

The St. Paul Globe

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS.

CITY OF ST. PAUL OFFICIAL PAPER

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

TODAY'S WEATHER.

Minnesota—Generally fair Friday and Saturday, except showers and cooler Saturday in north portion; fresh south winds. Upper Michigan—Showers Friday; cooler in west portion; Saturday probably fair; fresh south winds. Wisconsin—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; fresh south winds. Iowa—Partly cloudy Friday; Saturday probably fair. North Dakota—Fair Friday, except showers in northwest portion; Saturday showers. South Dakota—Generally fair Friday and Saturday. Montana—Showers Friday; warmer in southeast portion; Saturday fair. 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, 82; lowest temperature, 55; average temperature, 68; daily range, 27; barometer, 29.74; humidity, 72; precipitation, 0; 7 p. m. temperature, 68; 7 p. m. wind, south; weather, fair.

Yesterday's Temperatures. \*Springfield, 72; Jacksonville, 72; Alpena, 72; Kansas City, 72; Battleford, 72; Milwaukee, 72; Bismarck, 72; Marquette, 72; Buffalo, 72; Memphis, 72; Chicago, 72; Minneapolis, 72; Cincinnati, 72; Montreal, 72; Cleveland, 72; New Orleans, 72; Des Moines, 72; North Platte, 72; Detroit, 72; Omaha, 72; Duluth, 72; Philadelphia, 72; Edmonton, 72; Pittsburgh, 72; Galveston, 72; St. Louis, 72; Grand Haven, 72; Salt Lake, 72; Green Bay, 72; Ste. Marie, 72; Helena, 72; Washington, 72; Huron, 72; Winnipeg, 72.

\*Washington time 7 p. m. St. Paul, River Bulletin. Danger Gauge Change 1- Stations. Line Reading, 24 Hours. St. Paul, 1.5, 4.5, .01. Davenport, 1.5, 4.5, .01. La Crosse, 1.5, 4.5, .02. St. Louis, 30, 11.8, -0.3.

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.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1902.

St. Louis was the first town in the United States to seize the opportunity of claiming meteoric stones from Mont Pelee falling inside the city limits. The Missouri metropolis frequently shows the way to the rest of them.

DE ROCHAMBEAU.

On May 2, 1789, Count De Rochambeau embarked at Brest with an army of 6,000 men, to fight for the cause of American liberty. Within six months from that date Cornwallis surrendered, and the defeat of England was then and there virtually effected. De Rochambeau not only brought a French army to the aid of the American patriots. He brought with him the warmest hopes of the French people for the success of American liberty. He was a great soldier, and proved his greatness in every movement he made from the day he threw up fortifications on the coast of Rhode Island, establishing his headquarters at Newport, to his defeat of Clinton on Manhattan island, his subsequent junction with Washington, and his investment of Yorktown.

It was not this great soldier alone, nor even Lafayette, nor De Grasse, nor the Count Saint Simon, and the men that marched under them, that represented the contribution of the French nation to the cause of our national freedom. Without a friend in Europe, with a depleted treasury, and sinking national hopes, the French people of that day gave us freely of the best blood of France, sent us food and ammunition, and military supplies without which armies could not have been maintained in the field.

Our debt to the French nation remains to this day unpaid. It can never be repaid. But this people can on every opportune occasion express the sense of national gratitude which lies deep in their hearts. Professions of national friendship do not always count for much. France needs indulgence in no professions. When the crisis in the battle for American liberties was reached she proved our friend; and, at no time since, even when the unwise course of her representative in New York fifteen years afterwards brought the two peoples to the verge of national rupture, has she done a single act with reference to the liberties of the American people which does not tend to add to the proof of her friendship for this people.

