The St. Paul Globe

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS

OFFICIAL PAPER — ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL ST. PAUL — CITY OF ST. PAUL

Entered at Postoffice at St. Paul, Minn., as Second-Class Matter.

TELEPHONE CALLS

Northwestern—Business, 1065 Main. Editorial, 78 Main.
Twin City—Business, 1065; Editorial, 78.

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS

By Carrier—Monthly Rate Only

Daily only.............40 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....50 cents per month
Sunday ....20 cents per month

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS

By Mail.	1 mo.	6 mos.	12 mos.
Daily only	.25	$1.50	$3.00
Daily and Sunday ..	.35	2.00	4.00
Sunday	.20	1.10	2.00

EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE

W. J. MORTON,
150 Nassau St., New York City.
87 Washington St., Chicago.

THE ST. PAUL DAILY GLOBE'S circulation is now the largest morning circulation in St. Paul.

MORE copies of the St. Paul Globe than of any other morning newspaper in St. Paul or Minneapolis are delivered by carriers to regular paid subscribers at their homes.

THE St. Paul Sunday Globe is now acknowledged to be the best Sunday Paper in the Northwest and has the largest circulation.

ADVERTISERS get 100 per cent more in results for the money they spend on advertising in The Globe than from any other paper.

THE Globe circulation is exclusive, because it is the only Democratic Newspaper of general circulation in the Northwest.

ADVERTISERS in The Globe reach this great and daily increasing constituency, and it cannot be reached in any other way.

RESULTS COUNT—THE GLOBE GIVES THEM.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1905

A SWEEPING DECISION

The bare announcement, made public some time ago, that the supreme court of the United States had decided against the Harriman interests in their action brought to recover stocks sold to the Northern Securities company gives little idea of the sweeping scope of the decision itself, the full text of which is published this morning. The court not only makes this finding, but it bases its decree upon the considerations advanced in these columns when the case was under trial, and reinforces and establishes the position that the fight made by James J. Hill was a fight for the interests of the northwest and of the whole country as against a monstrous proposed monopoly.

On grounds of equity it is held that the Harriman interest had no standing in court. In whatever was done, it participated. It sought to share in all the advantages gained by the holders of Northern Securities shares. It concurred in stock sales to thousands of outside holders. It stood on all its rights as a shareholder, and broke away only when it sought to secure, against the plan of distribution proposed in conformity with the orders of the court, the control for itself of the Northern Pacific and the Burlington. It was an error, which the Harriman people now estimate perhaps more correctly, to place themselves in a position where their acts would be so mercilessly criticised and their motives exposed by the highest judicial authority.

In addition to this, the court points out that the practical effect of granting the mandate asked for would have been to deny the force and nullify the act of the law under which the court had already proceeded in the Northern Securities case itself. It says: "And it is clear enough that the delivery to complainant of a majority of the total Northern Pacific stock and a ratable distribution of the remaining assets to the other Securities stockholders would not only be in itself inequitable but would directly contravene the object of the Sherman act and the purposes of the government's suit. The Northern Pacific system, taken in connection with the Burlington system, is competitive with the Union Pacific system; and it seems obvious to us, the entire record considered, that the decree sought for by complainant would tend to smother that competition."

Thus are the purposes of the parties made clear. Mr. Hill was fighting the battles of the people, against a combination which, had it succeeded, would have been great enough to master the traffic of the western portion of this continent and reduce railroad competition there to little more than a name. The decision rendered is far more than a confirmation of his rights, it is a vindication of his purposes and of the great ideas that he has stood for throughout his wonderful career as a creator in the railroad world. By his indomitable determination and force a raid has been defeated which, if successful, would have brought blight upon the whole northwest and upon transcontinental traffic. This adds one more item to the debt that the people owe to him.

There is a proposition afoot in St. Louis to double the mayor's salary. We don't know what the mayor of St. Louis is paid, but it is sure worth twice as much to run that town.

SOME BUSINESS SUGGESTIONS

The state legislature is up against the problem that confronts it near the close of every session. This is the necessity of scaling down by about one-half the appropriations asked for. The first two months or more of a legislature's life are devoted to the maturing and consideration of projects, nearly all of which require the appropriation and expenditure of large sums. These are discussed principally on their merits and with little regard to the financial side. A long list of them secure either partial or complete legislative approval. Then the appropriations committee has to get in its work. It is found on summing up the amounts proposed to be assigned to these various plans that it is about twice what the state can afford to raise without doubling the tax rate. Then comes the question of where to place the knife. This is the problem recurring every two years, and it comes forward again in the shape of bills before this legislature carrying appropriations of about $4,500,000 with only $2,000,000 of revenue in sight to meet them. What can be done?

