixty drillers employed at Lewis Nixon's shipyards, at Elizabethport, N. J., are on strike because of a cut from 8 to 4½ cents a hole. An effort will be made by the Federation of Labor to call out all union men employed in the big shipyard.

The Rhode Island mule spinners have postponed their proposed strike for four months. The J. & P. Coates Thread company, of Pawtucket, granted its 175 spinners the 10 per cent raise, but other help do not benefit. Other yarn mills refused the increase at present.

The state board of mediation and arbitration, at St. Joseph, Mo., after hearing evidence for two days on the big carpenter's strike, decided that the men should receive 35 cents an hour. They demanded 37½ cents. Both sides are well satisfied with the result.

All lines are laid for a gigantic tie-up of the building boom in Cincinnati if an agreement is not arrived at by May 1. Over 10,000 building laborers are to demand shorter hours and more pay. Architectural and electrical workers have already issued their ultimatum.

In a communication to the Federation National President Samuel Gompers blamed the leaders of the Chicago Teamsters' union for his recent failure to get back into the ranks of the Team Drivers' International union the 13,000 Chicago teamsters, who have seceded.

The strike at the Penwell coal mine, in Illinois, involving about 300 men, is ended. The scales have been satisfactorily adjusted by President S. J. Austin, of the United States Scale company, and work at the mine will be resumed. The strike lasted about ten days.

On or before May 1 the representation of the Housesmith and Bridgesmiths' union will demand an increase of wages from their present scale to that of 40 cents an hour. Unless their demands are granted, it is said, they are determined to stop work throughout the entire country.

Another strike is threatened at the Hammond Packing company, Chicago, which only last week had a strike of meat cutters to deal with. This time the trouble grows out of the employment or non-union carpenters in the work of building the company's $1,000,000 plant at the Chicago stock yards.

Loaders on lumber boats on the Great Lakes are to ask for 60 cents an hour. The present rate is 50 cents an hour, and lakes, with the exception of two seasons ago, when it was 60 cents an hour. Last year the rate went down to 50 cents an hour, without the union giving any trouble.

The persistence with which the striking tug firemen at Duluth, Minn., are holding out for an increase in their wages to $60 per month is giving much concern to marine interest at the head of the lakes, and it is felt that unless it shall be settled soon, other organizations, particularly the lumber shovers, will strike in sympathy.

A convention for the formation of an international association of the various lodges of Ornamental and Architectural Housesmiths is planned in the Eastern states. At present there are thirteen locals in the country, mostly in the East. The largest of these is in Philadelphia, which has a membership of 600. Four of the organizations are in New York.

Seven hundred girls employed in the Brooklyn factories of the American Can company have joined the male strikers. Secretary Fitzpatrick, of the union, states that the firm involved has 113 factories throughout the country. If the demand for the abolition of the time slips was not granted, he said, the strike would be extended to them all.

Ice deliverers of Chicago are restless and threatening a strike over grievances entertained against their employers. It is a special complaint that they have been denied a conference by the managers of the companies to open negotiations for a conference at which a working agreement for the ice season, now about to open, would be discussed.

The government of Germany appears as the purchaser of patent rights covering all Europe, except Great Britain and France, for an automatic switchboard manufactured in Chicago that will displace a telephone system of 40,000 instruments. Many operators will be forced to seek other employment as one person can keep an entire system in order.

The builders at Niagara Falls, N. Y., deny that any satisfactory adjustment of the strike troubles has been reached, and to all indications, the strike is as serious as when it first started, if not more so. Some of the banks state that the families of some of the men out on strike are drawing on their small earnings, which shows a serious side of the trouble.

New York Letter.

NEW YORK, April 19.—John Arbuckle, the wealthy coffee merchant, has put the executive committee of the Brooklyn Congregational club in a great stew by his attack on the recent dinner given by the organization.

The dinner took place at the Pouch Gallery, on Clinton avenue, on March 31. Mr. Arbuckle, who is a member of the club, attended. He left when the last course was reached and went home to "get something to eat," as he afterwards declared. Next day Mr. Arbuckle expressed himself with regard to the dinner, which cost $1.50 a plate. He declared that the meal wasn't worth the money. He could beat it for one-third the price. The coffee merchant also offered to take the members of the executive committee to a certain hotel in Manhattan where he would guarantee they would get a better dinner, more courses, and with apollinaris or wine, all for 50 cents a head. More than that, he would pay the bill.

The offer was not accepted by the committee, but it has stirred up much discussion among the members of the club. Some have written to Mr. Arbuckle commending him for the stand he took, while others have written criticising him for failing to get up at the dinner and maks the issue there instead of expressing his sentiments in an interview afterwards.

