

The St. Paul Globe

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

TUESDAY, JAN. 24, 1905

A MONSTROUS PROPOSAL

We cannot describe the proposition to adopt the code prepared by the statute revision committee as the law of Minnesota by any other word than "monstrous." The press of the state, with the exception of *The Globe*, has been singularly silent on this grave subject. The legislature has found itself, not unnaturally, bewildered by its unexpected position. But now all doubt and hesitation are swept away, and the duty of the representatives of the people is clear.

It is a matter of moment when a new law is adopted or an old one changed. Each proposition to that effect is submitted to a committee, passes through the searching ordeal of debate and is discussed in the public press. So justly do the people safeguard the laws under which all must live. The idea that a thousand changes may be made at a stroke; and that, in any contingency, we could be persuaded to make these without knowing what they are, in blind ignorance, in utter recklessness, is inconceivable. The legislature must live out its life and do its work as if this revision had never been heard of, except that it should provide for sending it back to the commission or for distributing it among a commission of its own in order that an intelligible report may be made upon it by the next session. That anything should be done with it now before adjournment is impossible.

The thing most intolerable is that new legislation should have been introduced into the statutes by this body of private citizens. It is an amazing thing that any one should dare to do this even when attaching to the interpolated portions the warning word, "new." But what are we to think of change after change in word and meaning, of important variations from the original, of absolute transformations and reversals of existing law without a word or a hint to show what has been done. No criticism can be too searching for this. But it is not criticism which now takes first place and interest; but the necessary warning to the people and their representatives of what is involved in a possible adoption of the new code.

No country where representative government prevails ever accepted an entirely unknown set of laws simply on faith and on the comfortable assurance of a few individuals that they were all right. These are not all right. From beginning to end the revision is full of provisions that challenge debate and arouse the gravest objection. *The Globe* has mentioned several of the difficulties raised. It presents this morning a collection of such important changes in the law, never sanctioned by the legislature or approved by the people, as a cursory examination discloses. It stands to reason that these are but a small fraction of the total. Months of reading and comparison would scarcely suffice for a detailed showing. The alterations are endless; and where, as in a law, the addition or omission of a word may change its whole purport, nothing less than

the most absolute certainty can be accepted as a ground of action.

That Minnesota should sweep out of existence the body of her laws, under which her people live, which have been fashioned after years of experience, upon which the courts have passed and in harmony with which business has been built up, and take as if from the hands of fate this volume whose contents no man knows, but of which we know enough to say that it is not the old, familiar law, but that law substantially and daringly altered in innumerable respects, without hesitation or examination, is inconceivable. No greater calamity could fall upon us than this. The legislature should at once take steps for a proper comparison of the statute revision with the statutes, during the intervals between sessions, and dismiss permanently the idea of doing anything with it now. Let us hear no more of its adoption at this session under any conditions or circumstances.

The czar is not as badly off as he might be. He is not in residence in Chicago's turbulent West side, for instance.

THE REVOLUTION BEGINS

The revolt in St. Petersburg appears to be checked, but the revolution in Russia is begun. The autocracy is as certainly doomed as though the feeble czar and his bloody minded and red handed relatives and advisers had already been put to the sword that was forged for them by the massacres of Sunday.

We are still ignorant of the extent of the massacre that was directed by the Grand Duke Vladimir, the uncle and representative of Nicholas, but sufficient detail has been given of the dreadful affair to make it certain that nothing like it has occurred in the history of civilization since the massacre of St. Bartholomew. We may not have an adequate conception of the character of the Russian people, but surely they will be satisfied with nothing less than the blood atonement for the dreadful deed that was deliberately perpetrated on "Vladimir day"—the term already applied to the day as an awful souvenir of the man who was the instrument of death to some thousands of peaceful people.

