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SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1904.

FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

The remonstrance of Eastern business men against the Frye bill to limit commerce between the United States and the Philippines to American vessels, and especially a portion of the reasons given for this opposition, ought to be exceedingly instructive to the American people. It is the merchants and manufacturers of the Atlantic coast and its immediate vicinity who are disturbed by the outlook; and what they fear is such acceleration of commerce through the cheapening of transportation as will deprive them of an artificial advantage and distribute it, expanded and increased over the whole body of our people.

These gentlemen are wrought up because of the low rates that have been put into effect on Oriental commerce through the instrumentalities provided by President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern. The railway lines and the steamships operated under his management have made a rate on Manila hemp such as was never known before. It promises to bring this product of the Philippines eastward across the Pacific, instead of westward across the Atlantic, and to build up everywhere, from the Pacific coast to the eastern confines of the Mississippi valley, local cordage manufactories at once accessible to the source of supply of the raw material and convenient to the great wheat raising districts where their product is to be sold.

There is no contention anywhere that this change would not be immensely beneficial to the people of our country as a whole. It will give to the farmers cheap binding twine, and lessen the cost of all other products turned out by cordage factories. To that extent it will enhance the profits of the farmer and add to the rewards of his labor. This will be done not through any sacrifices by the consumer, but solely by cutting down the high rates for transportation hitherto prevailing. It will take the manufacture of cordage out of the hands of a small number of people at the East and make it a great general industry located throughout the immense West wherever demand springs up. All this is certainly beneficent. No element of it smacks of monopoly, but rather of a restoration to the people of that broader area for free competition that inevitably attends the opening of a world commerce.

Who are the complainants and remonstrants? Simply a little group of interested parties along the Atlantic coast who have built up industries on the basis of a high freight rate, who have located themselves in accordance with temporary and artificial and not general conditions, and are now about to feel the consequences of their mistake. Their business did well as long as the product of the Philippines had to be carried through the Indian ocean, the Red sea, the Suez canal, the Mediterranean and across the Atlantic. Having borne freight charges for that immense journey, it would not stand carriage across half or the whole of the continent in its crude form. So cordage factories grew up along the eastern fringe of the country, and all the cost of that great journey had to be imposed upon the consumer.

The revolution of commerce and the reversing of the currents of trade render this situation no longer possible. The hemp of the Philippines is to be brought to the people of the United States by the shortest and most natural route. It is to travel one-third the circumference of the globe, instead of two-thirds, in order to reach the field of consumption. It is to get the benefit of the amazingly low freight rate which the transportation system created by Mr. Hill has made possible. Coming from our Western seaports it will not seek the old haunts of manufacture, but new ones must be built up in the Pacific, the Western and the Middle states.

The protest against this commercial evolution is almost grotesque. It assumes that great benefits provided for the people are to be sacrificed for the sake of some trifling vested commercial or manufacturing interests. It is an attempt to sweep away the rising tide of commercial expansion. It is a revolt against the courses of the stars. Exceedingly instructive for the public is it that this objection should have been raised. Men may learn to understand from it how local, interested, intensely selfish and contradictory to the public good are those protests made against the new trade route. They may learn how real is the service rendered to them by the splendid agency for traffic between us and the Orient. Above the prattle and pother of the politician they may read the fact, that the creation and maintenance of this route means an unheard-of reduction in the cost of transportation.

It means the cheapening of the sources of supply to our people and an increase in the market price of what they have to sell. It means the multiplication of new industries and their wider and more general distribution throughout the nation. It means a rise in the level of prosperity and the emergence of Western interests and the welfare of the teeming millions who live west of the Alleghanies from that narrow and sordid control that Eastern interests have so long gloried in but can no longer maintain. There could be no better elucidation for the benefit of our whole people of the real meaning and practical effect of the ideas which Mr. Hill has wrought into forms of practical efficiency than the testimony brought out before the senate committee on the Philippines.

"Robbers Spirit Safe From Train" is the luminous headline used by a contemporary over a train robbery. Which might imply that physical culture has been practiced to some purpose in the spirit land.