Mr. Arbuckle, by request, attended a meeting of the executive committee, the members of which wished to have a talk with him about the dinner and his criticism of it. Mr. Arbuckle, it is said, declined to take back a single word and repeated that he knew where he could get a 50-cent table d'hote dinner that would make the $1.50 meal served to the club look like a mere "hand-out." The end, it is believed, is not yet.

Saloonkeepers Discuss Excise—

Commissioner Partridge will not discuss the police-excise question. There was much activity among the saloonkeepers who are regarded as leaders in the Central association, many of them doing what was termed "missionary work" among those not prominent in the councils of the organization. No one would talk of plans for the future, but it was believed that the saloonkeepers have found more comfort with the police magistrates than with other officials, and it was intimated that within a few days a programme for next Sunday will be agreed upon.

The long looked-for eligible list of sergeants, from which at least ten police captains will be appointed, reached police headquarters this week from the municial civil service commission.

Circus Comes to the Garden—

Fairyland has assumed a concrete form. It is bounded, just now, by the walls of Madison Square garden. At night this building, glorified and fantastic, like a palace of the clouds, fills the dreams of a multitude of children. All day thousands of eager eyes are fixed upon it, seeking to pierce its walls and revel in the glint of tinsel, the wonderland of clowns, of fairies, and of beasts.

When the circus comes to town, the Society for the Prevention of Crime should raise a fund and provide a means by which any boy of the streets may earn a ticket to the show.

Racing Season Opens—

The racing season in the metropolitan district formally opened this week at Aqueduct. The Queens County Jockey club threw open its gates for a fifteen-day meeting, and racegoers turned out in force to welcome the thoroughbreds. Five months is a long time to forego one's favorite sport, and close followers have been waiting with growing impatience for this day. The bright, clear weather will help to make the opening an auspicious one, and it will be surprising if a record-breaking crowd is not on hand. The track is fast, and in fine condition and the enclosure looks fresh and attractive, quite different from a year ago, and, judging by the horses quartered at the track, the quality of the sport will be on a higher plane also. Everything, in fact, points to a most successful meeting—a pleasant forerunner of the most pretentious ones to follow at Morris park, Gravesend, and Sheepshead bay.

W. C. Whitney Not on Seal—

The famous Washington, Mass., town seal is to be changed and the portrait of W. C. Whitney is to give way to one of George Washington. Mr. Whitney, for personal reasons, asked that his portrait be withdrawn from the town seal. It is presumed that the notoriety which has atended the use of the seal has been distasteful to Washington's wealthiest endower.

Teachers for Abnormal Children—

"Tendency to lying may be cured sometimes by the giving of medicine," said Dr. Max Groszmann, in his talk on "Atypical Children," before the New York City Mothers' club. Christian Science would be shocked by this view of the case, but Dr. Groszmann insisted that a child that was troubled with imperfect digestion would sometimes be a liar from that cause alone. Especially below the kindergarten age are children given to such troubles.

"Many mental and moral deefcts," he said, "may be remedied by fitting the child with glasses," and he illustrated this by describing a case of bad temper that was cured by glasses and tonic. Another rebellious youngster submitted to the cold bath and the drinking of milk for the first time after being fitted with glasses.

"The term 'atypical,'" said Dr. Groszmann, "is used by way of compromise; it is a yielding to the prejudices of fathers and mothers, who hate to acknowledge that their children are different from other children and require special training. Parents often know other people's children better than their own. They rarely understand their own children. Sometimes the home environment is bad for the child. The first condition is harmony between the educational and environmental influences.

Miss Julia Richmond told of the efforts and difficulties of dealing with abnormal children in the public schools, advocating the apopintment of special teachers for small classes of such children, as there are in London.

YOUNG MEN IN FRONT

Senator Bailey Points Out That Gray Hairs Are Not Necessary to Fame

TILLMAN OPPOSES HILL

Senator Tom Kearns, of Utah, Who Began Life as a Freighter on the Plains, Is Becoming a Social Leader.

FROM THE GLOBE BUREAU, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—"Youth is no longer an unpardonable offense," remarked a Democratic congressman in discussing the candidacy of Joseph W. Bailey for the presidential nomination. "Since young Mr. Bryan came to the front, and young Mr. Beveridge stepped into the senate, and young Mr. Roosevelt succeeded to the White house, we are getting over the idea that a man knows nothing until his hair has turned, and he has begun to go down the declining slope of life.

"This age seems to demand youth, and the strength and elasticity which go with it. It is a time when we demand for our highest offices the best years of a man's life; we must have young men, with capacity for work, and with minds quick to meet new and changing conditions. At the age of sixteen Alexander the Great was acting as regent of his father's kingdom and putting down a revolt of the Thracians, and at twenty-three he had defeated Darius and was master of the world.

