CITY NEWS

WEATHER NOW AND THEN

Maximum Temperature To-day 78 Degrees; a Year Ago 86 Degrees

The Body Identified—The body found yesterday in the booms below Fort Snelling and taken to the St. Paul morgue, has been identified as that of a man named Carston, who disappeared from Minneapolis some weeks ago.

T. M. Roberts Supply Co. Incorporates—Articles of incorporation of the T. M. Roberts Supply company have been filed with the register of deeds. The capital is $200,000 and the liabilities allowed are $150,000. The incorporators are F. W. Munger, George D. R. McBride, J. H. Wall, Koch H. Burwell, William L. Myers and James A. Swett.

Suits for Insurance—A score of suits have been brought by the Scanlon-Gipson Lumber company against insurance companies to collect $34,000 insurance on the sawmill plant of the Glenmont Lumber company, near Cass Lake, destroyed by fire on March 27 last. The Scanlon-Gipson company alleges that it had a $50,000 mortgage on the mill and has first claim on the insurance policies.

A Flour Combine Dream—Wild reports were put in circulation from Milwaukee to-day that the Standard Milling company was negotiating for the purchase of the Pillsbury-Washburn and the Washburn-Crosby company mills at this point. J. S. Bell of the Washburn-Crosby company and others closely connected with the milling industry here said there was absolutely no ground for such reports.

Summer Sunday School — Plymouth Congregational Sunday schoool has made several changes for the summer months. Sessions will begin at 10 a. m. and be forty-five minutes long. The members of Miss Hebert's, Mrs. Schlener's and Dr. Damon's classes will meet down stairs with the older members of the school for a short responsive service. After this service next Sunday Harrington Beard will make for several classes the first of a series of addresses on "Jewish and Christian Heroes," speaking on "Abraham, Pioneer and His ships of the Desert." Professor Maria L. Sanford will speak to the adult members of the school on "St. Paul, His Character and Work."

NECROLOGICAL

WILLIAM LEARY, father of Assistant County Attorney William C. Leary, died at his residence, 1818 Sixteenth avenue S, yesterday afternoon from Bright's disease. He had been a resident of Minnesota since 1860, having lived several years at Owatonna. He is survived by a wife and three children. Funeral from Holy Rosary Catholic church Sunday at 2 p. m. Interment at St. Mary's cemetery.

IRVING G. MITCHELL, a prominent railroad man, died at his home in Kansas City, Mo., Tuesday, of heart trouble. His mother, Mrs. L. D. Mitchell, his sister, Mrs. M. D. Rowley, and his nephew, Frank B. Rowley, are residents of Minneapolis.

JAMES T. KELLY died at his residence, 2727 Dupont avenue S, last night. The funeral will be held from St. Stephen's church Monday at 9 a. m. Interment will be at St. Mary's cemetery.

AUGUST VON ENDE — Funeral from the residence, 902 Fifth street N, Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. All members of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association will attend.

LATE PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

Miss Jean Wakeman will give a piano lecture-recital to the St. Cecilia Club of Delano Monday evening.

Mr. Thomas A. Brann and family have returned from Cumberland, Md., and will reside at 1610 Second avenue S.

Leslie W. McNair, who has been in the military academy at West Point, will return to his home in Minneapolis for the vacation.

Miss Octavia Garcelon, of Boston, is the guest of the family of F. Atkinson, 1827 Fifth avenue S, on her way home from California and Yellowstone Park.

Mrs. Silas King entertained Thursday evening for her daughter Flora, who was a member of the graduating class of the Bryant school. Games were played and light refreshments were served. The decorations and appointments were in the class colors, red and cream.

Mrs. T. B. Blossom gave an elaborate 8 o'clock dinner Wednesday evening, in honor of Miss Theo Benson, a bride of next week, followed by a musical at 10 o'clock. Covers were laid for twelve and the young women were joined by their men friends for the musicale, for which the program was given by Miss Mabel Runge.

Miss Alice R. Kilgore left last evening for Boston to spend a month with Mrs. Thayer and to attend the commencement affairs at Wellesley and Harvard. Later she will go to the Maine coast to spend a few weeks with Miss Baker, formerly of Minneapolis. Mrs. Thayer will leave the last of July for a European trip.

Rev. Robert Brown, pastor of Bethany Presbyterian church, has returned from the meeting of the general assembly and will occupy his pulpit to-morrow, morning and evening. While in the east, Mr. Brown visited friends in Canada and Michigan. He was much pleased with the action of the assembly in adopting the report of the committee on revision.

Northwestern people at New York hotels are as follows: Minneapolis—Astor, C. E. Hasbrouck; Navarre, W. J. Jennings; Herald Square, A. W. Abbott; Manhattan, T. Mareck, Miss M. L. Foss, Mrs. N. W. Brown; Holland, C. C. Barry; Cadillac, Dr. C. H. Hunter. Fargo, N. D.—Imperia, R. T. Baker. Duluth—Sinclair, W. R. Bagley; St. Denis, Rev. J. M. Duncan.

Mrs. J. Newton Ryker, 4120 Sheridan avenue S, has returned from a visit of six weeks in Hanover, Mandison and Indianapolis, Ind. She returns with her mother, Mrs. Mary E. Bray, who will spend the summer with her. Mr. and Mrs. Ryer and Miss Carrie Bray of Indianapolis will remove to the military post in Yellowstone Park next week.