It is manifest that the slaughter was planned, that the grand dukes had selected the time as being ripe for striking a blow that would put a stop to agitation for a constitution and a curtailment of their privileges. It is probable that they intercepted the appeal sent to Nicholas by the people, or if they did not intercept it they prevailed upon the weak fanatic who stood as the Shadow of God before the Russian people, to permit them to respond to the demand of the populace. Whether or no he knew in what fashion they intend to make response to the respectful plea of the people; whether or no he knew of the plea, Nicholas is chargeable with the awful responsibility for the most dastardly of all the crimes his house has perpetrated upon his nation.

The plan for the massacre was formed between Friday night and Saturday night. Only such troops as could be depended upon to kill on orders and without mercy were put on guard at the Winter palace, and its vicinity. There was no faltering on the part of the officers who voiced the order to kill—they had nothing in common with the bloused mujiks who followed Father Gopon into the jaws of death, relying with sublime faith upon the good will and paternal affection of the "Little Father" whom they so affectionately addressed and prayed to give them leave to live as human beings might live. There was no suggestion of menace in the attitude of the people, they bore no arms. Bare handed, myriad in number, guaranteeing that the person of the czar should be held inviolate, they tried only to make their prayer effective by showing the White Czar the immense number of his subjects who suffered and sought redress. When the guns of the Cossacks were turned on them they still had faith, believing that the soldiers would not aim to kill. They pressed on, as at the Narva gate, where the Chicagoed regiment was drawn up. Father Gopon, bearing in one hand an icon, in the other the petition to the czar, led a multitude up to within a few yards of the regiment. At point blank range the order to fire was given and scores fell. The firing was kept up by volleys as the mass of people tried to get out of the way. In three minutes the place was a shambles.

"Every man killed today," was shepherded to his fate," said an observer. That appears to be the fact. The grand dual cabal planned to strike such a terrible blow at the people as would bring the people of all Russia to a realizing sense of the futility of striving with the existing order of things.

Already it is apparent that the massacre was a mere waste of powder so far as effecting this object was concerned. The people wanted the right to live decently and peacefully—now they demand vengeance. Revenge, that is the note to which the popular cry is attuned. And the revenge will be dreadful in its completeness now that the mujik is ready to make common cause with the artisan and the merchant—for the three classes suffered equally in the massacre. Yesterday St. Petersburg was dumb, but the

mouthing of its agony were vociferous of a terrible promise.

A band played while the Cossacks shot the people down at the Narva gate and that music will ring tragic in every ear in Russia. It is an incident of the beginning that reminds one of the little sickening jolt felt by the French marquis in his carriage as the wheels passed unheeding over the body of a child of a man of the people. The jolt that jarred Dickens' marquis was felt and heard in the thunders of the French revolution.

In one little day Nicholas II. of Russia made a place for himself in history in the class with Charles IX. of France, who permitted the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

"THE LASH OF POPULAR CONTEMPT"

A contemporary which is an advocate of the small potato scheme for taking away executive patronage and turning it over to party purposes is stirred to anger by the free criticism and condemnation that this has received from its own associates. It calls for the application of "the lash of popular contempt" to all who are unready to sing the praises of the Horton bill. "The lash of popular contempt" has already been freely applied to the backs of the advocates of this pernicious scheme for increasing Republican patronage; and, smarting under this, our contemporary make its appeal.

We have to congratulate the Republicans of the state at large because they have received with such coolness the impudent proposition to create a sinecure office, paying \$3,000 a year, for the purpose of distributing patronage taken from the executive because he is a Democrat. The country press is almost dead against it. These men have pride and self-respect and will have no share, direct or indirect, in cutting the pie. Self-respecting members of the lower house have expressed freely their disgust with the whole scheme; and its failure, we think, is assured. The reason why "the lash of popular contempt" has whirled so fiercely and been so effective is apparent upon the face of the returns.

