The St. Paul Globe

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RESULTS COUNT—
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FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1905

FACING A DEFICIT

The national government has fallen into those financial straits that were clearly pointed out by the Democracy during the last campaign, but were ignored both by Republican leaders and by the people. For the first time since the early days of the first McKinley administration the federal treasury faces a deficit. Last year there was a small nominal surplus. This year up to date the deficit promises to be anywhere from $20,000,000 to $35,000,000. Beyond that gaps a hole whose width and depth nobody dares to measure.

This unwholesome condition of the national finances is not due to accident or to any temporary circumstance. It is the legitimate and necessary outcome of Republican policies of utter extravagance. All the figures to prove that a such condition existed were before the last congress. In the face of them it made appropriations far in excess of the maximum possible revenue, and left the treasury to battle with its difficulties as best it might. Exactly as the administration of Harrison closed with a financial crisis which the Cleveland administration had to meet, and for which it bore the blame, so the last eight years of Republican rule closed with another crisis less acute, but one with which the Republican party this time will have to grapple.

There are two perfectly obvious and easy methods by which the situation might be met and the difficulty cured. The first is a reduction in expenditure. That is the policy toward which any safe business enterprise would immediately turn. The country is spending at least 50 per cent more money every year than is necessary. Prodigality is the rule in every department and in every direction. Without the sacrifice of a single interest or the crippling of a single agency, we could cut off from $200,000,000 a year upward from our expense account and the public service would be all the better for it. If graft were weeded out, sinecures abolished, if a whole army of supernumeraries at Washington and elsewhere were discharged and obliged to earn their own living, and if the boodle bills were held up and done to death in congress, the country would have at the end of the next year a bigger surplus than it would know what to do with.

The second remedy, though not so proper and desirable, would be equally effective in a different way. Even on the present basis of extravagant expenditure a revenue equal to our enormous demand might be provided by a proper revision of the tariff. Receipts from customs fall off constantly because importations are prohibited by high duties levied for the benefit of home trusts. The original McKinley act, raising the tariff wall higher than it had ever been built before, was properly entitled "An act to reduce revenue." As raising the tariff reduces revenue, so lowering it replenishes the treasury. We might at the same time relieve the home consumer, embarrass the trust, help the people, suppress favoritism and supply ourselves with ample revenue by tariff reduction.

Neither of these remedies is the Republican party able to apply. It is too thoroughly saturated with corruption to reform expenses. It is too utterly sold to the trusts, too entirely their personal property, to be able to reform the tariff against their opposition. What it will have to do will be either to reimpose the war taxes or issue bonds. As even its impudence is scarcely equal to the latter course, we shall probably hear the suggestion, in the richest country in the world, in a time of profound peace, in an era when economy is most practicable, of a proposition to burden the people with those taxes which are reserved all over the world for a time of national stress and a life and death struggle. To this plight has the country been reduced by Republican incapacity, mismanagement and dishonesty. This time, thank fortune, it is the Republican party that must stand up before the people, confess its responsibility and swallow its medicine.

Senator Alger is said to be out of danger. Perhaps they gave him the boracic acid treatment.

DASH YIELDS TO CAUTION

There is the most marked contrast possible between the conduct of the present stage of the war between Russia and Japan and the policy that marked its earlier period. At the beginning Japan carried everything before her with a dash. All her operations were marked by extraordinary alertness, and her advantages were largely a result of surprise. With an instantaneous and unexpected blow she swept the greater part of Russia's navy from the sea. Later on, when the remnants issued from Port Arthur, the Japanese ships gave them no respite, but pounded them to pieces before they could make an escape.

The greater seriousness of the situation is witnessed by the substitution of extreme caution for this brilliant policy of sudden and repeated attacks. Rojestvensky has been within striking distance of Togo for nearly two weeks past. His whereabouts have been known and the progress of his vessels duly chronicled. We cannot assume that an enemy so alert and so well informed as Japan has not been advised at every point and at all times. Yet there was no general action. The separate Russian squadrons have been allowed to proceed on their way and to carry out their plans for a junction.