The Globe is not sponsor to this legislature, and will not be held responsible for its work. Nevertheless, we are all partners in the business institution known as the state, and every man is entitled to his opinion upon what concerns his own interest. Looking over the list of new demands upon the state, it seems pretty clear where the ax should fall. Without the least desire to dictate to the legislature, but in an endeavor to apply such sound business judgment to the state's affairs as would be exercised in the conduct of any private undertaking, we may run over the list.

The state university must have its new building to take the place of the one destroyed by fire. It has been made pretty clear that the state agricultural society ought to receive the $200,000 asked for a new stock amphitheater. If this is not given one of the most useful and important features of the exhibit will be impaired. We might well save the $100,000 asked for a proposed home for wives and widows of old soldiers at Minnehaha. Without reflecting upon the merits of the proposition, it is clear that this project could at least wait for a couple of years, until other extraordinary and more pressing demands have been satisfied. Not a moment's consideration should be given to the proposal to spend $100,000 for the purchasing of a site for the inauguration of a new industry at the Stillwater prison. The Globe has already thrown some light upon the inwardness of this claim, and it should receive no mercy. The excess appropriations asked by the various state institutions over the estimates of the board of control should be carefully scanned. It is natural and proper that each institution should request the maximum appropriation, knowing that the same will be scaled down in any case. But the committee and the legislature can probably put a knife in here.

The girls' industrial school ought to be built. That $100,000 could not be better spent. We can very well wait before we put up any more monuments at public expense. A modest appropriation ought to be made for the Itasca park and for reforesting, but the sums assigned are excessive. The proposed state home for the aged and infirm would be the beginning of an incalculable expenditure and should be deferred. Almost all the deficiency appropriations ought to be vetoed. It is financially idiotic to spend a lot of time cutting down appropriations and assigning to each interest its limit at one session, if that interest is at liberty to go beyond the mark and have its unwarranted expenditures made good at the next session. A few years of refusal to appropriate for deficiencies unless occasioned by some unavoidable accident would put deficiency makers out of business.

As a general rule we may say that a multitude of bills providing for increased salaries and increased help everywhere should be put to death. The state is paying pretty well for services rendered, there is no lack of applicants and the salary list should stand as it is until the state's finances are easy. A whole flood of new expenses is suggested by bills craftily taking the guise of educational work. All of them should be cut down. Rural schools of agriculture, schools of domestic science and rural culture, proposed new state institutions of one sort and another should all be gently but firmly put to death. We have at present an abundance of such instrumentalities, and it is infinitely better to build up and increase their efficiency than to multiply the number of starveling concerns that are intended chiefly to minister to local pride and local cupidity; and that, once started, can be maintained only to the injury of old and established institutions capable of doing the work required, and to the enormous cost of the people of the state. Of course bills like that carrying a bounty for rattlesnakes and that pensioning civilians who took part in the Sioux Indian outbreak ought to be thrown out without even the compliment of an argument.

Surveying the situation in the cold and impartial light of business, we do not see that the legislature should have difficulty in bringing its appropriations within the limit of the state's revenue. The proposals that would carry it beyond are not for general public benefit, but have either a local or a personal string tied to them. We venture to say that if the list of suggested appropriations were submitted to any competent business man he could, in half an hour, strike out enough items to make the labor easy and prevent either a deficiency or an increased tax rate. We have endeavored to perform that labor here. Will the legislature conform to common sense and the obvious public interest, or will it go before the people of the state on a record of inexcusable extravagance?

Don't waste any sympathy on the poor boy who is handicapped by 10,000 commandments. He is probably sorry that there are not more commandments, so that he might break them.

TWO GREAT SHIPS

When the plans for the building of the steamships Minnesota and Dakota to run from Seattle to the orient in connection with the Great Northern system were announced, attention was naturally concentrated on the enormous size of these vessels. They were planned to be the greatest carriers afloat, and greater than the imagination of marine constructors had dared to suggest for practical operation. During their building and down to the time of launching it was these stupendous figures, indicating size, displacement, tonnage and power, that were chiefly interesting. These steamships were talked about as leviathans, but comparatively little was thought of them by the public at large other than as great freight carriers.

