The St. Paul Globe

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W. J. MORTON,
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RESULTS COUNT—
THE GLOBE GIVES THEM.

TUESDAY, DEC. 6, 1904

THE BISHOP AND THE STAGE

Bishop Potter, having done what he might to elevate the saloon in New York, has now turned his attention to the drama. He does not propose to elevate the stage, but he is putting on the road a romantic drama which appeals to him as the right sort of dramatic production for the people. The initial performance will be given next Friday in New York and the piece will then be put on the road to fulfill its mission of adjusting the public taste.

The good bishop appears to have satisfied his ambition to elevate the saloon by giving his countenance to the establishment of what he considers a model drinking place. His fellow workers in the vineyard had some remarks to offer upon the moral aspect of his work in regenerating the Demon Rum and it is not certain that the Demon was regenerated to any appreciable extent. An uncouth beast is that Demon and he rejoices not at all in the society of those eminently respectable gentlemen who gave their countenance and custom to the sanctified saloon. It is to be doubted if there is any less rum sold in New York by reason of this particular effort of Bishop Potter. There is no manner of doubt that the subway saloon is a very high class saloon and that the booze sold therein is much better than that which tickles the uncultivated palates of the can-rushing millions who dwell on the edges of Manhattan. But the saloon, as an institution, has not been elevated the height of a highball.

Whether the bishop will have any better luck in reforming the taste of the public in plays we cannot say. Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. Cyril Scott and some other worthy, if choleric, gentlemen have been engaged for some years—and with some intelligence—in the same laudable undertaking. It cannot be said that much has been accomplished in this line. The stage is better than it was a hundred years ago, but that is because of refinement in externals and improvements in methods of expression. A play that is morally bad does not repel—unfortunately it rather attracts—the public. If, however, it is vulgarly bad it is not likely to receive the cachet of public approval—outside of New York. There are many, very many beautiful plays, of excellent moral tone, which are ranked among the most popular of theatrical offerings. On the other hand we have not heard that "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" or "Du Barry" have so far aroused the reprobation of the public that the managers starved to death.

A play put on with the approval of Bishop Potter will attract some attention, of course. It will call out a great many people who go to the theater only when the bill is "The Christian" or "The Sign of the Cross," and, if it is a good, sound bit of dramatic work it will get the money of the very large element that pays only when it is pleased, without regard to the sponsors of the production. We very much fear, however, that it will not accomplish much in elevating the standard of public taste. The mere theatergoer is likely to set much more store by what Mr. Frohman thinks of a play than by what the bishop of New York says of it.

Prince Fushimi, of Japan, is losing his diamonds at a rate that suggests a profitable career on the vaudeville stage in case the Muscovite upsets his happy home.

COUNTING THE BALLOTS

The outrageous errors—if no harsher term is to be used—made by the election officials in a number of city precincts will serve to compel public attention to the necessity for so revising the election laws that accuracy and honesty shall govern the handling of the ballots after they have been cast. What shape this reform shall take is a proper matter for discussion at this time and it is the plain duty of the authorities to give earnest attention to it at once.

It is almost incredible that men of ordinary intelligence should make such mistakes as have been uncovered in certain precincts in the Fourth and Eighth wards and it is to be hoped that a thorough investigation will be made by the grand jury of everything connected with the count of the ballots in those precincts. It is not proper at this time to intimate criminal intent on the part of the officials, but there is plenty of evidence of monumental stupidity that is quite as culpable as criminality would be. In the case of the Eighth ward officials who neglected to count a large number of ballots a motive must be sought, for it is hardly to be supposed that these ballots could have been overlooked. In the Fourth ward precinct where a large number of ballots were improperly credited the motive is obvious enough, but how was it possible for one man to hoodwink the other officials? We cannot presume there was a conspiracy and this case indicates probable criminality and positive stupidity.

Whatever the outcome of the investigation which is now demanded, so far as the election officials are concerned, it is already apparent that the present method of counting the ballots cannot be continued. The best intentioned men serving as election officials are bound to make errors and it is conceivable that these men, most of them quite unusued to any sort of clerical work, would muddle figures they had been laboring over for many weary hours.

