TARIFF FOR PHILIPPINES

It Will Be Published Oct. 7 and Take Effect Nov. 15.

NEW CUBAN TARIFF

It All Depends Upon Forthcoming Cuban Government.

PRESIDENT'S FIRST MESSAGE

Denial That Mr. Roosevelt Has Already Begun Its Preparation.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Sept. 27.—It has been decided to make the new Philippine tariff public in the newspapers here on Monday, Oct. 7, and to have it go into effect in the Philippine Islands on Nov. 15. The provision allowing importers for a certain period to choose between the new tariff and the old one, has been found, will amount to little or nothing since everybody will prefer to import by the new schedule. It is a reasonable revenue tariff with rates of from 20 to 25 per cent, and while drawn in accordance with the limitation of the Treaty of Paris, which gives to Spain for a period of ten years equal trade opportunities with the United States, distinctive American interests have been remembered in the selection of duties on special lines of goods, so that in the great exporting articles we shall not be put at a disadvantage with other countries, to say the least. Whether the United States could go further and make a reciprocal trade arrangement with the Philippines by entering upon a similar arrangement with Spain is a much-debated question. Ex-Senator Corbett of Oregon, for example, has urged that this might be done. The war department, however, has held to the view that the open-door policy was incumbent on us, maintaining that trade privileges belong not only to Spain, but to all the world.

There will be no new Cuban tariff until the new Cuban government sees fit to make one. The recent tariff changes by military order were found to accomplish all the purposes necessary during the remainder of the American rule, although it is possible that further orders of this sort may be issued in case any demand arises for them. The chief requirement of a Cuban tariff was to raise $15,000,000 a year, and it was felt that this could better be done by simply modifying the existing duties by military order than by embarking on a new tariff system whose returns would be problematical.

Eastern manufacturing industries which would profit much by the concessions which Cuba is willing to offer us in exchange for some lowering of the duty on her sugar are not bestirring themselves to secure this advantage to anything like the extent that the beet sugar people are at work to prevent it. Already evidences abound in Washington of a determined campaign to keep Cuban sugar out, and if a preferential market in Cuba for American manufacturers is worth anything, it behooves those who would profit by it to get to work. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is against reciprocity with Cuba, maintaining that the American beet needs about ten years of stout protection in order that American enterprise and ingenuity may unfold themselves before meeting the competition of the cane. That an industry thus built up and entrenched would then give up its protection and consent to open our doors to outside competition is not to be expected. It is contrary to all precedent. The fight is on now, and it will be a determined one.

HAS NOT BEGUN MESSAGE. On the highest authority it may be stated that there is absolutely no warrant for the stories which have been published lately regarding what President Roosevelt is likely to say to congress on the question of reciprocity, or the other important questions now before the country. He has authorized nobody to speak for him regarding any of these matters, and will not do so. Any statements as to what he will or will not do may be accepted as being wholly gratuitious. He has said that he will adhere steadfastly to the McKinley policy, and this he will do; but in his own way, and at such time as he may determine, he will announce his detailed program of adherence. He has thus far given the matter of detail no attention, and it is known that he has not yet begun to think of his message to congress.

SOUTHERN OFFICE-HOLDERS. One of the southern federal officeholders have come to Washington for the purpose of paying their respects to the new president, and their presence here has led to a good deal of newspaper gossip regarding the probable policy of the president as to continuing these men in office. Their terms will expired very soon, and it will be necessary to reappoint them, or name new men, for the new four-year term. Had President McKinley lived, all of these southerners would have been reappointed. It is quite likely that President Roosevelt, with no particular knowledge of the southern republican situation, will prefer to follow McKinley in this particular, as well as in those of more general importance. By establishing a new precedent he would invite the active hostility of Senator Hanna, chairman of the republican national committee, who has finally managed, after long years of study, to reduce the republican politics of the south to something like order, and antagonize all of the Hanna influence in the party. The game isn't worth the candle, and President Roosevelt no doubt sees it in this light. McKinley made office brokerage the smallest part of his official duties, and usually turned matters of this sort, save in exceptional important cases, over to Senator Hanna, whose knowledge of the situation always guaranteed a satifsactory settlement. If President Roosevelt starts his administration by taking personal charge of the dispensation of southern patronage, he will invite trouble in more ways than one, and what is of more importance, consume time which will be needed for the study of the great questions which now interest the country. It is safe to guess that Senator Hanna's relations to the southern officeholders will be unchanged.

