Ames' absence, flatly denied that he had ever received any orders from the chief either verbally, orally or through Secretary Ernest Wheelock to get after the "candy stores" and keep disorderly houses within close confines.

"The pursuance of such a policy," he explained, "was never in any wise referred to by the chief in my presence and I am surprised that he should have made such a statement. I was informed by Secretary Brown, after the chief left town, that, in accordance with the mayor's instructions, I was to be acting chief until the return of the real head of the department. I have no quarrel with the chief and have no desire to engage in personalities.

"He's going to send me to a substation out in the woods, is he? Well, I won't lose any sleep over that. If that is the case, I rather like the prospect. I certainly have no appetite for remaining at headquarters and helping clear up the mess that has been made of it down here. Every official act of mine during the chief's absence has been in strict compliance with my instructions from the mayor through his private secretary."

FACES THE INDICTMENT

The Chief Charged With Accepting a $15 Bribe.

After having made all arrangements for bail and attended to other details, Colonel Fred W. Ames presented himself in court this morning for arraignment on the second indictment returned against him by the grand jury. When Judge Simpson took his seat on the bench the superintendent of police, tanned and burned like a farm hand, had everything arranged so as not to place himself in position to spend even an hour in jail.

The indictment charges that on Feb. 4 last, being then superintendent of police, he received $15 from Addie Miller, with the understanding that her bagnio on Third street S should be exempt from all police interference. This indictment is based on the evidence of Addie Miller herself and of Inspector Otto Wirtensohn.

Colonel Ames did not enter a plea. This was reserved until Thursday when he may make a motion to quash the indictment. If this motion is denied he will enter a demurrer. Should this be overruled, he will then enter a plea and will naturally plead "not guilty."

At the request of County Attorney Boardman the case was set for trial on Aug. 4, next Monday. It is understood that the case will go to trial, regardless of expense, at that time.

His Absence Explained.

Victor J. Welch made a brief explanation to the court regarding the absence of his client. He stated that when Colonel Ames left the city immediately after his acquittal on the first charge, he did not know that there was a warrant out for him. He went to the southern part of Missouri for recreation and did not know what was happening here. Not until he received a letter from his wife was he aware that he was wanted here, and as soon as he received the information he set out at once for Minneapolis, coming straight through without a stop anywhere. Mr. Welch remarked that this explanation was due his client and the court, in view of the many sensational articles in the press.

His bail was fixed at $5,000 and the following were accepted as sureties: William L. Martin, general freight agent of the Soo railway; Horace M. Weston, contracting freight agent of the Soo, and Harry P. Gallaher of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling company, who is also a brother-in-law of Colonel Ames.

HURRIED RIGHT HOME

Ames Says Word of His Indictment Reached Him Friday.

"I never heard of my indictment on a second count," said the chief, "until last Friday morning. Immediately on leaving Minneapolis after my acquittal I went to a summer resort twelve miles from Farmington, which is nineteen miles from St. Genevieve on the Mississippi, in southern Missouri, where I have since been taking an outing. During my entire absence I did not see or care to see a paper and consequently knew nothing of what was going on. About Thursday I received a letter from Mrs. Ames, informing me that I had been indicted a second time. I immediately hired a rig and drove to Farmington, where I boarded the first train Friday for Minneapolis. I was visiting relatives in Misouri. I put in my time fishing and hunting and enjoyed myself immensely. The outing has done me a great deal of good and I never felt better in my life."

"I have been gone from Minneapolis just three weeks and at no time have I for a moment considered myself a fugitive from justice. I had no reason to believe that I was again under indictment. I never dreamed that such was the case. I had been subjected to a severe nervous strain during the trial, as was only natural under the circumstances, and I determined to get far enough away from town to get my troubles off my mind. I went from here directly to St. Louis and remained in that city a few days. There is no truth in the report that I took dinner at the Planter's hotel in that city and that I was seen by several people from this city who knew me. Of course, there isn't a city in the United States where I'm not known, but the only former Minneapolitan whom I met in St. Louis was Billy Childs, who is now on the advertising end of the St. Louis Republic. I had a short talk with Billy about politics. He asked me if the mayor was going to run again, and I told him I thought not—that he was out of politics for good.

"It was beastly hot down in Missouri, and I was anxious to get north again, although I find it rather hot again on my return. I don't know just why I went to Missouri. I suppose it was because I was anxious to go somewhere. The fact that I had relatives there probably headed me that way. That was an awful pipe dream about my meeting the mayor in Chicago. The first time I've heard from him since I left was when I received a letter this morning."

How He Came Back.