Now that both ships are on the seas, the fact appears that they will rival any steamships afloat in other particulars. They will, it is true, practically revolutionize the carrying trade. So mighty is the capacity of their various holds that the cost of transportation across the Pacific has been brought down to a basis before unheard of, and a new factor has entered into and will dominate traffic between all parts of the United States and the orient and affect the course of trade around the world. But these ships are equally remarkable in other ways.

On the Atlantic there is a line of demarcation between the freight boat and the swift passenger steamer. The Minnesota and the Dakota, although designed primarily as commerce carriers, offer the greatest attractions to the traveler. They have been finished with all the elegance that science can command, and money supply. They offer every comfort that the luxurious traveler can desire. They are able to maintain a speed unexpected in ships of so vast a bulk. The record of nearly eighteen knots an hour for the full course made by the Dakota on her owner's trial trip is a remarkable one.

In every respect these two great vessels have exceeded expectations. They are today not merely the most tremendous carriers afloat, but ships that represent superlative excellence in construction, comfort, and ease in manipulation. It is a matter for pride to the northwest that these two vessels, marking as they do an era in ship building and in transportation, have been produced under the foresight and direction of the master builder of its fortunes, and that they bear the names of our most prosperous and influential states.

Louisville has been indicted by a grand jury, which will be a matter for surprise to people who did not know that drunkenness was an indictable offense.

KILL IT

The petitions addressed to the legislature to prevent the passage of a bill legalizing pool selling at the state fair ought to find immediate assent and ratification. This is the old attack of the gambling interest upon a great state institution. Merely to mention it should be equivalent to killing it.

It is probably inevitable that at each session of the legislature somebody interested in the profits of this nefarious business should make a new attempt upon the state. This graft has nothing to lose and everything to gain by slipping through a measure that would crowd once more the state fair grounds with pool sellers, bookmakers, gamblers and touts. The people of the state will not stand for it; and there will be an uproar from one end of the state to the other should such a measure pass, which would leave little hope of political future to any man who supported it.

There is no room for argument in the case, and none should be used. The agricultural society has had the sympathy and financial support of the state in abundant measure. Its management has justified public confidence and realized public expectation. The annual fair has grown in magnitude, in importance, in dignity and in reputation both at home and abroad. It owes no little of this success and repute to the banishment of those abominable influences that degrade such exhibitions into mere accessories of the gambling business wherever they are allowed. To permit pool selling would be to start this splendid institution swiftly down the toboggan slide, at whose bottom failure and disgrace are waiting. Let every member of the legislature be on the alert for any such measure, and strike with all his strength whenever it shows its unhallowed head.

Perhaps it would be just as well to give the franchise to women if they would promise not to start any more get rich quick concerns.

Contemporary Comment

Seems to Be Driving the Band Wagon

Dallas, Tex., will give President Roosevelt a banquet that will cost the participants $25 a plate, and there is a veritable scramble for participation. Who said the south is disaffected?—Atlanta Constitution.

Better Late Than Never

Elijah Dowie is a good prophet if you give his prophecies time enough. He said we should have a mild, open winter, and if you don't believe him here it is.—Chicago Journal.

Knew He Would Not Jump His Bail

The investigation into the surrender of Port Arthur will begin about the middle of May. Meanwhile Stoessel is released on his own recognizance.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Must Actually Feel Thankful

Carnegie has one great advantage over Mr. Rockefeller. He can get his gifts accepted without having to have them O. K.'ed by a committee on public morals.—Chicago News.

We Can All Afford the Beans

Eat beans and violets, and you may defy death. This is the latest cult. Of what use is it, Mr. Wagner, to try to teach people to live the simple life?—Chicago Tribune.

Would Turn Their Little Brains

Russia announces that she is going to make primary education compulsory. Out of mercy to the children she ought not to make spelling compulsory.—St. Louis Republic.

Wonders Will Never Cease

Jerry Simpson is one of the biggest sheep owners in New Mexico. It seems like a reversal of form to find Jerry raising material for socks.—Washington Post.

Will Be in Constant Danger

Mrs. Chadwick has been sentenced to ten years in the Ohio penitentiary. Gov. Herrick now should appoint a guardian for the warden.—Chicago Post.

Will Show No Quarter

We pity the bob cats, grizzlies and catamounts when the president thinks of the senate on his hunting trip.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Not Hard to Discover That Fact

Evidence accumulates that John Hay is miles and miles away from the state department.—Philadelphia Record.

Among the Merrymakers

Humorous Johnny

One day two old ladies drove
Out for air and pleasure;
Seeing them, he said, "By Jove,
Here is just my measure."