On the other hand, the position and the plans of the Japanese have been carefully shrouded in mystery. No one knows where Togo's vessels have been lying, where he has chosen to meet the issue, or whether he prefers a policy at the last of swift and annihilating attack or one of hanging upon the outskirts of the enemy and harrying him to destruction by incessant attacks from a distance. All we do know is that delay has been deliberately invited.

It is not unreasonable to assume that the Japanese scheme is to have the next great naval battle fought at a place of their own choosing and near their own base of supplies. This is the only supposition on which we can explain the advance of Rojestvensky so far and so long without any hostile demonstration. It remains to be seen, however, whether or not Japan intends at any time to risk the terrible calamity of a general defeat if that should happen. The world is still waiting, as it has been for weeks past, for news from the China sea. The most interesting, and perhaps the most fateful, moment of the whole war is at hand.

Hay may come back and resume the helm of state, but Taft will continue to sit on the lid of politics.

AN UNFORTUNATE DIFFERENCE

The difference between Norway and Sweden appears to be irreconcilable. The Norwegian government has for a long time insisted that it was given inferior place in the union and has voiced a demand for separate consular representation. This has now hardened into an issue. The government has been unable to obtain any concession from Norway, and has referred the whole matter to the council of state, a body composed of both Swedes and Norwegians. Norway insists that she is not seeking a dissolution of the union, but holds to her original position.

We are apt to think too lightly in this country of the cause of difference. Our own consular service is not much in the public eye, and it seems to us rather a trifling affair whether a consular representative should belong to one country or the other. Looking a little closer one may see that this may have a very vital appearance to Norway. The consular service does have an important influence upon foreign trade. Its investigation of conditions and its recommendations for the improvement of home industry have a strong effect. Given two ambitious and rather jealous peoples, working side by side and conscious of commercial rivalry, each may easily regard this issue as vital.

Still, self-interest would seem to dictate a reconcilement. Norway and Sweden have nothing in the world but the self-interest of the rest of Europe to rely upon as a defense against Russia. The fate of Finland stares them in the face. That fate Russia has destined for them also in the slow moving but unyielding course of her diplomacy. Only the knowledge that other nations would interfere prevents the absorption of the Scandinavian peninsula by the Muscovite. Some day that condition may fail. In some moment of great upheaval the other nations may be too desperately concerned about their own affairs to uphold the interests of Norway and Sweden. It would be the part of wise policy, as well as a help to that national unity through which Scandinavia's greatness must be preserved, to make any concession that might be necessary for preserving harmony at home.

Will Mr. Lincoln Steffens please cast his eagle eye in the direction of Anoka?

A NEW REGIME WANTED

We seem to need the application of a new rule to employes in public offices everywhere throughout this country. It may seem a trifling matter to haggle over the hours of labor of petty clerks in petty places, but in reality this gives the key to the entire system. It is not a minor reform, but one of the first magnitude; and one which we will have to accomplish before the public service is placed upon a proper basis.

Some of the employes up at the capitol are said to be dissatisfied because those engaged in another office get away at 4 o'clock, while they have to remain until later. They are agitating for shorter hours, and doubtless will get them. The same rule holds good everywhere. Hours and conditions of labor in the federal departments at Washington are scarcely less than scandalous. Public employment is made a private snap in many of these places in the strictest sense of the term. Hours are shortened to an extent which no private employer would dream of permitting. Leaves of absence are liberal and easy to obtain. Allowances for sick time are made and permitted to accumulate until every employe may have a long summer vacation to himself. The result is that the details of the business of cities, states and nation are conducted at a cost that would scandalize and bankrupt any private employer.

It is without the slightest desire to injure any of these persons that we enter a protest against the whole system. Just because the public is a good natured animal, and men feel mean about quarreling with a few clerks over an hour or two in the day, the shiftless system has got itself established. The worst objection to it is not the cost of it to the people, but the idea which it spreads abroad that the state owes something to us all and may be imposed upon with impunity. Innocent as this is when these people entertain it, it is really the small seed of evil out of which grows the spreading tree of graft.

There is no reason why employes of public service should be treated one whit differently in any respect from those in private employ. They ought to work the same number of hours required in similar businesses in the community. They ought to be paid the same rate of wages, no less and no more. There ought to be one rule for public and private employes. The saving in dollars and cents would be tremendous, but even this is to be less regarded than the salutary effect of a regime under which every man and woman down to the smallest would feel that it is a first duty to the state to see that its business is done not only as efficiently, but as economically, with the smallest expenditure of money and of energy as that of the most carefully managed private concern.