NO SPECIAL McKINLEY STAMP. The postoffice department has decided not to issue a special stamp in commemoration of President McKinley as had been proposed in many quarters and was taken under careful consideration. The objections to doing this were of the practical sort; it would require a month at least to get a new issue out, and by that time it was felt much of the force of the tribute would be lost. But the question of colors was still more of an obstacle. By the terms of the Postal Union we have agreed to have our two-cent stamp of the tint that now prevails, and carmine red would be most inappropriate for a mourning stamp.

PROTEST FROM NEWS COMPANIES. The latest remonstrance against the new order in second-class matter, which goes into effect on October 1, was from a committee, representing the news companies, who called on the postmaster-general in reference to that part of the order which forbids the return of unsold copies at pound rates. Mr. Smith has no intention of either rescinding or postponing the order, and he is particularly convinced that this phase of it is entirely just. Although protests from many quarters have come to him, the rule as promulgated some months ago was so carefully thought out that no argument has been presented which would lead him to change it, and it will be applied according to the announcement next week. The remonstrants declare that they will take the matter to congress, which is, of course, their right to do. But they will find considerable difference between getting affirmative legislation to undo the regulations of the department and defeating the Loud bill, which they have hitherto been able to accomplish. Much that was aimed at in that measure will now be brought about by department regulation, based upon old law, and unless this plan is upset by Congressional enactment a compromise result will have been reached which ought to be reasonably satisfactory to both the friends and the opponents of the long debated Loud bill.

—W. W. Jermane.

Washington Small Talk.

The Montana people living in Washington have organized a society with George E. Boos as president; J. W. Kinsley, vice-president, and H. J. Mock, secretary. The congressional delegation has been chosen to honorary membership. The membership will be quite large after congress gets under way.

Representative Martin, of South Dakota, left for home to-day. He will stop for a few days in St. Louis and will remain home until Thanksgiving Day. His family is here and his children were entered in the public schools Monday. He is living on B street, opposite the capitol grounds.

CARTER'S "SWAG"

Government in a Fair Way to Recover All of It.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Government officials have learned that $400,000, said to be a part of the money embezzled by Oberlin M. Carter, now serving a five-year sentence at Fort Leavenworth penitentiary, recently has been taken from Chicago depositories to some eastern city, and that secret service men have gone to the place to seize the funds.

Last week government authorities located $200,000 in cash and securities in a safety deposit vault at Huntington, W. Va., and in July real estate worth $110,000 conveyed by Carter to a brother and uncle was impounded by appointment of receivers. The present location of $400,000, which consists of cash and securities, has not been made public. United States District Attorney Sol Bethea and Lawyer M. H. Whitney, local receiver in the case, in speaking about the matter said it was expected all the stolen funds would be found in a short time.

YALE'S TWO CENTURIES

Large Number of Changes in the Professorships.

New Haven, Clnn., Sept. 27.—Yale university has commenced its 200th year. Its bicentennial celebration will be held next month. There are many changes in the professorships. Professor George T. Ladd withdraws as head of the psychological department to instruct graduate students. Professor Frank K. Sanders is transferred from the Woolsey professorship of biblical literature to a professorship in the divinity school. Professor Frederick M. Warren of Adelbert college will fill the place of Professor Loquiens as Street professor of modern languages. Professor Williston Walker is appointed to the chair of ecclesiastical history to succeed Professor George F. Fisher.

The new university dining hall, accommodating 1,200 students, already has been opened. It is estimated that there is an increase of about 8 per cent in the academic and scientifiv departments.

Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 27.—Harvard college has opened for the year 1901-02 and the entering freshman class is the largest in the university's history.

NOT A CANDIDATE

McCleary Settles Gubernatorial Talk as It Concerns Him.

Special to The Journal.

Mankato, Minn., Sept. 27.—The attention of Congressman McCleary was called today to the use of his name around the state in connection with the republican nomination for governor. He said:

"Under no circumstances will I be a candidate against Govrenor Van Sant. I do not want my friends to think of it. While not indifferent to the kind words said of me in the press and personally, I could not consider the matter for a moment."

The congressman spoke as though he meant every word he said, and it can be set down that he has not thought of seeking the gubernatorial nomination next year if Governor Van Sant is a candidate.

NORTHWESTERN P. M.'S

E. E. Tuttle Gets the Office at Hastings, Minn.

Special to The Journal.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Postmasters appointed to-day: Minnesota—Barry, Big Stone county, W. J. Donnell; Carlton, Carlton county, William Gallagher; Lost, Red Lake county, N. Peterson. Iowa—Zevers, Jasper county, Margaret Wilson. Montana—Townsend, Broadwater county, Job Thompson.

Washington, Sept. 27.—President Roosevelt has appointed the following postmasters:

Iowa—Prairie City, Jacob Mummert.

Minnesota—Hastings, E. E. Tuttle.

North Dakota—Grafton, Thomas H. Tharalson.