The present condition points to the inevitable adoption of the voting machine and if action in this direction be precipitated by the disclosures of the recount then this present experience will not be wasted.

Aguinaldo is raising hemp. Which is much better than raising h—well, what he used to raise.

NOTHING TO BE DONE

The session of congress assembled yesterday finds no imperative duty awaiting it except the one that it cannot and will not perform. If we seek the bottom reason for the apparent throwing aside of party ties in the last election, and the lightness with which men on both sides of the line regarded party obligations, we should probably find it a fact that there is no great change, save in the tariff, which the people of the country really desire to see made. They are doing fairly well. They want no new legislation. If they did they would have asked for it.

We realize the fact that action on the tariff at this session is impracticable. Nothing could be done within three months; and the obligation to revise the tariff will rest upon the new congress, which, through the utter absurdity of our present arrangements, will not assemble for another year. Aside from that the country demands nothing and needs nothing. There are some trifling matters that might be attended to. It would be a good thing to improve the immigration laws, to make Alaska a territory, to consolidate Oklahoma with the Indian Territory and Arizona with New Mexico and admit them as two states. It would be a good thing by joint resolution to urge the administration to immediate prosecution of the great industrial trusts that are oppressing the people. But practically the whole time of this session must and will be devoted to the appropriation bills. No measure of general importance can possibly be discussed and passed through both houses before the 4th of March.

The only duty upon congress today, the one that is fairly up to it and that it can accomplish, is that of retrenchment in expenditure. Our machinery is speeded too high. Our treasury is in bad shape not because we have not ample revenue, but because we are spending beyond all necessity and all reason. If congress would sit down with a determination to prove all the appropriation bills, to spend nothing unadvisedly, and to reduce the cost of our government to the lowest limit consistent with efficiency, it would be performing its highest and most satisfactory work.

We have no idea that this advice will be followed. There will be oceans of debate, a flood of bills destined to fall still born, more determined assaults than ever upon the treasury, and the crowding of the real work of the session into the last few days, when all the big appropriation bills will be rushed through congress and the clock turned back to save them. This is the common experience of a government not yet adapted to the rule of efficiency, and we expect to see it repeated. The country, we repeat, will not suffer seriously, because there is nothing that the country really needs to have done between now and March 4, 1905.

J. Horace McFarland says he has a mission to make Chicago the city beautiful. J. Horace is taking on an order that makes the achievements of the late Mr. Hercules look like a crokinole tournament.

AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT

Gov.-Elect Johnson is making good the promise of his campaign in the organization of his official household. In the appointment of Mr. T. D. O'Brien to the office of insurance commissioner he gives assurance that he can not only select the best possible men for the offices at his disposal, but is also capable of inducing the men whom he honors with his confidence and friendship to forego personal advantages and business interests to serve the state.

Mr. O'Brien's standing at the bar and in this community is of the very highest. A lawyer of high attainments, a citizen of the best type, he has sought no political office without the lines of his profession. That he has been prevailed upon by Gov.-Elect Johnson to take an office in the state government is an earnest of the sort of administration we may expect. Mr. O'Brien will bring to the office a knowledge of law and affairs, and we may look with absolute assurance to the institution of reforms in the present system which are much to be desired.

The Globe desires to felicitate the governor-elect and the people upon this appointment and argues from it a change in the other administrative departments that will be beneficial to the state. It is now clear that Mr. Johnson is proceeding along the lines of a carefully considered plan to assemble about him men of the highest character and to subordinate policies to the requirements of the public service. If he can but maintain the high level he is now working along, the people of this state will have substantial cause to congratulate themselves upon the outcome of the recent election.

Seventy-five pounds of sugar per capita is the annual consumption in the United States. No wonder there are so many sweet things going about.

A TOTAL MISCONCEPTION

We bear with what equanimity we may the misconception and unintentional misrepresentations of distant critics concerning our affairs. Those near home should know better. The Minneapolis Tribune, pointing a moral relative to home rule in cities, utterly mistakes and misstates what has happened. It says that the city council of St. Paul has appealed to the street railway company "to adjust by compromise or arbitration the unfortunte deadlock over new extensions." Its whole argument is based on this assumption.