We have read with care every argument made both by interested and disinterested parties in favor of this proceeding. They are all so absurdly beside the point that one has to doubt their intelligence or their sincerity. Nobody questions that the splendid new capitol should have proper and intelligent care. Nobody has advanced the slightest reason for supposing that it will get this care better in the way proposed than by leaving its custody with the executive.

The precious proposition known as the Horton bill simply constitutes the capitol commission the boss of the capitol for the next two years. It does not say that the capitol commission shall be a permanent body charged forever with this duty. What, then, will happen at the end of two years? Clearly, it is intended that if a Republican governor should be elected the care of the building would go back to him where it belongs; and if not, then another bill can be introduced to leave it where it is until another election comes around. We have a great respect for the present capitol commission, yet we ask this question without fear that anybody on the other side will hasten to answer it. Is there one man in the state of Minnesota who honestly believes that the employees about the new capitol would be more carefully or conscientiously selected, and that the building would be guarded and preserved from deterioration better under the care of any member of this commission, no matter who he may be, than under that of Gov. Johnson?

A few thrusts of honest question like this let the light into many dark corners. They dispose of the whole pretension of the advocates of the Horton bill. Its condemnation is that there is no reason for its introduction except as a measure dealing with the spoils. All the wordy contentions of its supporters about the beauty of the capitol and the sacredness of guarding it are admitted at once. Nobody ever questioned it. The point is that the method which they suggest for realizing a certain end offers no better guarantee than the familiar law and custom of the state; that the governor can be trusted absolutely with all the duties of his office, including the care of the capitol building; and that there remains, therefore, no excuse for such legislation except the base one of patronage mongering.

It is the irresistible logical force of this conclusion that has made the backs of supporters of the Horton bill squirm under its smarting, and that has created among self-respecting Republicans in the legislature itself a sentiment that will prevent this disgusting and hypocritical bit of meanness from going through.

At least it must be admitted by the admirers of Mr. Hay that his plea for peace is more effective when it is addressed to the Chinik than when it is made a personal matter with the mujik.

If Mr. Tom Lawson is getting anything like market value for those magazine articles he must be in a fair way to become one of the ten who are to have it all.

Contemporary Comment

Railroad Accidents

Above all others railroad companies should be desirous of having accidents along their lines reported without exaggeration or distortion. They should be content with the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. To this end, instead of putting obstacles in the way, they should make every reasonable effort to co-operate with respectable newspapers in placing the facts before the public without coloring or bias.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

American Sailors

It may be truthfully said that a revival of our merchant marine will fall of one of its important purposes if it is not accompanied by a revival of the seagoing spirit of our people. The reason for this provision for apprentices is wise and in line with the whole movement to put our flag again over the seas and to send our commerce in American bottoms.—San Francisco Call.

Money for the War

The fall of Port Arthur has turned the eyes of the world on the financial aspect rather than on the slaughter of human beings. Will the conflict have to be "financed" over again, and if so, where is the money to come from? And whose credit will hold out the longest?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Man's Pockets

When you get done laughing at the fifteen pockets prescribed by Secretary Shaw for the officers' uniforms, just count up and see if you have not exactly that many yourself.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Grover Is All to the Good

It is reported that Grover Cleveland is in remarkably good health. Truly have we cause for being proud of such a fine specimen of the only living ex-president now in captivity.—Denver Post.

Gave His Cause Quite a Boost

By daring to outbid King Edward, Richard Croker may have lost favor in England, but in esteem in which he has always been held in Tammany he has not suffered any.—Kansas City Star.

With a Smooth Line of Talk

If President Roosevelt proposes to act as the advance agent of Democracy, the Democratic party has no objection. Democracy is sadly in need of an advance agent.—Atlanta Constitution.

Might Make Application, Anyway

Twenty thousand people have applied for medals to the Carnegie hero fund, but whether the number includes Banker Beckwith of Oberlin, is not stated.—Chicago Journal.