"CHILDREN AND FOOLS."

"Judge of a Thing Half Done."

This is particularly applicable in cases where persons seriously troubled from the effects of coffee drinking and who take up Postum Food Coffee in its place, attempt to make the new beverage with a little hot water and two or three minutes' boiling. That sort of a "lick and a promise" produces a drink that is simply exasperating. It is flat and tasteless, whereas the person who will boil the Postum full fifteen minutes after the actual bubbling and boiling begins, will have a beverage that is something.

There is a point between twelve and fifteen minutes of boiling, when the character of Postum is changed, the food value is extracted and the delicious flavor which much resembles the milder and more expensive grades of Java coffee is produced.

A lady in Salem, Oregon, says: "Whenever I drank coffee at night, I always passed a restless, wakeful night. Extreme nervousness and a weak stomach have followed me ever since I have been using coffee. Finally I got into such a state that my dyspepsia took the form of spasms and heart weakness.

I suffered intensely, and when a physician was called, he inquired, among other things, if I drank coffee and insisted that I leave it off. I did so and took up tea, which I found almost as bad. Finally husband brought home a package of Postum, and we tried it (strictly according to directions, for we believe in the adage that 'Children and fools judge of a thing half done.')

The new coffee was delicious and from that day until now (which is a year) it has been our only drink at meals. My dyspepsia, spasms, etc., are a thing of the past. My husband had suffered some years with bilious headaches, and indigestion, but during the past year on Postum Food Coffee, he has entirely recovered his health and gained much in weight. Our friends frequently comment on our improved appearance and change in complexion." Name of writer supplied by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

LIKE THE LETTER; IT NEVER CAME

Continued From First Page.

was off Cienfuegos. He related that he had been called aboard the New York, Admiral Sampson's flagship, on May 21 when the officers on board were preparing dispatches. He spoke of the presence of Admiral Sampson.

Mr. Rayner objected to the introduction of conversation or verbal orders, saying that the orders would speak for themselves and must necessarily supersede any verbal instructions. The question was argued by Mr. Rayner and Captain Lemly. In closing his response the judge advocate said:

An objection of this character is almost equivalent to withdrawing the request for an investigation. He has asked to have the judgment of his brother officers in this matter. Let us have it and don't put technical obstacles in the way of having the investigation.

Mr. Rayner responded briefly:

"I only desire to state that while this is our investigation, these are your specifications under the precept. We asked for this investigation and instead of letting us give the precept under which we would like to have the inquiry take place, you form a precept of your own. Here is an applicant who asks for a court of inquiry under specifications framed by others and not by himself."

The court retired to consider the objection, remaining out longer than on any previous occasion. Admiral Dewey read the court's decision, as follows:

The court sustains the objection of counsel so far as it relates to conversations that took place on board the New York, but this ruling does not apply to any verbal orders which the commander-in-chief directed witness to convey to Commodore Schley.

Could Not Go to Santiago.

Replying to a qeustion put in accordance with this decision, the witness said that his instructions were contained in the memorandum handed him to be delivered to Admiral Schley which was read to him. The witness then read dispatch No. 8 from Sampson to Schley of May 21, telling the latter that the Spanish fleet was probably at Santiago. He also read the Brooklyn's receipt memorandum showing that this dispatch as well as the accompanying memorandum had been received at 8:15 a. m., May 23. The witness identified these as the orders he had carried. He also said that he had carried two other envelopes, one containing orders from the department and the other a memorandum which had not been read to him. He said he had arrived off Cienfugos at 7 a. m., May 23, and he had gone aboard the Brooklyn for the purpose of delivering the dispatches.

In response to a request from the judge advocate, Lieutenant Hood related the conversation he had with Admiral Schley after delivering the orders saying that he (the witness) had told the admiral that it was Admiral Sampson's wish that the flying squadron should proceed immediately to Santiago, as his information was very positive. His statement was as follows:

"Commodore Schley read the dispatches, and then, turning to me, said:

"'Captain, Admiral Sampson wishes me to go to Santiago. I cannot do it.' I told Commodore Schley that the admiral certainly expected the squadron to leave the instant I arrived. Commodore Schley said in nearly these words: 'I am not at all satisfied that the Spaniards are not here in Cienfuegos.