The chief has evidently been out in the open most of the time since his departure judging from the deep coat of tan which he has taken on.

The indictment under which the chief of police is arrested this time charges him with accepting bribes from abandoned women.

Colonel Ames spent last evening at his home, but would see neither his friends or newspaper representatives.

Met by a Friend.

The colonel reached St. Paul about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He was first seen by J. B. Croker, an old friend of the colonel, who met him in the union depot. Mr. Crooker had just come in from Chicago, and got off the train to buy a newspaper at the depot before coming to Minneapolis. As he was hurrying out to catch the train he ran into Colonel Ames. They greeted each other as Mr. Crooker ran out and caught the train.

Mr. Crooker was not aware of the circumstances which made Colonel Ames' return to the city momentous. He has been in Boston and other eastern cities for several months and has not been informed in regard to Minneapolis affairs.

On the train re remembered reading an item in a Chicago paper which stated that it was believed he was on his way to Europe. This led him to speak of the meeting at home and the news was later carried down town.

Ernest Wheelock spent the afternoon with the chief and did not return home until late last night.

Few of the members of the Minneapolis police force had knowledge of the fact that Colonel Ames had returned.

Neither Captain Hill nor any of the men now at the head of the department were notified.

Scrofula

Few are entirely free from it.

It may develop so slowly as to cause little if any disturbance during the whole period of childhood.

It may then produce irregularity of the stomach and bowels, dyspepsia, catarrh, and marked tendency to consumption before manifesting itself in much cutaneous eruption or glandular swelling.

It is best to be sure that you are quite free from it, and for its complete eradication you can rely on

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best of all medicines for all humors.

WHERE JOEL STANDS

Congressman Heatwole Writes a Cuban Reciprocity Letter.

TO EUGENE HAY OF THIS CITY

Says He Would Have Supported the Morris Amendment and Payne Bill as Amended.

Congressman Joel P. Heatwole of the third district has written a Cuban reciprocity letter to Eugene Hay, candidate for congress in this district, who has been making a good deal of the question of reciprocity with Cuba, which he strongly favors.

Mr. Heatwole, who was not in Washington when the Payne bill was passed, says in this letter that he would have voted for the amendment taking off the differential and would then have voted for the bill.

The congressmen from Minnesota then in Washington voted for the amendment, but did not vote for the amended bill.

Mr. Heatwole is of the opinion that the reciprocity bill, without the Morris amendment, was too much in favor of the sugar trust to merit his support, but with the Morris amendment he was in favor of reciprocity.

Mr. Heatwole thus becomes the one member of the Minnesota delegation whose record does not show him consistently opposed to Cuban reciprocity.

Mr. Heatwole goes so far as to say that it is past his comprehension why a member should vote for the Morris bill and then refuse to vote for the bill as amended.

Representative Eddy was in Norway when the vote was taken, but he has since placed himself with the five members present. The other five, it is now well known—though until a short time ago Mr. Heatwole did not so understand it himself, as he says in his letter to Mr. Hay—voted against the bill after it was amended. Tawney, Stevens, Morris and McCleary voted for the amendment.

WHITFORD IS NOT IN IT

HE TOOK A RUN TO NORTHFIELD

Cannot Speak for Heatwole, but Is Positive as to His Own Future Course.

Special to The Journal.

Hastings, Minn., July 28.—E. A. Whitford will not be a candidate for the republican nomination for congress in the third district to succeed Joel P. Heatwole. Mr. Whitford returned to-day from a pilgrimage to Northfield, where he communed with Mr. Heatwole and, while he declares that important business matters that have recently come up make it imperative that he give up all thought of running, it is perhaps, significant that his attitude toward his own possible candidacy seems to have changed since his visit to Northfield.

However, Mr. Whitford declares with great earnestness and apparent sincerity that his business obligations are such that it would be impossible for him to run.

Asked what his impression was as to Mr. Heatwole's intentions, he confessed he could not say with exactitude. He was not certain Mr. Heatwole was out of it. At any rate he would support any good republican available whom the republicans of the district might name.

KNATVOLD AT WORK

New Candidate and Party of Friends Visit Owatonna.

Special to The Journal.

Owatonna, Minn., July 28.—T. V. Knatvold of Albert Lea, candidate for congress from the first district, is in the city to-day, lining up his forces. He expresses himself well pleased with the encouragement given by local politicians. He is accompanied by a delegation of ten citizens of Albert Lea who are assisting his canvass.

YIELDS IN THE JAMES

15 TO 25 BU. OF WHEAT AN ACRE

Crops About Elmore, Faribault County, Are a Great Disappointment—Too Wet.