A GOOD BARGAIN.

We congratulate the people of St. Paul upon the final going into effect of the new gas franchise. It having been approved by both houses of the council and signed by the mayor, and the company's acceptance being certain, the last word has been said. Whatever opposition was manifested for a time grew faint and dim as the benefits to the public became more and more apparent. We believe that no city in the country ever made under similar circumstances a better bargain than that which has been concluded with the gas company.

Beginning with the first of this year the price of gas drops to $1.15 per thousand, with an annual reduction of five cents per thousand thereafter until the flat rate of $1 has been reached. In addition to this the company will begin to pay the 5 per cent gross earnings tax required by the new franchise in 1907, when it becomes operative. As another advantage, work upon the extension of mains to St. Anthony and Macalester Parks will begin as soon as the season permits, and these great areas will presently be furnished with an ample gas supply, to their great comfort and the permanent upbuilding of the city. An advantage too generally overlooked is the surrender of the contention by the gas company that its privileges for electric lighting are perpetual and exempt from control, the merging of those rights in the general franchise, the agreement that both shall terminate at the same time and the subjection of both to the gross earnings tax.

While there was a very general wish that an option to purchase should have been included in some form, it was admitted by every one that the omission should not work the entire failure of the agreement. The advantage sought was theoretical, rather than actual; establishing a power of control, rather than offering any permission of which the city would ever actually avail itself. The city council deserves the highest praise for insisting upon the terms finally secured. Mr. Michael took a splendid stand in favor of the rights of the people, and it was largely owing to his determination that terms so satisfactory to the public were reached. To him, the council and the mayor the thanks of the public are due, and every citizen should remember, when his reduced gas bills are received hereafter, that he owes something to the present careful and conscientious administration of St. Paul. It was one of the largest and most important questions to be dealt with this year, and it has been admirably handled. Let us now see to it that our bargain with the street railway company is made on terms equally favorable to the people.

Secretary Shaw says that the American boy doesn't have a chance. Now if Secretary Shaw will fix his mighty intellect on the problem of how to increase the revenues of the government in such a way as will most appeal to the voter, the American boy will try to worry along under his present handicap.

AN EVIDENCE OF PROGRESS.

A remarkable commentary on the progress of nations is that document which, signed by sixty eminent Englishmen, has been telegraphed to the czar of Russia and the Mikado, urging those potentates to submit their differences to The Hague for arbitration. We are informed that both Nicholas and Mutohito have been mightily impressed by the appeal and that something may come of it. Whether good comes of it or not, the fact that sixty eminent Englishmen took it upon themselves to reach and influence the two men who stand as the most absolute rulers of civilized nations is bound to impress the world.

It is evidence that public sentiment is held to be the guiding spirit even where absolutism holds sway. We are prone to think of the czar as an autocrat totally beyond the reach of public opinion, as he is beyond public criticism. This may be true so far as Russia is concerned. That mass of the Russian public which is outside the pale of officialdom has no influence whatever on the throne or its policies. Its opinions possibly never reach the throne, being barred by the barrier of the bureaucracy which really sways Russia. But it is very certain that Nicholas seeks the applause of the world outside of his own domains, and the appeal of sixty Englishmen is likely to have more influence with him than would a like petition from sixty millions of his own subjects.

The same is largely true of the Mikado. His rule is absolute, but in the changing conditions in Japan he has been compelled to listen to the advice of the Samurai. He, even to a greater extent than the czar, is bidding for the applause—and trade—of the world. He is likely to regard those sixty Englishmen with a commoner, W. T. Stead, at the head of them, as that section of the world-audience whose commendation is most to be desired.

The British appeal and its possible consequences serve to accent the tremendous strides made by Russia and Japan since the day of the last Nicholas.

Former Ald. O. P. Sutherland, of Minneapolis, who went hence with his boodle, has been elected mayor of Colombia, Isle of Pines. The demoralization of the Latin-Americans of the Isle of Pines ought to be complete after about three franchises have been put up to Sutherland for his signature.