Muskraut and Terrapin

Canned muskraut is being sold in some cities as diamond black terrapin. To the man who cannot tell the difference in the taste canned muskraut is not so bad.—Baltimore Sun.

Tom Watson Didn't Help Any

Lillian Russell says the gift of beauty is a curse. Perhaps it was the Tom Tibbles face that gave her the Populist ticket run so far behind last year.—Denver Post.

Almost Equal Cassie Chadwick's

The disclosures in the Duke make Mr. Lawson's narrative of borrowed finance but a trifle more interesting than the patent office reports.—Detroit Free Press.

Should Be a Knockout

John L. Sullivan is lecturing on "Historic Sports." By confining himself mainly to autobiography John will have a rich field to work.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Lots Better Than Loafing

When a man loses a fat job in the government service they usually give him something or other to investigate at \$10 a day and expenses.—Baltimore Sun.

That's the Important Part

Six Mississippi colonels have been called upon to refund their pay. That's small change for the boys who are to keep their titles.—Chattanooga News.

Not While He Has Breath

Gen. Grosvenor says that he will stop talking for publication. Afraid this stops under the heading of "Too Good to Be True."—New York Herald.

She's All Right Now

Kansas farmers have lifted nearly all their mortgages and have money in the bank. Nothing like that with that state.—New York Herald.

Slippery

The experiences of the Chadwicks make it evident that the borrowed money is very slippery stuff.—Chicago Record-Herald.

As Green as Grass

Mrs. Chadwick, it seems, "had a passion" for the color green. Her husband's color just suited her.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

TODAY'S WEATHER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Forecast for Tuesday, D. C., continued cold today and Wednesday; fresh to brisk northwesterly winds, becoming variable. Upper Michigan—Snow Tuesday and Wednesday; cold Wednesday morning; fresh to brisk west winds. Lower Michigan—Snow Tuesday and Wednesday; cold Wednesday morning; fresh to brisk northwesterly winds. South Dakota—Fair, continued cold Tuesday; snow Wednesday and Wednesday night; cold Thursday. North Dakota—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday. Wisconsin—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday night; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday. Iowa—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday night; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday. Minnesota—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday night; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday. Montana—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday night; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday. Wyoming—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday night; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday. Colorado—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday night; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday. New Mexico—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday night; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday. Arizona—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday night; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday. California—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday night; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday. Oregon—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday night; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday. Washington—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday night; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday. Idaho—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday night; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday. Utah—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday night; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday. Nevada—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday night; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday. Montana—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday night; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday. Wyoming—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday night; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday. Colorado—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday night; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday. New Mexico—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday night; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday. Arizona—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday night; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday. California—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday night; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday. Oregon—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday night; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday. Washington—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday night; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday. Idaho—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday night; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday. Utah—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday night; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday. Nevada—Fair Tuesday, cold Wednesday night; snow Wednesday night; cold Thursday.

Alpena.....12 18 Los Angeles.....76 78
Baltimore.....10 16 Madison.....14 16
Bismarck.....4 8 Manhattan.....42 44
Buffalo.....14 18 Memphis.....42 44
Boston.....16 22 Medicine Hat.....10 10
Butte.....12 18 Milwaukee.....42 44
Cincinnati.....10 16 Minneapolis.....10 10
Cleveland.....10 16 Montreal.....2 4
Des Moines.....22 28 New Orleans.....58 72
Detroit.....18 18 New York.....24 26
Duluth.....12 18 Omaha.....42 44
El Paso.....58 66 Pittsburgh.....24 26
Edmonton.....6 6 San Francisco.....60 60
Escanaba.....10 16 St. Louis.....42 44
Galveston.....58 62 Salt Lake.....50 52
Grand Rapids.....22 28 San Antonio.....56 64
Green Bay.....10 16 San Diego.....42 44
Hartford.....10 16 St. Maric.....12 16
Helena.....20 26 St. Paul.....24 26
Jacksonville.....58 68 St. Petersburg.....14 14
Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul).
—Below zero.

