

The Minneapolis Journal's Current Topics Club

Here Is Something New, Something That You Want, And Something That You Cannot Get in Any Other Minnesota Paper.

Beginning February 18

The Journal will publish daily a series of articles prepared by the most eminent authorities on the particular subjects selected.

FOR MONDAYS the subject will be "The Opportunity and the Man," edited by President Draper, of the University of Illinois, to be concluded with an article by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, Concerning American Opportunities and the qualities which combine with them to produce success. While interesting to all classes of readers, this will be especially helpful to young men. The subject will be illustrated by "human documents," so to speak, making plain the secrets of success discovered and exemplified by men of eminence in mechanics, finance, commerce, manufacturers, and a dozen different lines of commercial and industrial and intellectual activity. Every one of these articles will read like a first-class story, replete with picturesque incidents.

FOR TUESDAYS: "Colonial Governments of To-day," edited by Prof. John H. Finley, of Princeton University, ex-president of Knox College, ex-editor of Harper's Weekly, and expert on the governmental needs of the new dependencies of the United States. The most pressing question with our country to-day is the best method of governing the new possessions which have come into our hands. Persons having the largest information on this subject will discuss the history of colonial governments by other nations, with special reference to the problems before our own country.

FOR WEDNESDAYS: "The Women's Club Movement: What It Is Doing." This will enlist the contributions of perhaps a dozen of the most prominent women in the various departments of club work.

And cover such topics as "Women's Clubs and Women's Homes," by Sarah S. P. Decker, president of Colorado state board of charities; "The Growth of Opportunities for Women in Business; the Leisure Woman's Share in the problem," by Mrs. John K. Otley, of Atlanta, chairman of the committee for working women of the General Federation; "The Club Habit and What It Is Doing for Women," by Mrs. May Wright Sewall; "Women's Clubs a Popular Movement," by Mrs. Ellen Herrold; "Women's Clubs and the Beautifying of Villages and Suburbs," and other branches of the general subject.

FOR THURSDAYS: "The Art of Living a Hundred Years." Dr. S. Wier Mitchell, Surgeon General Wyman and Dr. George F. Shady, of New York; Rev. Dr. N. D. Hill, of Brooklyn; Dr. Reiley, assist-

ant health commissioner of Chicago; Theodore Strue, of New York, vice president of the "Hundred Year Club," and others of equal prominence will make this topic attractive with their contributions.

The records show that the average of human life is lengthening. Public interest has increased greatly of late in the subject of prolonging human life. This topic will certainly be of great interest when treated in this popular way by eminent physicians and specialists.

FOR FRIDAYS: "American Life a Century Ago," will introduce a series of delightful pictures of life at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. Alice Morse Earle of New York, author of "The Sabbath in Puritan New England," "Costumes of Colonial Times," "Old-Time Drinks and Drinkers," "Home Life and Colonial Days," "Stage Coach and Tavern Days," and other similar works, and Mary Hartwell Catherwood, author of "Old Kaskaskia," "The White Islander," "The Days of Jeanne d'Arc" and other delightful stories. And other writers equally well equipped for work of this kind, will discuss such topics as these: "Street Scenes and City Life a Century Ago," "The Great Temperance Movement and Drinking Habits at the Dawn of the Century," "Costumes for Men and Women a Century Ago," "Table Furnishings a Century Ago," and a great many other topics bearing upon home life in the cities and pioneer homes of the west at the beginning of the century.

FOR SATURDAYS: "What the Government Does for the People." This will be a plain exposition of the functions of the different branches of the government and how to make the government serve the individual. It will include articles by Herbert Putnam, librarian of congress; Dr. W. T. Harris, commissioner of Education; Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor; Frederick B. McGuire, director of the Corcoran Art Gallery; H. Clay Evans, commissioner of pensions; Commissioner Hermann, of the general land office; S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and others.

These articles will treat of government helps to education, what the government is doing for labor, the history and manufacture of paper money and postage stamps, how to get government land, how to take civil service examinations, and a dozen or more articles containing much practical information about the government.