Andy Carnegie appears to count that day lost when he does not jar loose from a gob of it.

MR. WU TING-FANG, REFORMER

When the genial Wu Ting-fang was head of the Chinese legation in Washington he had much to say in well bred criticism of our manners and our morals. Official life in China seems to be fully as uncertain as it is here and a great deal more dangerous, and if rumor in his case be correct Mr. Wu's existence has been a bit strenuous since his return; but apparently he has triumphed over his foes, for he now comes forward in the guise of reformer, and it is not vanity alone that makes us think that he is indebted to this country for the spirit which has prompted these reforms. They smack of the west, at any rate, for they seek to do away with barbarous methods of punishment.

To be a criminal is not pleasant, that is if one is caught, in any country, but it is particularly unpleasant in China, where they make a specialty of torture and where the agony of an offender is frequently prolonged to make a celestial holiday. The memorial which Mr. Wu has presented to the heaven-born who occupies the throne substitutes decapitation for slicing to death, does away with branding and abolishes the disconcerting fashion of exposing the heads and bodies of criminals after execution. It contains other important provisions, the adoption of which will make the Chinese criminal code much pleasanter reading.

There is perhaps no other nation on the face of the earth so slow to change its ways as China. Reverence for the past is the foundation stone of the empire, but the versatile Mr. Wu seems to have grounds for believing that reform is possible, and the fact that he has framed the memorial is indication that he at least thinks some good can come out of the west. So far as we are able to judge, the average celestial's attitude toward the occident is a contemptuous one. One reform, however, paves the way for many others, and it is not beyond the range of probability that the next century will see many of our milder customs adopted by the slow moving Chinamen.

Contemporary Comment

Ancient Survival Proposed at Albany

There is pending at Albany a bill for the abolition in this state of a custom that survives from medieval times, or from a remoter period, imprisonment for debt. "To many people of the state it will come as a surprise to be informed that it is possible here to imprison a man for debt. It seems a custom so utterly out of joint with the times that it should have been abolished long ago. It brings back suggestions of Little Dorrit and the Marshalsea prison in London, with all the grotesque cruelties and cruel humors of that living tomb. Such, in a small measure, is the Ludlow street jail in New York, where there are at present imprisoned six debtors, who are maintained by the city at a per capita expense of $50 per day, or $300 in all, simply to vent the spite of some vengeful creditor.—Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

Kansas City Quits Border Ideas

The lawless saloon may fit in all right with the "romantic" environment of a new oil "diggins" or a Skagway or Nome, but it is distinctly and uncompromisingly "jay" in Kansas City It is as though one should wear tan shoes or a four in hand with evening clothes. There can be nothing but a genuine sense of satisfaction that this never felicitous relic of pioneer days has gone. The saloonkeepers ought to be thankful enough that they are able to maintain it so long beyond its appropriate time for disappearance. But now, thanks to Gov. Folk and his police commissioners, it has disappeared, and thanks to public opinion it will not make its reentry. Kansas City bids farewell, a long farewell, to the "jay" idea of "wide open," lawless license.—Kansas City Star.

Nothing to Learn From Glasgow

The marvelous "expert" who is to come to tell us how to run street cars may know something about the relations of companies to the municipality, but he does not know half so much about street car management as a hundred good men who may be picked out at random in a dozen American cities. There is more to be learned about street car operation in Boston, New York and Washington than anybody in Glasgow ever knew. We can just imagine one of the Glasgow arks, two stories high, running about five miles an hour, with an overhead trolley, lumbering along one of our important business streets. If there were not a riot, there would be a conflagration before the car got back to the barn, and the car would be in the middle of the blaze.—Chicago Tribune.

