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way.

RESULTS COUNT—
THE GLOBE GIVES THEM.

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1905

AMENDING THE PRIMARY LAWS

The legislature has got itself thor-
oughly mixed up, as was expected,
over proposed amendments to the pri-
mary laws. Dissatisfaction last year
with the practical operation of the di-
rect primary system was so general and
acute that attempts to change the law
were certain and were justified. This
discontent fastened not upon the prin-
ciple but upon its present application.
Nobody except the bosses and their
agents wants to abandon the rule of
direct nominations by the people. A
great majority of the public want the
system extended and enlarged. As to
the exact method of doing this the
legislature—and, for the matter of that,
the public, too—are largely at sea.

It seems to us that some order might
be brought out of this confusion and
some practical results achieved if mem-
bers of the legislature who are in
earnest about this thing were to at-
tempt only the feasible. They are go-
ing at the subject after a fashion too
wholesale. They are trying to produce
a law that will do everything that
everybody wants done, regardless of
the fact that lots of us are not yet
wholly convinced as to just what
changes and additions should be made.
These troubles would vanish if the leg-
islature should limit itself to a few
changes obviously necessary and pro-
per and leave debatable ground open.

For instance, we think there is
scarcely any difference of opinion
about the desirability of having the
delegates to state conventions of the
principal political parties chosen under
the direct primary system. The plan
has been tried elsewhere and works
well. Even if we proceed later on to
nominate candidates for state offices
directly, this should be the first move
in that direction. The change is so
fundamental, and there are so many
objections to the principle of the direct
primary in the large field of the state
which do not apply to it in the small
field of the municipality, that it may
well be approached in this indirect and
gradual way. Why not pass such an
act as that, for instance, and let us try
it out?

stead of trying to pass some omnibus
bill which nobody understands, be-
cause it tries to cover the entire ground
of the primary system, substitute in-
stead one or two simple measures cov-
ering these points where action is so
desirable and where the merits of the
case are so clear? This may not be
approved from the point of view of
politics, but we are sure that it is good
sense and good citizenship.

For thirty-two years Anthony Com-
stock has been fighting vice, but those
who feel disposed to criticize his want
of success should remember that An-
thony lives in New York and has been
fighting in the enemy's country.

ELECTIONS ABOLISHED
No more shameful political deal
ever made in any state than that just
completed in Colorado, by which the
regularly elected governor is ousted
and in his place is put not even his un-
successful opponent, but a man who
was never a candidate for the office
and never received a single vote for
that position. This is the culmination
of a plot by the Republican party to
set aside the will of the people as ex-
pressed at the polls, and turn over the
government of the state to a legisla-
tive body thoroughly tainted by fraud.

It was established in the investiga-
tion that the last election in Colo-
rado was vitiated by the most scandal-
ous outrages on the ballot. Voters
were bought and sold, ballot boxes
were stuffed, false returns were sub-
mitted and practically every form of
chicanery known was openly employed.
These frauds were not confined to one
party, but penetrated and disgraced
both. Probably the two parties were
about equally benefited by them.

When it appeared that Alva Adams
had a large majority, the Republicans,
having machinery in their hands, pro-
ceeded to overturn the results given at
the polls. They unseated enough
Democrats in the legislature to give
themselves a majority, and then insti-
tuted a contest over the governorship
to throw the settlement into the leg-
islature. They succeeded in doing this,
but there were wheels within wheels,
and the lieutenant governor proved as
able a factor in this game as the gov-
ernor himself. So when it came to a
showdown the necessary votes to carry
out the usurpation could be had only
by the assistance of the lieutenant
governor. The compact was made, the
Republican party unseated Gov.
Adams, who was certainly elected if
anybody was, seated Gov. Peabody,
first compelling him to file his resigna-
tion of the office, and after twenty-
four hours put Lieut. Gov. McDonald
in his place.