Now exactly the opposite is the case. The city has made no move toward compromise, but the street railway company has. The facts have been so often published that we do not see how even the Tribune can have failed to grasp them. For months past the street railway company has endeavored to put an end to this litigation. It has tried through the council, through the Commercial club and through the ward associations. Failing in all of these it made the overture, and the council has merely acquiesced as a matter of courtesy. The city is in no difficulties whatever, but the company is.

Furthermore, the Tribune says "the charter contains provisions under which no man in his right mind ever would invest a dollar in giving the city of St. Paul street transit service." Ordinarily this might be a matter of opinion. In this case it is not. Exactly the same provisions that surround street railway franchises are attached to the lighting franchise. Exactly the same conclusion will follow. If our charter provisions be as impossible as represented, then no man would ever invest a dollar under them in giving St. Paul a lighting service. Yet we found last year that the St. Paul Gas Light company, without waiting for its franchise to expire, voluntarily came in under these provisions; and for the sake of having its franchise period materially extended conceded every condition asked, granted every demand that the Tribune holds to be impossible and of its own motion, and unquestionably to its own profit, accepted every condition against which the street railway protests.

This, being practical experience, is reasonably conclusive. As far as St. Paul is concerned the statements of the Tribune are wholly at variance with the facts, and the home rule principle as applied to city governments is splendidly vindicated and upheld.

The majority of actors who have played to St. Paul audiences will be a bit skeptical about that story of a man who dislocated his jaw laughing at a stage joke. They will hold to the theory that the man was yawning.

It is reported that two Kansas postmasters resigned last month. This should not be denounced as a canard until the warrants are served.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE'S JOKE

Name Suggests a Patent Medicine

Probably Sir Edward Clarke meant to be witty in his speech at the Thanksgiving banquet in London yesterday, in which he denied the propriety of calling the people of the United States distinctively Americans. As the government has recently made "American" the official designation for our representatives abroad, the criticism of the name and the suggestion of another, made up like that of a patent medicine or a breakfast food, would have been worthy of rebuke, if Sir Edward were of as much importance in politics as he is in the law. The same thing may be said of his jests about our naval policy, and our pension policy, and his plea for high salaries to judges.—Rochester Post-Express.

Where It Would Lead

In proposing the health of Mr. Choate, the American ambassador, Sir Edward flouted the word American, as it is used by the American people and the United States government, and insisted that if we wish to designate our government and the things pertaining to our national existence by one word we should call our country Usona. Then our ambassadors would be the Usonan ambassadors, our policy would be Usonan policy, our industrial triumphs in European markets would be Usonan triumphs, our greatness would be Usonan greatness, and our impertinence, we suppose, would be Usonan impertinence.—Pittsburg Gazette.

"America" a Theme of Complaint

For centuries controversy raged over Amerigo Vespucci and the justice of the name "America." Although a fraud on its face and proved to be a fraud, so far as Vespucci's right to name the new world was concerned, "America" has survived all the storms and is securely fixed in our hearts forever. Yet its fate, apparently, is to arouse controversy again and again, in some form. Just what is America, where it begins and where it ends, may be an eternal theme of complaint and discussion.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Effect of the Third Bottle

Sir Edward Clarke has always been, we believe, a good friend of this country, so that his effort was well meant; but he ought to be made to understand that poor jokes, whether at our expense or not, do not go on this side of the ocean, even when they are brought up by a friend for consideration. To be frank about it, his suggestion of "Usona," to signify the United States of North America, makes one believe that he spoke after his third bottle.—Hartford Courant.

Might Do for a New Cereal

Sir Edward's "Usona" would answer very well as the name of a patent medicine, a new orchid or a new cereal food, but Americans are not resentful and will not withdraw the "hand across the sea" because Sir Edward thinks we are disposed to run things in this part of the world, and tries to belittle our pretensions by giving us a queer name. Making fun of the United States is like tickling an elephant's ear. It amuses the Britishers and cannot hurt "Usona."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mr. Choate's Remedy

If Sir Edward Clarke at the Thanksgiving banquet in London had simply been indulging in a playful badinage when he criticised the title of "American" ambassador as an assumption, Mr. Choate would probably have retorted in kind. If Sir Edward was serious underneath his sarcasm, Mr. Choate, not wishing to make a contention, would naturally have turned it aside with only a word, as he did. His negative answer treated the objection as intended.—Philadelphia Press.