The articles for the different series will be illustrated, and we are sure will prove of intense interest and value to all our readers. The topics are timely, up-to-date, just the questions that are being discussed most at the present time, and will have an interest and value as important sidelights thrown upon the current news.

UNITED IN THEIR OLD AGE

LONG-TIME ROMANCE CULMINATES South Minneapolis Resident Renews With Success a Courtship of Sixty Years Ago.

Special to The Journal. Mitchell, S. D., Feb. 11.—The great blizzard which swept over South Dakota

thirteen years ago laid the foundation for the renewal of a romance which had its inception nearly sixty years ago. The principals are John H. Smith of South Minneapolis, Minn., and Mrs. Elizabeth Wood Coslee of Ravenswood, Ill., a suburb of Chicago. Nearly sixty years ago, Smith and Elizabeth Wood were lovers in Champaign county, New York. When they arrived at a mature age, Smith pressed his suit, but the girl's father objected. Miss Wood eventually married a man named Coslee, and they moved to the southern part of South Dakota and operated a large stock ranch. The next family to move into the neighborhood was John H. Smith, and thus the two old lovers were unconsciously brought together. The two families became intimate and visited back and forth, but none suspected that Mr. Smith and Mrs. Coslee were old lovers. In the great blizzard of thirteen years ago, Smith returned Mrs. Coslee to the house, he never returned. Mrs. Coslee disposed of her ranch and moved to Chicago, and ten years after Mr. Smith sold his farm and moved to Minneapolis.

No word of communication passed between the two until last fall, when Mrs. Coslee received a letter from Mr. Smith telling of the death of his wife a year before. A brief correspondence ensued between the old people, and Mr. Smith renewed the suit he commenced three score years before. Mrs. Coslee was not averse, and a few weeks ago the ceremony was performed, and the old couple have moved to South Minneapolis to end their lives together. Mrs. Smith is a grand daughter of "Hallelujah" Bowen, the celebrated Methodist preacher.

As the (Pat) Crew Files! Take the shortest route to Omaha—thirty-five miles less than any other way. Two palatial twelve-hour trains daily, buffet lobby cars on night trains. Cafe parlor cars on day trains over the Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Once tried you will use none other.

Get the laugh on the other fellow by starting later and reaching Omaha earlier over the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad.

GODV LEE'S CHARGES

Investigation of S. D. Institutions Based on Them Entirely.

SEN. BURKE'S NOVEL TAX BILL

Act for a Penitentiary Chaplain at \$1,000 a Year Has Good Prospects.

Special to The Journal. Pierre, S. D., Feb. 11.—Following is the full text of the joint resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charitable and penitentiary institutions and the soldiers' home, the latter being included at the suggestion of members of the house, speaking through Representative Benedict, after the original resolution passed the senate.

A joint resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate charges contained in Governor Andrew E. Lee's message, against republican officials and employees of the state institutions, filed by the legislature of the state of South Dakota. Whereas, ex-Governor Andrew E. Lee, in his message to the legislature of the state of South Dakota, made charges specific and general against the former management of the hospital for the insane at Yankton, the penitentiary at Sioux Falls and the reform school at Plankton, alleging theft, embezzlement, robbery, etc., on the part of the various heads of these institutions, and also the soldiers' home at Hot Springs, which were removed by the present board of charities and corrections. Now, therefore, be it resolved, that a joint committee, consisting of three senators and four representatives, be appointed, and that such committee be and is hereby authorized to make an investigation into the management of said institutions up to the present time and report thereon, and to compile the names of witnesses and the production of documents, and to issue subpoenas therefor.