A concert will be given Friday evening in the Fremont Avenue Congregational church by the quartet choir, which consists of Mrs. L. M. Cawcutt, soprano; Miss B. Leekly, alto; Arthur Cawcutt, tenor; A. E. McLean, bass. Crosby Hopps, tenor; Miss B. Wasserzeiher, alto; Miss Belle Potter, soprano, and G. W. Bingham, bass, will assist. Albert Bush will act as accompanist.

J. N. RYKER PROMOTED

Placed in Charge of Yellowstone Park Weather Station.

J. Newton Ryker, for three years connected with the local station of the weather bureau as "observer, first assistant," has been ordered by Chief Willis Moore to establish and take charge of a weather station in Yellowstone Park, Wyo. Next week Mr. Ryker will leave for his new home with his wife and Mrs. Ryker's mother and sister. Mr. and Mrs. Ryker are well known in social circles, and are prominent members of Wesley Methodist church, Mrs. Ryker being president of the Ladies' Aid society. Mr. Ryker is well known to the grain, commission and newspaper men, whom he has served in many ways. He has been connected with the service for twenty years. He began at Memphis as assistant and has served at Pittsburg, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Corpus Christi, Texas; Vicksburg, Miss., and Lynchburg, Va. At the last place he had charge of both local and state work. He started the weekly bulletin crop and the monthly publication of the weather bureau. Later he was at Galveston and Curacao, D. W. I., where he aided in establishing the United States service. In 1899 he was transferred to Minneapolis.

George E. Lawton, "observer, first assistant," in Oklahoma, will succeed to the same position here.

ROYAL ITALIANS ARRIVE

The Ellery Band Opens at Harriet Next Saturday.

Channing Ellery's Royal Italian band paraded the streets a short time this afternoon, in the course of which The Journal was serenaded. Mounted patrolmen and a body of Elks on foot led the line. In carriages were Mr. Ellery, Signor Rivela, the new leader of the band; Signor Setaro, the harp soloist, and W. H. Kinroof, assistant manager. At the entrance to the Elks' fair the Journal Newsboys' band played in honor of the Italians.

The band begins a series of eight concerts for the Coliseum fund at St. Paul, Sunday afternoon, closing Friday. The engagement at Lake Harriet begins Saturday afternoon.

NOW WHO OWNS IT?

Hall's Island Does Not Belong to the War Department.

IT IS A RECENT ACCRETION

Belongs Either to the State or to the Owner of the Nearest Shore.

"Hall's Island" does not belong to the United States. It is the property of the state of Minnesota, or of the riparian owner adjacent, under the laws of the state. The exact ownership is for lawyers to decide.

Rufus Davenport, the engineer detailed on Dr. Hall's request by Major R. L. Hoxie of the government engineer corps, presented his report this morning. He found that the land was made by accretion within the last thirty years, or since Minnesota became a state. The map of the channel now in the office of the city engineer was compared with government maps of 1871 and 1875. The island is not shown at all on the old maps, which are very minute and complete.

"It is evident," said Major Hoxie this morning, "that the island was caused by obstructions in the river just above. These caused an eddy in the current and the sand and dirt held in suspension was deposited."

Dr. Hall will have to continue his search for the owner of the island.

R. R. KENNAN MODERATOR

CHOSEN AT FREE BAPTIST MEET

Prof. A. E. Day Becomes President of Parker College at Winnebago.

The business sessions of the state Free Baptist yearly meeting closed this morning. Officers were elected as follows: Moderator, R. R. Kennan; assistant moderator, Rev. D. D. Day; assistant clerk, Rev. E. H. Willisford. J. D. Batson remains as stated clerk.

The committees for the year are: Foreign mission, Miss Rosina Palmer, Rev. F. E. Day, George Kennan, Rev. D. D. Day; home mission, Rev. E. H. Willisford, A. G. Hall, Rev. E. H. Higbee; question and resolution, Rev. G. E. Very, Mrs. O. Chase, Miss Rhoda Carey; nomination of home mission board, Rev. B. F. McKenny, Mrs. D. D. Day, Rev. E. H. Higbee, O. Parkinson, Mrs. M. L. Sparks; moral reform, Rev. G. B. Hopkins, O. Parkinson, N. Herrick; closing resolution, Rev. F. E. Day, Rev. C. H. Batson; auditing, Rev. T. H. Smithers, A. F. Carlton.

The election of home mission board of the yearly meeting resulted as follows: Rev. J. D. Batson, Rev. D. D. Day, A. G. Hall, Rev. R. R. Kennan, H. A. Carey, Miss Rosing Palmer, Mrs. M. L. Sparks.

The board of Parker college, the denominational institution at Winnebago, reported the election Tuesday of Professor A. E. Day, Owatonna, as president to succeed Dr. T. W. Burkholder, who has resigned on account of ill health.

This afternoon Rev. S. E. Very preached a sermon on "Christianity, Tested, Tried and Applied." This was followed by a covenant meeting. The woman's mission meeting this evening will listen to Dr. M. E. Butler, of Minneapolis, on work among mountain whites.

DIPLOMAS FOR SIXTEEN

The Commencement Reception at the Johnson School.

The commencement of the Johnson School of Music, Oratory and Dramatic Art last evening took the form of a large reception instead of the usual formal exercises. Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Southwick of Emerson college of Boston were the guests of honor and received with Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus Johnson and the faculty. Mr. Southwick made an address on "Success."