"'Besides, my ships all want coal'; that the Massachusetts, Texas and the Brooklyn wanted so many tons of coal and that the day befors Captain Sampson had sent him down the Iowa with only half her coal supply, so that she could not go anywhere; that it was useless to send ships down there only half filled with coal. I told Commodore Schley that I had passed a collier convoyed by a gunboat only a little before daylight that morning, and it would certainly be there with at least 4,000 or 5,000 tons of coal within two or three hours. He referred again to his belief in the Spaniards being in Cienfuegos, and stated that he had heard some firing about forty miles from port, which he took to be a welcome to the Spanish squadron; he had also seen some smoke which he conceived to be the Spanish squadron, and he believed they were there. I said to Commodore Schley then that the information which the admiral had he considered as definite; he had no doubt that the Spanish fleet was at Santiago. Commodore Schley then said to me:

"'Captain Sampson does not understand. He is not on the spot and cannot judge.'

"I also informed Schley that they certainly expected the squadron to leave immediately, and that I had verbal orders from the commander-in-chief, which did not appear in my written orders, to remain with the Hawk alone at Cienfuegos after the squadron had left, and conduct a blockade for a day or two or as long as my coal suplpy lasted."

Schley Much Perplexed.

"Describe the commodore's manner upon this occasion," said Captain Lemly.

"The commodore was sitting in his chair all the time I was talking to him, very quietly. He seemed to be very much perplexed at what to do."

"Do you remember whether there was anything said about communicating with the insurgents?"

"There was something said by me."

"In the commodore's presence?"

"No, by the chief of staff on deck. The commodore was in the cabin."

"Can you state whether or not during the time you were in Cienfuegos with the Hawk any effort was made to communicate with the insurgent Cubans?"

"There was not."

The witness then testified that the steamer Adula, in passing, had reported to the Brooklyn that a cable report had been received at Kingston on May 19, saying that the Spanish fleet was in the harbor at Santiago. Admiral Schley's report of this occurrence was also read, as was his statement discrediting the information, because he then believed the squadron to be in Cienfuegos harbor. All these reports have heretofore been published.

Mr. Rayner his cross-examination a few minutes before 1 o'clock, and had not proceeded far when the court took a recess for luncheon.

Rayner on the Wrong Track.

When the court began its afternoon session Mr. Rayner continued his cross-examination of Lieutenant Hood. The latter said his recollection was that he had delivered his dispatches to Commodore Schley in his (Schley's) cabin, but it might be that he had handed them to Lieutenant Wells and had walked down to the cabin with him. He thought there was no one else in the cabin when the conversation had taken place.

Mr. Rayner was proceeding to question the witness concerning his conversation with Admiral Sampson when Admiral Schley leaned over and warned him that this conversation had been ruled out.

Mr. Rayner then said:

I want to ask you whether Commodore Schley did not tell you that Admiral Sampson had instructed him before he left for Santiago to satisfy himself that the Spanish fleet was not at Santiago.

The reply was:

I gathered from his conversation that he had dispatches which were written previously to the dispatch I carried him, which was of considerably later date, and therefore, of course, annulled all the others.

"But this dispatch you carried him gave him that discretion?"

"That was not the latest dispatch whose contents I knew."

Mr. Rayner questioned the witness concerning the report of the presence of the Spanish fleet at Santiago and attempted to read a quotation from a magazine article, alleged to have been written by Admiral Sampson, to sustain his point that the Adula bad reported that the fleet had remained at Santiago only one day.

Mr. Hanna objected to the introduction of the article as testimony. He said among other things: "I have written magazine articles myself for prominent gentlemen whose names were signed to them."

However, he did not doubt that the article was Admiral Sampson's. The question was ultimately withdrawn for the time being. Captain Lemly then asked:

"Wasn't your understanding that the Adula in the communication with the Brooklyn led the officers of the Brooklyn to believe that the Spanish fleet had arrived in Santiago one day and come out of the harbor the next day? Wasn't that the impression it left on your mind?"

"The impression made on my mind was no impression whatever. It is my recollection that at that day I knew the fleet was in Santiago."

Capt. McCalla's Contribution.

Captain Bowman H. McCalla, who commanded the Marblehead during the Spanish war, was called. He stated that he had first come into contact with the flyinfl squadron on May 19, 1898. He was then proceeding from the south coast of Cuba to Key West and met the squadron on its way to Cuba. He had not been asked to come aboard to report. Upon reaching Key West he had informed Capt. Chadwick, Admiral Sampson's chief of staff, of the secret code he had arranged with the Cuban insurgents, but he had not given it to any one else.

Captain McCalla told of his return to Cienfuegos on the morning of May 24. He had carried dispatches to Admiral Schley and had then told him of the arrangement to communicate with the Cubans and of his information that the Spanish fleet was in the harbor at Santiago. He said that Schley had immediately assented to his going ashore.

He also told of his report to Schley and had then for the first time seen the instructions to the commodore. The commodore had told him that he had found difficulty in coaling, but that he felt that if he returned to Key West he would be court martialed.