Senator Burke of Fall River county, an ex-county treasurer, has introduced a bill to govern the collection of delinquent real estate taxes that is a novel in its way and should prove effective. At the present time there are more than 100,000 acres of land in the state that would pay the state debt twice over, and if the Hills counties had what is coming to them their warrants and other forms of delinquency against the state would be overflowing with coin. This bill provides that following the time when taxes become delinquent they shall be entered as a judgment against the land, without process of law, and that these judgments shall subsequently be sold to the highest bidder for not less than 25 per cent of their value. The judgments would then take the form of tax certificates and would be uncontestable for the amounts paid by the holder, who could in due time take out a tax deed for the land as present. The bill would, however, abolish the privilege the tax title holder now enjoys of being permitted to go to the treasurer's office as soon as the taxes are spread and by paying the tax and interest to have the certificate compel the owner to put up 15 per cent interest on the same, although it may have been the intention of the latter to pay the tax before the certificate is issued.

The fees for judgments and certificates would be absolutely sure that they would get his money back in the event of redemption. Before the judgment can be taken against the land the owner must be served with a notice of the amount of the tax, and shall also be cited to appear at a time and place to be fixed by the court. Judgment should not be entered until the payer may appear at the time and contest the tax on any legal ground whatever, but if he fails to establish his case or permits the process to go by default he cannot afterwards set up the illegality of the tax as a defense. Those who have examined the bill carefully say it is an admirable compromise between the conflicting interests of the state and the landowner, and that it would result in cleaning up a very large percentage of the outstanding taxes on the lands owned by the state.

The bill also abolishes the tax on the sale of land, as affecting taxes hereafter spread, but expressly provides that the landowner may redeem within a certain time upon payment of the taxes and interest. A fight is promised in the house on that feature. The inspection bill which provides that 20 per cent of the fees collected shall go to the purchase of apparatus and to pay the cost of tests at the educational institutions. Some contented that these fees would be used to pay salaries and argue that they should be covered into the state treasury, but it is claimed on the other hand that it would be illegal to collect fees of the sort for state revenue and that such a provision would invalidate the bill.

The compromise educational bill that has been finally passed is said to be a creditable production by those who have examined it. No radical changes are made from the present law, not even in the matter of salaries. The bill is intended, so to speak, and the one-school system are relieved of their dubious status and put upon a common footing. The amendments made to the bill in the committee appear to change about 25 per cent of the original draft.

The bill to create the office of chaplain of the penitentiary, which was introduced a few days ago, seems to have gained general approval and its passage is expected. The salary is \$1,000 a year, but no objection is made to it on that score. Chaplain Daley, of the first regiment, is mentioned for the position.

CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK

Passenger Men Consult Over Transportation of Colonists.

New York, Feb. 11.—A meeting of railroad men to re-arrange rates for the transportation of colonists to points west of the Missouri river will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria to-day. Among the general passenger agents here to attend the gathering are E. L. Lomax of the Union Pacific, John Sebastian of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, W. B. E. of the Chicago & North-Western, Samuel S. B. Morse of the Southern Pacific, H. C. Townsend of the Missouri Pacific, George S. Nicholson of the Great Northern, and Santa Fe, Samuel Hatch of the Illinois Central, and Charles Stone of the Louisville & Nashville.

Charles H. Pratt, chairman of the Southern P. Passenger association, and Eben E. McLeod, chairman of the Western States Passenger association, will also attend. Mr. McLeod will preside. The annual dinner will occur at the Hotel Victoria to-night and the members will then go to the Arion hall.

New Yorker's Freight Bureau.

New York, Feb. 11.—The New York freight and transportation bureau is the name of a new organization just formed by prominent business and shipping men of this city. The object of the bureau is to obtain for the port of New York equitable rates for transportation, to promote harmonious relations between shippers and carriers and to protect the interests of each.

Orientalists Must Go.

New York Sun Special Service. Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 11.—The order of President Hill, of the Great Northern, issued two months ago, that as rapidly as possible, oriental labor along that line should be supplanted by white men at increased wages, is being carried out with despatch. Over 1,500 Japanese have been let out and there are at the present time very few Chinese on any of the divisions. The Japanese in the shops destroyed more raw material and did poorer work than any force ever employed there.

Yellow King Cigar.

For "Goodness sake" smoke it.

Will positively cure sick headache and prove its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small doses. Small price.