What the Editors Say

Some of the Republican senators seem to be making a serious mistake in opposing the confirmation of J. E. King for state librarian. The only objection raised to him is that he has bitterly opposed Senator Shell, and in the late campaign was severe in his denunciation of Lieut. Gov. Jones. Personally, morally, intellectually and in point of capability no objection to him has been raised, so at this distance the opposition seems to be wholly political—he has fought Republicans bitterly. Republicans have chosen to elect a Democratic governor, with all such election implies, and the Republican senators seem to take their medicine with the rest of us and let the Democracy run the machine, for which it is responsible; and so long as Gov. Johnson appoints as good men as Frank Day, John E. King, E. J. Lynch and others of similar political cussedness we do not think a Republican senator should oppose confirmation. To the victors belong the spoils, and, to say it, Republican senators have in the past confirmed the appointment of men of less political decency in their own party not only, but of a personal character not above suspicion. It is by the immaculate pardoner of Mollie Morris.—Windom Reporter.

A bill doing away with the giving of free railroad or street car passes and telegraph and telephone franks to state or municipal officers, is now before the senate of Minnesota for passage and adoption. There is no objection to it, which works to perfection. If the bill becomes a law it is to go into operation on Jan. 1, 1906. That it should be a law passed by the legislature, we believe, for in nearly every instance the office holder riding on a pass charges mileage up to the city, county or state, and puts it in his pocket.—Graphic Sentinel.

The lower house of the national congress has done another of those little things that can be pressed only by the word contemptible. Gen. Nelson A. Miles has recently been appointed as inspector general of the state of Massachusetts under Gov. Douglas. Retired officers of the United States army are in receipt of a salary from the national government, and the contemptible little thing which the house has been doing is to accept an amendment cutting off this pay when a retired official accepts duty in connection with the state militia—a piece of littleness aimed at Gen. Miles because he is a Democrat.—Morris Times.

John D. Rockefeller Jr. favored his class last Sunday with remarks on diet. He contended that most Americans eat too much. Papa is doing his best to prevent them from that curse, Papa, by the way, hasn't had a square meal in fifteen years and John the Less has been threatened with nervous prostration.—Goodhue County News.

Dr. Ames retains his phenomenal nerve. He has put in a claim for back salary as mayor of Minneapolis for the period of his absence from that city, a fugitive from justice. There may be something the matter with the gentle doctor, but it is not arophy of the gall. Duluth News-Tribune.

There is quite a strong movement on foot in favor of increasing the pay of representatives to the legislature. This movement would receive strong impetus if the representatives would cease placing their hands in the pockets of the public by accepting railroad passes.—Duluth Herald.

The anti-pass bill has made its biennial appearance in the Minnesota legislature. An anti-pass bill was almost the first to be introduced with statehood in Minnesota, and when every person else is dead it will still live.—Perham Bulletin.

It is said of the legislators in St. Paul that many of them caucusing in a hotel lobby sounds like the voice of many waters, but, alas, it is not all water.—New Ulm Review.

Among the Merry-makers

The Secret of Health
Senator Pettus, of Alabama, is eighty-four years old and has been known to take medicine since he came to Washington. "How do you keep so well?" asked Sergeant-at-Arms Randall, who has a little apothecary shop for the benefit of senators. "Don't ever see a doctor," said Pettus. "Oh, yes, I see a doctor," Senator Pettus said. "I go and talk with my physician. He prescribes me no prescriptions and I never have 'em filled, and consequently I always feel good."—New York World.

Eweliscasa

America has retailed upon Sir Edward Carson and his proposal to call the great republic "Eweliscasa." "You mean the United States of North America to the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and all the British dominions beyond the seas," Eweliscasa said. "For we are England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, India, Canada, Australia, South Africa, though we may not all approve of the order of the initials. But if we address our letters to 'Eweliscasa,' the reply will come to Eweliscasa."—London Chronicle.