So he suddenly yelled "Boo!"
And their steed ran madly;
They were found, the luckless two,
Cut and battered badly.

Johnny, thinking of the way
He had caused the spilling,
Laughed and laughed and laughed all day—
Wasn't he just killing?
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Useful Articles

"Every household ought to have an encyclopaedia," observed the professor.

"I think so, too," responded Miss Flutterby, brightly. "They are so handy to press crumpled ribbons, and flowers, and letters and things."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The End of It

"I've disproved that old saying that 'a barking dog doesn't bite.'"

"You have?"

"Yes. That dog of Crabbe's barked at me this morning and it bit the dust."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Sordid Bard

I never loved a sweet gazelle
Or calf or cow with limpid eye
Too dearly to refuse to sell,
Especially when beef was high.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Quality in Material

The Tourist—I saw a painting today said to be worth $100,000.

The Farmer—Must have been an extra fine grade of paint.—Yonkers Herald.

PERSONAL MENTION

Ryan—Frank H. Sanborn, Astoria, Ore.; G. J. Laird, Winnipeg; Mrs. M. Mueller and daughter, New Ulm; E. D. Carrington, N. D.; W. J. Holmes, Duluth.

Windsor—Dr. T. Bohland, Belle Plaine; Louise Waelty, La Grande, Ore.; A. T. Bemard, Cass Lake; A. A. Hemry, Olivia; Mrs. G. S. Macey, Lake City; Henry C. J. Klahn, Marshfield, Wis.; Mrs. W. B. Saunders and daughter, Milbank, S. D.; A. B. Guptill, Fargo; D. A. Stuart, Windom; J. J. Dow, Faribault; N. J. Tate, Faribault.

Merchants—F. F. Ellsworth, St. James, Minn.; W. W. Jameson, Anaconda; J. A. Campbell and wife, Duluth; Justis Bukin, Morris; D. G. Scobey, Fargo; C. A. Phelps, Duluth; T. E. Mead, Baraboo, Wis.; R. N. Reed, Great Falls; A. A. Harper and wife, Cass Lake; N. A. Mott, Ada; J. R. Waters, Grand Forks; L. A. Brophy, Linton, N. D.; Donald Grant, Faribault.

TODAY'S WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Forecast:

Minnesota—Fair Tuesday, preceded by rain in east portion Tuesday morning; Wednesday fair, warmer in west portion, fresh to brisk northwest winds.

Upper Michigan—Rain or snow and colder Tuesday; Wednesday fair, brisk northwest winds.

Iowa—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; colder Tuesday in west portion.

Wisconsin—Fair in west, rain and colder in west portion; Wednesday fair, brisk northwest winds.

South Dakota—Tuesday fair; Wednesday fair and warmer.

North Dakota and Montana—Tuesday fair and warmer; Wednesday fair.

St. Paul—Observations taken yesterday by the United States weather bureau, W. E. Oliver, observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night (barometer corrected for temperature and elevation): Barometer, 27.61; relative humidity, 94; weather, cloudy; maximum temperature, 53; minimum temperature, 38; daily range, 17; mean temperature, 46; 7 p. m. temperature, 37; wind at 7 p. m., north; precipitation, .15.

Yesterday's temperature at other points:

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	36	38	Jacksonville	70	76
Battleford	50	52	Madison	54	64
Bismarck	48	52	Marquette	40	46
Buffalo	56	66	Memphis	64	68
Boston	52	56	Medicine Hat	48	50
Chicago	62	68	Milwaukee	54	58
Cincinnati	68	74	Minnedosa	44	54
Cleveland	58	60	Montreal	44	46
Denver	32	40	Moorhead	44	48
Des Moines	42	50	New Orleans	70	76
Detroit	58	58	New York	54	58
Duluth	34	38	Omaha	46	48
El Paso	64	66	Pittsburg	64	70
Edmonton	50	52	San Francisco	54	66
Escanaba	38	42	St. Louis	66	76
Galveston	64	74	Salt Lake	46	50
Grand Rapids	54	54	San Antonio	74	80
Green Bay	50	64	S. Ste. Marie	34	36
Havre	48	50	Washington	52	58
Helena	44	46	Winnipeg	42	50
Huron	48	52			

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

River Bulletin—8 a. m.

Stations.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 hours.
St. Paul	14	4.8	—0.0
La Crosse	10	8.4	....
Davenport	15	9.0	....
St. Louis	30	18.7	....