The diplomas, certificates and medals were presented by the director, Gustavus Johnson. The piano department graduated nine, and the oratorical seven; teachers' certificates were given to twenty-nine. The gold medal for the best musical performance was awarded Alice Swanberg. Silver medals were given Miss Skoglund and Mr. Cole for papers on the history of music. In the junior harmony department Miss Ella Hendrix won the gold medal and Miss Ella Peterson the silver medal. The gold medal for the highest average of scholarship for the year in the juvenile class was given Pearl Stimmel. Edith Nootnagel received the silver medal.

Frappe was served in the reception hall at a table decked with red and white peonies by Misses Bessie Bull and Leona Kehm.

C. A. EATON'S CLOTHES

How They Were Lost and Found Again.

Charles A. Eaton, manger of the Barnum Grain company and one of the best known men on change, was up against a hard proposition this morning. Mr. Eaton lives at 1321 Sixth street SE. When he arose this morning bright and early he stepped into his "jumpers," went out to the barn, gave his horse some breakfast, went back to the house and jumped into his bath and soon after was back in hi room reaching in the accustomed place for his trousers. But there were no trousers there nor any shirt nor vest. Everything was gone. Then there was war. The household was aroused and a search from cellar to attic failed to reveal the missing apparel. Mr. Eaton was just debating whether he ought to put on a heavier suit or come down town in a barrel when glancing out of the window he saw the missing trousers on the front sidewalk, the vest on the front steps and the shirt on the lawn. Evidently something had happened to scare a burglar in the midst of a job. Mr. Eaton's loose change and minor pocket articles were gone. His wallet was ripped from end to end and several dollars were gone. A check for a considerable sum signed but not filled out with the name of the payee was left behind.

ROPE WAS SCARCE

Why Courthouse Flag Was at Half-mast To-day.

Everyone in town noticed the courthouse flag this morning, but no one could learn why it was at half-mast on Flag Day. The morning papers had not chronicled the death of any illustrious personage of any high official, and the wonder was great. Chief Janitor Christie could not explain. He demanded of the two men why the bunting was not run to the top of the staff instead of being halted half way up. They blandly informed him that there was not rope enough. Mr. Christie made some picturesque remarks and then went and bought some rope.

STABBED WHILE ASLEEP

Zaar Tells a Peculiar Story of His Wounds.

Carl G. Zaar, living at 401 Fourth street S, was taken to the Swedish hospital this morning suffering from a knife wound in the left wrist and one in the right side of his neck which he claims to have received from a man who assaulted him while he was asleep. He says that he went to bed last night as usual and about 12 o'clock he was awakened and saw a man standing by his bedside. As he awoke the man attacked him and cut him twice. His story is viewed with doubt by the physicians.

T. McCASKER IS G. C.

The United Commercial Travelers Elect Officers.

DULUTH PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

Delegates to Supreme Council—Program of Sports This Afternoon.

The United Commercial Trevelers in session at Excelsior met at 9:30 a. m. to-day and went at once into executive session. They were adressed by D. K. Clink of Chicago, past grand chancellor of Illinois and secretary and treasurer of the Northwestern Traveling men's association. The election resulted in all the officers being advanced. The only contest being for the post of sentinel, filled each year from the ranks. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: Grand chancellor, T. McCosker, Grand Forks, N. D.; junior grand councillor, Ernest Grant, Minneapolis; past grand secretary, J. M. Dresser, St. Paul; grand treasurer, A. H. Overman, Duluth; grand conductor, G. W. Rodgers, St. Paul; grand page, W. G. Jacobs, aberdeen; grand sentinel, O. M. Hatcher, Winnipeg; grand executive committeeman, E. C. Walters, Minneapolis; grand executive committeeman for two years, H. J. McGarvey, Huron.

There was no contest over place of meeting, Winnipeg falling gracefully into line and seconding the motion to choose Duluth for the place and the second Friday and Saturday of June, 1903, for the date.

Delegates to the supreme council meeting at Columbus, Ohio, soon were chosen as follows: Thomas Kleinogel, Fargo; F. X. Gravel, Crookston; T. McCasker, Grand Forks. The alternates are: M. Dresser, St. Paul, for Kleinogel; H. G. Mooney, Winnipeg, for F. X. Gravel, and Chauncey Burch, Sioux Falls, for McCasker.

This afternoon the visitors enjoyed a program of sports and amusements on the Hotel St. Louis grounds.

At the session last night the grand secretary's report showed the year just closed to have exceeded any preceding year in growth. March 31, 1901, the order had a membership of 15,656, divided among 181 councils in seventeen grand jurisdictions. When the books were closed March 31, 1902, there was enrolled 18,763, a net gain of 3,107 for the year.

Ohio still leads with 3,419, and the jurisdiction of Minnesota, Dakotas and Manitoba is a close second with 2,370. This division has had the largest gain of any the past year, the percentage o finerease being 37. Ohio takes second place in having the largest two councils of the order, having been excelled by Minneapolis and St. Paul in that respect. The members in good standing in this jurisdiction March 31, 1902, number 2,870, being a gain by initiation of 720.

St. Paul, No. 50, leads all councils in America with 286 members added. Minneapolis is second with 233. Zenith council, No. 1, had an increase of 35, Minnehaha 32, and Sioux Falls 31. The numerical standing of the larger councils is as follows: Saintly City, 720; Minneapolis, 711; Sioux Falls, 200; Fargo, 196; Zenith, 186; Winnipeg, 151; Grand Forks, 150.

The mortuary record showed fifteen deaths. Among the prominent members who have passed away is Charles H. Bronson, who died at Grand Forks April 11, 1902.