Specials to The Journal.

Huron, S. D., July 28. — Throughout Beadle county, and over the entire Jim river valley, more encouraging indications for large yields of small grain could scarcely be desired. The ground is amply moist for the maturing of wheat and other small grain; what is now needed is warm, sunshiny weather to ripen grain and put it in proper condition for harvesting. Some barley is in shock, and rye is also being cut. These crops are unusually heavy, the barley crop being the greatest in the history of this portion of the state. The quality is much better than ever before known. The berries are large, of uniform size and splendid color. Farmers say oats will go fifty bushels an acre, barley from twenty-five to thirty, and rye correspondingly, while wheat will range from fifteen to twenty-five bushels an acre. Harvesting is in progress in the southern part of the county, and wheat cutting will begin in a few days. Corn is making rapid progress and bids fair to be a fine crop. Potatoes, and millet are splendid. Even where potatoes were injured by frost in June, there will be a fair crop.

Big Stone City, S. D., July 28.—Never in the history of Grant and Roberts counties have the prospects been better for abundant crops. The weather has been ideal for the maturing of small grain and yet warm enough for corn. Rye and barley are harvested and the threshing of that cereal began Saturday, a field of rye making a yield of thirty-five bushels an acre. The oats harvest has begun and that crop is in prime condition. The harvesting of wheat will begin the last of this week and will be general by the middle of next week. Corn is in good condition, the warm weather and abundant moisture being favorable to it. There is a greater variety of crops here this year than ever before and everything attempted is doing well.

Elmore, Minn., July 28.—Crops in this section of the country are very poor. Some fields will never be cut, because they are not worth the time, and some are so soaked with water they will not hold up a binder. This will be the nearest a crop failure known in many years. If the weather is good from now on corn will be an average crop. Barley is all cut and farmers will commence cutting wheat and oats to-day.

E. W. Grove.

This name must appear on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, the remedy that cures a cold in one day. 25 cents.

A ONE-MILL LEVY

State Auditor Dunn Says It Should Be Enough.

AFTER THIS YEAR AT THE MOST

Gross Earnings Tax and Other Receipts Will Soon Make Levy Unnecessary.

State Auditor Dunn thinks the next legislature should wipe from the books the special levies for the funding tax, the soldiers' relief fund, and the state university, and provide money for these purposes by appropriation. This is in line with the general policy of reducing the state tax levy.

"It will be only a few years," he said this morning, "when no state levy will be necessary. The increase in gross earnings taxes and in receipts from other sources will provide sufficient revenue for all purposes. This year we shall be able to make a very substantial decrease in the levy. I have said it might be cut down two-tenths of a mill. I now believe we can do better, and reduce the levy for state revenue to 1 mill. This, at our increased valuation, will raise enough money, with what we get from gross earnings. There will be a great increase from the railroads. In St. Louis county they have it all figured out, and the roads will pay the state on this year's business $125,000 more than last.

"I see no reason why, after this year, a 1-mill levy should not provide revenue for all purposes except schools. With the 1-mill levy for the state school fund we would have next year a flat rate of 2 mills. The legislature next winter can abolish the levies for the funding tax, the soldiers' relief and the university, and make whatever appropriations are necessary for these purposes out of the revenue fund. The 1-mill tax ought to raise enough for all these purposes two years from now."

H. W. Stone Files.

H. W. Stone of Morris filed to-day as a republican candidate for the house in the fifty-seventh district.

IT HAS A ROSY LOOK

Milwaukee's Mayor Seems to Have the Democratic Goods.

HARVEY TALKED OF FOR SUP'T

Good Bunch of Candidates, Alleged and Otherwise, for the Remaining Places.

Special to The Journal.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 28.—It is practically conceded that either Mayor David Rose or E. C. Wall will head the democratic state ticket this fall. There is no doubt that Mayor Rose will go into the convention with the 107 delegates of Milwaukee pledged to his support, but this is not a majority of the delegates who will make the selection and it is conceded that Wall is stronger in the country. Here in the city, however, the impression seems to be gaining ground that the mayor will have no trouble in winning out.

The names of John Wattawa of Kewanee and Mayor Burt Williams of Ashland are mentioned in connection with the nomination for lieutenant governor. The selection of Louis Lange, the Fond du Lac editor, for secretary of state, has been well received by the country press and by the party leaders in this city. For state treasurer the names of Julius Kloos of Sheboygan and John M. Baer of Appleton are mentioned. Mr. Kloos is cashier of the bank of Sheboygan, a life long democrat and a good campaigner. His candidacy seems to be most in favor at present.