Explained

"Excuse me," said the usher, "but why do you always prefer the first seat in the orchestra?"
"Well," replied the young man in glasses, "I take great interest in the first row, the chorus."
"Indeed!"
"Yes, I am a bookkeeper and I like to see if the figures are correct."—Chicago News.

A Postponement Inevitable

"If your husband beats you, mebbe you kin hush him 'n' go to 'whippin'-pos'," said Mrs. Potomac Jackson.
"If my husband ever beats me," said Mrs. Potomac Jackson, "I'll send him to de whippin'-pos if he dyes to. But dey'll have to wait till he gets out'n de hospital."—Washington Star.

Scotland

"Scotland's burning!"
But he world was surfeited with sensation and hardly heard the cry.
"Scotland's burning!"
Now the world thrilled and gasped for breath, and then laughed nervously, its credulity having broken down under the strain.—Pittsburgh Courier.

Wisdom of a Woman

Mrs. Hix: "What makes you look so happy, my dear?"
Mrs. Dix: "Oh, my husband and I have just had an awful quarrel."
Mrs. Hix: "I fail to see the connection."
Mrs. Dix: "Why, there's a new seakink snake in it when he asks me to forgive him."—Chicago News.

Grandma

We were talking him over.
"He won't listen either to rhyme or reason," we despaired.
"Some good soul," said she, "some good soul ought to read him magazine poetry to him!"—New York Sun.

After the Consultation

"Well, Dr. Brown and Smith are going to operate upon old Gotro." "Why, the operation necessary?" "Why, Dr. Brown has a note coming due, and Smith wants an automobile."—Frick.

Fame

Half-Nelson—Why so blue, old chap?
Solar Plexus—This jiu jitsu has completely knocked my name out of the papers.—New York Sun.

At St. Paul theaters

Unlike the ordinary musical comedy, "A Girl From Dixie," which is playing at the Metropolitan the first half of this week, is constructed along purely American lines with an atmosphere of the South which forms an excellent setting for the representation of natural characters, rather than picturesque creations of a librettist's imagination. The story is a clean comedy situation, and a consistent story are the ingredients which Harry B. Smith, the author of "Robin Hood," has utilized for the book and lyrics of "A Girl From Dixie." Rather than depend upon the ability of one composer, Mr. Smith called in the services of no less than twelve musicians, each prominent in a sphere of his composition, who have contributed nearly a score of tuneful numbers.

"The Girl From Kay's," a farcical comedy with music, will be presented here by Charles Frohman and George Edwards of the Metropolitan opera house for four performances, beginning Sunday night. Sam Bernard impersonates a character that is said to be brimful of humor. Following naturally after Mr. Bernard comes Miss Hattie Williams and many other players, all being of the original New York company. Miss Williams, the young comedienne, is seen as the "girl," Kay's being a millinery establishment and she one of its young women. Miss Williams has several clever songs and contributes greatly to the brightness and jollity of the entertainment.

One of the features of "A Chinese Honeymoon," the big musical comedy which comes to the Metropolitan the latter half of next week is its cleanliness in the matter of costumes. As the action of the comedy takes place in China and the customs of that country are very strict regarding a woman's apparel, the costumes are in keeping therewith.

David Belasco's drama of love and war, "The Heart of Maryland," attracted a large audience at the Grand again last night. The exciting scene in the belfry of the old colonial church tower with the heroine's desperate leap to prevent the bell from ringing out the escape of her lover, who has been sentenced to death as a spy, is the most effective example of realism now upon the stage. Eulalia Bennett, an emotional actress of merit, is seen in the leading role.

Mason & Mason, in their new musical comedy success, "Fritz & Snitz," under the direction of Broadhurst & Currie, will be presented at the Grand next Sunday afternoon. The chorus is one of the leading features. New songs and numbers are introduced.