COWARDLY EVASION.

The bill to create a commission to inquire into the whole question of ship subsidies is a cowardly evasion. Nobody knows it better than the gentlemen who have fathered it as a means of escape for themselves and for President Roosevelt from the need of practical action. It is this kind of policy that ought to create a general and genuine public contempt for its authors.

No subject has been more thoroughly threshed out than that of the need and advisability of restoring the American merchant marine by offering subsidies from the federal treasury. It has been before two successive congresses. Bills embodying the idea have been introduced and referred to committee; the most extensive hearings have been had upon their merits; they have been thoroughly debated in congress, and the press has been filled with statistics and arguments pro and con. There is nothing more to be learned about the merits of the question.

All these bills failed to pass because, at the last moment, a majority of the two houses could not be procured to dare the condemnation of their constituents. The measures presented, either in the first instance or after having been amended by log-rolling combines, invariably proposed to open the federal treasury to the covetous fingers of monopoly and greed. Under the guise of friendship to shipping interests they offered a few dollars to legitimate shipping and millions to the big capitalists who handle passenger business. It has been found impossible by a Republican majority to keep any ship subsidy bill clear not only from an admixture of this, but from such complete control that the public would not stand it.

Under these circumstances the creation of the commission is a mockery. We do not need such a body in the slightest. The condition and the needs of our merchant marine are perfectly well known. The different methods by which it might be rehabilitated are equally familiar. The single and simple problem before the country is how to aid it without turning the treasury over to the subsidy hunters and money grabbers, who are determined to get the lion's share of any money paid out for this purpose. That does not require a commission. It requires simple honesty on the part of the Republican committees and the Republican majority in the two houses. Unhappily for the party and the country, no commission or other device can give us that.

If it were not for the pernicious activity of the obtrusive Bristow, Mr. Machen might easily develop into a captain of finance.

Contemporary Comment

The Elephant.

The elephant is a large animal, distinguished by docility and sagacity. The docility of the elephant is shown in the way the average Republican voter lets himself be led around by the nose; his sagacity, in the attitude of the beet sugar senators.

When the attempt is made to bust the elephant, like a broncho, his distress is pitiful to behold. At such a time a look of pathos fills his eyes, which plainly says: "What's the matter with Hanna? He's all right. Who's all right? Hanna!"

Ohio is the natural habitat of the elephant, but he often wanders as far south as Washington in search of food. —Life.

Dodging the Question.

The president's message, far from being the end of debate, is only the beginning of it. He has not answered the searching questions put to him by Senator Hoar. He passes over entirely his commission of an act of war against a friendly nation. This and his other violations of law and precedent are the real points at issue. They cannot be hidden by the president's cloud of irrelevancies. The question before congress and before the country is simply whether this great nation is willing to twist a treaty, to turn its back on admitted precedents and to violate international law, all in order to win a mean and mercenary advantage.—Saturday Evening Post.

Can't See the Wisdom of It, Anyway.

Mr. Bryan says that he can imagine no circumstances under which it would be either wise or necessary for him to become a candidate for president—and Mr. Bryan has a pretty good imagination, too.—Boston Globe.

A Victim of the St. Joe Habit.

The supposition that Mr. Roosevelt can be convinced that his candidacy would prove disastrous to the party is doubtless erroneous. He would want to be shown.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Fish Would Have Cause to Fear.

It is said that the president has declared Senator Hanna must fish or cut bait. If anyone should hand an ultimatum like that to Grover Cleveland he would not hesitate in making a choice.—Chicago News.

Knew Their Inmost Longing.

Probably it was the fact that Gov. Taft is an Ohio man which led some of the correspondents to infer that he might become a candidate for president.—Detroit Free Press.

May Be Richer Later On.

Ohio takes pleasure in presenting Mr. Hanna with another term in the senate, that being the full extent of her ability in the donation line at present.—Anaconda Standard.

Very Likely in Chinese.

If having been proved that Senator Hanna doesn't know how to talk with his fingers, maybe if someone handed him a pencil he will write it.—Detroit Journal.