For the position of attorney general an extensive list is already under consideration. Among those most prominently spoken of are George W. Bird of Madison, a leader of the Bryan forces during the past two national campaigns; B. W. Jones of Madison, Neal Brown of Wausau, W. H. Wolff of La Crosse, John Kluwin of Oshkosh and Robert Kirkland of Jefferson.

No name has yet been suggested for the place of railroad commissioner. The general impression seems at present to be that it will be best to wait until the various railway organizations have decided on some one for this place and then have the convention indorse their choice. It was rumored yesterday that F. O. Tarbox of Ashland, who was the railroad men's candidate for that position when the republican convention met at Madison, would be selected, but this was denied by the leaders.

The plan for the democratic convention to nominate Superintendent Harvey to succeed himself will not down. Mayor Rose favors it on the ground of Mr. Harvey's eminent fitness, and for the reason that the democrats could then assert they were the ones to take the first step toward removing the public schools from politics. There is no doubt that Superintendent Harvey would have the active support of practically the entire teaching force of the state, and of such republicans as Senator Stout, Former Governor Hoard and a large percentage of the stalwarts. The democrats, however, are inclined to "fear the Greeks even when bearing gifts," and do not encourage the idea. They say they have tried the experiment before and that it has never "got them anything" so far. The probabilities are that they will nominate some one of their own party and let Superintendent Harvey run independently, in case he desires to do so. The names of John F. Lamont of Marathon county is frequently mentioned in this connection, and there is some talk of the candidacy of Carl Mathie, president of the Wisconsin State Teachers association.

MOVEMENT FOR O'HARA

Mayor of Superior Boomed for a Place on the Ticket.

Special to The Journal.

Madison, Wis., July 28.—Several Douglas county democrats, including Chairman McCauslin, of the county committee, were here yesterday in consultation with local democratic leaders. As a result it was agreed to bring out Mayor Charles M. O'Hara of Superior as a candidate for the democratic nomination for state insurance commissioner. Mayor O'Hara is an old-time insurance agent and the fact that he is the democratic mayor of a republican city is pointed out as an indication of strength. It is said he does not know of the movement for his candidacy.

Longfellow's Hiawatha

has been dramatized and is produced daily by Indians at Desbarats. Buy a round trip ticket permitting stop-over at Sault Ste. Marie for $14.75 at Soo Lone ticket office, 119 So. Third St.

Isle Royale via the Omaha.

Special excursions at low rates to Isle Royale and Port Arthur every Tuesday and Saturday via the North-Western Line. Particulars at City Ticket Office, 322 Nicollet av.

Tour of Lake Minnetonka via "The Milwaukee."

Boat trains leave Minneapolis at 9:00 a. m., 1:30 p. m. and 5:00 p. m., connecting at Hotel St. Louis with steamers of Lake Minnetonka Transportation company for tour of lake. A delightful day's outing. Excursion tickets, including entire trip, 90 cents.

IOWA REPUBLICANS

Cummins Men Likely to Control the Resolutions Committee.

SEND-OFF FOR TARIFF REVISION

Candidates Gather at Des Moines—Business of Slate-Making Under Way.

Special to The Journal.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 28.—The business of slate-making has already been taken up by the politicians who have gathered here for the republican state convention on Wednesday. Several candidates and their friends are on the ground and the indications are favorable for plenty of entertaining politics in the next few days, in addition to the contest that will be aroused over the platform.

The wise ones have begun to predict the nomination of W. W. Cornwall of Spencer for supreme court reporter and that of M. A. Buchan of Grundy Center for supreme court clerk, with the renomination of E. A. Dawson of Waverly for member of the state railroad commission. Unless the estimates of the friends of Cornwall are entirely at fault, the Clay county candidate will win easily over B. F. Salinger of Carroll. There is little doubt Cornwall will get the lion's share of the delegates from Salinger's own congressional district, the tenth. It is also given out on good authority that Cornwall is assured of strong support from the southern part of the state, and that J. W. Blythe and some of his long-headed lieutenants on the reservation in southern Iowa, who are looking forward to next year and the future, are willing to unload Salinger if they can get the good will of Cornwall's friends in the northwestern part of the state. No less a politician than W. W. Morrow of Afton has declared himself for Cornwall and Judge H. M. Towner of Corning is said to have a kindly feeling for the Spencer candidate. These are a few of the straws that indicate the wind of popular favor is not inclining strongly toward Salinger.

Forces Back of Dawson.