This is about as far as any Ameri-
can commonwealth has ever gone in
disgrace. It is a real surprise coming
from Colorado, whose people are sup-
posed to be unusually intelligent, and
at least of average morality. It may
be worth while to observe in passing
that in Colorado woman suffrage has
been carried to its completest limit,
and that the moralizing and elevating
influence upon the suffrage ascribed to
it by its advocates does not seem to
have materialized. The only remedy
for this revelry of crime is with the
people. It is their part now to punish
every man who had share or profit in
this whole infamous business.

In any event the legislative commit-
tee should take a bottle of water along
for the launching. Some of the mem-
bers might be compelled to take medi-
cine mixed with water—or it might be
necessary to wash.

QUIT TINKERING IT
It would be a happy circumstance
were a single session of the legislature
to pass without a lot of tinkering at the
law relating to the death penalty.
There is no field for legislation in
which sentiment so completely over-
rides judgment as this. People have all
kinds of opinions about the adminis-
tration of the death penalty. They
honestly hold them under a crude kind
of conscientious conviction, and try to
force them upon others on what they
consider abstract and ethical grounds,
with little or no regard for practical
consequences. So the state senate has
passed with little dissent a bill giving
the jury discretion to prescribe impris-
onment for life instead of the death
penalty, where the verdict is guilty of
murder in the first degree, and leaving
the penalty in the second degree prac-
tically up in the air.

Now the moving impulse of such a
measure seems to be rather that brood-
ing notion about the sacredness of hu-
man life, even a murderer's life, which
is so unfortunate an element in the
creation and administration of law. It
denies to public authority the right to
apply the death penalty, or limits and
circumscribes it without due considera-
tion of the effect of such action upon
individual character and upon the for-
tunes of the state. It is legislative
sentimentalism and we ought to get
rid of it.

In this realm of the abstractionist
proof is difficult; but it certainly is the
general opinion that the relaxation and
modification of penalties for the crime
that murders are hurtful rather than
helpful in effect. They tend on the
whole to the increase of this awful
crime. To save the worthless necks of
men, themselves so unfit to live in a
civilized state as to take human life by
their own hands, it assures a growing
and bloody loss of innocent victims. It

Contemporary Comment

French Opinion on North Sea Verdict
If there were no torpedo boats on
the scene, if the opening of fire was not
justified, if, in fine, Admiral Rojestren-
sky was seriously in error, how, logi-
cians will say, can his military capac-
ity be unaffected? And if, again, he
was wrong in opening fire, how can he
be charged with keeping it up too long?
He! Doubtless all this is correct,
as far as strict reason is concerned.
But those who have followed the
course of the battle, and who have seen
times disquieting testimony of the chief
witnesses, those who accord the true
value to the responsibilities weighing
upon the commission, they will under-
stand the hesitations the commission
has passed through, and these hesita-
tions are to be found in some degree in
the fact that it was its task to draw
up, and notwithstanding the hope of the
militarists, international injuries will
always be rather pasticcio than juridi-
cal in character, these commissions
having for sole aim the prevention of
damaging complications. Europe was,
during the last week of October, within
an inch of war. The crisis which then
arose will enable us to appreciate at
least some of the elements of the prob-
lem. This work and school are to be
managed in the future as they have
been in the past, they will descend
from the high positions they now oc-
cupy in the educated world, and will
replace them there will be almost an
impossibility, owing to the competi-
tion in other states. And President North-
rop is right.—Rochester Post and Rec-
ord.

New York Democrats at War
Under ordinary conditions Mayor
McClellan of New York would have an
excellent chance of being renominated
and reelected this fall, but a factional
struggle in the Democratic party makes
it impossible that the Republican will
win at the polls. The trouble, as of
old, is over McCarren of Brooklyn. He
is the train with the Hill-Parker-Bro-
mont crowd, and to this entire of
view he leads Mr. Murphy of Tam-
many is intensely antagonistic. His
first aim was to get McCarren out of
Carren from the Democratic leader-
ship in Brooklyn was unsuccessful, but
he is determined to remove him this
time. He has secured the support of
the party in the city and will be re-
nominated without a dissenting
vote in the municipal convention.
He also aims at control of the
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Why Must They Be Compelled
There is a curious revelation of public
inconceivable in a bill proposed in the
legislature requiring district assemblies
to be brought together to discuss pros-
pective and pending legislation. This
bill would require local authorities in
each election district to call public
meetings to consider measures sub-
mitted to the legislature, proposed con-
stitutional and charter amendments
and all other questions of public inter-
est. The details by which the scheme
is to be carried out do not matter.