—Fall.

River forecast: The Mississippi river at St. Paul will remain nearly stationary.

What the Editors Say

Some member of the legislature did not know enough to know that the people will not stand for some things and accordingly he introduced a bill providing that wages of minors be made liable to attachment for the debts of their parents. Should the legislature by some ways hidden to the world enact the bill into a law it could never be enforced. Public sentiment would not tolerate such a measure, repugnant as it is to all sense of justice and right. But there need be no worry. The bill will probably never get further than being referred to some committee.—Janesville Argus.

Gov. Johnson's veto of the Horton bill, is all right. He will be commended for this more than for any other executive act. The capitol commission ought to be compelled to turn this building over to the state. It is not theirs. It is ours and we paid for it. The commission spent $5,000,000, and that is quite enough. Let the state have it now. The laws already give the governor control of the state building and he ought to insist on it, even if it took the militia to clear the way.—Norwood Times.

The dual identity of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is but child's play compared to the czar as originator of world peace in the Hague convention, and the czar obstinately refusing to stop one of the most hopeless and sanguinary wars in recent history.—St. Cloud Times.

Now we are confronted with the information, right from the bat of Secretary Wilson, that bread will become a luxury. After a while pancakes will be among the things that a poor man cannot afford.—Mankato Free Press.

At St. Paul Theaters

Ganz in Piano Recital

Rudolph Ganz of Chicago appeared in piano recital last evening at the Park Congregational church before an audience whose size conveyed some suggestion of the inclement weather. Mr. Ganz is decidedly an interesting pianist. Whether he does or does not deserve the adjective, great, is a question open to discussion, perhaps, but certainly there were flashes of greatness revealed in some of his interpretations last night. Considered as a whole his programme accentuated beauty of form rather than beauty of tone, yet there were times when he commanded the latter, as, for instance, in Liszt's "Sonnetto di Petraca," every note of which was a caress. This bit from the "Italian Pilgrimage" is as perfect in its form as one of the sonnets whose name it suggests, and as read by Mr. Ganz there was a glowing tenderness in every phrase. This same tenderness of tone was revealed in the three Chopin numbers, the B minor scherzo, the impromptu in F sharp and the etude in E major. Nothing in the way of instrumental music more exquisite than this scherzo as it was played by the young musician has been heard in St. Paul this winter. But for the most part it was a purely intellectual appeal that Mr. Ganz's music made. His technique served even the unusual requirements of Liszt's "Fantasia quasi Sonata." It is clean and brilliant. The glancing grace of his fingers allures the eye, though never at the expense of the ear's keenness of appreciation. Because of the very close sympathy that exists between the composer and the pianist, the Liszt group was particularly interesting. It included besides the numbers already mentioned, "Sposalizio" and "Canzone Salvator Rosa." Busoni's arrangement of Bach's toccata in D minor and Schumann's etudes symphoniques (op. 13) comprised the first group played. The "studies" were played with brilliance and pronounced correctness, but as is usually the case with an opening group, neither of the numbers succeeded in establishing close sympathy between the player and his audience. With the beginning of the second group, however, this desirable effect was almost immediately achieved.

The audience was enthusiastic and was rewarded with an extra number. The recital was given under the auspices of the Schubert club.

Klaw & Erlanger's dazzling spectacle "Mother Goose," is making its first appearance in this city at the Metropolitan opera house this week. Nothing thus far shown has equaled in conception, gorgeousness of scene and color this last English importation from Drury Lane.

From the rise of the curtain interest awakens, and laughter and applause ensue thereon until its final fall. The legions of beautiful women, comedians and singers, the brilliant and artistic costumes and magnificent ballets and processions are indescribable. Each scene in this huge feast for the eye seems to be the acme of possibility, but before the eye can take in all its beauties another surpassing it is shown. The finale of the first act is superb, but when the grand pansy ballet at the end of the second act is reached, the splendor of it all is something to be gazed at with wonder and amazement.

Creatore, with his Italian band, has been making a trip across the country to the Pacific coast, giving concerts en route. His appearance at the Metropolitan opera house Sunday evening will doubtless be the signal for a general turning out of the musical and music loving people of St. Paul. On this occasion Creatore and his remarkable collection of musicians will be assisted by Sig. Sodero, a Neapolitan harpist of note. Creatore's methods, personality and prominence as a band master are too well known here to need further comment.