Chief interest, so far as candidates are concerned, centers on the nomination of a railroad commissioner. The railroads are interested in this office alone and the railroad politicians are willing to let the Cummins men have the supreme court reporter and the supreme court clerkship if they can make sure of the retention of E. A. Dawson as railroad commissioner. It is evidently thenr intention to make use of the supreme court clerkship to nominate Dawson and to defeat N. S. Ketchum of Marshall county. Ketchum has been making a hard campaign. He is a Cummins man and he has strong backing from the implement men of the state. If the situation is left to itself, it is probable Ketchum will be able to secure the nomination. But the anti-Cummins and Cummins lines are not going to be tightly drawn if the machine politicians can help it.

The fact that M. A. Buchan of Grundy Center is a candidate for supreme court clerk and that both he and Ketchum are from the same congressional district, with the further fact that the supreme court clerk is nominated before the railroad commissioner, combine to make it easy for the railroads to form a slate that will easily dispose of Ketchum. They will first use the third district vote, which is entirely in Dawson's control, to nominate Buchan. The nomination of Buchan will make it well-nigh impossible to nominate another man from the fifth district and will kill off Ketchum, at the same time assuring the nomination of Dawson by throwing to him the support of Buchan's friends in the fifth and other districts.

This plan will comprehend the defeat of C. T. Jones, the present clerk of the supreme court, who is a candidate for renomination. Jones is a first district candidate, but there are signs of a movement to throw him overboard and it is said the first district delegates, unless it be those in Van Buren county, will leave him if it is necessary to do so to nominate Buchan and defeat Ketchum. On the other hand, the friends of Jones realize their danger and they are exerting themselves to hold the first district in line.

The friends of eKtchum, as a matter of course, will seek to counteract the Dawson-Buchan movement by forming another combination on the supreme court clerkship. Their ability to do this will depend much on the loyalty of the second district to C. W. Neal. There are good prospects for Ketchum's friends going to Neal, in return for second district support on the railroad commissionership. A good many of the Cummins men are asking why they should lend themselves to the defeat of eKtchum and the nomination of Dawson, inasmuch as Dawson has always been a loyal machine man.

J. H. Funk of Harding, ex-speaker of the house, is on the ground in the interest of Dawson. H. W. Byers of Harlan is here and is looking after the interests of Cummins in the convention preliminaries.

The Platform.

The Cummins men are not worrying much over the outcome of the contest on the platform. While they are prepared for a fight, they do not expect a very serious one. In case the Cummins forces and the friends of tariff revision get control of the resolutions committee, there will in all likelihood be no contest. They expect to control the resolutions committee, and to have the members from the second, fourth, seventh, ninth, tenth an deleventh districts. In the contest for member of the resolutions committee from the seventh district, W. H. Berry has the best of it thus far. His friends say Lafayette Young will not be able to get much over half of the Polk county delegation, in spite of the fact Hull is interceding for Young. The latter has lost much, however, by the refusal of James G. Berryhill to take part in the contest over the election of the member of the resolutions committee and by the knowledge that it is personal antagonism to Cummins that is prompting Young's candidacy, in addition to his desire to gain a point with Roosevelt by framing a laudatory resolution for his nomination in 1904. In the counties of the district outside of Polk, Young will have little strength.

George E. Roberts, director of the mint, will probably be the member of the resolutions committee from the tenth district. If A. B. Funk is here as a delegate, he will represent the eleventh on the resolutions committee. It is uncertain who will represent other districts, though there is talk of H. W. Byers from the ninth. Secretary James Wilson of the United States department of agriculture, will be here as a delegate from Tama county and may be on the committee from that district.

Central Committee Fight.

In the election of members of the state central committee, it appears to be settled the Cummins men in the fourth will support J. G. Hempel of Clayton county. They are sanguine of electing him over W. L. Turner of New Hampton. Developments in the ninth district of late are rather more favorable for Senator James E. Bruce's re-election. Strong pressure is being brought on Ernest Hart and the Pottawattamie county delegation to stick to the agreement made some days ago and keep Wright out of the field, at the same time dividing the delegation between Dewell of Harrison county and Bruce. If Wright is kept out of the contest, Bruce will have good prospects of re-election.

Delegates From Clinton.

Special to The Journal.

Clinton, Iowa, July 28.—At the republican county convention held Saturday afternoon, the following delegates were elected to the state convention: F. L. Sunderlin, G. A. Smith, G. S. Forest, C. L. Root, W. E. Henning, J. W. Hoover, A. D. Dailey, W. J. McCoy, L. E. Stebbins, George M. Curtis, E. L. Miller, J. M. Rodman, Life Harrison, G. F. Huber, J. B. Ahrens, S. C. Scott, P. C. Walraven, W. H. Childs. Delegates were also elected to attend the congressional convention which meets here Aug. 20. The convention will nominate a successor to Captain J. N. W. Rumple, who has refused to become the candidate again. So far, only one county has announced a candidate and that is Jackson county, which will present the name of W. C. Gregory.