The cash balance March 31, 1902, was $12,721.82, an increase of over $2,000 from the preceding year. The total receipts were $44,221.81; disbursements, $41,568.24. In the past four years the remittances to the supreme council from the indemnity fund have amounted to $77,381, and the claims in that time were only $47,217.12, leaving a surplus in favor of this jurisdiction of $30,163.88.

A BRILLIANT SCENE

Display at Hotel St. Louis in Honor of Delegates.

Scenes at Minnetonka last night reminded one of the palmy days of the Lafayette. The largest number of visitors at the lake for yeras gathered at the Hotel St. Louis. In the evening there was a fine display of fireworks, witnessed by several thousands. The grounds presented a beautiful appearance, and the display of fireworks was magnificent, three of the set pieces being especially fine, showing the retiring executive officers, with the words "Has Been" underneath, and the incoming officers with the words "Will Be," and the emblem of the order, with the grip and the letters "U. C. T."

The hotel was handsomely decorated with the colors of the order, which were worked into every conceivable design. Frappe was served from twelve tables in different parts of the hotel.

Excelsior has made a splendid showing and has received many words of warm commendation. Every hotel was filled last night, and many were entertained at private houses. The business men have vied with each other in decorating for the occasion.

MR. MORRILL WILL WAIT

Will Not Decide Upon Entering Mayoralty Race Until Aug. 1.

Much has been said of Rev. G. L. Morrill as a possible candidate for mayor of Minneapolis at the coming election. Mr. Morrill has carefully looked over the field and has definitely decided that he will not come out before Aug. 1. If at that time it appears that there is any considerable number of voters not satisfied with the candidates then before the parties, Mr. Morrill will become an independent candidate.

The possibility of Mr. Morrill's candidacy has already been the subject of general comment to such an extent that he has been enabled to gauge his probable strength at the polls and the announcement of his candidacy will mean that he has received assurances of support sufficient to warrant him in expecting something better than a mere fighting chance.

CAT'S FAMILY OF RATS

Tabby Adopts Three Infant Rats to Replace Lost Kittens.

The lion and the lamb lying down side by side would not be a more remarkable spectacle than that presented at the residence of Miss Helen Glenhof, 5252 Hennepin avenue, where Tuddles, the pet tabby, is looking after the welfare and early training of three baby rats. Tuddles gave birth to four kittens a week ago, three of which were drowned. She mourned their loss, and next morning her master was surprised to find two small rats keeping company with the lone kitten, with Tuddles fondly watching over the three. The day following she was seen to deposit another young rat tenderly beside the other foundlings, and she now purrs contentedly over her strange brood as though they were all kittens.

TO RECEIVE SEEDSMEN

Plans Made for Entertaining Convention Visitors This Month.

The convention committee of the Commercial club has appointed the following committee on reception for the convention of the American Seed Trade association, June 24, 25 and 26: J. E. Northrup, Preston King, L. Edgerton, C. M. Loring, W. W. Folwell, A. A. Ridgeway, W. M. Berry, Professor S. B. Green of the agricultural college, and L. L. May of St. Paul.

On Tuesday, June 24, the delegates will be taken to Lake Minnetonka. On Wednesday they will be the guests of L. L. May of St. Paul. On Thursday they will be given a ride about the city and an evening at Lake Harriet.

REACHED TOO LATE

Charles Barden Finally Suffocated in a Caving Well.

HEROIC ATTEMPT AT RESCUE

Shifts of Men Shoveled Desperately but to No Avail—"Tom" Zoller's Tireless Efforts.

By the dim light of torches and lanterns a score of men toiled heroically all last night in the attempt to rescue Charles Barden from a cave-in at the bottom of a forty-foot well at 2821 Forty-fourth street. The labors were continued throughout this morning, but when the body was at last taken from its tomb at 12:20 p. m. life had evidently been extinct for several hours.

The central figure in the hard fight made to save young Barden's life was "Tom" Zeller, a paperhanger of 3541 Bryant avenue S. At the risk of losing his own life in the treacherous sand, Zoller went down in the well early last evening and toiled until nearly midnight, filling bucket after bucket with sand, which was drawn to the surface by willing hands, building a new curbing of boards about the imprisoned man to prevent more sand from flowing over him.

At midnight Zoller could converse with Barden. When told to keep up his courage. Barden replied: "My trust is in the Lord."

Zoller came up at midnight for a brief breathing spell, and then, with the one thought of rescue in his mind, he returned to the bottom, where he worked incessantly for nine long hours. He again ascended this morning to get a cup of coffee. Though convinced that Barden was dead, Zoller would not be disuaded from his work until the poor, limp body was finally lifted from the well.

Could Hear "Death Rattle."

"I could hear the death rattle in his throat when I spoke to him at midnight," said Zoller, "but I tried to make myself believe that there might somehow be a spark of life left."

A sad feature of Barden's death is that he was caught in a trap of his own making while digging a well back of the little cottage to which he had hoped to bring his bride. Out of his slender earnings he was just completing the little house which he expected to make his home.

He went into the well at 3 o'clock p. m. yesterday to cut a pipe running to the surface, and had removed two boards of the curbing when the sand pressed out additional boards and allowed a wave of sand to sweep over him while he was in a stooping posture. Before he could free himself he was pinned down with only his head and sholders free.