Now the idea and the burden of this
is admirable, but the compelling power
of the legislature neither can nor
should have anything to do with it.
What is proposed in this bill is what
all good citizens ought to do of their
own motion. It is what they used to
do in the earlier history of this coun-
try, in the New England town meeting.
Because they did it then they had bet-
ter government than we have now.
Human nature is not greatly changed,
but we have grown politically lazy.
We want somebody else to do our
thinking for us, somebody else to be-
long to city councils and state legisla-
tures and do our work there for us,
leaving us free simply to sit down and
kick.

The business of government cannot
be conducted without the interested
personal participation of all the peo-
ple; not merely in election, but in every
governmental act, any more than a
railroad company or dry goods store
can run itself. If the scheme of things
laid down in the bill referred to were
carried out, nine-tenths of our public
abuses would vanish, nine-tenths of
the corrupt men would disappear from
public life, and we should have about
one-tenth the legislation that we do
now, and that one-tenth would be ten
times better and wiser than the laws
we get.

But you can't do it by legislation. It
ought to be done everywhere willingly,
eagerly, joyously by the voluntary ac-
tion of men to whom citizenship means
the privilege of service as well as the
privilege of protection. When we get
that kind of citizenship we will get
that kind of government. Until then
we shall be the prey of every selfish in-
terest, as we deserve to be. The ideal
laid down in the bill is a right ideal.
The attempt to impose it on men by
statutory enactment is exactly on a par
with passing a law requiring every man
to be honest, industrious, frugal, tem-
perate and just.

Niagara falls will disappear in a few
years, according to somebody who
hasn't anything else to worry about.
We don't care. Minnehaha disap-
peared years before Longfellow dis-
covered it, but there was a sightseer
from Boston on the site last year.

Does Not Want to Oust G. Wash
Mr. Roosevelt's inclination is toward
becoming the dictator of his coun-
try.—New York World.

Too Often the Case
All shall rise and call the mother of
a large family blessed, said the presi-
dent, who takes the time to do so.
This will not be here to hear.—New York
Herald.

Theodore Must Envy That Jap
Roosevelt is going on a bear hunt in
Texas, but it will lack many of the
most exciting features of Oyama's
bear hunt in the far east.—Denver
Post.

What the Editors Say

The Standard Oil company has de-
clared a 15 per cent dividend for three
months on \$100,000,000 capital. This
represents a profit of sixty millions a
year, made out of a natural product
of the earth for which the company
imposes an unreasonable price on the
public. They are enabled to do this
because by means of robbing the rail-
roads they have built up a monopoly.
What the Standard extorted from the
railroads the latter were forced to re-
cover from the public on other trans-
portation. We believe there is enough
of the innate spirit of justice that can
be awakened in the American people
to correct such outrageous abuses
without a resort to either violence or
socialism.—Le Roy Independent.

The board of control is a very large
thing on the side of the state univer-
sity. Last week President Northrop
was before a committee of the state
legislature, and said that if the board
continued its present line of manage-
ment, it would not be long before that
institution would fall for the third
time, where it now stands, to the first
rank. Something besides close busi-
ness management and niggardly finan-
cial aid is required to build up a great
educational institution, and if the uni-
versity and normal schools are to be
managed in the future as they have
been in the past, they will descend
from the high positions they now oc-
cupy in the educated world, and will
replace them there will be almost an
impossibility, owing to the competi-
tion in other states. And President North-
rop is right.—Rochester Post and Rec-
ord.