Representatives Bras and Packard had a tilt over house bill No. 144, for the creation of a state library board, which was killed by a vote of 48 to 26. Bras spoke for the measure and when he sat down Packard moved to amend the title by making it read "A bill for an act to provide employment for the idle." Bras resisted that such an amendment was just what might be expected from the Redfield feeble minded asylum, and for a few minutes the atmosphere was surcharged with various kinds of trouble.

The bill to tax foreign corporations for the privilege of doing business in this state met a speedy death in the house. It was felt that the enactment of such a law would be unjust in many ways and that it discriminated unduly in favor of foreign partnerships, which would be exempt

MUNYON'S WITCH HAZEL SOAP

BEST TOILET SOAP MADE

MAKES THE SKIN SOFT AS VELVET

CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES

TO THE PUBLIC.

I cannot too highly recommend Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap for the Toilet. It will cure chapped hands and lips in a night. It will soften and improve any complexion. It will heal sores, cure baby-rash and remove dandruff. It is more soothing than cold cream, more healing than any lotion, liniment or salve, more beautiful than any cosmetic. It is absolutely PURE.

—MUNYON.

In order that the price may not prevent any one from using this soap, druggists have been authorized to sell the regular 25 cent size for 15 cents; and the trial size for 5 cents, sent by mail on receipt of price.

P. S.—I regard soap as a Medicine. It affects the whole human system. It either benefits or injures. The pores of the body take into the system more or less of the soap, and the blood carries the same to every organ of the body. Therefore it is important that people should use only soap that is free from poisonous fats and dangerous alkalis. The time will come when scientists will discover that many diseases have been transmitted by the use of impure soaps. I want the public to have the same confidence in my soap that they have in my Rheumatism Cure or my Cold Cure. I know that my Rheumatism cure will relieve almost any rheumatic pain in from one to three hours, and will cure in a few days, just as surely as I know that my Cold Cure will cure colds in the head, colds on the lungs, new colds, old colds, and obstinate colds, and will prevent Grippe, Pneumonia and Diphtheria. I not only know it, but thousands of people who have been cured over the country know it, just as they know that my Dyspepsia Cure and other remedies do all that I claim for them. You can get the Remedies at any drug store, mostly for 25 cents a vial, or Broadway, Corner 26th Street, New York City.

MUNYON.

SPORTS

KILLILEA TALKS PLAINLY

SAYS LEAGUE WILL RETALIATE Milwaukee Magnate Takes Issue With the Statement of Billings of Boston.

Special to The Journal. Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 11.—President Matt Killilea of the Milwaukee club thinks Mr. Billings, of the Boston club, was very one-sided in his views as given out the other day in the eastern press. In speaking of the matter Mr. Killilea said:

In his interview Mr. Billings said he did not believe in the farming system or the selling of players, and that he thought the players were right in making certain demands. He wound up by saying that the American association, in his opinion, would have the best of the work. Killilea, of the National League club, would turn over all their surplus players to the association. Then, too, he admitted that Boston would probably trade a few of her players, still, Mr. Killilea says he does not believe in the "farming off" or the selling of players.

Was there ever anything more inconsistent, than the statements made by the Boston man? He says in one line that he is against all such methods and then turns directly around and says the Boston club is open for trades and sales and that the league will practically try and force all players not wanted by the National League to join the association. He gives the players to understand that he believes in their demands and then proceeds to throw icy water on the whole business. There is nothing sincere in such statements.

Now when it is considered that the National League magnates are doing everything in their power to throttle the American League, is there any reason why the American league should refrain from signing some of the National League stars if the opportunity was presented? Why should the National League raise a cry if the American league takes away some of its stars? The National League formed the association to take away the American league players and to give them the right to play wherever possible, so the National must not be shocked if the American league magnates make an effort to get some of the bright lights of the big league. It would be only just retaliation.