A circumstance which indicates the degree of expectancy which awaits Miss Henrietta Crosman's visit to the city in the comedy "Mistress Nell," was the receipt by the artist of several letters from residents of St. Paul, assuring her of the gratification they felt at the prospect of seeing her in the local theater. Similar letters from residents of Minneapolis preceded Miss Crosman's visit to that city. From the two places Miss Crosman received more than a score of letters, all of like character, and everyone from a person unknown to the actress. From the fact that all the writers were strangers and personal friendship was no factor in prompting them, there is strong proof of the interest Miss Crosman's visit is awakening. It is gratifying that she has chosen "Mistress Nell" for her first appearance next Monday night. It is in this comedy she has achieved her greatest success and it is the one in which the public would most desire to see her. Miss Crosman herself likes the character of Nell Gwyn above any other in her repertoire, except that of Rosalind. She ought to like the play, for it has been kind to her, bringing fame and fortune more than any other in which she has ever appeared. Miss Crosman does not play on Sunday nights, so her engagement in this city will begin next Monday night.

Terrible Terry McGovern, the little boxer, is appearing at the Grand in "For Fame and Fortune" to crowded houses. The play is written around the life of this clever fighter and contains many stirring scenes. Terry plays the leading role and he is assisted by a fairly capable company of players. The play is well staged. The scene at the finish of the play representing the famous fight between McGovern and Pedlar Palmer is very realistic.

There is a character in the new play, "Dangers of Working Girls," which comes to the Grand next week, that for arch villainy can be compared favorably with any real bad men ever put on the stage. The character is a Hindu known as Dr. Saisya. Another strange character is "Handsome Charley," who is a helpless tool of the Hindu doctor.

This week at the Star theater "Riley's Speech," a two act musical comedy, is being presented by Robie's Knickerbocker Burlesquers. Among the many features to be seen with the Robie entertainment are the Jewel Ballet, La Danse de Surprise and the ever popular Musical Babies. A ladies' souvenir day will be given Friday.

REPUBLICAN STATE PRESS SUPPORTS GOVERNOR'S VETO OF THE HORTON BILL

Republican daily and weekly newspapers of the state are practically unanimous in declaring that the legislature was wrong in overriding Gov. Johnson's veto of the Horton bill. "Peanut politics," "ward tactics" and similar expressions come from the Republican press with remarkable unanimity, in view of the fact that the legislature is almost solidly Republican in its complexion.

The papers which commend the governor's course on the Horton bill and deplore the action of the legislature are published for the most part in districts represented by men who in the legislature were unable to rise above the claims of the senatorial junta and voted to deprive the governor of rights which have always been held by the chief executive of the state.

It is reported in legislative circles that the members are hearing from their constituents, and many a legislator who returned yesterday from an over Sunday visit at home had his eyes opened to the overwhelming sentiment in the country in supporting Gov. Johnson's position on the capitol bill.

Following are a few comments taken at random from the Republican press of the state, as showing the trend of sentiment in the Republican party of the state:

Cannon Falls Beason

Though of course (?) the new capitol ought to be under the control of a Republican board, still we cannot but admire the governor's spunk in vetoing the bill. In connection with this same matter we are moved to remark that some Republican members of the legislature are not adding anything to the caliber of their reputations as statesmen.

Midway News

Any man or set of men who will trespass upon constitutional rights or privileges for personal or partisan gain are dangerous people, whether they belong to our own party or to the other fellow's party. If there is one provision in the constitution more sacred than another it is the provision that establishes and recognizes the political affinity of coordinate functions of government, the legislative, executive and judicial. The moment, therefore, that anyone seeks to disturb the absolute equality of that triangle, that moment does he threaten and endanger constitutional government. No man and no political party should ever be suffered to interfere even in the minutest particular when it comes to this principle. The one proposition at hand under this head at this time is simply to determine whether the custody of the state capitol is a legislative, an executive or a judicial act. The Midway News believes that it is executive, and therefore belongs to the governor. That being the case the legislature did wrong in passing a bill abridging the powers of the chief executive, and Gov. Johnson did but a plain duty in vetoing the bill. What would we think of such a measure in the event that a Republican instead of a Democrat sat in the executive chair? And what would we think of a Republican governor who would permit the powers of the executive function of government thus to be abridged? We are due to indorse Gov. Johnson's veto.