The New Democracy

The new Democracy, "radicalism, if you please," as Mr. Bryan says, won a glorious victory in Chicago Tuesday. We may accept this election as the sign of the times. Democracy is going to the limit. We shall not stop with the trust question or with the railroad question, says Mr. Bryan. Radicalism stops with no question, for it means opportunism. That is what the party will stand for, accommodating itself to its opportunities. It means, also, great victories—victories that are totally unexpected by those whose camp Democracy is now invading. This is not so much a prophecy as a logical deduction from well known precedents.—Mobile (Ala.) Register.

France Will Be Cautious

It is not probable that France will go to any extreme lengths in favor of its Russian ally, and it is very likely that in order to prevent chances of an open rupture Great Britain will represent to the French its obligations to Japan as set forth in most succinct fashion in the treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, made between Great Britain and Japan before the war now on began.—Cleveland Leader.

Japan's Great Record

The military record made by the Japanese is a record breaker. Such work has never been done before. The record made by Japanese statesmen and diplomats has been just about as good. It will be very freely confessed that no other nation can produce more able and tactful generals and admirals than the dozen who have led the war against Russia.—Galveston Daily News.

Can't Control His Curves

The difference seems to be about this: When the president tackles a bear, the animal ceases from troubling. When he tackles the octopus, the critter goes right on giving more trouble than before.—Kansas City Journal.

PERSONAL MENTION

Ryan—Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Farrow, Yellowstone Park; William J. Knepp, Kansas City; C. O. Davidson, Boise; Charles S. Doychert, Spokane; L. E. Emerson, La Crosse; C. L. Melter, Butte; P. E. Bradshaw, Superior; C. J. Lesure and wife, Duluth.

Merchants—George A. Ralph, Crookston; J. Wallace, Des Moines; L. J. Prescott, Manila; Mrs. Ware and children, Seattle; A. G. Grenameyer, Sioux City; W. P. Fullerton, Seattle; J. M. Conway, Billings; Charles Norton, Winona; W. M. Orcutt, Sioux City.

Windsor—L. B. Dugherty, Duluth; Charles Batcher, Staples; W. W. McBride, Milwaukee; S. P. Gilbert, Burlington, Ia.; J. Cornile and wife, Gaylord, Minn.; E. Krueger, Alvord, Ia.; J. A. Magee, Seattle.

TODAY'S WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Forecast:

For Minnesota and Wisconsin—Showers and thunderstorms Friday and Saturday; fresh south, shifting to west winds.

For Upper Michigan—Showers Friday with rising temperatures; Saturday showers, light to fresh south winds.

For Montana and North Dakota—Fair and warmer Friday; Saturday fair.

For South Dakota—Fair Friday and Saturday.

For Iowa—Showers and thunderstorms Friday and Saturday.

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, 29.58; relative humidity, 79; weather, cloudy; maximum temperature, 64; minimum temperature, 54; daily range, 10; mean temperature, 59; 7 p. m. temperature, 64; wind at 7 p. m., south; amount of precipitation, trace.

Yesterday's temperatures at other points:

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	44	54	Los Angeles	64	72
Bismarck	58	60	Madison	62	62
Buffalo	58	66	Marquette	44	50
Boston	46	56	Memphis	80	82
Chicago	46	54	Medicine Hat	52	52
Cincinnati	68	70	Milwaukee	46	52
Cleveland	58	58	Minnedosa	56	58
Davenport	66	68	Montreal	54	60
Denver	72	72	Moorhead	56	58
Des Moines	70	72	New Orleans	78	84
Duluth	34	38	New York	60	70
El Paso	76	80	Omaha	68	74
Escanaba	46	54	San Francisco	64	66
Galveston	79	80	St. Louis	72	74
Grand Rapids	64	72	Salt Lake	64	66
Green Bay	60	60	San Antonio	80	84
Havre	50	52	San Diego	62	68
Helena	42	48	S. Ste. Marie	56	68
Huron	64	64	Washington	64	74
Jacksonville	80	86	Winnipeg	54	64
Kansas City	78	84			

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

River Bulletin—8 a. m.

Stations.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 hours.
St. Paul	14	3.9	—0.9
La Crosse	10	4.5	—0.2
Davenport	15	...	.....
St. Louis	30	14.4	*0.7

—Fall. *Rise.

River Forecast—The Mississippi river at St. Paul will remain nearly stationary.