George Riggle, a cousin, who, with Harry Clapp, a neighbor, was assisting Barden, came to his aid. All that Riggle could do was to pile the curbing boards over Barden's head to give him a chance to breathe, before the sand completely covered him. Riggle also secured a fifteen-foot steel pipe, through which Barden was able to draw fresh air until the boards above him finally gave way and the pressure about him prevented the expansion of his chest in breathing.

Rescue Work Delayed.

It was not until three hours afterward that an organized attempt was made to free Barden. The men of truck 5 of the fire department, a company of men from the sewer department and interested bystanders finally undertook to rescue him by digging a trench twenty-five feet long and six feet to one side of the well.

This work was well in progress when Zoller arrived, and he made such headway in the well that work on the trench was soon abandoned.

Barden's aged parents, his two brothers and three sisters, who live at 4853 Vincent avenue S, watched anxiously by the well side all night and morning, hoping against hope that their dear one would yet be restored to them. They were prostrated with grief when his limp form reached the surface.

Purse for Zoller.

The crowd of residents of Linden Hills, who watched the work of rescue all night, showed their appreciation of Zoller's work by taking up a collection for him. Nearly $70 had been collected by noon. It is a remarkable fact that, while other men who went into the well to assist Zoller could stand the air for but a few minutes, he toiled on for hours at a stretch.

Dr. W. B. Murray, who was at the well all night, worked upon the body in the attempt to restore life for some time before it was turned over to the undertaker.

RAILROAD RUMBLES

G. N. Tariffs Changed.

Special to The Journal.

Sioux Falls, S. D., June 14.—Following the filing of a protest with the management of the Great Northern Railroad company by the Business Men's League and Jobbers' Association of this city against the tariff in effect on some of the lines of the company in this part of the northwest, the company has put into effect a new tariff, which, so far as it goes, meets the approval of the jobbers and business men of Sioux City. The chief objection is to the tariff from Sioux City to Yankton, a tariff under which the Great Northern, after reaching Sioux Falls, charges less and less as it proceeds toward Yankton, thus giving the more remote towns a lower rate than those closer to Sioux City. The jobbers of Sioux Falls confidently expect that their request in this respect will also be granted.

To Be Operated From Cedar Rapids.

It is announced from Cedar Rapids that the operating department of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern will remain in Cedar Rapids. Robert Williams will have charge of operation on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern lines of the Rock Island, with offices at that point. The accounting department will be consolidated with the general department of the Rock Island, at Chicago.

Strike Near Its End.

It is announced that a conference to be held next week between Great Northern officials and the striking boiler-maker helpers will probably settle all difficulties between the men and the company. Committees from various points on the system will be present.

Flannagan Is President.

T. W. Flannagan, of the Soo Line, has been elected president of the Twin City Car Foremen's Association. L. A. Robinson is vice-president and V. J. Swanson, secretary.

Change in Road Bed.

Special to The Journal.

Cedar Falls, Iowa, June 14.—For several days there have been mysterious surveys made of the land northwest of this city to the Illinois Central track north. From the direction of the stakes, it is certain the Illinois Central is contemplating the changing of the roadbed of the main line of the road to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Time to Chicago Shortened.

The Omaha road will shorten the time of its day train to Chicago, the Badger State Express, to the agreed Chicago-Minneapolis time. The train will leave Minneapolis at 7:50 a m., arriving in Chicago at 9:25 p. m.; leave Chicago at 9 a. m., arriving in Minneapolis at 9:50 p. m. The reduced running time admits of even better connections with roads here and in Chicago.

Better Minnetonka Service.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis road will add another train to its Lake Minnetonka service to-morrow. Trains will leave the St. Louis depot at 9:45 a. m., and 1:30 p. m., and returning will leave the lake at 4:50 and 8 p. m. A train will also be run to Waconia to-morrow, leaving Minneapolis at 9:45 a. m. and returning leave Waconia at 7:30 p. m.

Rates for the Democrats.

Western Passenger Association roads have named a one-fare rate to the democratic state convention on June 25.

STICKNEY INSPECTS SIOUX CITY.

Special to The Journal.

Sioux City, Iowa, June 14.—President A. B. Stickney and General Manager Samuel Stickney of the Great Western arrived in Sioux City to-day and will remain over Sunday. The former conferred with the owners of terminals and investigated conditions in Sioux City, but refused to commit himself relative to the proposed Sioux City extension.

THE CZAR'S DOMAIN

Political and Economic Causes of the Present Unrest.

THE CAUSE OF STUDENT RIOTS

The Peasantry Are Practical People, as a Rule, Picturesque, Stolid and Sturdy.

Philadelphia Times.

The revolutionary movement in Russia which is just now attracting so much attention, is headed by an organization known as the Social Democracy of Russia. Its program is practically that of every Socialist party in Europe. This organization is not to be confounded with the Anarchists, as the Socialists claim that there is not an anarchist in their ranks. The anarchists are opposed to government in any form. They are opposed to parliaments, voting, and what they call majority rule, whereas, these are the things the socialists are fighting for. The socialist system of universal co-operation, based on the principles of representative government, is their goal, but for the present they want those popular institutions which all civilized nations of the world enjoy as a matter of course.