Out of Good Form

Sir Edward's critical remarks were in bad taste. As a guest of the American society he would have evinced a more gentlemanly instinct if he had refrained from a criticism so out of place with the proprieties of the occasion. In his attitude toward the United States he probably represents a certain class of Englishmen who are a counterpart in that country to the politicians on this side of the Atlantic, who make a habit of twisting the lion's tail.—Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

Might Have Been Prompted by Gout

Suggestions like Sir Edward's lead one to believe that he was either tastelessly facetious or afflicted by severe twinges of gout, and to advise that at the next Thanksgiving banquet of Americans in London more care be exercised in the selection of the speaker who shall propose the American ambassador's health.—Chicago Post.

Good Enough for Brand of Champagne

The people of this country cannot accept Sir Edward Clarke's word of "Usonians" as descriptive of themselves. They do not mind his adopting it if he chooses, as the title of a new brand of champagne. There will possibly be peculiar propriety in such a christening.—Chicago Tribune.

TODAY'S WEATHER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—Forecast:

Minnesota—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, except snow flurries in the Northwest portion; fresh to brisk southwest winds, becoming northwest.

North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Upper Michigan—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, except snow flurries along Lake Superior; fresh to brisk west winds.

Wisconsin—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, except snow flurries in north portion; fresh to brisk west winds.

Iowa—Fair Tuesday, warmer in the northeast portion; Wednesday fair.

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. Barometer, 30.24; relative humidity, 76; weather, partly cloudy; maximum temperature, 24; minimum temperature, 15; daily range, 9; mean temperature, 20; 7 p. m. temperature, 22; 7 p. m. wind, south; precipitation, 0.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	22	36	Los Angeles	64	70
Bismarck	32	34	Marquette	22	22
Buffalo	30	32	Memphis	40	42
Boston	28	32	Medicine Hat	28	34
Chicago	30	32	Milwaukee	26	30
Cincinnati	34	38	Minnedosa	22	24
Cleveland	32	32	Moorhead	26	28
Denver	34	40	New Orleans	52	58
Des Moines	30	34	New York	30	34
Detroit	30	32	Omaha	28	30
Duluth	16	20	Pittsburg	34	36
El Paso	38	38	Philadelphia	30	30
Edmonton	32	38	Qu'Appelle	26	28
Escanaba	16	24	San Francisco	54	58
Galveston	46	48	St. Louis	38	42
Grand Rapids	28	30	Salt Lake	34	42
Green Bay	20	26	San Antonio	42	50
Havre	26	36	S. Ste. Marie	16	26
Helena	24	28	Washington	28	30
Jacksonville	66	70	Winnipeg	20	26

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul.)

River Bulletin

Stations.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change 24 hours.
St. Paul	14	2.7	—0.1
La Crosse	10	3.3	.....
Davenport	15	3.2	.....
St. Louis	30	4.4	.....

—Fall.

The Mississippi river at St. Paul will remain nearly stationary.

What the Editors Say

The Red Wing Republican doesn't think that Gov. Johnson can do much harm, as all the other departments of the state will be in Republican hands. All Johnson will get out of the office is one term, some honor and his salary, besides providing a few of his friends with jobs for a brief period.—Mankato Free Press.

Greater than all these Johnson will go down in history as the only Democrat who ever beat a Republican candidate for governor in Minnesota when Republicans carried the state by 150,000.—Martin County Sentinel.

Gov. Johnson will have the satisfaction of knowing that no matter how he distributes the offices, his Republican friends should not be disgruntled. Not expecting office they ought only to want him to select first-class men, such only as will render the best service and command the respect and commendation of the people, and this, too, is what disinterested Democrats desire.—Freeborn County Standard.

Of course the Twin City gang will, as usual, try to run the party, and if they can't do that they will knock it in the head. This policy has gained considerable impetus in the country, and if Collins is nominated John A. Johnson is quite likely to be governor twice in succession.—Windom Reporter.