What the Editors Say

If the thing keeps on the great majority of Minnesota Republicans will be placed on the list of gubernatorial candidates long before the next state convention arrives. The latest mentioned are Joel P. Heatwole and Frank M. Eddy, although the latter is also on the list of congressional candidates in the Sixth district. To the fellows who are "fixing up things," Editor Alvah Eastman sends out this note of warning:

"The gentlemen who are endeavoring to build up a political machine for the Republican party of Minnesota should understand at the beginning that it cannot be successfully done by having dead ones in command. The g. o. p. is very lively, and is not ready for its funeral."—Winona Republican.

The Standard Oil trust claims to have invested $10,000,000 in Kansas, but Commissioner Garfield calls attention to the fact that it is assessed for only $25,000. It is thought this discovery will hold Mr. Rockefeller for a while.—Sioux Falls Argus-Leader.

The new capitol is unsurpassed in the loveliness of its interior. Its exterior is not of white marble as we were led to believe it would be, but of a mottled variety. Were the superstructure of the same splendid material as the substructure, viz., St. Cloud granite, it might not be quite so ornate as it is now, but it would not be so "ornery" twenty years hence.—Le Sueur Sentinel.

As long as fond fathers slave and ambitious mothers sacrifice so that foolish daughters can hide the petticoats of poverty under a silk dress and crowd the doings of cheap society into the space in their heads which ought to be filled with plain useful knowledge, a lot of girls are going to grow up with the idea that getting married means getting rid of care and responsibility instead of assuming it.—Lester Prairie News.

The haste with which the legislature passed the new code resembles the hurry of the small boy which leads him to dump the whole armful of wood into the woodbox, at once, helter skelter and some on the floor. In both cases a desire to finish a tiresome job and get away to play seems to explain the rush. Meanwhile it may be for the people to repent at leisure.—Owatonna Journal.

A number of Colorado men have discovered a cheap way to get their names in the papers. They announce that they are going to give President Roosevelt a hunting knife, a saddle, or something in that line, and the enterprising Denver newspapers immediately print pictures of the gift and the donor and give an extended sketch of the latter's life.—Aberdeen News.

The Blue Earth Post makes the error of confounding the governor's executive clerk and private secretary. It was the former, Mr. Cleve Van Dyke, who was burned recently while taking a bath. The latter, Bro. Frank Day, has been in hot water so frequently that he is not as thin skinned as Cleve.—Fairmont News.

The federal grand jury investigating the business transactions of the beef trust are still at work. We shall soon find out just how little Mr. Secretary Garfield knew about the beef trust after he had made his investigation.—Winona Independent.

Babylon may be falling elsewhere, but in Nebraska it still stands secure, braced and buttressed and protected by a brutal and stupid Republican majority.—Omaha World-Herald.

Among the Merrymakers

Cats to Make Electricity

One improvement might be suggested to the Indiana genius who proposes to utilize cats for the generation of an electric current for lighting. He proposes to round up the cats and drive them through a chute so they will pass under rotating brushes, which will abstract the desired current. If he can but train mice to race through the chute ahead of them the cats might be drawn through by induction.—Chicago Tribune.

Measured by Pipes

While walking through Wiltshire a week or two ago a pedestrian asked a native how far it was to the next village, and received the curious reply: "About three pipes o' bacca."

He subsequently found that watches and clocks were very rare in that district, and that is was usual to indicate distance by the number of pipes of tobacco one could smoke on the journey.—St. James Gazette.

In Small and Great Things

"So they smashed your laundry and looted your cash drawer," said the police judge.

"They did," answered the intelligent Chinaman.

"And what did you do?"

"Nothing. They followed the usual custom and convinced me that it was to my interest to remain neutral."—Washington Star.

None Left to Chloroform

"Shall we chloroform the old folks of the next generation?" asked the sage of Plunkville.

"If cigarettes an' tight lacin' keep their present holts on the respective sexes," retorted the Pohick philosopher, "there ain't goin' to be no old folks in the next generation."—Pittsburg Post.

The End of the Trouble

"I understand that Mrs. Jones has been cured of insomnia."

"How?"

"There was a fire in the street the other night and she failed to wake up. Jones says she hasn't said a word about insomnia since."—New York Press.