"In our young country the battles of business have been won with young men. They are at the head of our railways and our steel trusts and they have conquered the comercial world. No, I do not think is an objection which cannot be pardoned. In any case, as Senator Beveridge says, it is one which is pretty sure to be outgrown."

"Young Mr. Bailey," as the Texas senator is still sometimes called, is thirty-nine years old. He has been in congress nearly eleven years. So he is not exactly a chicken. Of course, compared to German, who is twenty-four years his senior, Bailey is a youth. Hill, too, is fully quarter of a century older than Bailey.

Since his election to the senate Bailey has conducted himself with considerable dignity. His abilities are recognized and he has assumed, by virtue of capacity, the leadership of the minority. James K. Jones never did fill the bill, and he has been quietly shelved.

Tillman Is Against Hill.

Senator B. F. Tillman declines to be reconciled to the idea of nominating David B. Hill in 1904. He does not take any stock in Hill's talk of harmony in the Democratic party.

"No one," said he, "will be misled by Mr. Hill's half-hearted and insincere plea for harmony. He was a traitor to the party in 1896, and did not support it cordially in 1900. It does not seem to me that we are called upon to follow in the lead of one who has been against us, especially when he is doubtless actuated by selfish motives."

Tillman and McLaurin are not on speaking terms. They are not, in fact, on any terms. Each ignores, utterly, the existence of the other. If they chance to meet in the lobby or the senate chamber they look into space and go by. This is not the result of the personal encounter on the floor of the senate; for nearly a year they have not exchanged civilities. Personal relations ceased after the joint debate in which they indulged last summer in South Carolina. The charges and recriminations became so bitter then that the two were almost on the point of violence many times.

Other members of the senate have not allowed the Tillman-McLaurin affair to make any difference of their treatment of either participant. Politically and in other ways, there is no doubt that Tillman has suffered as the result of the occurrence. But he has suffered more from the misguided zeal of his fool friends, and particularly his fool nephew, who took it upon himself to withdraw the invitation to President Roosevelt to present the sword to Micah Jenkins. Had it not been for this Tillman would have stood as the aggrieved party in having his invitation canceled after being invited to the White house to meet Prince Henry. Many believed the president to be wrong in doing that.

His colleagues in the senate are very fond of the one-eyed Cyclops. They believe him to be honest—with a very unusual brand of honesty—and courageous, morally as well as physically.

Morgan an Annexationist.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, is quite an ardent advocate of the annexation of Cuba. He says he believes the island is as necessary to the United States as Ireland is to England. He believes the people of Cuba would prosper under American rule, and that the free trade, which would go with annexation, would be a mutual blessing to both countries.

In the house Mr. Newlands stands as exponent of the annexation propaganda. He is the author of resolutions inviting Cuba to become a part of this nation. Newlands explains that Cuba would come in with the understanding that eventually it would be a state, and that meantime it would be governed as are our territories. He says it is hardly to be expected that Cuba would consent to come in merely as a dependent possession. Newlands favors reciprocity with Cuba for a limited period conditioned on an acceptance by Cuba of our invitation.

Senator Tom Kearns, of Utah, is becoming a ssocial leader. He lives at the Raleigh hotel and buys everything he sees. He is very rich. He started business when he was fourteen, at that time he became a freighter. Which means that he freighted miners' supplies from the railroad terminus in Nebraska to the Black Hills. He had quit school four years previously for the more remunerative occupation of farm work in Holt county.

He discovered the Mayflower and Silver King mines, and that made a turning point in his fortunes. He did not have to work at $2 a day after that; instead he began buying railroads and securing political honors. He and Senator Clark, of Montana, travel together, and make a good working team. They are now building a railway from Salt Lake to Los Angeles. One night last week Kearns bought the best dinner there was in Washington, and had nearly 160 guests at his hotel, including Speaker Henderson, the secretary of war, the president pro tempore of the senate and Champ Clark. It began with cocktails and ended with any old brand on the card.

Ordinary Size Appalling.

Two of Senator Teller's constituents called at the capitol today to pay their respects to him. Mr. Teller is above the average height, but he felt about one foot high when he met the visitors. They were two painfully thin gentlemen and so tall they had to incline their heads when passing under the chandeliers in thte marble room.

Mr. Spooner, the shortest man in the senate, except Simon, of Oregon, was astonished at the size of Mr. Teller's callers, and asked him if all the residents of the Centennial state were built on that plan.

"Oh, no!" replied Mr. Teller, with a grin. "These two are exceptions; they belong to the Lilliputians."—New York World.

Numbers Not Necessary.

Citiman—Yes, I'll be glad to run out and see you some time. What's your number?

Sububs—Why-er—the houses in Swamphurst are not numbered yet.

Citiman—Well, how shall I find you?

Sububs—Turn to the left from the station and walk down the road until you come to the second big puddle. My house is directly opposite.—Springfield Republican.