A prisoner's fate was decided by a Fargo jury recently by a throw of the dice and he was acquitted. This was probably as safe a way to decide the matter as the methods pursued by some other juries who lack good common sense.—Mower County Transcript.

The fellows who are the sorest over the late "unpleasantness" are those who thought they were slated for some soft snap. It's not their patriotism nor love of country that is causing them the pain and making them squeal.—Wykoff Messenger.

R. C. Dunn is not a good loser and he should show a better spirit than in his statement to the public issued a few days ago. In the first place, a statement from him was unnecessary; it was entirely out of place.—Chisholm Herald.

Some twenty-five of the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania legislature have indicated their intention to vote for Knox for senator. Pennsylvania appears to be beyond redemption.—Duluth Herald.

When Republican politicians depart from Republican principles and adopt rule-or-ruin methods, Republican voters quickly depart from Republican politicians.—Midway News.

The police of Minneapolis have caught three crooks. It is hard to tell who is the most surprised—the crooks or the police.—Red Wing Republican.

Among the Merrymakers

After Many Years

Former Resident (after twenty years' absence)—And what became of that bright boy who used to sweep out the bank of mornings? I always said he would make his mark in the world.

Old Citizen—He's got along some. He's now night watchman for the whole block.

F. R.—And that dullard who worked with him sometimes when he was not acting as messenger? Never had anything to say and we thought he was hardly bright.

O. C.—He's president of the bank.—Baltimore American.

Chicago Economy

"What a curious looking ticket, Mr. Lakefont! May I see it? Why, it's a commutation ticket—"

"Yes, for marriages—good for ten ceremonies by any of the ministers named on the back. I find it reduces the cost of a wedding about 10 per cent, which is not to be ignored nowadays."—Judge.

Worse Yet

Short—Say, I'm up against it good and hard, old man.

Thin—What's the trouble?

Short—My landlady says I must either pay up or get out.

Thinn—Huh! You're in luck. My landlady won't let me get out till I pay up.—Chicago News.

Her Comment

"What broke up the ladies' debating society?"

"The leading member was told to prepare an essay on the yellow peril. She did so, and the opening sentence read: 'Yellow apparel is very trying to most complexions.'"—Washington Star.

Credulity

"Do you think women are credulous?"

"Not exactly," answered Mr. Meekton. "But a woman won't believe anything her husband tells her till he proves it, and takes every word in an advertisement as absolute truth."—Washington Star.

A Good Resolve

The Pessimist—What is the use of struggling. We are all destined to meet our Waterloo some day.

The Optimist—When I meet my Waterloo my name is going to be Wellington.—Life.

The Question

Suitor—I came to ask your daughter's hand.

Father—Can you support her auto in the manner to which it has been accustomed?—New York Sun.

Very Hard

"My first dollar was the hardest I ever made. It"—the counterfeiter was speaking—"was so darned brittle that it broke in three pieces when I dropped it on the floor."—Smart Set.

The Runaways

Bride—Here is a telegram from pap!

Bridegroom (eagerly)—What does he say?

Bride (reading)—Do not come home and all will be forgiven.—Collier's Weekly.

Unpleasant

Woodbe Actress—In the third act I simply lose myself.

Manager—Well, let us have that act first.—Chicago News.

To Promote Longevity

The Chicken—What advice would you give a chicken, pa?

The Rooster—I'd advise him to try to grow tough.—Puck.

Was That All?

"May I kiss you?"

"Not much.'

"All right; I wanted only one or two."—Town Topics.

PERSONAL MENTION

Ryan—Dr. R. W. Campbell, Stillwater; Frank J. Stone, Wabasha; A. M. Clancy, Home, Wis.; B. L. Sharpsetin and wife, Walla Walla; C. E. Hutchinson, Randolph, Wis.; J. M. Dill, Prescott, Wis.; J. P. Heatwole, Northfield; M. B. Webber, Winona; R. L. Stone, Battle Creek.

Merchants—James R. Loomis, Duluth; A. P. Clifford, Grand Forks; H. A. Rider, Little Falls; C. C. Cavelry, Dubuque; James Hall and wife, Grand Forks; S. M. Ladd, St. Peter; A. R. Taylor, Milwaukee; E. D. Claggert, Princeton; W. H. Skiff, Mason City.