It is eminently fitting at this time that the American nation should unite in doing honor to the memory of the great

soldier of France to whose genius was as a people owe so much. He was one of the noble band of foreign patriots who lent their swords to our cause; and as long as the American republic subsists, the names of De Rochambeau, Lafayette, De Grasse, Saint Simon, Steuben, Kosciuszko, will draw the sympathies and affections of the American people toward the races which they respectively represent. But to no nation whatever does the debt of America equal that which it so willingly acknowledges as due to its earliest national friend and ally.

No honors can be bestowed on the present representatives of the French nation which will be an adequate expression of the reverence and love with which this people regard the memory of the noble soldiers of France who fought for the cause of human freedom on this continent in the darkest days of the American Revolution.

Florida has caught the contagion and reports earthquakes and ominous rumblings. If these reports were sent from South Carolina the world would take it for granted that Senator Tillman was home.

THE SOLDIERS ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE.

The exposure of the hideous cruelties which have been practiced on the natives of the Philippines has been made the pretext by bitter imperialist partisans of the variety of the junior senator from Indiana for charging on the Democratic opposition a desire to injure the fame of the American army. That is the form of defense of their infamous policy on the islands which the administration adherents have thought safest. It involves an appeal to a false patriotism which underlies the entire course of the administration since it entered in the paths of militarism and colonial conquest.

There is no disposition on the part of Democrats to hold the officers or the rank and file of the American army responsible for the atrocities which have been exposed. There are ordinarily no more humane men on earth than the men who officer and those who make up the rank and file of the American army. The position of the Democratic party and, indeed, of the great body of Americans who are sick and disheartened over the progress of events in the Eastern archipelago, is that all the barbarity, bloodshed and expense brought on the country are utterly needless. They are the product of the spirit of militarism which has taken hold of our imperialist politicians.

Had there been an honest disposition at the outset to placate the Filipinos, or had there not prevailed the determination to enrich army contractors and in some way to prolong the strife which should have closed with the Spanish treaty, the American and native residents of the Philippine islands would today be living in peace, and the power and authority of the American government freely recognized where now it is repudiated by every self-respecting Filipino.

The shameful situation in the Philippines is a result deliberately sought after by the controlling forces in the Republican party. It offers a chance to pillage the American treasury as well as the resources of the islands, and opens up fields of activity for commercial promoters of all kinds where, if peace were cultivated, the natives would, with the legitimate aid of American capital, be engaged in the peaceful enjoyment of all their rights, and the islands in process of being made accessible to the commerce of the world.

No; it is not the American soldiers that are at fault; it is the American politicians and commercial and political adventurers. These do not want peace. The soldiers do. The people of the entire country do; but the course of the administration continues directed in the path of militarism; and as long as it so continues, and the natives of the Philippines are being treated as wild animals rather than human beings, the Democrats of the country will protest against it and the Democratic party will exhaust every resource at its disposal to bring peace with the blessings of liberty to that badly abused race.

As soon as the injunction against the beef trust was announced the price of prime Texas steers jumped over the record. The trust refrained, however, from advancing the price of meat, just to show the court that it bore no malice.

BY WAY OF CANADA.

The speech delivered by Congressman Shattuc in the house of representatives a day or two ago is worthy of the earnest attention of the country. Mr. Shattuc is the chairman of the committee on immigration, and his speech was addressed to the notorious violations of our immigration laws and regulations which are being perpetrated without concealment by Canadian railroad and steamship companies.

There are no such restrictions established at Canadian ports against the introduction of undesirable classes of foreigners as prevail at the American ports. According to Mr. Shattuc, it is an open practice on the part of the Canadian steamship lines to solicit patronage among those emigrating to the United States, on the representation that if they ship in Canadian vessels they will be able to get into the United States without any questions being asked. Mr. Shattuc declared that he was in possession of the advertising circulars of the Canadian vessel owners declaring their ability to defeat the regulations against undesirable immigrants established by this government.