McCalla said he had advised him to go to Santiago, even if he did not stay there.

In reply to questions Captain McCalla stated that no effort had been made while he was with the flying squadron off Cienfuegos to prevent the Spaniards from continuing the construction of earthworks, which he had been ordered to do. He said the Marblehead could have gone within range oft hese works and he had been told by a Cuban pilot that the water was deep.

Captain McCalla expressed the opinion that the Marblehead could have coaled off Santiago on the afternoon and evening of May 26, 1898.

KICK OF KITCH

The British General Is Sorely Aggrieved and May Resign.

London, Sept. 27.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon confirms the rumor published by the Daily News to-day of differences between Lord Kitchener and the war secretary, Mr. Broderick, and adds that, as a result, Mr. Broderick has had a long interview with the king. The Pall Mall Gazette declares it is in a position to say that Lord Kitchener is dissatisfied with the partial enforcement of martial law in South Africa, wanting it proclaimed at Cape Town and elsewhere. He also desires more serious penalties for rebellion and better reinforcements. Lord Kitchener took over the command with the explicit understanding that his hands were not to be tied, but as this condition was not carried out "he is seriously reconsidering his position."

MERCHANT AND BURGLAR

DUAL ROLE OF A NEW YORKER

Extensive Glove and Silk Dealer Said to Have Headed a Gang of Thieves.

New York, Sept. 27.—According to Captain Titus of the detective bureau, Joseph Goldman, who was arrested last night, with four other men and a boy on the charge of burglary, was the head of an extensive gang of burglars that operated throughout this city, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Goldman was known as an extensive commission merchant in gloves and silks. He did not carry any stock at his place of business, but is said to have control of large stocks in various parts of this city.

The attention of the police had been directed to Goldman by thieves who have been arrested and convicted of numerous robberies and who, after being sent to prison, would accuse him of connection with the robberies, because, they said, Goldman had not kept his part of the bargain. The stories of the convicted burglars were repeated so often that some attention was paid to them and for several weeks detectives were kept constantly at Goldman's heels.

According to the police, regular meetings of the robbers were held at which Goldman presided. Plans of robbery were made at these gatherings and each man's work was mapped out. When a place was selected, Goldman would go there and buy a small bill of goods, at the same time being careful to find out if the place was equipped with burglar alarms. He would make his report at the next meeting of his "gang," and preparations for robbing the place would be made. Occasionally it would be decided to enter a flat, and for this work, it is alleged, Goldman had sixteen expert flat workers.

The gang, according to Captain Titus, had made preparations for robbing two big glove and silk houses and the plunder they would have obtained would have been worth at least $20,000.

DANIEL GLASS, OILER

Body From the Wrecked Hudson Is Identified.

Special to The Journal.

Calumet, Mich., Sept. 27.—The bodies of two of the crew of the Hudson were found at Little Traverse bay yesterday, seventy miles from the scene of the wreck. One body has been identified as that of Daniel Glass, an oiler; the other is that of an assistant cook, name unknown. Some wreckage was found also. A systematic search for more bodies and wreckage begins to-day. The steamer Friant has been chartered to patrol both shores of Keweenaw point.

FOOT CAUGHT IN STIRRUP

John Bies Dragged Miles Through Stumps and Underbrush.

Special to The Journal.

Crystal Falls, Mich., Sept. 27.—John Bies, 14 years old, went on horseback to bring home the cows of Paul Schook, for whom he was working. When two miles from town the horse became frightened and threw the boy from his back. Young Bies' foot caught in the stirrup and he was dragged through the stumps and underbrush for several miles, the horse kicking him at every leap. He was found this morning, horribly mangled and dead.

HIS CONDITION.

Willy Littleboy—Papa, what is a czar?

Papa—A czar, my son, is a Russian potentate almost entirely surrounded by assassins.

DID SHE PLAY CARDS?

Query Made Regarding One of the W. C. T. U. Candidates.

THE QUESTION WAS IGNORED

While It Received No Official Recognition, It Created Something of a Ripple.

The closing day of the W. C. T. U. state convention was a busy one. It was a deep disappointment to the organization to lose its efficient corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. C. McCurdy, who had filled the office for seven years and had been an active worker for a much longer period. With this exception no change was made in the list of officers.

Mrs. E. F. Hendrix, elected to this office served several terms as recording secretary and has been one of the two elective members of the last executive committee. The complete list of officers is as follows: president, Mrs. Bessie Laythe Scovell, Minneapolis; vice president-at-large, Miss Louise E. Hollister, Minneapolis; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. F. Hendrix, Minneapolis; recording secretary; Mrs. Belle M. Welch, Minneapolis; treasurer, Mrs. Ellen W. Soule, St. Paul.