Windsor—O. J. Chueben, Milwaukee; H. E. Webber, Fergus Falls; John M. Karchmann, Townsend, Mont.; Mrs. F. L. Webber, Perham; G. L. Mabey, Lake City; J. G. Schulz, Marshall; James Schmidt and Josephine Schmidt, Little Falls.

Frederic—George H. Hall and James C. Ryan, Mankato; W. J. Krantz, St. Peter; J. K. Baumann, St. Cloud; D. F. Ready, Chaska; J. G. Hamilton, Fergus Falls; Harry Comstock, Hibbing; C. L. Meade and George H. Leader, Duluth.

At St. Paul Theaters

Miss Eva Tanguay and her company played to another pleased audience at the Metropolitan last night in "The Sambo Girl," a new musical comedy by Harry B. Smith and Gustav Kerker. Eva Tanguay is no stranger to St. Paul theater-goers, who remember her for her admirable work with "The Chaperons." As the Sambo girl in Messrs. Smith and Kerker's latest musical output, Miss Tanguay has thoroughly sustained her reputation. Miss Tanguay's supporting company is satisfactory.

Liebler & Co.'s all-star revival of "The Two Orphans" has created considerable interest among the old-time theater-goers. It was originally produced thirty years ago, and there probably has been no season since then when it has not been played. The play has wonderful vitality. It tells a story that is full of human interest. It touches the extremes of society, the aristocracy and the dregs. Moreover, we recognize the characters are types. Each type is in its way a masterpiece.

In the revival James O'Neill will play the Chevalier de Vaudrey. Mr. O'Neill has been a successful star for years, but is most widely known through his association with "Monte Cristo." J. E. Dodson will impersonate Pierre. Mr. Dodson made his first appearance in this country with the Kendalls. His success was so pronounced that he was persuaded to stay in this country. He created a sensation as Simonides in Klaw & Erlanger's production of "Ben Hur," and his last appearance as a star was in Joseph Brooks' production of "An American Invasion." Miss Grace George will be Louise. Miss George has appeared as a star for the past five years, her most notable success being "Her Majesty," "Under Southern Skies" and "Pretty Peggy." Louis James will be the Jacques. Mr. James was at one time a member of the famous Boston Theater Stock company. He was afterwards associated with Booth and Barrett, but for the past ten years has been starring at the head of his own company. Last season he starred jointly with Frederick Warde in a production of "Alexander." Mrs. Le Moyne will appear as the countess. Mrs. Le Moyne has been a star for several seasons, appearing in "In a Balcony," "Greatest Thing in the World" and "Catherine." Sarah Truax, the Henriette, is one of the younger stars. She has appeared as the leading woman of the Grand Opera House Stock company, of Pittsburg. She was selected by Liebler & Co. as a successor to Miss Viola Allen in "The Eternal City." Elita Proctor Otis, the well known character actress, will appear as La Frochard. Bijou Fernandez, the Marianne of "The Two Orphans," has appeared as a star both in this country and in England.

Clara Morris, one of the most famous actresses this country has ever known, will be seen as Sister Genevieve. Miss Morris retired from the stage about six years ago on account of ill health. This will be her first reappearance before the footlights, and the occasion should be of unusual interest.

"York State Folks," one of the best of all pastoral plays, will commence a four days' engagement at the Metropolitan beginning Sunday evening, Dec. 10. It is the very simplicity of the telling, the homeliness of the humor, the fidelity of the characters to nature that makes the charm of the play and gives it a lasting quality.

The original cast which was engaged for the first production is still retained and includes Ray L. Royce, James Lackaye, Randolph Currie, Mrs. Sidman, Lillian Rhodes, Millie Stevens, and the three clever children.

Tim Murphy will play an engagement of three nights and a matinee starting Thursday, Dec. 15, at the Metropolitan opera house.

"The Waifs' Paradise" at the Grand is a popular attraction with the patrons of that theater. The play is interesting, the company capable and the scenery and effects satisfactory. Howard Hall, a meritorious young actor, is seen in the leading role. The last act, showing the lions and the dredge scene, is well presented. There will be a matinee tomorrow at 2:30.