Best She Could Do

The living skeleton at the dime museum had fallen in love with the bearded lady.

"No," she said, when he offered himself. "It is impossible. I am wedded to my art. I can never be anything more than a brother to you."—Chicago Tribune.

Averaged the Same

"Yes," says the first beauteous damsel, "I had five proposals at the reception last night."

"I had but one," remarks the demure damsel, "but it counted the same as five. The man stuttered."—Judge.

An Affectionate Baby

Friend—I suppose the baby is fond of you?

Papa—Fond of me? Why, he sleeps all day when I'm not at home and stays up all night just to enjoy my society.—Town and Country.

An Inquiry

Chicagoan—It's grossly exaggerated. There hasn't been a man sandbagged in Chicago in two months.

Friend—You don't say! How do they knock 'em out now?

Insurance

Life is real, life is earnest,
And the grave is not its goal;
Rather 'tis to see which party
Shall the surplus funds control.
—New York Sun.

Contagious

She—Do you think worrying is a disease?

He—Yes, and the worst of it is, it's so fearfully catching.—Detroit Free Press.

Accounting for It

First Actor—Still in the legitimate, is he?

Second Actor—Certainly. Hasn't had a chance to get into vaudeville.

Defined

"Pa, what does 'spurn' mean?"

"That, my boy, is what a man does to another man whom he can't lick."—Puck.

At St. Paul Theaters

An American comedy written by a skillful American playwright around an English earl sojourning incog. in one of New York's fashionable hotels, with a real Britisher in the role of the earl, was the irresistible dramatic dish offered at the Metropolitan last night. It was heartily relished by a highly appreciative audience.

"The Earl of Pawtucket," which served to introduce a most amiable actor to local theatergoers, is the work of Augustus Thomas, whose "Alabama" endeared him to all Americans as a poetic playwright, and whose "Arizona" appealed to their love of action and country. The admirable player for whom this play might well have been written is Lawrance D'Orsay, an Englishman of convincing and most agreeable personality.

Inasmuch as the earl is masquerading in this country under an assumed name—that of a real American—dodging the payment of alimony and imagines he is fooling everybody into believing he belongs on this side of the pond, because he has conned some American slang, every scene he has is rich with amusement.

Thomas, who knows so well how to supply pat and characteristic speeches, has fitted the earl with plenty of them, and Mr. D'Orsay delivers them with inimitable relish and genuine British aplomb.

He is tall and manly is D'Orsay, with a tawny, drooping dragoonlike mustache, a quizzical expression, a most amiable smile, and a thoroughly genteel manner—not self-assertive, but never undignified, genial, but not effusive—in short, a typical English gentleman, who reserves his emotions for private exhibition. Such is the character the playwright conceived and such is the man that D'Orsay shows us. Without resorting to the conventional methods of denoting surprise or consternation, D'Orsay depicts these sensations effectively by a mere dropping of the head to one side, accompanied by an amazed stare. The laugh invariably follows, and thus the comedy, which might otherwise grow serious, is preserved.

After the imitations of the accent of a well bred Englishman with which our stage is sorely afflicted that of Mr. D'Orsay comes as a relief. For aught the writer knows, Mr. D'Orsay may not be an Englishman, but his accent and modulation of voice sound so unmistakably British that it would require documentary evidence to prove the actor anything else. His speech to the audience after the second act was a clever and modest little talk in which the English accent was, if anything, more pronounced than in the charter of Montgomery Putnam.

Mr. D'Orsay is surrounded by an adequate supporting company. Jane Peyton was notably pleasing in the character of Harriet Fordyce, who is the cause of the earl coming to America to woo under an assumed name. Miss Florence Robinson contributed a vigorous character sketch of Miss Jane Putnam, the maiden aunt, and the sister of Montgomery. A. P. Thomas was convincing in the role of Mr. Silas Hooper, whom the earl call "Oopah!"

—F. G. H.