Probably Struck Billy Patterson, Too.

If Gen. Wood was really the man who blew up the Maine, Senator Scott should say so and not keep the country guessing.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Can Speak With Authority.

Mayor McClellan says he is a natural born citizen of the United States and he ought to know. He was there. —Boston Herald.

But Remember that Rheumatism!

Nevertheless, Senator Hanna has not made good his threat to throw persons out of windows.—Baltimore Herald.

But Think of Poor Leonard's Position!

He is Lieut. Gen. Chaffee now, and he honors the rank as much as he is honored by it.—Chicago Record-Herald.

And He Is Not the Ideal.

The Ohio idea is the one that worries Teddy most just at this time.—Memphis News.

Hatchet Has Been Dug Up.

The war correspondents had better hurry home to Ohio.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

PERSONAL MENTION

Merchants—F. Lewis, Owatonna; O. Maustin, Aitkin; O. H. Johnson, Willow City; O. J. Larson, Grand Forks; H. P. Nelson, Olivia; S. B. Baldwin, Grafton, N. D.; D. T. Onealey, Hastings; W. F. Roche, Lakeville; E. H. Loyhed, Faribault; S. G. Moore, Great Falls, Mont.; D. J. Kean, Stanley, Wis.; J. P. Heatwole and wife, Northfield; Q. N. Moulton, La Crosse; John C. Nugent, Buffalo; A. A. McPhail, Vernon; O. McKay, Winnipeg; H. D. Steeley, Portland.

Windsor—Mrs. A. C. Stein, Seattle; Neil Currie, Currie; Rose Parfett, Grand Forks; B. Bieri, Wells; N. Nicholson, Carl Johnson, Austin; J. H. Knox, Granite Falls; Mrs. McLaughlin and daughter, Willmar; S. W. Slater, Omaha; Edward Donaldson, Owatonna.

Ryan—J. S. Schmidt, Northfield; G. B. Harrington, Butte; Morton Page, Fargo; D. C. Graham and wife, Fort William; Mrs. A. M. Chisholm, Duluth.

TODAY'S WEATHER

Minnesota—Fair and colder Saturday; Sunday fair, fresh northwest winds.

Upper Michigan—Snow flurries Saturday and in east portion Sunday; fresh northwest winds.

Wisconsin—Fair and colder Saturday, except snow in east portion; Sunday fair, fresh northwest winds.

Iowa—Fair Saturday, except snow flurries in east portion; Sunday fair.

South Dakota—Fair Saturday and Sunday; colder Sunday in west and central portions.

North Dakota—Fair and colder Saturday; Sunday fair.

Montana—Fair Saturday, colder in east portion; Sunday fair.

Special Forecast.

Cold wave warnings have been ordered for Western Minnesota, Southeast Wisconsin and Northeast Illinois, and frost warnings have been issued for the Louisiana and Texas coast.

St. Paul — Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, W. E. Oliver, observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. Highest temperature, 18; lowest temperature, 8; average temperature, 13; daily range, 10; 7 p. m. temperature, 9; barometer, 29.75; humidity, 87; precipitation, .01; 7 p. m. wind, north; weather, partly cloudy.

Yesterday's temperatures:

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	18	26	Kansas City	24	24
Battleford	-16	-8	Marquette	20	22
Bismarck	-2	0	Milwaukee	24	26
Buffalo	40	54	Minnedosa	-18	4
Boston	22	34	Montgomery	52	64
Calgary	18	20	Montreal	10	18
Cheyenne	18	26	Moorhead	-2	8
Chicago	26	30	Nashville	40	58
Cincinnati	34	60	New Orleans	54	72
Cleveland	34	52	New York	50	50
Davenport	22	24	Norfolk	58	68
Des Moines	14	20	North Platte	28	36
Detroit	28	36	Omaha	16	20
Duluth	12	22	Philadelphia	56	56
Edmonton	-4	6	Pittsburg	50	66
Escanaba	22	24	Qu'Appelle	-18	-8
Galveston	50	54	San Francisco	54	56
Grand Rapids	26	28	St. Louis	24	26
Green Bay	20	22	Salt Lake	34	34
Helena	22	30	Ste. Marie	14	14
Huron	0	6	Washington	58	62
Jacksonville	72	74	Winnipeg	-14	2

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul). -Below zero.