There are many new and original features in Chas. E. Blaney's production of "The Curse of Drink" which comes to the Grand for a week commencing next Sunday matinee. The play is filled with much bright comedy and many sensational situations. The scene which shows a locomotive running at full speed is said to be one of the most realistic pictures seen in any melodrama this season.

The Rentz-Santley company is giving a unique show at the Star and is pleasing the people. The burletta is funny and the stage settings are more than ordinarily pretentious.

THOMAS D. O'BRIEN IS APPOINTED STATE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

Continued From First Page

acceptance of the state position, he said:

"There has been no formal judgeship contest, but the count by the representatives of Mr. Hallam and by myself has developed nothing tangible so far, and the result is very much in doubt. The only development of which there will be no dispute is that there were a great many errors in the election count as applied to the returns. The recount, so far as I am concerned, will be abandoned."

Mr. O'Brien's friends last night expressed their satisfaction at his appointment, and one of his legal friends declared that the appointment would not permanently remove him from the Ramsey county bar.

"The work of the office of insurance commissioner," the friend said, "will give the new incumbent valuable information in insurance matters and widen his field of usefulness upon his ultimate retirement from office."

Among the men who had been prominently considered as important factors in the race for the insurance commissionership were M. F. Kain, Judge J. W. Willis and J. J. Regan, all of St. Paul.

A delegation of St. Paul friends of Edward Peterson, a candidate for state labor commissioner, yesterday went to St. Peter and presented indorsements of Mr. Peterson to the governor. It was announced last night that no appointment, other than that of T. D. O'Brien, had been decided upon by the governor-elect. It was stated in St. Paul yesterday that Congressman John Lind, of Minneapolis, under whom Mr. Peterson had served as a factory inspector during the Lind administration four years ago, had indorsed Peterson in strong representations to the governor.

Helsingfors, Finland—The return of five exiles from Sweden, who have been permitted by imperial order to participate in the meeting of the diet, was the occasion of a great demonstration at the railway station. The horses were unhitched from the carriage of Prof. Mechelin, one of the returning exiles, and men drew him in it to the society house, where he was met by a singing and cheering crowd.

PLANS NAVAL WORK

Itinerary of the Various Fleets Is Announced

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—Rear Admiral Converse, chief of the bureau of navigation, today announced the itinerary of the North Atlantic fleet from Dec. 28, when it assembles at Hampton Roads for inspection by the secretary of the navy, until the last of May, when it will have finished the annual record target practice.

In command of Rear Admiral Barker, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic station, the fleet will be inspected on Jan. 5 at Hampton Roads by Secretary Morton, who will be accompanied by Admiral Dewey. The European and South Atlantic squadron will arrive in the Caribbean Dec. 15, the former rendezvousing in Windward islands, and the latter at Trinidad. Not later than Jan. 11 the European and South Atlantic squadrons will arrive at Culebra and will be met there by the North Atlantic fleet. The training squadron will reach Culebra Feb. 5, and the search problem and other exercises will begin Feb. 7 and end about Feb. 20, when the fleet will start for Guantanamo and remain there until March 21. That day the fleet will start northward and is due to reach the Florida coast March 29. Target practice will continue to about May 25. Following is the proposed organization of the fleet for the winter maneuvers:

Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, commander-in-chief; Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, commanding coast squadron; Rear Admiral C. D. Sigsbee, commanding Caribbean squadron; Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, commanding second division, battleship squadron; Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, commanding training squadron; Capt. A. Dunlap, commanding naval station, San Juan; Lieutenant Commander B. T. Wallington, commanding naval base, Culebra; Commander C. C. Rodgers, commanding naval station, Guantanamo.

The first division of the battleship squadron will consist of the Kearsarge, Kentucky, Maine and Missouri; second division, the Alabama, Illinois, Iowa and Massachusetts. The second torpedo boat destroyer flotilla, a part of the battleship squadron, will comprise the Truxton, Whipple, Warden, Stewart, Hopkins, Lawrence, Hull and MacDonough, with the collier Scorpion as squadron tender.