One rather exciting incident enlivened the election, although the ebullition of strong feeling did not overflow and was not much marked in the even flow of routine business. The record of a leading candidate on card playing was demanded, but was ignored alike by president and convention. This way of meeting an unpleasant contretemps enabled the convention to pass over the incident lightly and without controversy.

Many friends of the union were present as visitors and were presented while the ballots were counted. Among these were two bright, winsome babies, one a namesake of the president, Bessie Bigelow, of Browns Valley, who clapped her hands as her white ribbon was tied on.

To-night there will be a diamond contest, interspersed with music as a closing exercise of the convention.

To-morrow and Sunday the W. C. T. U. convention will be supplemented by a conference of its close ally, the young women's branch, in the First Free Baptist church, Nicollet avenue and Fifteenth street. Reports of officers will be given to-morrow morning and the work of the departments will be presented. In the afternoon papers on methods of work will be read and discussed and Mrs. Bessie Scovell and Miss Rhena E. Mosher, national organizer, will speak. In the evening Miss Tillie Beytein of Hutchinson will read a paper on "The Spirit of the Ys" and there will be music and interesting talks. John D. McCormick of Hamline university will read a prize oration on "Frances E. Willard." On Sunday afternoon a young people's rally will be held at 3 o'clock, addressed by representatives of the Christian Endeavor, Epworth League, Baptist Young People's Union and other societies.

The opening devotional exercises were led by Mrs. C. L. Webber and a sacred solo was sung by Miss Lulu Webber. Some belated district reports were given by Mrs. Kate Kercher for the eleventh district; Mrs. A. C. Bayrell, fourteenth district; Mrs. A. C. Randall, fourth district; Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey, twelfth district. A pretty incident was the presentation of Baby Joseph Victor Gooodacre who has attended the sessions regularly. The president, Mrs. Scovell tied the white ribbon badge around his arm and kissed him in behalf of the convention.

Mrs. Scovell Re-elected.

The report on the annual appropriations was made by Mrs. Soule, treasurer and chairman of the committee. After distributing the small amounts allotted to each department for expenses of postage, printing, etc., it recommended that the president's salary be raised to $400 and the salaries of the other officers be: corresponding secretary, $150; treasurer, $100; recording secretary, $75. These recommendations were adopted.

The report of the credentials showed 328 delegates entitled to vote and the election was begun. The tellers appointed were Mmes. W. G. Calderwood, Skoey, Lucy Chapin, Misses Carrie Barnes and M. Rosette Hendrix. On the informal ballot Mrs. Bessie Laythe Scovell received 191 out of 206 votes cast for president. The secretary having been authorized to cast the formal vote of the convention, Mrs. Ruth Barnes of Granite Falls claimed the floor and stated that last year the eighth district had been very much dissatisfied with the decision of the convention declining to raise Mrs. Scovell's salary, and during the year had raised a purse of $50 to show its appreciation of her work. This could either be added to her salary or could be regarded merely as a gift. Mrs. Scovell was much moved and objected to taking the money, except as a part of the salary already fixed upon, but the convention declined to hear her protest and drowned her remarks in applause and admonitions to sit down and let the delegates settle this little episode, unaided.

Candidates and Card Parties.

Following the election of Miss Louise E. Hollister as vice president at large occurred an incident which created a decided commotion and was the talk of the convention for some time. It had been announced that Mrs. A. C. McCurdy the present corresponding secretary would not serve again. Mrs. Julia B. Nelson arose and said that nominations by ballot had this disadvantage that in such cases it left the convention quite at sea in regard to the qualifications of candidates and their willingness to serve. She understood that one of the women mentioned prominently for the office attended card parties, and, while she did not regard it as the business of the W. C. T. U. to set up standards of conduct for its members, she believed the leaders should be above criticism. She wished to be informed of the truth of the assertion that the candidate, calling her by name, did these things.

The inquiry was ignored and the ballot taken, but as ninety-one votes were cast for Mrs. McCurdy, no one received a majority. The card question was again raised by another delegate who said that, while the delegates wished to recognize those who had been zealous in the work, there were many who could not vote for women who played cards or danced. This shot brought no response, and the ballot was again taken.

The noontide prayer here intervened and was conducted by Mrs. Nellie Clulow, a minister of Brainerd. The election was then resumed.

At intervals during the progress of business the following visitors were presented and spoke briefly: F. E. Lyon, superintendent Central Howard association; Mrs. Alice Bingham Russell, who called attention to her book in behalf of the insane; Rev. J. G. Morrison, who is entering upon field work for the prohibition party; Professor E. L. Hill, Des Moines; Evangelist Connelly, who is holding meetings at Forest Heights. Mr. Connelly's singing partner gave a solo, "A Mother's Prayer." Greetings were read from the Minnesota Good Templars and the North Dakota W. C. T. U.