It seems John D. Rockefeller and
his son-in-law, Cyrus McCormick, who
they organized the harvest trust, got
hold of a lot of old harvesters which
they shipped to the headquarters. Many
were old and out of date and some
practically worthless. But fox John
D. had had the machines overhauled,
and they were shipped in 1905, and it
is alleged is shipping them out to west-
ern states to be sold to the farmers as new
machines. It is lucky that the pious
people of the state have not been
cheated. If he had he would fire old
St. Peter and station one of the har-
vester trust general agents at the door
of Old Broadway and get the whole
pearly-gate tax tribute.—Winnebago
City Press-News.

A resolution introduced by Sherman
Smith in the house of representatives
the other day, providing a committee
of five to investigate the advisability
of purchasing an executive mansion
for the governor of Minnesota, was
unanimously adopted. This, it would
seem, would be the proper thing to do.
Every county in the state provides a
residence for its sheriff. Why should
not the state furnish a suitable home
for its governor?—Glenwood Herald.

Farmers, whatever you do, take no
chances with you seed wheat. For
that matter, take no chances with any
good seed you plant. The best is none
too good. Never jeopardize any of your
crops by planting poor seed. The Cre-
ator can do much for you, but he will
never prosper a farmer who will
throw a lot of poor seed into the
ground and then expect nature to
square the deal.—Princeton Union.

Few politicians are making any po-
litical capital out of this session of the
legislature—unless it is earning unpop-
ularity, a commodity that seems
securely easy to come by. The man who
will stand for what he knows must be
right will be loved for the enemies he
will make, and hated by those whom
the masses of the people look upon
with suspicion.—Albert Lea Tribune.

Some people object that W. I. No-
lan is a humorist. Well, what of it?
As a matter of fact, we do not know
of any place where a humorist should
feel more at home than in the legisla-
ture. Surely, he will find as many
things to laugh at there as he could
in any show in God's green world.—
Northfield News.

Among the Merrymakers
His Drink Had Four Thirds
The negro bootblacks in a Broadway
barbershop were talking about drink-
ing. "Like my regular straight No. 1
to me," said one. The other paused a
moment in his work. "Ah, used to like
it that way," he said. "More. Ah,
changed my tastes. Sunday a man bought
me a drink and it was a mixed one. It
wasn't what I wanted." "What was it?"
asked the other. "It was three-thirds whiskey and
one-third water," was the reply.—Kansas City Times.

Takes Lots of Time
Mr. Gorkins of Glenwood, that young
man of years has been calling on you for
more than a year now. He hasn't pro-
posed and he's still here, as you were
giving him his walking papers.
Gwen Gorkins—Oh, papa, you must give
him time.
Mr. Gorkins—Time? Great Scott, isn't
it a year?
Gwen Gorkins—But, papa, he stutters.
—Cleveland Ledger.

Her Mind Made Up
"Pa," said Miss Strong, "I wish you
would stay in this evening. Mr. Tardey
will want to speak to you."
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would stay in this evening. Mr. Tardey
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At St. Paul Theaters

Once in a while a theater programme
tells the truth in labeling a musical
comedy. It designates the "Isle of
Spice" as a "piquant musical mixture."
It was here last season for the first
time. It returned to the Metropolitan
last night in disguise. It was not even
a plagiarism of last year's show, so
vastly superior was it scenically, vocally
and "chorusly."

In short, it is another show this
time. Composers and authors have
amended their earlier efforts and blend-
ed words and music inextricably and
agreeably as to disarm criticism of
either for fear of unjustly assailing
the other. The female chorus domi-
nates the entertainment, and as it is
exceptionally comely and graceful,
kaleidoscopically attired and artifi-
cially varied in stature and form, it ful-
fills the entertainment manager's wish
which exists for the ensemble rather
than the solo singer or solo comedian.
There is just enough of plot, and that
humorous, to beget an audience inter-
est. What might W. S. Gilbert have
done with a scheme requiring a woman
to be shut up in a "tomb of silence"
for a certain number of days, and eligi-
bility to marry the king? The roman-
tic torture would have made many a
monarch dread her release. The oppor-
tunity for a satirical dialogue that even
a theme exerts is not embraced in this
creation, but other conversation whose
wit is more obvious is frequent.