Rochester Post and Record

Gov. Johnson has vetoed the Horton bill, which takes the care of the state capitol out of the governor's hands and places it in the hands of capitol commissioners. As the Post and Record has before remarked, this bill is a specimen of about as small and mean politics as has come under its observation, and it is worthy of the ward politician who introduced it, and whose name it bears. It is a direct insult to the governor, a gentleman who was elected to the position by the votes of the party to which this Horton attaches himself. Ever since Minnesota has been a state the governor has been custodian of the capitol, and were the present executive a member of the majority party no one would have thought of making any change. The bill can have no political effect whatever; it simply fills a sensible man with disgust that such a measure should even be presented, and that a body composed of intelligent men, as the legislature is supposed to be, should consider it, much less pass it. The Post and Record has no sympathy whatever with the politics of Gov. Johnson, but it respects him as a cultured, dignified gentleman, and the position he fills should place him above such a petty insult as this bill has given him. It is to be hoped the legislature will see the mistake it has made and allow the veto to stand.

Austin Herald

Gov. Johnson did the right thing when he vetoed the capitol control bill. It was conceived in partisanship and born in meanness. Had a straight Republican been in the governor's chair the bill would never have seen the light of day.

Rochester Bulletin

The general public understands well enough that the Horton bill which Gov. Johnson vetoed yesterday was conceived in small politics and carried through solely for the purpose of depriving the present governor of a little patronage. It is worthy of the ward politician from whom it emanated, but can never be any credit to the Republican party of the state. The senate may pass the bill over the governor's veto; the house may not.

Cloquet Independent

Gov. Johnson has vetoed the Horton bill, which takes away from him the capitol patronage, and it is said that his actions was instigated by Frank Day, the governor's private secretary. Now the legislators threaten to take away from the secretary the fees accruing from the notarial privileges, thus putting him on a straight salary of $3,600 a year. We do not question but what Frank may have used his influence with the governor and all that kind of thing, and who can blame him if he did. Heretofore the various governors have had the handling of the capitol patronage, and now simply because a Democrat is in office is no reason why it should be taken away from the chief executive. The legislature would be in mighty small business if it vents its spite on the governor's secretary. It would be an act of childishness.

Hokah Chief

The Horton bill, vesting the control of the new state capitol in the board of capitol commissioners, was vetoed by Gov. Johnson. The governor considers that he is competent to act as custodian of the capitol, a duty vested in the governor since the state was organized, and the people will agree with him. The legislature is too anxious to raise salaries and create new boards.

Clear Lake Times

Gov. Johnson has vetoed the capitol commission bill, which was only a soft snap for the capitol commissioners. The people, without regard to party, will applaud this act of the governor.

Faribault Republican

Gov. Johnson has issued his first veto, the subject being the Horton capitol bill, which leaves the new capitol in charge of the capitol commission for two years more. The governor thinks that the present law, which makes the governor the custodian of the capitol, ought to prevail, and gives some very good reasons in support of his position.

Sherburne Advance

Senator Horton's bill taking the matter of the appointment of a statehouse janitor and a few lesser places out of the hands of the governor has been vetoed by Gov. Johnson. We are not surprised at this veto, and the average citizen, outside of a few place hunters, looks upon Senator Horton's measure as pretty small politics, and the governor's veto as being in every way just and honorable.

Mankato Free Press

Gov. Johnson yesterday vetoed the Horton bill, vesting the control of the new state capitol for the next two years in the board of capitol commissioners. He did just what any other governor would have done under the circumstances.

Morris Sun

Gov. Johnson has vetoed the Horton bill, giving the capitol commission control of the new state capitol for the next two years, and he was probably justified in doing so. In the past the governor has always been the custodian of the capitol, and it looks as if the only reason for making a change at the present time is to deprive Gov. Johnson of the privilege or honor which has always been conferred on past governors, especially since the provision is made to cover only a period of two years.

Stillwater Gazette

The Republican statesmen at St. Paul who have endeavored to take a little patronage out of the hands of the governor, who was elected as a Democrat by Republican votes, have no right to complain of his veto of the capitol control bill, thinks the Duluth News Tribune. The bill was framed solely for the discomfiture of the governor. Its purpose was to take from the chief executive the appointment of employes in the new building. It savored of "peanut politics" and smacked of spite. It is on a par with the bill taking from Frank Day, the governor's private secretary, a large share of the velvet pertaining to his position and placing him upon a salary. The petty motive actuating this whole move is so apparent that whatever intrinsic merit there may be in it is overlooked. If Minnesota Republicans dislike to see a Democratic governor and his private secretary distributing patronage and enjoying the emoluments of office they should have elected a Republican governor last fall. The only way to prevent the opposition from exercising whatever power and enjoying whatever profit there is in office is to keep that opposition out of office. It comes with a bad grace for men who have cut the throat of their candidate for governor, or consented to the operation, to seek revenge upon his successful opponent, and it is scarcely more creditable in those who were loyal. The moral of the whole affair is that it is better to be true blue in the first place than to resort to spite work when the mischief has been done. As an oldtime friend of ours was accustomed to remark, "there mought be somethin' in that."