Various causes tend to contribute to the unrest which, existing in Russia for many years, has now assumed an acute and serious phase. In the first place, the government of the country is an absolute hereditary monarchy, the entire legislative, executive and judicial powers of which are united in the czar, whose will is law. The administration of the empire is entrusted to four great boards or councils, possessing separate functions, but each controlled by and supposed to be in touch with the sovereign. These are the council of state, the ruling senate, the holy synod and the committee of ministers. For many years this system of administration has been unpopular with the masses, who, taught by German socialists and other foreign agitators that their manhood rights were trampled upon and that they are just as much serfs now as before emancipation, have organized to a certain extent, in a demand for not only a more liberal administration of local affairs, but for a national administration based upon the constitutions of such limited monarchies as Prussia and England.

Economic Causes Also.

These are the political causes of the existing discontent in Russia. The economic causes are also many. For at least five years the harvests in Russia have been poor, and last year and in 1900 the prevailing drought almost ruined the crops in the southeastern provinces and in those across the Caucasian mountains. The result was destitution almost approaching famine. To remedy the needs of the peasantry the minister of the interior was given an appropriation from the imperial exchequer. The distribution of relief was placed in the hands of parochial officials, and it was asserted that instead of relieving the needy these officials appropriated most of the money for their own use.

Another cause of popular discontent was the treatment of the students in the universities. They were called upon to do military duty, and, as this interfered with their studies, they protested. This finally led to riots in St. Petersburg and Moscow, when many were killed. The peasantry, from whom many of the students spring, sympathize with the latter, and resent what they regard as their persecution.

The Peasantry Are Practical.

In many respects the Russian peasantry are, as a class, extremely practical and matter of fact in their conceptions and habits, and are not at all prone to indulge in sublime, etherial sentiments of any kind. Once aroused to rebellion, however, they are as unconquerable as stubborn beasts. They live together in a sort of community, abiding to all outward manifestations, at least, by the laws of Russia, but at heart rebels every one of them. It is here that the seed of contention is sown and grows apace until it finally bursts into open conflict, and although the government is strong and the power of the classes great, when once the peasants take up arms it means a great loss of life and property before peace is finally restored.

The province of Poltava may be taken as a fair example of the towns in the southern part of Russia. However imposing Russian towns may look when seen from the outside, they will generally be found, on closer inspection, to be little more than villages in disguise. If they are not possitively rustic they have at least a suburban appearance. The streets are straight and wide, and are either miserably paved or not paved at all. The houses are built either of wood or stone, generally one-storied, which makes a bird's-eye view a very flat picture, and separated from each other by spacious yards. The general impression produced is that the majority of the burghers have come from the country and have brought their homes with them.

The "Gostinny Dvor."

There are comparatively few shops scattered throughout the streets. If you wish to purchase household furniture or articles of clothing you must go to the "Gostinny Dvor," which, literally translated, means the guests' court. These bazaars consist of long symmetrical rows of low-roofed, dimly-lighted stores with a colonnade in front. This description does not, of course, apply to the great city of St. Petersburg, or to Odessa or Moscow, although the last named still maintains a suggestion of its old time rural air.

The peasants themselves are rather a picturesque set. Stolid, sturdy sons of the soil, they are capable of great endurance and an everlasting hatred. As a class they are almost entirely devoid of the finer sentiments. They have no love of nature or of the arts, or appreciation of the beautiful. Their stately carriage and graceful movements are indeed pleasant to watch. When the gaily turbaned heads are raised a shock of surprise is felt. The deep-set eyes meet the glance of the visitor with calm looks of indifference or dart a glance of smouldering anger at the curious.

This is the class of people which the government has to deal with, and it is the long stored up hatred of these slow, stubborn and revengeful men and women the classes are feeling the effects of to-day.

WASHBURN ROAD SOLD

Northern Pacific Buys the Railroad of Many Troubles.

Special to The ournal.

Washburn, Wis., June 14.—The Washburn, Bayfield & Iron River railroad was sold to the Northern Pacific to-day by receiver A. C. Frost. The road connects with the Northern Pacific at Iron River and it will now become a part of the Northern Pacific system.

The road has been the source of an endless amount of litigation, and an attempt was made early in the winter to tear it up under an order issued out of the federal court. Restraining orders were secured in the state's courts and a conflict of authority resulted.

Contempt proceedings against number of citizens resulted in their being fined $250 each in the United States court, while the district attorney and sheriff were sentenced to sixty days each in the Dane county jail.

The contempt cases have gone to the court of appeals. One hundred and twtney-five thousand dollars was the price paid for the main lines of the railway. The Northern Pacific will build new docks and perhaps elevators and sheds here. The citizens raised $10,000 as a bonus to the Northern Pacific.

DOWNFALL OF SIMON SAM

HIS PREDECESSOR WOULD HAVE SHOT THE REVOLUTIONISTS AND TRIED THEM AFTERWARDS—A VOODOO RULED NATION—PECULIAR POWERS OF THE OBI MEN.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

"I see by the papers," said the retired naval officer to a little group at his club, "that they are having another revolution down in Haiti. It was my privilege to have assisted in the suppression of one of these revolutions once. But then Haiti had a president who knew just how to grapple with such situations. He didn't wait for the revolutionists to come gunning after him. He went after the rebels hot foot, and when he had dispersed them and captured their leaders he took the latter out on the plaza in front of the palace at Port au Prince and shot them. He used to have them tried after they were dead, and, singular to relate, the jury or court-martial always found that they should be shot, which cleared President Salnave's skirts.

"This man Simon Sam who has fled from Haiti never did amount to anything. He is a sort of an upstart who managed to overthrow things for a while, but the natives never had any use for him. He is now, you know, on his way to Paris. When he arrives there he will spend the rest of his life in France, for he will never dare to return to his native country. If he does they will kill him.