Scribner's Morning Glories is the attraction for the Star this week. The chorus is large and ably renders many catchy musical numbers.

RUSSION IS WORSE

Missouri Republican Legislators Hardly Serene

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 23.—A Republican mass meeting was called today to discuss the senatorial deadlock and endeavor to devise means for coming to a conclusion. Vice Chairman Bothwell read an address calling on the members of the legislature, in the interest of party harmony, to get together and stand for the election of the Republican caucus nominee, Thomas K. Niedringhaus, for senator. He then read letters from J. P. Atkins asking that Mr. Niedringhaus be retained to vote for him in the joint session. The resolutions alleged that certain influences had been at work and destroyed party harmony and requested the members to give their support to Niedringhaus as the party nominee.

A motion was made to adopt the report, when J. E. Goodrich, of Kansas, said he wanted to be heard. An executive session followed, when Mr. Goodrich spoke thus:
"I have as much right to play spectacle as any other Republican. You have invited me to do so. Now you have called upon Republicans to attend this meeting because of a party crisis. You have selected me to preside, and I have appointed a committee of your own choice. I have brought in a set of resolutions within twenty minutes which should have required an hour to prepare. Now you deny me the right to speak to members in open session. I have no desire to speak to the committee and I leave you of the necessity of executive session."

Mr. Goodrich then walked out of the meeting, followed by one or two other members. The executive session was dissolved and the resolutions were adopted in open session without debate. The committee then resumed executive session.

In regard to the report that Niedringhaus had been offered to give him the speakership if the Kerens men will support Niedringhaus for senator, Dr. A. S. Pettiford today said:

"I could not accept the proposition under the present circumstances, even if Speaker Hill should resign and the place was offered me. I could not control the Kerens men to vote for Mr. Niedringhaus anyway. They are standing for Kerens."

FRENCH CABINET IS FINALLY COMPLETED

Rouvier, Premier, Takes the Ministry of Finance

PARIS, Jan. 23.—President Loubet today received M. Rouvier, who announced his definite acceptance of the mission for the formation of a cabinet. The following is the list as finally arranged: President of the council and minister of finance, M. Rouvier; justice, M. Chaumie; foreign affairs, M. Delcasse; interior, M. Etienne; war, M. Berteaux; marine, M. Thomson; colonies, M. Clementel; public works, M. Caillaux; agriculture, M. Bienvenu Martin; commerce, M. Dubief; agriculture, M. Rousu; under secretaries, M. Leger, M. Berteaux, M. Merlou; posts and telegraphs, M. Berard.

ROME, Jan. 23.—The announcement of the composition of the new French cabinet was received coldly at the Vatican, where the belief prevailed that although the ministers will be able to separate they will continue the late Premier's policy. The programme for the separation of church and state as approved by the chamber of deputies.

Burns to Be Honored

DEVILS LAKE, N. D., Jan. 23.—The admirers of Robert Burns, of this city, will on Wednesday evening give an entertainment. The talent includes: Mrs. J. H. Werner, soprano; Winnipeg; Mr. Bruce Eggo, tenor; Winnipeg; J. D. Bonstetter, baritone; Winnipeg; M. Jameson, pianist; Winnipeg; Mr. William McKay, high and low tenor; Winnipeg; Miss Capella Stewart, Minnesota, Scotch dancer; James Glasgow, Minneapolis, reciter; and Mr. Gordon, St. Paul. There will also be a ball. The railroads and branches from Minn. N. D. to Crookston, Minn., have granted a rate of fare and a third to Devils Lake and return.

GIVES PROGRAMME AS TO SAN DOMINGO

The Washington Administration

Claims Creditor Nations
Look to America

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The state department is working out the details of the agreement touching the administration of the finances of San Domingo and some of these will be made operative in a month. Mr. Abbott is collecting the customs at Puerto Plata, and other experts in customs affairs will be stationed by the United States at principal