ALL IN THE WORD

The President Will Not Make "Political" Speeches.

BUT WILL MAKE SPEECHES

Giving the Government's Point of View—The Department of Commerce.

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

Washington, July 28.—The seeming difference between President Roosevelt and some of his newspaper friends regarding the character of the speeches which he proposes to make in the northwest and west this fall, arises over a question of definition. He says he is not to make any "political" speeches; some of his newspaper friends have said that he is to make "political" speeches. Both are probably right. It is not the intention of the president to go over the country, in response to non-partizan invitations, and indulge in partizan addresses; but it is his intention to make speeches on the topics which will be most discussed during the present campaign, notably the trusts and the Philippines. He will not state his case as a partizan, but as the president of the whole people. He will give the administration point of view of these and other questions, and take the public fully into his confidence. Not once will he ask anybody to vote the republican ticket next November, but every word he utters, in proportion as it carries conviction, will be an appeal of tremendous force in favor of the retention of the republican party in power. His speeches will be a good deal stronger coming in this way than they would be as bald appeals for votes.

Several members of the cabinet are also inclined to resent the insinuation that they are to take the stump in defense of the republican position. They say that no line of cabinet campaign has been mapped out, but their admission that nearly every cabinet officer is to appear in one or more public addresses before election day ought to be enough to satisfy the public that the cabinet, whether as the result of a deliberate plan or otherwise, is to present the administration point of view.

The net result of these speeches, if they have any result, will, of course, be to inspire public confidence in the administration, and that is why they will be heard. The president takes high ground in this matter, claiming that the country has a right to know, during a time when the adminstration is being attacked on the stump in every state, just what that administration has to say by way of defense. There is none so well fitted to state the administration position as a man who forms a part of it. Primarily, therefore, the addresses of the president and of his cabinet advisers will not be "political," they will be made for the enlightenment of the country.

The Department of Commerce.

Representative Hepburn of Iowa, on his way home from a trip to Osyter Bay, stopped recently in Washington, where he said that in his opinion congress would pass the department of commerce bill during the short session next winter. It is still believed that Private Secretary Cortelyou will be given the position at the head of the new department.

Opposition to Mr. Fletcher.

The eastern newspapers are making a good deal of the opposition which Representative Fletcher is encountering in the Minneapolis district, and of the fact that Representative Tawney is to have opposition for renomination. Both of these gentlemen, it is understood here, are in trouble on account of what they did during the last session to impede the progress of Cuban reciprocity, and this fact lends an added interest to the discussion.

Medical Inspection of Schools.

Members of the Washington medical fraternity are hard up. How hard up may be judged from the fact that a petition bearing fifty signatures of doctors more or less prominent, has been sent to the district commissioners praying that the undersigned be granted the privilege of making "free inspections" of public school children. The medical fraternity tried to get a bill through congress to the same effect; but parents did not care to submit their children to the ministrations of a lot of public M. D.'s, and had the bill squelched. Of course, the doctors' only motive is philanthropic; but they can hardly be blind to the fact that their discoveries of alarming ailments might accrue to their private practice.

Sentiment Against Bailey.

A Texas politician who was in town the other day calls attention to the fact that Senator Bailey was not called on for a speech at the convention recently held there. He says that the sentiment in Texas is almost as strong against Bailey, on account of his assault on Beveridge, as it is in other sections of the country. He says Bailey kept in the background on the advice of his friends, who feared that he would be hissed.

Wisconsin as a Center of Interest.

It is figured in the east, by the newspaper men, that Wisconsin will develop more live political news this year than any other state in the union, on account of the Spooner complications. It is the general desire of the east that Spooner be returned to the senate, and the fact that there is danger of his defeat, owing to local differences between state leaders, will keep Wisconsin well in the news foreground until election times.

The Police Scandals.

The eastern press is taking a very lively interest in the Minneapolis police scandals, and men registering from that city are pounced upon by the hotel reporters here and in New York and Philadelphia with great persistency. A number of interviews have been printed, and all of them are given big headlines and good positions. If the tide of travel from the northwest were at flow instead of being at ebb, the results would be even more noticeable than they are.

—W. W. Jermane.

SHIP BUILDING RECORD

Record Year on the Lakes With Great Promise for 1903.