In the course of his speech the Ohio congressman also made the following declaration:

"It can be proved that one of the Canadian railroads in the Chinese passenger traffic regularly, and is assisting the smugglers by stopping its passenger trains several miles outside of a certain city and discharging the Chinese in the country, who, by various means, especially for the purpose, take whole gangs over the border under cover of the night, and in this way the emigration of Chinese enter the United States annually."

The situation thus portrayed, if it exists, is one which should secure the speedy interference of the state department. It is a violation of the laws of

At St. Paul Theaters

The sale of seats is now in progress for the big vaudeville show at the Metropolitan. The next week and the following week the Metropolitan will be presenting the vaudeville pastebards and answering strange and wonderful queries in regard to the great show. Some very interesting facts are about to be revealed, and the program will be a repetition of the Elks' minstrel, with vaudeville attachments. Others believe that the Metropolitan will be presenting the "Archie" under assumed names. These jokes and impressions, of course, are confined to a very few people, but a plain statement of facts may be of interest.

The executive department of the federal government cannot ignore this charge made by the chairman of the immigration committee of the house. On the contrary, it should be made a subject immediately of diplomatic inquiry. Canadian railroads are in the enjoyment of exceptional privileges affecting the commerce of this country. They should be made to feel that the exercise of those privileges can be taken from them at any time that the occasion may seem to demand such action on the part of the general government.

Mont Pelee and Mary MacLane tied for the record, and there have been no other entries.

MARY MACLANE HAS COMPANY.

Mary MacLane, of Butte, Mont., who coyly admits she is a genius, isn't the only genius around. Oh, dear, no! There is at least one in St. Paul. He works on an evening paper, the name of which we for the moment forget. He is nineteen, forceful and fretful. Yesterday he was assigned to bring in some remarks on the Schade-Smith difficulty. He brought them in. Some of them, which deserve a wider circulation than his paper could give them, are reproduced below:

"Mr. Smith is sleek but not unctuous, well-dressed but not a fop, courteous but never servile, amiable but not gushing, and is not in the habit of projecting his ruggedness, which mark at times his gifted opponent."

"The doctor was a true sport when he put his hand deep down in his pocket and brought it up stuffed with margins. He is a cosmopolitan, with a liking for what is large in life, what is comprehensive and expansive, and therefore he could not for a moment rest content with the small and homely distinctions of his habitat."

"So the doctor bought Manhattan Consolidated, glittering splendidly, majestically, beckoning, calling to him with the commandment of a king. It was no drooping purchase. He bought 1,000 shares."

All of which is good, exceedingly good, particularly "those ruggednesses." But why speak of the "small and homely distinctions of his habitat?" The sultan of Sulu would consider himself libeled if a ran called a spouse of his homely in such a public manner. Can a distinguished citizen of St. Paul do less?

No public enterprise of importance equal to the Coliseum has been undertaken in St. Paul for many years. The building would be an enduring monument to the energy and loyalty of the citizens of the town, and it would serve innumerable purposes for which no other auditorium exists. The gift of a day's wages by each wage-earner is a small one, and will be returned many times over in wages received for work on the Coliseum. Once built, for years it will be a magnet to draw thousands to St. Paul, who will spend money in every conceivable way—and the spending of money means the employment of labor.

No one has called attention to the great indignity suffered by the hauling down of the United States flag in Cuba. For the simple reason that there was no indignity there. The flag was not lowered in fulfillment of a solemn national pledge. Now let the same be done in the Philippines.

So far in its history as a republic no Cuban senator has stabbed a street car driver, nor have two members fought on the floor of the place of meeting.

President Palma still has his ear turned eastward listening for that Marconi message of congratulation from young King Alfonso.

Overheated conversation with the umpire is a luxury that only the manager can afford.

As a result of recent rains the Father of Waters has contracted the early rising habit.

The "merger" idea seems to have taken root in the Baptist national associations. Wisconsin made haste to get into the also-storm-swept class.

The straw hat season may be considered in full bloom now.