Vernon D'Arnalle, the baritone, who gave a recital last night at the Park Congregational church, has the gift of expression, a phrase that means much in an artistic way, but which speaks louder of natural musical and temperamental qualities. Before an audience almost extravagantly appreciative, although of small proportions, he sang a programme that might have taxed the capabilities of a more mature singer less richly endowed temperamentally. Mr. D'Arnalle, however, made small matter of vocal difficulties and entered so thoroughly into the spirit of each song he interpreted that sympathy between himself and his audience was instantly established, with the result that every genuine effect was heightened. The young singer's diction is irreproachable, he appears to enjoy a closer acquaintance with the French and German languages than the average singer and naturally his linguistic accomplishments add immeasurably to the value of his vocal art.

The voice itself, by no means remarkable for its range, is somewhat remarkable for its quality. It possesses warmth and color and verve and lends itself readily to the expression of the most delicate shades of emotion. Schubert's "Litanei," which Mr. D'Arnalle sang last night, illustrated as well as anything else his ability to achieve the more subtile vocal effects. The old German ballad, "Edward," as admirably served to reveal the dramatic power of his voice. Perhaps the audience obtained as much enjoyment from the group of old Brittany and other French folk songs as from anything else that was sung.

Mr. D'Arnalle appears to have a fondness for playing his own accompaniments and this is not an especially commendable penchant for a recitalist to exhibit. The accompaniment for these folk songs, all of which he played, were nothing more than a few chords, however, and the baritone sang the quaint melodies so extremely well that there was no suggestion of a division of interest and his accompanying, therefore, was no offense. The "Angelus" was easily the gem of this group. Half of the programme was made up of German lieder which the singer is well qualified to interpret. The Strauss song, "Ach, weh mir Ungluckhaftem Mann," was among the more brilliant of these interpretations. Mr. d'Arnalle was very good about responding to the encores which the audience eagerly demanded.

Franklin W. Krieger, who played the accompaniments last night, again demonstrated his proficiency in this very valuable art. Throughout the programme the piano was in close sympathy with the voice and cleverly aided it in achieving brilliant vocal effects. With the exception of the accompaniments for the encores and the French group, Mr. Krieger played all the accompaniments last evening.

This is ladies' day at the Star and the souvenirs will be given to each lady in the audience at each of the performances. The bill is strong in vaudeville specialties and the burlesque is well worth seeing.

Echo of Bank Failure

Gustav Willius, as receiver for the Germania bank, has begun suit in the district court against G. C. May, to recover $3,400, alleged due on an assessment of $100 per share on the capital stock of the bank, of which May was possessor of thirty-four shares at the time that the bank became insolvent in 1896.

Deny Theft of Nails

John Ryan and M. Halpin, arrested Wednesday charged with stealing three kegs of ten penny nails from an unfinished residence on Lincoln avenue, pleaded not guilty to the charge of larceny in the police court yesterday, and their cases were continued for a week.

Proud of Being Tramp

John Beaumont, who claims to be a real "hobo," stole several gas fixtures from a house near Dale street and University avenue Wednesday. John will spend the next sixty days at the works.

Funeral of C. E. Dickerman

The funeral of C. E. Dickerman, who died at St. Joseph's hospital Wednesday night, after undergoing an operation, will be held from the family residence, 183 Nelson avenue, at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The interment will be at Oakland cemetery.

F. G. BIGELOW GOES INTO BANKRUPTCY

Private Business Methods Lax and Debts Exceed Three Millions

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 27.—The latest step in the career of Frank G. Bigelow, the former bank president, who defaulted in the sum of a million and a half of dollars, is the filing of a petition in involuntary bankruptcy. The revised schedules show a total liability of $3,277,000, of which $1,975,000 is wholly or in part secured. Of the remainder $1,110,000 is a secondary liability on notes and bills discounted, in which Bigelow figures as indorser. These items are notes of the National Electric company, the Grand Rapids Edison company and S. W. Watkins, and are evidently connected with the financing of the National Electric company. The balance, $192,000, represents unsecured loans, the largest one being an indebtedness of $100,000 to the Broadhead estate, of which Bigelow was executor.

The assets of the banker are estimated at $1,849,800, against which a homestead exemption of $5,000 is placed. The rest of the assets consist chiefly of stock in various industrial and other enterprises and 1,600 acres of coal land in Huerfano county, Colo., valued at $100,000. The schedule states that he has no cash on hand.