New York, July 28.—A publication just issued gives the number of vessels built in the United States ports during the year ended June 30, as 1,657, of 473,981 gross tons.

In the year preceding there were built 1,709 vessels of 489,615 tons gross. This year the sail tonnage aggregated 101,072 tons; last year 128,099 tons. A substantial increase is noted in steel steamers which aggregate 275,479 tons, as against 235,265 tons for last year.

In the great lakes district there is every indication of a volume of ship building in 1903 fully equal to the record year now closing. The lake ship builders close their year about mid-summer, as their most active period is the fall and winter. In the year now closing, they have built forty-thre vessels, costing about $10,250,000. They already have for the coming year orders for twenty-eight vessels that are to cost about $7,250,000. This summary does not, of course, take into account any of the smaller vessels. It refers only to the large steel ships.

"ANTIS" ON THE WAR

An Open Letter to the President Issued.

PRAISED FOR HIS POSITION

But the Offer Is Made to Show That Many Scandals Were Concealed.

Lake George, N. Y., July 28.—At a meeting of representative anti-imperialists held in New York city last spring a committee was appointed to investigate army conditions in the Philippines. At a meeting just held at Lake George, an open letter to the president was adopted. The letter was signed by Charles Francis Adams, chairman; Carl Schurz, Edwin Burritt Smith, Moorfield Storey and Herbert Welsh. It says:

We desire to express the gratification afforded us by your review of the 14th inst., as commander-in-chief, of the findings of the court-martial in the case of General J. H. Smith. Taken in connection with the previous memorandum of April 15, that review will, provided it be followed by corresponding general action, in our opinion, do much toward the re-establishment of the national prestige and the restoration of the morale of the army. Especially opportune, in our judgment, is your very commendable reminder to officers in high and responsible positions that, in a warfare with national dependents, such as that recently waged by us in the east, it behooves all such officers to be "peculiarly careful in their bearing and conduct as to keep a moral check over any acts of an improper character by their subordinates."

The level here reached is lofty, and in healthy contrast with that spirit, far too prevalent, which seeks excuse, if not justification, for the excesses of the present, in every instance of inhumanity which can possibly be exhumed either from colonial history, or for the regrettable records of our Indian warfare.

While thus, however, expressing our sense of obligation, our investigations have led us to conclude that the demoralization of the officers and soldiers of our army in the Philippines, including all branches of the service and all grades of rank, was far more general than might be inferred from your review. Demoralizing influences, very prejudicial to any high standard of military morale, were, under the circumstances, inevitable. This led to lamentable results, calling for the firm hand and stern correction found, and most fortunately applied, in your orders of April 15 and July 14.

Meanwhile we would respectfully submit that the good of the army and the future of our eastern dependencies demand that investigation should not stop at this point. General Smith and Major Waller were not the sole culprits, nor should they suffer in the character of scapegoats.

In your review you say that these cases were exceptional. Your means of information on this point should unquestionably be infinitely better than ours. Meanwhile it is always to be borne in mind that one side only of this painful story has been heard, and that side only in part. The testimony of representative Filipinos has been jealously and systematically suppressed. Judicial and impartial examination on the spot has been denied or pronounced impracticable.

The letter then discusses the "kill and burn" order, and says:

As the not unnatural result of military operations so inspired, an official report indicates that out of a total population in a single district of 300,000, not less than 100,000 perished.

The letter then alludes to the water cure, saying that the first reports of its practice met with denials, while evidences before the senate Philippines committee proved conclusively that this and other forms of torture had been used, and adds:

Where inquiry revealed the systematic use of torture by subordinates, the officer in resorption in other duties of his position was blame on the ground that his praiseworthy absorption i nother duties of his position was so complete that such trivial incidents failed to attract his notice. Such a finding is certainly suggestive.

Finally, every severity known to the state of war—practices which have excited the special reprobation of the American people when reported as features of the hostilities in Cuba under Spanish regime, or in South Africa during the Boer war—have been of undisputed and frequent occurrence in the Philippines. From the early beginning of operations there it has been the general practice, if not actually the order, to kill those wounded in conflict. In like manner as respects concentration camps. These, as a feature in recent Spanish and South African operations, excited in us as a people the deepest indignation, combined with the most profound sympathy for those thus unmercifully dealt with. When resorted to by our officials in the Philippines, these camps are represented as a species of recreation grounds, into which the inhabitants of large districts rejoiced to be drawn, and from which they departed with sorrow. Reports to which we can, on the other hand, refer, give of them accounts not essentially different from the accounts received of similar camps established elsewhere.