Heron Lake News

The Horton bill, which provides that the capitol commission shall retain control of the capitol, seems to have precipitated a party fight. Gov. Johnson vetoed the bill and now the legislature proposes to pass it over his head. There is no political sense or common decency in taking the control of the building from the governor's hands and those who are practicing such small politics ought to be doing something to earn their salary instead of haggling over such matters. The News hopes Gov. Johnson will win out and retain control of the capitol building during his term of office. He is practically responsible for the care of the property anyway.

Granite Falls Journal

Gov. Johnson on Monday vetoed the Horton bill which left the capitol in the hands of the capitol commission for the next two years. In the bill the commission was looking for an extension of their job for two more years. Gov. Johnson says the bill invites the commission to delay completion of the building for two years, when it can be done in a few months. We think the governor was right in exercising his veto power on this bill.

News Condensed

Washington—The federal grand jury has indicted Andrew A. Lipscomb, a prominent attorney of this city, in connection with the alleged embezzlement of $15,974 from the Washington Beneficial Endowment association. The indictment includes the name of Thomas M. Fields, who with Mr. Lipscomb, acted as receiver of the association.

Washington—President Moore of the National Good Roads association has secured a promise from Secretary Wilson to be a member of the party which will travel from Chicago to Seattle and diffuse good roads literature on the way. The train will be run as a good roads special to the Lewis and Clark exposition.

San Francisco—The state supreme court denied an application for a writ of mandamus to compel the restoration to office of State Senators Bunker, French, Wright and Eggers, who were expelled from the senate for accepting bribes. An appeal will be taken to the United States supreme court.

Washington—The department of justice has investigated the charges against Judge Raymond, chief justice of the Indian territory, and reached the conclusion that there was nothing found warranting his removal. The charges included improper political activity.

Caserta, Italy—The authorities claim to have secured evidence connecting a barber named Innico, the husband of the servant of the late Miss Catherine McCready of New York, with the murder of Miss McCready here Feb. 25.

New Brunswick, N. J.—J. Frank Cordova, the former pastor of the South River M. E. church, who eloped with Miss Julia Bowne, has been taken to state prison to serve four years for abandoning his wife and assaulting her.

Washington—The federal grand jury returned indictments against William G. Crawford, August W. Machen and George E. Lorenz on a charge of conspiracy in connection with the purchase of straps for mail pouches.

Louisville, Ky.—A freight train ran into a car, killing Sister Mary Anthony and injuring Sister Mary Leander and Miss Katherine McGill. All were on their way to school, where they were teachers.

Rome—The vatican has informed the government of Brazil that at the next consistory a Brazilian cardinal will be appointed. It is understood that he will be Mgr. Graga, bishop of Petropolis.

Habana—The seventh session of the Cuban congress has opened. President Palma's message is optimistic except that it deplores the great falling off in school attendance.

Chicago—A general strike of union carriage and wagon builders against members of the Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers' association has begun here.

Columbus, O.—John C. Earlman, owner of the Chicago Journal, has purchased the controlling interest in the Columbus Evening Dispatch from Congressman John G. Gill.

Paris—There is no foundation for the report that King Alfonso of Spain is bethrothed to the Archduchess Eleanore, daughter of the Archduke Stephen of Austria.

Bay City, Mich.—Three men were killed by the explosion of a small tank used for the storage of nitroglycerin at a dynamite manufacturing plant near here.

Washington—C. E. Grunsky, who resigned as an isthmian canal commissioner, has been appointed a consulting engineer in the irrigation reclamation service.

Albany, N. Y.—The bill taxing the transfers of stock has passed the senate. It provides a tax of $2 per 100 shares. It now goes to the assembly.

Genoa—Queen Alexandra was taken for a drive about the city today by the duchess of Aosta. The queen will sail today for Marseilles.

London—The prince of Wales underwent an operation, the nature of which was not divulged. His condition is reported not serious.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Fire in the six story Gilbert block caused $125,000 damage. Women were rescued with ladders.

London—In the house of commons War Secretary Arnold Forster defended his army reform scheme.