What the Editors Say

We are assured by the Pipestone Review, which is edited by a lawyer, that the lawyers are going to nominate Judge Collins for governor. First we are told by a Populist that the Populists want Judge Collins and now the lawyers are determined to have him. We don't object so much to being "bossed" by the lawyers as we do by the Populists, but once in a while we think that possibly the people ought to have something to say in regard to the nomination. Let's give the people a chance just once for luck, and see what they will do.—Northfield News.

There promises to be "something doing" at the annual meeting of the State Editorial association in Minneapolis next month, if we can judge from the "mutterings" of the country press. The impression seems to be gaining ground that the "committee" is composed of a number, who, while they are good fellows, do not write, neither do they print, but do have a good time "arranging" annual outings at the expense of the association, for which they make no accounting.—Perham Bulletin.

We would call the attention of our contemporary to the fact that this is not the first time in his life that Judge Jamison has held a political office while retaining membership in a law firm. And the judge has always seen fit to "sacrifice" his "extensive" law practice at the "call of duty," especially when that meant the acceptance of a good remunerative office. And we'll bank on his doing the same at the next opportunity. If you don't believe us ask anyone else who enjoys his acquaintance.—Wadena Tribune.

Bill Merriam delivered an address before some high-toned Eastern audience the other day in which he reviewed with virtuous indignation the modern tendency towards graft and corruption in official life. Those acquainted with William's political record in Minnesota must have thought that this was a clear case of Satan rebuking sin.—Preston Times.

Judge Jamison, the governor's private secretary, has again engaged in the law practice at Minneapolis. This is taken to indicate that Van Sant has removed political headquarters from the capitol, and Jamison has a surplus time. It was disgusting, to be drawn into a gang of scheming politicians, whenever a visit was paid to the capitol.—Taylor's Falls Journal.

An ex-Populist politician of Minneapolis rushes into print—Collins print, of course—with the statement that 85 per cent of the Populists of Minnesota will vote for Collins if nominated. Well, that isn't so many. Eighty-five per cent would be equal to about eighty-five votes, all told.—Anoka Free Press.

A curious thing about the "stand patters" in the Republican party is that they are not standing pat for the past utterances of the national convention; but exactly the reverse. The party declarations have all been for reciprocity, while the party action has all been against it.—Morris Times.

Some of those who would not like to see Bob Dunn governor of Minnesota, say that he uses strong language when the great seal of the state drops on his corns—Jordan Independent.

Among the Merrymakers

Alcibiades and His Dog.

Some friends met Alcibiades, the Athenian, walking down the street one day and noticed that Alcy had carved the tail of his poodle right short off.

"Why, Al," said the friends, "why hast thou cut off the tail of thine doggie?"

"In truth and I was a-weary of laughing," said Alcibiades in his inimitable drawl.

"But why didst thou laugh at the tail of thy dog?" asked the friends.

"Because," said Alcibiades, slowly, "it was such a wag."—Chicago Tribune.

Leaving a Loophole.

Patient—What are the things I must avoid, doctor?

Physician—Pork, mackerel, tea, coffee, oatmeal, rye—

Patient (with a gasp)—Rye?

Physician—In the form of bread.

Patient—All right, doctor. Go on.—Chicago Tribune.

The "Unfailing" Memory System.

Scholar — Professor, your mnemonic system is wonderful, and I am sure that anyone, after mastering the rules, can learn to remember anything. But I am handicapped by one difficulty.

Professor—What is it?

Scholar—I can't remember the rules.—Town and Country.

The More Difficult Part.

"The actor," said Roscius, "should always forget that he has an audience. He should immerse his soul in his lines, and"—

"That's all very pretty," interrupted Horatio Titwalker. "It isn't half so much trouble to forget that he has an audience as to forget that he hasn't one."—Judge.