Two librettists and a number of compos-
ers have collaborated in this achievement.
The book and lyrics are by Allen Lowe
and George E. Stoddard, and Paul
Schlager and Jerome composed the
music. All four blend harmoni-
ously.

Fortunately, the characters are in in-
telligent and appreciative hands. Toby
Lyons plays the part of the king with
dominion with a freedom from grimace
and horseplay most welcome, yet with
an appreciation of the humor of his
various situations. Quite a number of
William J. McGraw and Charles W. Van
Dyne, in the roles of two deserting
soldiers from Uncle Sam's navy, con-
tribute much legitimate merriment in
a legitimate way.

Effort Mabel Day as Teresa, the
king's ward, displayed a high and
melodious soprano voice. Her part as
the court treasurer, exhibited a genu-
ine baritone of exceptional quality in
the song, "Take Me Far Away From
Old Broadway." The part of the king,
who was a spick and span lieutenant
of the United States navy, possesses
a lyric tenor that was heard to good
advantage in the song, "The King's
Maid." Minor roles were commendably
interpreted by Mamie Kingsbury as the
queen, Kanoria, whose lease has al-
most expired, and Helen Duval as
Ebena, the ex-empress, and Helen Duval
as Trinket, "on a long lease as queen."

"The Goo-Goo Man," sung by the
king and ten petite girls of goo-goo
propensities, was the distinct hit of the
show, though two other numbers
were close to the mark. The "Goo-Goo
Man" was sung by the king and ten
petite girls of goo-goo propensities, was
the distinct hit of the show, though two
other numbers were close to the mark.

The melodrama which began the
week at the Grand yesterday is very
much better than the title would indi-
cate. Charles E. Blaney, the author of
"More to Be Pitted Than Scorned," has
concocted many atrocities in the
melodramatic class, but his latest ef-
fort is entitled to a place on the credit
side of the ledger. It is better than
anything that he has offered. Never-
theless the present production
proves that Blaney knew his public
better than his critics. His previous
contributions were much more appre-
ciated by the Grand audiences than the
current play. This is not to say, how-
ever, that the entering act tonight did
not enjoy the piece, but it was not so
dramatistic as at "The Factory Girl"
or "Across the Pacific."

"More to Be Pitted Than Scorned"
is a story of the stage and the church.
The author of the play assumes that
the pulpit is prejudiced unfavorably
against the stage and the theater. He
has evidently taken as his model the
well known incident upon which "The
Little Church Around the Corner" in
New York, was founded. A bigoted
clergyman of a fashionable church
once refused to marry a theatrical
couple, assuming that they were un-
doubtedly referred to as "the little
church around the corner."

The play depicts the struggles of an
ambitious actor who is a minnie idol
and leading man of a Broadway theater.
He is married to a minister's daughter,
but owing to the managerial prejudice
against matrimony among "the pro-
fession," the minister's daughter is kept
secret. The villain, in the person of an
aspiring "heavy man," who seeks the
"star's" position, contrives to injure
the minnie idol by reputation by mak-
ing public the fact that he is married
to more than one woman. This is an
untruth, but the villain separates the
Theopian from his wife and job for a
time.

The hero is restored to the good
graces of the manager in time to play
the leading role in his own play. His
wife and child are introduced by scenes
in a box. The villain, who plays a second-
ary part in the piece, has contrived to
have ball cartridges instead of blanks
inserted into a "proprietor's" revolver
with the idea of thus disposing of the
hero and having it appear an accident.
In this he is leagued with the man-
ager's wife, who is smuggling in the
bullet, but his design is frustrated by the
hero's wife sitting in the box. The
former pair finally fall into the hands
of justice and everything is lovely for
the hero and family in a home on the
Hudson.

News Condensed

Pittsburg, Pa.—Charles Stri-
peke, a street commissioner of Allegheny, was
convicted of a light in front of a
building of an unlawful house and accepting a
bribe. On Wednesday last Police Super-
intendent Melvin H. Campbell of Allegheny
was found guilty on a similar
charge. Indictments have been returned
against 12 others, including two more
Allegheny officials.