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VISIT MOUNT VERNON

Rochambeau Mission Accompanied to Washington's Tomb by Officials

MEET CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The Frenchmen Are Received at the White House by Roosevelt, and Later Exchange Calls With Members of Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—Surrounded by the members of his cabinet, and by officials high in all the branches of the government, President Roosevelt today received as the guests of the nation the distinguished Frenchmen sent by President Loubet to take part in the Rochambeau exercises.

The arrival in the city of the brilliantly uniformed French army and navy officers and their escort through Pennsylvania avenue by a troop of United States cavalrymen, gave picturesque interest to the occasion, and to this was added the international significance of an extremely cordial exchange of greetings between the representatives of the two nations.

Visit Washington's Tomb. After the president's reception at the White House, the French visitors exchanged calls with members of the cabinet and Lieut. Gen. Miles and Admiral Dewey. This afternoon they journeyed to Mount Vernon, where Gen. Brugere,

political affairs generally that he, too, was elected to congress.

In Washington the Kitchin brothers live in the same house, a circumstance which has been responsible for many blunders, which have been still further increased by the fact that Mrs. Claude Kitchin is the only woman in the dual household. However, the elder brother is gradually becoming accustomed to verbal and telephone announcements that "your wife" wishes this done has ordered that he desires the other identified. The brothers often inadvertently stood each other's political thunder. Southern newspapers, not as well informed as they ought to be, are constantly attributing to Congressman Claude some flight of oratory on a subject on which he has never spoken or given representative William credit for securing some appropriation designed to benefit his brother's district.

President Harper says that Rockefeller's Chicago university needs \$25,000,000 to place it at the head of all similar institutions in the world. John D. Rockefeller is believed to be willing to give that amount if he thinks it can be wisely applied. He has deputed to his son John D. Jr. the task of inquiring into this question and the young man is now busy studying this serious problem.

CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES

Continued from First Page. Whether you thought such establishment was the act of God, would you ask to defer your opinion? "I would not say it was the act of God."

"You would say it was the act of the devil?" "No, I would not. I would say that it was the act of American politicians." He believed that with an independent Philippine government the Macabebes would be exterminated within twelve months.

Mr. Patterson asked the witness if he believed the subjugation of barbarous or semi-civilized people by the great powers to be the act of God. "The most enterprising governments are pushing out as individuals; and governments generally find that they have to follow their citizens. God rules and I obey."

"I," went on Senator Patterson, "a nation has gone to the help of a semi-civilized people, and it is their duty to their country, has that nation a right to overrun it against the will of its people? Can it do so in order to accomplish its purposes?" "Do you mean that question seriously?" "I mean it in one case may be wrong in another."

"Does man determine what is right and what is wrong, or is it God who determines this question was met by another from the bishop. "It is his duty to maintain in metaphysics or in theology?" "You intimated to say that God had put the matter in the hands of Senator Patterson, and he insisted on a reply. Bishop Thoburn—I cannot very well give you any information I shall be glad to do so."

When the witness said he thought the United States was in the Philippines under circumstances which did not permit him to leave Senator Thoburn's object and asked for a statement as to the moral and intellectual capacity of the Filipinos. "In many respects," replied the witness, "they are like the American Indians. They are divided into tribes, and the biggest man among them is generally recognized as sultan. They are bright and quick, but not profound, and I am afraid they are treacherous."

The witness brought out the fact that the witness had resided for forty-three years in the Spanish settlement, and had seen the Filipinos under the rule of the Malay for self-government. "I think they are very defective," he said. "I would be glad to give my opinion on it, to remove the present American restraints in the Philippines." "The Filipinos," said the witness, "are not the Philippines should have a protectorate. The bishop said he did not believe that originally the American government had any intention of taking the Philippines. President McKinley had tried in every possible way to avoid the annexation of the Philippines."