Kept No Memoranda

Nearly every bank from which Bigelow borrowed money exacted ample security before the loans were negotiated. The filing of the schedules revealed that Bigelow, who has been looked upon as a model of business sagacity, pursued startlingly loose methods in the transaction of his private business. He was not positive of the names of several of his creditors and had no memoranda with which to refresh his memory. Evidently he had no system of keeping a record of his financial transactions.

Under the bankruptcy laws the turning over by Bigelow of $300,000 worth of property as a restitutionary measure to the bank is null and void, the transfer having been made within four months of the filing of the petition in bankruptcy. This, however, will not affect the bank, the directors having more than made up the entire deficiency caused by the defalcations of the president.

Today Judge Andres appointed the Wisconsin Trust & Security company receiver of the bankrupt estate of Frank G. Bigelow. This action was taken because one of the life insurance policy premiums upon the life of Bigelow became due today and had to be paid in order to prevent it from lapsing.

Owes Still Others

It is reported that Bigelow is heavily indebted to several well known Milwaukeeans whose names do not appear in the schedules. A trustee will be appointed by the creditors of the estate. The step taken by the former financier is looked upon by his friends as the only logical course he could possibly have pursued under the circumstances.

While bankruptcy proceedings startled this community the news did not cause the slightest excitement in banking circles in Milwaukee, and business is being conducted as though no disturbance had ever happened.

John I. Biggs and J. H. Vandyke Jr., directors of the First National bank, were today elected president and vice president, respectively, of the National Electric company. S. W. Watkins, the former president, resigned and Mr. Bigelow and others were dropped from the directorate of that company.

News Condensed

Louisville, Ky.—The board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church has begun the transaction of business here and the Southern Methodist Episcopal bishops will gather today. Action will be taken on the reports of commissions of the northern board, to which was allotted the work of compiling a universal hymnal, cathechism and order of church service in conjunction with similar commissions appointed by the southern board.

Washington—The Rizal monument committee of the Philippines commission invites competitive designs for a monument to the Filipino patriot, writer and poet, Jose Rizal, to be erected in Manila. A $5,000 prize is offered.

New York—The Federation of French Alliances in the United States and Canada, numbering 150 groups, held its annual meeting here. Officers were elected, Prof. F. C. Sumichrast of Harvard being president.

Springfield, Ill.—The lower house concurred in the senate joint resolution petitioning congress to appropriate $3,000,000 for the erection of a Lincoln memorial monument at Washington.

Washington—Negotiations looking to a reciprocal exemption of vessels from inspection by both the United States and the Canadian governments have been concluded.

Washington—Absolute denial of certain charges affecting his official integrity while minister at Caracas is made by Mr. Loomis, the acting secretary of state.

Galena, Ill.—W. J. Bryan made the principal address at exercises here commemorating the eighty-third anniversary of the birth of Gen. U. S. Grant.

Panama—All the contract Jamaicans working at the aqueduct struck, alleging insufficient food as the cause. A riot was averted with difficulty.

White Springs, Fla.—The Camp sawmill was burned with the dry kiln, veneering mill, commissary and 2,000,000 feet of lumber. Loss, $250,000.

Albany, N. Y.—The senate passed a bill extending the term of the mayor, comptroller and borough presidents of New York from two to four years.

STILLWATER

Congressman F. C. Stevens of St. Paul has notified residents of Stillwater that he will be here next Tuesday to confer with them relative to proposed improvements on the St. Croix, in accordance with an appropriation recently made by congress. The intention is to beautify the river between Stillwater and Taylors Falls and to make it one of the principal beauty spots in the northwest.

The town, village and city assessors of Washington county met at the court house yesterday and received their books and other stationery, preparatory to beginning the work of assessing next Monday. The assessors held a meeting to consider valuations, and it was agreed that the assessment of the county will be about the same as last year, as far as valuations are concerned.

The Connolly Shoe company of Stillwater will incorporate next week and it is the intention of the directors of the company to begin the construction of the new factory building as soon as the articles of incorporation are filed. The factory will be ready and in operation by Aug. 1 and will employ a large force of men and women.

Rev. A. W. Edwins of the Swedish Lutheran church conducted the funeral of Henning Ralter yesterday afternoon, which was largely attended. The interment took place at Fairview cemetery.