Bryan's Unmentionables.

The great defender of the sacred ratio stood in the corridor of the Shoreham and spoke these words:

"Yes, but I haven't got my pants turned up, you will notice."

"Pants" for the plain people. Trousers are for plutocrats!—New York Sun.

A Fool and Another.

"He wanted to bet, but I just told him that 'betting is a fool's argument,' and that settled the discussion."

"Oh, I can't believe that you shut him up that easily."

"I'll bet you I did."—Philadelphia Press.

Comforting.

"This is one of the hardest winters we have ever had," said the man who delights in comparisons.

"Yes," answered the consoling citizen, "but wait till the thaw. It will be softer then."—Washington Star.

Would Help Some.

The Talkative Customer—I suppose you keep every health food on the market in stock here?

The Waitress—Oh, no; only about 450 varieties; but the boss is thinking of soon enlarging the premises—Town Topics.

Just the Thing.

Rodrick—I see some one has invented a musical automobile.

Van Albert—Indeed! Wonder what tunes it will play?

Rodrick—Breakdowns, I guess.—Chicago News.

Familiar With Them.

"They say the English are slow to appreciate humor, but Lord Chamberleigh always laughs at my jokes."

"That doesn't prove anything. He's heard them all before."—Chicago American.

What He Preferred.

Magistrate—And I understand that you prefer charges against this man.

Grocer—No, your worship; I prefer cash, and that's what I brought him here for.—London Tit-Bits.

Only One Life Remained.

First Cat—You seem to be afraid of the water.

Second Cat—Well, why shouldn't I? I have been drowned eight times.—Smart Set.

The Change in Ideals.

Youth wants to write his name up high,
Fame's golden scroll to deck;
But age is glad to write upon
The bottom of a cheque. —Judge.

At St. Paul Theaters

All the music there is in a comic opera "The Bostonians" always had a faculty for revealing. They demonstrated this accomplishment last night when, at the Metropolitan, for the first time in St. Paul, they presented "The Serenade," an operatic creation by Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith.

A score teeming with beautiful music is Mr. Herbert's contribution to this joint effort and a libretto exceptionally bright and witty represents Mr. Smith's work. The dialogue is crisp and the jokes intrinsically funny—quips that age cannot wither. Music that is not to be mentioned in the same breath with that of the so-called "musical comedies" that forage on the country, abounds in this opera.

An audience of larger proportions than that which assembled Thursday night to witness "Robin Hood," gathered at the Metropolitan last night. Perhaps that is the reason that the only Henry Clay Barnabee appeared, which he failed to do the night before. However that may be, he had so far recovered from his hoarseness that he sang his songs and spoke his lines with that clarity of enunciation and unctuous delivery that fairly captured the house. Barnabee improves a joke in the telling.

If the beauty of the opera was a surprise to those who heard it for the first time, there was another surprise in store in the dainty shape of a new prima-donna, Gertrude Zimmer, who danced into view early in the first act. Let no one imagine that "The Bostonians" have not replaced the prima-donnas of old—more than replaced some of them. In Miss Zimmer they have secured an artist whose vocal and dramatic accomplishments go hand in hand. Like Agnes Brown, the petite soprano who imparted the charm of youth and a fresh, cultivated voice to Maid Marian, Miss Zimmer is equally petite, but more vivacious and evidently more experienced. Her execution of the flute song in the second act was admirable. She sang the staccato notes with uncommon precision and purity of tone, executed the cadenzas with captivating facility and sustained a high C with electrical effect. Miss Zimmer possesses an interesting magnetic personality, mobile features and infinite grace. Her Spanish bolero song with the chorus of monks on one side of the wall, and convent school girls on the other, was the most stirring number in the opera.

Joseph Ratliff displayed a pleasing baritone in the role of Alvarado, the opera singer, and acted with refreshing ease.

Another excellent characterization was that of Romero, the president of the Royal Madrid Brigandage association, by Howard Chambers, whose resonant basso was heard to excellent advantage.