Taft Commission and the Pope. ROME, May 22.—Doubt is felt in Vatican circles as to whether the pope, after all, will give an official reception to the Taft Commission. Official notification of the arrival of the commission here at the United States embassy, and has caused disappointment at the Vatican, as it specifically eliminates all the political aspects sought to be attached to the commission; sets forth that the commission is not in any way regarded as an American recognition of the Filipinos; and points out that the commission is of a purely business character and in no way connected with politics.

Lively Companions. Tramp—Why, this cheese you've given me is alive, mum. Housekeeper—Well, some people consider that a luxury. It won't hurt you, Eat it.

Tramp—Oh, no, mum. I ain't going to eat it. I'll give you a five-cent piece. Let it trot along 'ome ter keep me company. I'm werry lonely at times, mum. Tramp—See here, mum, called the foreman to a gang, "we've got to get this

NEW YORK CITY GOSSIP

COLUMBIA PLANS UNIQUE LITERARY PUBLICATION. Large Appropriation Passed for New Illustrated Street Signs. Missionaries Propose to Start Crusade Against Crimps in Cherrytown.

TWO BROTHERS IN CONGRESS. Are Much Alike and Constant Mistakes Are Made.

A number of men who have been prominent in public life have had double names whose existence caused them more or less annoyance. But it is safe to say that in no instance has there been confusion as has resulted from the presence in congress at this session of the Kitchin brothers of North Carolina.

In personal appearance the two lawmakers are almost as like as two peas in a proverbial pod. In fact, William Walton Kitchin has been in congress for several years, and politicians generally have been familiar with his appearance. When, at the opening of the session, a virtual duplicate of the North Carolina legislator took his place among the congressmen, a number of mistakes, often highly ridiculous, ensued.

The striking similarity is not limited to facial resemblance. Each is of fair stature, and both have dark hair and eyes. Both likewise are clean shaven and they dress much alike.

The odd similitude dates from childhood. Both were born near Scotland Neck in Halifax county, N. C. Both graduated from Wake Forest college, and both became lawyers. The younger brother, who had married when only nineteen years of age, took up practice in his home community, and it was from that district that he was sent to congress. The elder brother meanwhile located in Roxboro, where he became chairman of the county executive committee and took such active part in

City Gets New Street Signs. The long fight for suitable street signs in this city has been won. The board of estimate and apportionment approved resolutions appropriating \$75,000 to provide signs in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

When a petition for a new sign resolution was called up Comptroller Grout submitted a long communication to the board in reference to it. He said the agitation for street signs had been ably managed in the interest of a plan which, if adopted, would result in a large needless expense. The reflector sign was entirely satisfactory on the straight electric light poles, he contended. It was evidence of interest to those in charge of it from \$7.50 to \$12 a sign for interior lighting. If Manhattan had a large allowance, Brooklyn, Richmond, The Bronx, Westchester, and other things and at least \$100,000 should be added to the budget—a needless extravagance, he declared.

Plan Crusade Against Crimps. When Cherrytown—that part of New York in which the majority of the seven-fifty saloons are located—was once again learned that a war of extermination was to be waged against her most influential citizens, the keepers of those houses, who were to pay any amount. The merchants who with the assistance of the "crimps," sell saloons cheap clothes at high prices were troubled by the keepers' cigar stores, which in Cherrytown deal in other things than tobacco, were frightened. Even the boarding house keepers, usually full of contempt for the law, to whom fear of litigation was a terror, began to be worried as they have not been since they stepped fighting among themselves.

Only a few of them would talk and disclose evidence of interest to those members of the sailor trust can do it. Any general investigation of the Cherry street district will probably bring to light many saloons which are being kept by those who are trying to purify the police department. A short time ago a careful investigation conducted by one of the associations of the city showed that more than fifty places without license, and with utter disregard of the other saloon regulations, were being kept in the city. There are many disorderly houses in the city which are one of the few parts of the city in which such places have been permitted under a cigar store disguise. The evidence collected by the police department is being added to the budget—a needless extravagance, he declared.