At the executive committee meeting this morning Miss Eva Shepherd was elected superintendent of the work among railroad employes and firemen, and Mrs. Mandigo of St. Paul of work among soldiers and sailors.

Completed Revision.

In completing the revision of the constitution of the Minnesota W. C. T. U. yesterday afternoon, at the annual convention, it was voted that if an amendment should be presented for three consecutive years and lost it should not be considered again for three years. The superintendents are now required to present written reports. The state organ, which is to be supported from the dues and sent to every member, will be called "Minnesota White Ribbon" instead of "Temperance North Star," as proposed by the committee. Changes in the constitution providing for the Young Women's Branch, can only be made with the sanction of the state union.

The report of the treasurer, Mrs. Ellen W. Soule shows that the state union has a membership of 3,249 women and has 350 Y's, the L. T. L. has a membership of 353. The total disbursements of the year amounted to $2,356.30, and the receipts to $2,390.59, leaving a balance in the treasury of $34.29. Pledges for state work were taken to the amount of $152.

Redistricting Committee.

The important work of redistricting the state in pursuance of the policy adopted through the constitutional changes was assigned to a special committee made up of the state officers and the presidents of the present district and county unions.

The evening meeting was arranged by the young women's branch and was under the direction of the branch secretary, Miss Louise E. Hollister. The devotional services were led by Rev. J. Sinclair of St. Paul and the principal address was made by Miss Rhena E. Mosher of Westfield, N. Y., a national organizer ond the subject "Young People and Temperance." She explained that he use of the word "temperance" meant total abstinence, and advocated ably education for boys and girls. She said:

"A nation in order to stand must be builded on virtue based on the church, and intelligence based on the schools." The paramount sin of America she called intemperance backed up by law, and the only way to redemption, "the straight and narrow path" of to tal abstinence, backed up by prohibition.

Upon women she placed grave responsibilites, saying, "A nation never rises higher than the women in it, and it never sinks lower than the women." She believes in girls going to industrial schools that they may learn cooking and sewing, and able to earn a living when they are graduated.

She would have the young women of the future to learn scientific cooking so that they may be able to face the liquor problem by finding out and remedying the lack in the food which causes the desire for drink.

The presentation of the L. T. L. diplomas and banners was deferred until Saturday evening at the Y. branch meeting.

90,000 ACRES

State Auditor Will Sell New Lands Next Month.

State Auditor Dunn will sell about 90,000 acres of state land next month. Most of it has never before been offered.

The dates and places of the sale are as follows:

Wadena, Wadena county, Oct. 7, 3:30 p. m.
Moorhead, Clay county, Oct. 10, 9 a. m.
Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Oct. 11, 10:30 a. m.
Roseau, Roseau county, Oct. 12, 10 a. m.
Ada, Norman county, Oct. 14, 9 a. m.
Crookston, Polk county, Oct. 15, 10 a. m.
Warren, Marshall county, Oct. 16, 11 a. m.
Hallock, Kittson county, Oct. 17, 1 p. m.
Red Lake Falls, Red Lake county, Oct. 18, 2 p. m.
Little Falls, Morrison county, Oct. 22, 2 p. m.
Foley, Benton county, Oct. 23, 4 p. m.

The largest sales will be in Roseau, Otter Tail, Norman, Polk, Marshall, Kittson and Red Lake counties. Most of the land is unsold school land.

GRIEF FOR CORPORATIONS

Three Hundred of Them in Texas to Be Prosecuted.

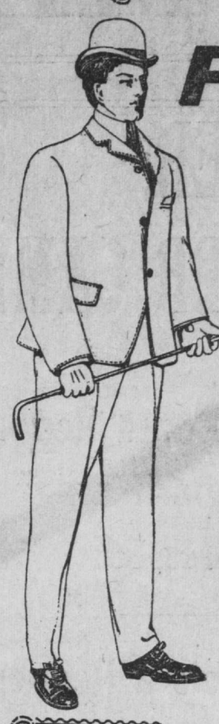
Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 27.—Three hundred corporations are in trouble for failing to answer questions from the attorney general's office relative to their standing under the Texas anti-trust laws. County attorneys have been instructed by the attorney general to proceed against delinquents, the penalty being $50 to $1,000 fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to ten years. Twenty companies in Fort Worth are involved.

UNTESTED.

Tid-Bits.

Johnson—Do you mean to insinuate that I can't tell the truth?

Parkinson—By no means. It is impossible to say what a man can do until he has tried.