George B. Frothingham was irresistibly funny in the role of Gomez, the tailor, who tries to learn the serenade to win Dolores. Mr. Frothingham can be funny in the broadest fashion without descending to coarseness.

Campbell Donald was likewise very amusing in the character of Colombo, the broken-down tenor, who is reduced to playing the devil in pantomime.

Dolores, the duke's ward, who is in love with Alvarado, was played by Kate Condon, who looked very pretty and whose contralto tones were effective in one of the gems of the opera, the angelus song with chorus, in the second act. Miss Condon's voice or breath deserted her momentarily just at the close of the ensemble, and she showed presence of mind enough not to attempt to regain it then and there. The applause that followed was prolonged, but Miss Condon would not take the encore.

Mr. Barnaby's hit was the song with chorus, "Cherchez la Femme," in the second act. He sang it with the inimitable Barnabee emphasis.

The serenade air is the theme of the opera. It grows on you, sung as it is under varying circumstances and with different arrangements from a duet to ensemble. The arrangement for the chorus of monks is a highly meritorious composition.

This afternoon "Robin Hood" will be the bill and tonight "The Serenade" will be repeated. —F. G. H.

The demand for the picturesquely sensational in the drama is said to be gratified in the production of "Under Two Flags," which comes to the Metropolitan Sunday night. The dramatization of "Ouida's" novel of the same title was made by Paul M. Potter, who also dramatized "Trilby." Jane Kennark will appear in the role of Cigarette.

The bill at the Metropolitan the latter half of next week will be "The Sultan of Sulu," which made such a favorable impression here last season.

Two performances will be given today at the Grand opera house of Hagenbeck's trained animals—a matinee at 2:30 p. m. and the final performance tonight. The week has been a most successful one, each matinee and evening performance being attended by a large audience.

Beginning tomorrow night and remaining throughout the week, "The Fatal Wedding" will be the attraction at the Grand.

The matinee given at the Star yesterday by the Crackerjacks company was very largely attended and apparently enjoyed, by women. The company will close its engagement with matinee and evening performances today.

THIRTY-FIVE DIE IN ALABAMA STORM

Continued From First Page.

and all possible was done to alleviate the sufferings of the injured.

By the force of the storm persons were blown hundreds of feet from their beds. Through terror, a father, mother and three children fled from their home to seek refuge and in their excitement left a five-year-old boy in bed. Today he was pulled from beneath some timber and thus far it has been impossible to find any other member of the family.

Bedding, carpets and wearing apparel are scattered for ten miles through what was a forest, but is now as clear as though cut by an ax.

Freight cars were torn to splinters, the trucks from them being hurled hundreds of feet from the tracks. The depot, hotel, warehouse, gins, thirty homes, the storehouse occupied by R. L. Griffin, A. W. Wiggins & Son, J. W. Domenick, A. D. Griffin and W. P. Pfeifer, together with their stocks, were completely destroyed.

Bales of cotton, which were stored in warehouses, were torn to atoms, the fragments of lint lodging in trees. Heavy iron safes, the doors of which in some instances were torn from their hinges, were carried away by the force of the wind.

A young clerk, employed by Pfeifer, hearing the terrible roaring of the storm, let himself into a well in the center of the store. He had no sooner found his place of safety when the store was completely demolished. He was drawn out uninjured.

HURRAH FROM HANNA

Uncle Mark Voices Praise to Labor Unions.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 22.—Senator Hanna, of Ohio, contributes to a magazine published here an article under the caption of "Socialism and the Labor Unions." It embodies some of the conclusions drawn by Senator Hanna from his observations and experience in business and politics, outlines his life work and indicates his personal ambition.

After expressing his belief in the power of education over the American people, and declaring that the basis of right success is fairness and justice, Senator Hanna writes:

"There is no more engrossing question than that of the relation between labor and capital, which seems the paramount issue today. Now, my plan is to have organized union labor Americanized in the best sense and thoroughly educated to an understanding of its possibilities and in this way to make it the ally of the capitalist rather than a foe with which to grapple.