There was a time when Cherrytown would be crushed at the feet of a successful war being waged on the boarding houses. The ring, or association of keepers, was a factor in politics, and every saloon was a political machine. In consequence, more or less protection from the police and magistrates. There was a fund in the bank to buy off complaining saloonkeepers and pay any amount they were imposed, which was not often.

The boarding masters have feared a crusade ever since Albert Childs, a runner for the Trust, started to pay any amount, killed Patrick Malone, who had a reputation among the crimps of being the hardest "bruiser" on the waterfront. The Trust was so much alarmed that it raised a fund to push the prosecution of Childs. The leaders stopped this movement by pointing out that it would bring undue publicity upon the Trust, and one of the few parts of the city in which such places have been permitted under a cigar store disguise. The evidence collected by the police department is being added to the budget—a needless extravagance, he declared.

Another Year for the Ratification of the Island Treaty. WASHINGTON, May 22.—Secretary Hay has requested the Danish government to enter into a protocol extending for one year the period of time allowed for the ratification of the treaty of cession of the Danish West Indian islands. This action is necessary to keep alive the treaty as ratified by the United States, which Danish rigsges can act finally upon it at the next session in September. King Christian is expected to agree to the proposal.

FURNITURE WILL COST MORE.

Pool Formed Which Lifts Prices 10 to 20 Per Cent. CHICAGO, May 22.—Two hundred leading furniture manufacturers of the country, who came to Chicago to attend the annual business meeting of the National Association of Chamber Suit and Case Manufacturers, it is announced today, formed a pool to control the output of the United States and regulate prices. The capital is about \$25,000,000.

The organization adopted a new schedule of prices to go into effect at once, which will increase the cost of all classes of the better grade of furniture 10 to 25 per cent.

"WHEN MY MAW BAKES A CAKE."

A fellow hardly dapt to breathe, Ner say a wurd, er make A bit of noise erroun our house, When my maw bakes a cake.

When my maw puts th' cake into my oven, Ner say I say: "Now, children, you must all clear out. An' go 'way off to slay!"

Coz if you yell, er slam a door, Er make a noise, you know, It'll be a shame, er a stove, Will all turn back.

It's still as death erroun our house; When my maw bakes a cake, coz she Is 'frail th' thing all fall.

—Boston Post.

WOULD HONOR STEUBEN ALSO.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri, today introduced a bill for the erection of an equestrian statue to Baron Steuben, and approved the resolution of the French cabinet, which is to be erected in this city as a recognition of Steuben's friendship for the United States.

Lost No Time. "An honest is quite an event, even in a world of thieves," said the man who had made a trip through the backwoods of Wisconsin. "but they don't take much interest in them in the lumber camps. I was at a camp when a sawlog rolled off a stump and over a man and smashed him flat. It was just at noon, and nobody was disposed to stop for a moment. "See here, men, called the foreman to a gang, "we've got to get this

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"So the doctor bought Manhattan Consolidated, glittering splendidly, majestically, beckoning, calling to him with the commandment of a king. It was no drooping purchase. He bought 1,000 shares."

All of which is good, exceedingly good, particularly "those ruggednesses." But why speak of the "small and homely distinctions of his habitat?" The sultan of Sulu would consider himself libeled if a ran called a spouse of his homely in such a public manner. Can a distinguished citizen of St. Paul do less?

No public enterprise of importance equal to the Coliseum has been undertaken in St. Paul for many years. The building would be an enduring monument to the energy and loyalty of the citizens of the town, and it would serve innumerable purposes for which no other auditorium exists. The gift of a day's wages by each wage-earner is a small one, and will be returned many times over in wages received for work on the Coliseum. Once built, for years it will be a magnet to draw thousands to St. Paul, who will spend money in every conceivable way—and the spending of money means the employment of labor.