For Swell Fellows

A Very Smart Sack Suit

That we offer this season is that which we illustrate herewith. The coat gives to the wearer an appearance of perfect proportions with its broad, athletic shoulders and shaped in at the waist line. Trousers cut full about the upper portion of legs is the favorite. The suit is made in roughish wool cheviots and worsted cloths, in dark and light tones, stripe and plaid effects; also in black, vicunas and undressed worsteds. We should like to have men who wish to dress "a la mode" come in and try one of these suits, They are more than ordinary value, for we sell them at

$12.50 $15 to $25

Good Reliable Suits at $7.50 and $10

We carry the celebrated STEIN-BLOCH clothing and our own special makes, in which we are exclusive. There is more style and character in our clothes than in the ordinary kind. Young men say so,

Corner Nicollet & Third street. **Heinrich's** Corner Nicollet & Third street

Chapman's

Eighth and Nicollet.

Specials for Saturday:

Concord Grapes	per basket	18c
Cranberries	fancy Cape Cod, per quart	8c
Quinces	New York, per peck	65c
Tokay Grapes	per basket	35c
Muscat Grapes	per basket	35c
Italian Prunes	per basket	25c
Peaches	Fancy, nicest for pickling or preserving, ½ bu. box.	85c
Sweet Potatoes	Genuine Jerseys, 10 lbs.	25c
Celery	Per dozen	20c
Spinach	Per peck	15c
Red Onions	Per peck	20c
Apples	Round Sweet, per peck	50c

CANNOT GET TOGETHER

BOARD WAR BREAKS OUT AGAIN

Negotiations Between Board of Control and Normal Board Go for Naught.

Another attempt to bridge the chasm between the state board of control and the state normal board has failed, and it now yawns wide as ever.

The normal board submitted another proposition as a basis for settlement several days ago. After due consideration the board of control has rejected it.

The hitch is still over the appointment of resident directors as purchasing agents, which the normal board holds out for, and the board of control refuses.

The normal board wants to submit several minor points to the attorney general, such as the right of the board of control to fix salaries of employes, other than teachers. The board of control insists that this has already been decided, and is no longer at issue. It is likely now that the radical element in the normal board will insist upon testing the law.

Professor Phelps, the Duluth director, continues to superintend work on the new building, and the question arises, how will the bills be paid.

The individual schools are gradually being starved into a sort of submission. C. A. Morey yesterday brought the pay roll and bills of the Winona school properly attested and they are being paid upon order of the board of control and the state auditor.

St. Cloud and Duluth are still holding out, and their teachers and employes have received no salary.

HARD LINES.

Judge.

Drummer—It is pretty hard to get a drink in this town, isn't it?

Landlord (Kansas hotel)—You bet. Why, you can't even work the snake-bite racket any more unless you carry the snake to the drug store and let him bite you in the presence of a committee!

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Men's Shoes

3 styles of our Men's $2.50 Shoes; one vici kid, one velour calf and one box calf, with slight extension soles and spade shanks; sizes 6 to 11; special for tomorrow.... **$1.98**

Men's box calf, kangaroo calf and satin calf $2 lace Shoes, modern toes; the kangaroo calf with double soles; all sizes in either. Tomorrow **$1.68**

48 pairs Men's high grade tan shoes left, sizes are mostly small, to close, tomorrow **98c**

Ladies' Slippers

Our $1.25 vici kid 2-strap Slippers, all sizes, widths C to EE, tomorrow, pair **79c**

Ladies' Shoes

Our line of Ladies' North Star extension sole $2.25 shoes, in lace or button, any size, widths C to EE. Tomorrow..... **$1.85**

Ladies' smooth Vici Kid lace shoes extension or medium soles, any size at this sale.. **$1.48**

Our $2.00 and $3.00 shoes are 50c per pair, better value than you can get any where else; investigation will convince you.

Home Trade Shoe Store 219-221 Nicollet

School Shoes...

Boys', Girls' and Little Gents' $1.25 shoes, several styles of each kind and all sizes, they are stylish shapes and have solid one-piece leather in-soles and counters. If you want extra value at a low price, see these at..... **98c**

For young ladies who use spring heel shoes, sizes 2½ to 6, we ask you to see our $1.68 box calf that we are selling at..... **$1.35**

Misses' extra quality box calf and boys extra quality kangaroo calf. Both with overweight soles. As good wearing as can be had, good looking too; every size, regular value $1.75 and $1.85, tomorrow..... **$1.48**

A large lot of girls' vici kid 98c Shoes, sizes 8½ to 11 and 11½ to 2, choice, per pair..... **69c**

Any of our babies' 50c Shoes in the store, tomorrow, per pair, choice..... **39c**