"I took some time to complete the work of Civic federation, and am firmly convinced that it is the object to which I desire to consecrate the remaining years of my life. I fully appreciate that it is a long struggle, but the progress already made under the motto of the Civic federation—the Golden Rule—has surpassed even my most sanguine expectations, and I am sure that the American people will sustain a policy based upon the highest moral and social impulse, which will eliminate the passionate prejudices that now exist between capital and labor.

"Labor organizations may be open to sharp criticisms at times, but it cannot be fairly stated that they are always wrong. If every man is treated as a man and an appeal made to his heart as well as to his reason, it will establish a bond of confidence as a sure foundation to build upon. While labor unions have been a curse to England, I believe that they will prove a boon to our country, when a proper basis of confidence and respect is established.

"The menace of today, as I view it, is a spread of a spirit of socialism, one of those things which is only half understood and is more or less used to inflame the popular mind against all individual initiative and personal energy, which has been the very essence of American progress. There is a spirit of co-operation or community of interest, which some people may confound with socialism, that is making headway with us, but when anyone attempts, for political or financial reasons, to advocate the whole programme of European socialism, he will find little prospect of the seeds taking root in American soil. This, I think, was demonstrated very conclusively in the Ohio campaign, where higher socialism was brought forth as an issue.

"Fairness and justice will never agree to the confiscation of the products of one man's toil in order to insure comfort to the idle and worthless. No 'ism' is wanted by the American people that will take from any citizen the just and equitable reward of his labor. Both capital and labor must yield in time to the great law of fair dealing, man to man. I wish I could impress upon every American the individual responsibility that rests upon each one of us. Every year of experience, every dollar of accumulated capital, every talent we possess should be regarded as a sacred charge for the good of the nation, to help in uniting the interests of rich and poor, learned or unlearned."

JUDGES MUST GO BEFORE DIPLOMATS

Question of Precedence Raises a Breeze at the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—An incident occurred at the president's reception last night which today has caused comment. The reception was to the judiciary, and in accordance with custom, the line passing the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and the receiving party was headed by the chief justice and Mrs. Fuller. They were followed immediately by Associate Justice and Mrs. Harlan. Maj. Charles McCawley, of the marine corps, one of the aids, stopped the line in order that some members of the diplomatic corps, who were in the red room, might be presented to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, his idea being that they should greet the president and members of the receiving party first.

His action caused annoyance, and Mr. Justice Harlan remonstrated with him, insisting on the right of the supreme court, in accordance with custom, to head the line. Friends of the members of the court maintained that, as the reception was to the judiciary, they should precede all others in the line. The president knew nothing about the incident.

MR. CONRAD LETS UP ON MACHEN

Withdraws His Remarks About $3,500 Salary and $20,000 Income.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—In the postal trial today several witnesses were led through a tedious line of questioning by Mr. Purdy, the assistant district attorney, most of which, as counsel explained, were for the purpose of showing a personal interest on the part of Machen regarding the introduction of the Groff fastener. The government announced that it was nearing the completion of its case.

After counsel for the defense had briefly touched on the statement made at the close of yesterday's session by Mr. Conrad, that Machen, on a salary of $3,500 a year, had managed to make $20,000, Mr. Conrad obtained permission to withdraw his remarks, saying that he would not convict the defendant on any statement that fell unguardedly from his lips.

The disputed transcript of Machen's account with the Union National bank, of Westminster, Md., was then admitted with the express understanding that only such actions as were shown to relate to Machen in the transactions between him and other defendants should be considered.

Judge Pritchard discharged the rule issued yesterday against Postoffice Inspectors Mayor and Gregory, charged by the defense with coaching witnesses, being satisfied with their answers as contained in affidavits presented by them. An adjournment until Monday was taken.

Editors Are Expelled.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 22.—The Missouri Press association, in annual session here, today expelled ex-Lieut. Gov. John A. Lee and I. L. Page, editor of the Bonne Terre Star, because of their alleged connection with the boodle scandals in Jefferson City.