London—The royal yacht Victoria and
Albert, which sailed from Portsmouth
with Queen Alexandra and a party on
board bound for Lisbon, was compelled
owing to rough seas to put into Port-
land harbor, has resumed her voyage.

Vincennes, Ind.—A. J. Taylor was shot
and killed by Louis A. Meyer, an attorney
during a fight in front of the post
office. Meyer had acted as attorney in a
suit brought by Mrs. Taylor against a
woman on the ground of alleged miscon-
duct by Taylor. Meyer was arrested.

New York—Cerebro spinal meningitis,
which has been so prevalent in New York
during the winter, has claimed 336 lives
since Jan. 1. A majority of the victims
were children. The health commissioner says
the disease cannot be traced to the
streets, its workings being mysterious.

Paris—The revision of the Dreyfus case
is under way. The appellate court has
appointed Maitre Maurice Jaurief
to draw up its report. It is generally
expected that the decision will com-
pletely rehabilitate Dreyfus.

Chicago—William H. Hunt, former
president of the defunct Pan-American
Banking company, was released from jail
last night. He is also released from ac-
cused of embezzlement.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The board of directors
of the International Police association
met here and decided to hold the next
annual convention of the association in
Washington.

St. Louis—The bite of a pet cat nine
months ago has caused the death by
hydrophobia of Henry Flueterer, aged 9
years.

New York—Ex-U.S. Senator Senator
Quarles of Wisconsin and Mrs. Quarles
have sailed for Europe.

BRIEF SERVICES FOR

GEN. J. R. HAWLEY
Many Persons Pay Their Respects and
View the Casket

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Brief
funeral services were held here today
over the remains of Gen. Joseph R.
Hawley, who died Friday night. They
consisted of a service in the Episcopal
prayer for the dead by Rev.
Dr. Harding of St. Paul's Episcopal
church. The services were private,
though in addition to the relatives,
there were present a number of intimate
friends, including Gen. Black, Gen. A.
W. Greely and Senators Hansbrough
and Wetmore. The body of the de-
ceased was Senators Platt and Buckley
of Connecticut, Gen. John M. Wilson
and Admiral Van Reypen.

Subsequently the remains were ex-
posed to public view and a large num-
ber of persons passed before the casket.
Tomorrow the body of Gen. Hawley
will be taken to the home of the de-
ceased, where it will be held in Arch-
bishop Hall Congregational church on Tues-
day.

View American Pictures
LONDON, March 19.—The private
view of the New York Water Color
club of this afternoon was well attended,
representatives of the fashionable
world, critics and artists being pres-
ent, and these declared the
show to be an admirable one. Among
the pictures most admired were, C. C.
Hertzer's "Sorrow," W. L. Palmer's
"Open Book" and A. L. Keller's "Fin-
ishing Touches." The exhibition will
remain open until April 8.

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was found guilty on a similar
charge. Indictments have been returned
against 12 others, including two more
Allegheny officials.

London—The royal yacht Victoria and
Albert, which sailed from Portsmouth
with Queen Alexandra and a party on
board bound for Lisbon, was compelled
owing to rough seas to put into Port-
land harbor, has resumed her voyage.

Vincennes, Ind.—A. J. Taylor was shot
and killed by Louis A. Meyer, an attorney
during a fight in front of the post
office. Meyer had acted as attorney in a
suit brought by Mrs. Taylor against a
woman on the ground of alleged miscon-
duct by Taylor. Meyer was arrested.

New York—Cerebro spinal meningitis,
which has been so prevalent in New York
during the winter, has claimed 336 lives
since Jan. 1. A majority of the victims
were children. The health commissioner says
the disease cannot be traced to the
streets, its workings being mysterious.

Paris—The revision of the Dreyfus case
is under way. The appellate court has
appointed Maitre Maurice Jaurief
to draw up its report. It is generally
expected that the decision will com-
pletely rehabilitate Dreyfus.

Chicago—William H. Hunt, former
president of the defunct Pan-American
Banking company, was released from jail
last night. He is also released from ac-
cused of embezzlement.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The board of directors
of the International Police association
met here and decided to hold the next
annual convention of the association in
Washington.

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