"How did I come to go down to Haiti? Well, you see, after the war was over I was assigned to duty in the ordnance bureau in the Brooklyn navy yard. Most men would have thought that a pretty fine berth, but for a young fellow who had been for the past four years chasing blockade runners on the Atlantic coast, who had taken part in the fight in Mobile bay, and who had been on the Hartford with Farragut at the passing of the forts at New Orleans, the berth was an exceedingly monotonous one.

Haiti's First War Vessel.

"One day an official of the navy department at Washington blew into the bureau at the Brooklyn navy yard with three of the most gorgeous birds of plumage in his wake that I ever laid my eyes upon. The fact that they were black men only served to enhance their brilliancy. They proved to be the members of the Haitian commission that had been sent to the United States to buy a vessel of war. We were getting rid of our navy at that time as rapidly as we could find purchasers, so it was an easy matter to sell the commission a steam craft that had done good duty on the blockading station.

"Rifled cannon were not so common then as they have become since. That was the reason of the commission's visit to my department. I explained to the members the advantages of the rifled shot and the breach loader, and showed them several samples of this weapon. They were very much impressed with the gun, and decided to add one to the equipment of the vessel they had bought. All the rest of her battery were smooth bores.

"A month or so afterward the Haitian minister at Washington ran over to the yard and made a proposition to me to enter the Haitian service on a vessel he had bought with the title of Chef d'Artillery. The pay was away up, a long contract was offered, and he showed letters from the president of Haiti authorizing him to act. I liked the proposition, and the prospect of adventure it held forth, so I resigned my position and entered the Haitian service. An entire corps of white officers, all naval men, was hired, and a few gunners and petty officers to show the Haitians how to manage a man-of-war. We were ordered to report for duty on the vessel that had been bought, which had been christened the Terror, and was the first vessel of the Haitian navy—and to take her to Port au Prince.

An Enthusiastic Reception.

When we arrived at Port au Prince the occasion was made a gala one. President Salnave came off to the vessel, and we received him with all the formality that we had been taught to observe in the United States navy. It tickled him to death, and his suite also. You never saw anything like the latter in your life. There were few among them that could muster a complete uniform, but all had portions of one. Some only had chapeaus glistening with gold braid and feathers, a pair of linen trousers, no coat and bare feet. Others would have gorgeous uniform coats on, and old straw hats on their heads. It was as much as we white men could do to keep our faces straight at the ludicrous display, but they were perfectly serious.

"Of course they were all black, and the African type of feature was the conspicuous one. In none, however, more than in President Salnave. He was black as the ace of spades, and six feet three inches in height. He spoke English perfectly, and French, Spanish and Italian equally as well. In fact, the Haitians are born linguists, and the educated class, who generally go to France to receive their education, are a most polished and agreeable set of men when they desire to be so. The trouble with them, however, is that as a general thing when they return from France to Haiti they revert back to their original type, the same as many of our educated Indians do when they go back to their people.

Ruled by "Voodooism."

"Salnave was, without exception, the most accomplished Haitian and the most patriotic as far as his lights let him be, that I ever met in my three years' stay in Haiti. He was a progressive. He believed in education, but did not dare to put his ideas in practice because of the prejudice to education engendered by the 'Voodoo' men. That was the only power on earth that Salnave feared. It is the power also that holds Haiti in the most galling bonds.

"Every class of society is permeated with the belief in 'Voodooism.' It has its secret courts and does not hesitate to summon the highest in the land before them for judgment. And they go, too.

"If a man or a woman should defy a summons of one of these courts it would not be many days before a death would occur. No one ever knows who composes the courts or who serves the summons. A man's father may be a 'Voodoo' man, and the son never know it.

"Day after day in Port Au Prince when I have been out very early in the morning I have seen the ominous red chalk cross on the doors of houses. It was the summons of 'voodooism,' and the man of the house had to report to the 'voodoo' court that same night. Such a thing as defiance was never thought of. He would bid his family farewell and go off to the secret meeting place of the 'voodoos' back in the country. He might come back. In many cases he never did. But no inquiry was ever made as to his fate, nor would his friends ever mention his absence. Where every man and woman is a possible spy it doesn't do to talk of 'voodooism.'

Powder That Failed to Work.

"We found when we had taken the ship to Haiti that her powder supply would not do for the rifled cannon, so a commission of three was sent up to New York with $45,000 to buy the right kind of powder and some rifled shot. The powder men didn't do a thing with that commission. They wined and dined them, and finally fixed up a deal by which the commissioners were to each retain $10,000, and the balance of the money was to be paid over for what was called powder, the powder men billing it at $45,000. That was just what the commissioners wanted. Two of them returned to Haiti with the consignment, while the third concluded to extend his stay in the states.

"It was a lucky thing for him that he did. When the powder arrived Salnave, who had a perfect mania for gunnery, had some of it brought over to the Terror at once and came aboard himself. He wanted to see that rifled cannon loaded and hear its roar as it went off. I had a pretty good charge put in the piece and set it off. Instead of the deafening roar that I expected and the tremor of the ship from the strain, there was a report as might come from the discharge of a pistol, and that rifled shot, weighing 100 pounds, rolled lazily out of the muzzle and fell plumb into the water of the bay.

"Salnave looked on in silence for a moment and actually almost turned white. 'What is the matter?' he asked sharply.

"'I don't know,' I answered, "but it looks to me as if the powder wasn't any good.'

"'Examine it,' he said shortly.