The American league is in the field to stay and if the National League men think they will force it out by using the association as a hammer they are badly mistaken. There is plenty of room in Philadelphia and Boston for two clubs, but the big magnates of the National League wanted the entire monopoly. They are able to change their minds now and be willing to admit that there are others besides themselves.

FOUND IOWA EASY

Varsity Showed Some Points in Basket Ball.

The university basket ball team simply outclassed the much-heralded University of Iowa aggregation Saturday afternoon, winning by a score of 3 to 5. Iowa put on a hot fight but their men were unable to the large ball, and were soon winded, and the Minnesota sprinters ran rings around them. There was considerable interest in the preliminary game between the university girls and the girls from the Central High, and the university nearly found their match, and only won by a score of 3 to 2.

CHANCE FOR BOTH

Minneapolis and St. Paul After the Merriam Medal.

Minneapolis and St. Paul will each have a chance at the W. R. Merriam state medal for curlers. Last Saturday the semi-finals for the medal were played at the rinks of the Flour City Curling club with the following results:

Minneapolis—Manning, Hanna, McCrae, McLeod, skip, 12.	St. Paul—Gotsman, Pratt, Detel, Lorimer, skip, 9.
St. Paul—McCarthy, Cameron, Cory, Dunbar, skip, 14.	Minneapolis—T. Hastings, Sherman, Templeton, S. Hastings, skip, 16.

The finals in the match have been postponed for two weeks.

Whitney Buys a Stud.

New York, Feb. 11.—A dispatch to the World from London says: It is reported here that William C. Whitney of New York, has offered to take over the Utah House from the late William Seward's executors, under certain conditions. Besides taking the

NOME'S RESURRECTION

Boats in Northern Traffic to Set Out in April.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 11.—Not less than two dozen sailing vessels will start for Nome and Bering sea in April and May. The sawmills on the Yukon have resumed operations for the season and every town between Bennett and Dawson is building boats and steamers. Nearly eighty vessels will be engaged in the Alaska traffic during the summer, including those on the upper and lower Yukon together with steamers sailing on regular routes from Puget sound.

The people of southeastern Alaska have petitioned Senator Perkins of California to aid them in securing a lighthouse and other means of protection for the inside route between Tacoma and Skagway. The petition sets forth that 15,000 passengers, 200,000 tons of freight and \$20,000 in treasure are annually transported over this route.

A Unique Musical Instrument.

The French Encyclopedia, article chant, concisely narrates the history of a whimsical procession which was displayed at Brussels in 1549. A part of the show consisted of a car, in which was an organ played on by a bear. Instead of pipes this instrument contained a collection of cats, each confined separately in a kind of narrow case, so that they could not move, but their tails were held upright and attached to the jacks in such a manner that when the bear touched the keys he pulled the tails of the parties inclosed and produced a most inefficacious mewling and wailing, in the G clef, we suppose, treble, counter tenor and tenor; the organist himself, perhaps, being invited by the same machinery, utters a bass accompaniment. When it comes to unique musical specialties, however, this will be more than excelled at the grand military minstrel show given by the Roosevelt Marching Club at the Lyceum Theater on Feb. 25 and 26.

Duke of Parma Cigar

Smoke one and you will smoke another.

Omega Oil

FOR WOMEN—You would be surprised like everything if you knew how many women use Omega Oil, the wonderful liniment that stops pain. Some of these women are away up in society, too, and have their maids rub the oil on them. Poor people, who can't afford maids, either rub themselves with Omega Oil, or get some one in the family to do it. You see, it is so very good for tired shoulders, lame backs, stiff joints, sore throat, cold in the chest and rheumatism that you can't blame people for using it. Why, in a good many families, they get out a bottle of Omega Oil every night before they go to bed, because some one is sure to have a pain somewhere or other. This weather seems to make an awful lot of pains, and Omega Oil is just as necessary to health as an over-

coat or a heavy wrap. It is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for.

Your druggist sells Omega Oil, or can get it for you of any wholesale druggist. The Omega Chemical Co., 27 Broadway, New York, will mail a bottle, prepaid, for five cents in cash, money order or stamps.