The Caribbean sea squadron will comprise in its first division the cruisers Newark, Brooklyn, Denver and Tacoma; second division, Olympic, Cleveland, Des Moines and Detroit, with the Newport, Castine and Chattanooga as supernumeraries. The training squadron will comprise the Minneapolis, Columbia and Prairie, the Prairie later to be replaced by the Dixie, Yankee, Topeka and Hartford, which last will be fitted with wireless telegraph instruments. The coast squadron will comprise the Texas, Nevada, Florida and Arkansas. In addition there will be nine auxiliaries, including the supply and repair ship Culgoa, the watership Arethusa and seven colliers. Ten ships in addition will act as tenders and dispatch vessels.

News Condensed

Washington, D. C.—John A. Merritt has been reappointed postmaster of this city.

Charleston, W. Va.—The official vote of West Virginia gives Roosevelt 31,755 plurality.

London—It has been arranged that the Prince of Wales shall visit Ireland in January.

Salonica—A Greek band on Dec. 3 murdered twenty-four Bulgarians in the village of Aitos.

Berlin—Emperor William has decided to send a plenipotentiary to negotiate a commercial treaty with King Menelik, of Abyssinia.

Havana—In compliance with the urgent request of senators, Louis Estevez has withdrawn his resignation of the vice presidency.

Ouray, Cal.—Following the lead of the Telluride operators, it is announced all the milling plants in the Ouray district will adopt the eight-hour basis by Jan. 1.

Tangier—The residence of M. Gautsch, director of the Compagnie Marocaine, was attacked the night of Dec. 4 by Ben-M'Sur tribesmen. Guards drove back the assailants.

Washington, D. C.—The International Banking Corporation of New York has been designated by President Roosevelt as fiscal agent of the United States in Panama.

Kieff, Russia—Gov. Gen. Kleigels has issued instructions to the police to cease nocturnal visits to hotels and lodging houses in search of Jews who have no right to live in Kieff.

Moscow—At a meeting here, attended by 400 lawyers and doctors, resolutions were adopted on the line of the recent zemstvo memorial, declaring that the principle was essential to proper government.

Detroit, Mich.—Judge Swan in the United States court denied the motion to quash the indictment brought against County Coroner John D. Hoffman on the charge of using the mails in a scheme to defraud.

Washington, D. C.—Representative Morrell, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill appropriating $50,000 for a statue of the late Rear Admiral Charles Stewart. He was the grandfather of Charles Stewart Parnell.

Alameda, Cal.—George E. Heaton, the investor and designer of the airship "California Messenger," has demonstrated not only that his flying machine will fly, but likewise that it will go where it is bidden, regardless of conditions of wind.

Salt Lake City, Utah—Subpoenas for witnesses wanted by the United States subcommittee investigating the Reed Smoot case have been received by United States Marshall Heywood, and he and his deputies started out to serve them.

Chicago—The plan of the Illinois Steel company to equalize wages at its South Chicago plant has gone into effect. A large reduction has been made in the wages of certain classes of workmen, while the poorly paid laborers and mechanics get more.

St. Louis, Mo.—Carl Otto, Democratic candidate at the recent election for circuit attorney, has begun suit to contest the election of Arthur M. Sager, Republican candidate, who, on the face of the returns, defeated him. It is alleged that frauds were committed in twenty wards.

Madrid—Minister of the Interior Guerra has resigned on account of charges brought against him in connection with the parliamentary elections in his district. Minister of Agriculture Salacar succeeds Senor Guerra and the Marquis Figueroa has been appointed minister of agriculture. A ministerial crisis is thus avoided.

London—The story that the Prince of Wales will shortly proceed on another tour of the world in command of a cruiser squadron, visiting among other places New York, appears to be without foundation, except that it has been known for a year past that the prince will probably visit America during the summer of 1905.

Newark, Ohio—Receiver A. A. Stacel, of the Newark Savings bank, announces that the shortage of James F. Lingafelter in the savings bank is about $75,000. Lingafelter's personal account in the bank is said to be overdrawn $15,000 and his accounts as manager of the Idlewilde Park company and secretary of the Homestead Building association are short $20,000 and $14,000, respectively.