"I broke open one of the cartridges and sure enough it wasn't any good. It was a composition consisting principally of flour and sand, with just enough powder in it to set it off.

"Salnave looked at the two returned commissioners who had accompanied him aboard and their trembling and terror-stricken appearance at once supplied him the necessary clew. 'Arrest those two men and take them ashore,' he said to his attendants, and the two unfortunate men were at once hustled over the side. Salnave followed immediately after. A couple of hours later I heard a volley of shots ring out in front of the palace. Salnave had had the two commissioners shot. He never asked for any tedious legal processes in cases like that.

Powers of the Obi Men.

"But to get back to the subject of voodoo! Of course I don't believe in any such superstition, yet I must say that I saw some exhibitions of the powers attributed to the Obi men while I was down there that I have never been able to explain to myself by any process of reasoning. I'll just tell you one of them.

"It was a part of our contract with the Haitien government that we were to be paid in gold. That was a wise provision, because President Salnave had a habit of turning out money on a printing press whenever he wanted a few millions.

"Besides a cord or so of this money I had a few hundred dollars in gold in my stateroom, but when I went to look for it one day it was missing. I at once went to the captain and told him of the loss, and he issued orders for all hands to report on deck. When we had got the crew up and counted them to see if all were there a thorough search of their quarters was made by a couple of white officers.

"We couldn't find a trace of the gold. After this report had been made to the captain he told the assembled men of my loss and warned them that if any man knew who had committed the theft and shielded the thief, he would be severely punished when the culprit was found out. Not a man opened his mouth.

"I had a colored boy of the island as a personal attendant, and that night he came to me in my cabin and with every appearance of mystery and terror said:

"'Captain, why don't you call in the Obi man?'

"'Do you think the Obi man could find my money and tell me who stole it?' I asked.

"'I'm sure of it,' he answered earnestly. 'You white men don't know anything about 'Voodoo,' but we black men all do.'

Recovers Stolen Gold.

"He was so confident the Obi man would do the business that I told him to go ahead and sent him ashore. He promised to be back the next morning, explaining that he had to go back in the country after his man. Sure enough, early the next morning a boat was hailed from the ship and I saw signs of great excitement among our Haitimen crew. In the boat was my attendant with the Obi man, a darky who must have been between 80 or 90, and whose hair and beard were snowy white. He came aboard and the negroes shrank back as before a Deity.

"My boy had told him the whole story, and I had only to follow the old man's instructions. He asked for a pail of water and that every soul on the ship be summoned. When they had responded to the call, he grouped them about him in a ring, three deep, and then poured a little of a powder into the pail of water. All this while he kept up a droning incantation in some tongue unknown to me. Pretty soon this ceased, and he said that he had found my gold. It was on the ship.

"Then he described the place so accurately that we couldn't fail to recognize it was the cook's galley. Then the Obi man began to run around the ring of people, and after he had done this two or three times he made a sudden dart through the ranks and laid his hand on the cook. 'Here is the thief,' he said.

"Well, we went to the cook's galley. The range was set on bricks and the Obi man pointed out where one of these had been loosened. We raised it up, and there was the missing gold. When Salnave heard of this affair, he wanted to have the cook taken out and shot, and it required a great deal of protesting on my part to save his life. He did get a good term of imprisonment.

"How to account for that Obi man's power I don't know. It was even more remarkable when you reflect that he had never seen the ship before and yet could give us such an accurate description of the cook's galley that every soul on board knew who was meant."

WISCONSIN U. C. T.

Officers Elected and Milwaukee Is Chosen for Next Meeting.

Special to The Journal.

Madison, Wis., June 14.—The Wisconsin grand council, United Commercial Travelers, to-day elected officers as follows: Grand counselor, C. J. Crocker, Eau Claire; grand junior counselor, E. H. Olds, Appleton; grand secretary, F. Vandewater, Janesville; grand treasurer, M. L. Dunn, Madison; grand conductor, J. H. Locker, Waukesha; grand page, R. A. Thompson, La Crosse; grand sentinel, M. Maynard, Oshkosh.

Milwaukee was chosen as the next place of meeting. The business session ended with the initiation of half a dozen new members. This morning the wives of the visitors enjoyed a carriage drive about the city.

REGISTER AT HURON

The Nomination of Charles A. Black Is Sent In.

Washington, June 14.—The president to-day sent to the senate the nomination of Charles A. Black for register of the land office at Huron, S. D.

What's a Democrat?

Alderman Lars M. Rand of the sixth ward was not allowed to tell what constitutes a democrat, when he was on the stand yesterday in the spicy libel case of Editor Sjoblom vs. Editor Atkins. Alderman Rand had testified in behalf of Sjoblom that the naturalization committee, whose money he is accused of having used illegally, was used both by republicans and democrats. As he was leaving the stand, A. B. Jackson called him back in order to secure an authoriative definition of a democrat. The witness was willing, but Judge Pond failed to see how the question was material or relevant to the case and would not permit an answer.

The Comets will cross bats with the Ceresotas Monday morning, at Fourteenth and Lyndale avenues N. Battery for the Comets will be Shields and Farmer.

The Journals would like a game for next Saturday with any 15-year-old team in the city. Address A. L. Bailey, 928 Sixth avenue S.

The E. J. Hollanders will play the Ramblers Sunday afternoon, on the Hollanders' grounds, at Thirty-eighth street and Bryant avenue S. For games with the Hollanders, address George H. McCracken, 2946 Lyndale avenue S.

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