The letter then quotes a communication to the senate by Secretary Root on Feb. 14, in which Mr. Root said:

"The war in the Philippines has been conducted by the American army with scrupulous regard for the rules of civilized warfare, with careful and genuine consideration for the prisoner and the non-combatants, with self-restraint and with humanity never surpassed, if ever equaled, in any conflict, worthy only of praise and reflecting credit upon the American people.

These words, continues the letter, of sweeping commendation and unqualified indorsement were written by the honorable secretary when all the essential facts since brought to light were within his official cognizance. You have given public assurance that the secretary is more desirous than yourself even, if that be possible, to probe to the bottom every responsible allegation of outrage and torture, to the end that nothing be concealed and no man for any reason favored or shielded. The draft on our credulity thus presented is large, but we accept your assurance. Meanwhile, permit us to point out that such very sweeping and somewhat uncalled for commendation and approval, so far as we are advised, altogether unprecedented in character, coming directly and in the midst of active operations from the fountain head of military authority, are scarcely calculated "to keep a moral check over acts of an improper character by subordinates."

It is charitable to assume that the pressure of official business, at the time of the communication referred to, was such that the secretary failed to recall what correspondents had brought to his notice, or fully to advise himself as to what the files of his department might have to disclose.

We find ourselves, though with deep regret, compelled to take issue with you on one important point. In your review of July 14, you say "Almost universally the higher officers have so borne themselves as to supply the necessary check over acts of an improper character by their subordinates." We, on the contrary, have found ourselves impelled to the belief that the acts referred to were far more general. We hold ourselves ready to direct your attention to concrete cases the investigation of which would demonstrate the following criminal acts, contrary to all recognized rules and usages of war, on the part of officers and soldiers of the United States:

First—Kidnapping and murder, under circumstances of aggravated brutality; second, robbery; third, torture, both of men and women, and rape of the latter; fourth, the infliction of death on other parties, on the strength of evidence elicited through torture.

A Large Catch.

Of fish was made yesterday at Annandale and, for that matter, at many other points on the Soo Line. Call at their ticket office, 119 Third Street South, for their attractive fishing folder.

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120 pairs of Ladies' 8-inch top, dark chocolate Vici Kid Lace Shoes. They are nice stylish shapes, in regular sizes and good widths and were made to retail for $2.50. We will close them out at per pair, just think, only..... **98c**

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HOLDING UP THE CANAL

Nicaragua Furnishes Aid to the Colombian Rebels.

Washington, July 28.—The rejection of the propositions made by the Colombian government to General Vargas Santos, the leader of the Colombian liberals, who for thirty-eight months have been waging war against President Manoguin, has encouraged the ministers from Nicaragua and Costa Rica to hope that the isthmian canal may yet be constructed by the Nicaraguan route.

This government expects to purchase the Panama canal, and the state department has practically completed a new treaty with Minister Concha, representing Colombia. The success of the negotiations depends on the election of a congress in Colombia to ratify the treaty. There has been no congress in that country for three years, and General Gabriel Vargas Santos says that the liberals will keep up the fight for three years more. General Vargas Santos has rejected the proposal of Minister Concha for peace, and it is regarded as impossible to have a congress in Colombia until there is peace.

The Colombian liberals are receiving aid from Nicaragua, and it is suspected here that this aid is for the purpose of preventing a congress in Colombia to act on the canal treaty. It will be impossible to close the negotiations for the transfer of the Panama canal concession to the United States without a Colombian congress to ratify the treaty.

PORTAGE WORKMAN KILLED.

Special to The Journal.

Portage, Wis., July 28.—Theodore Giller, a workman employed in removing debris from the site of the Corning house, which was destroyed by fire, was killed by the falling of a wall this forenoon. He was 40 years old, and leaves a family.

WINONA BOY DROWNED.

Special to The Journal.

Winona, Minn., July 28.—Charles Libby, 12 years old, son of Everett Libby, was drowned this noon while bathing in a slough north of the city. The body has not been recovered.

OUR NATIONAL DISEASE

Caused by Coffee.

Physicians know that drugs will not correct the evils caused by coffee, and the only remedy is to stop drinking it.

Dr. W. J. Allison of Heber, Ark., says: "I have been a coffee drinker for fifty years and have often thought that I could not live without it, but after many years of suffering with our national malady, dyspepsia, I attributed it to the drinking of coffee, and after some thought, determined to use Postum Food Coffee for my morning drink. I saw that Postum was made carefully with directions, and found it just suited my taste. At first, I used it only for breakfast, but I found myself getting so much better, that I used it all meals, and I am pleased to say that it has entirely cured me of indigestion. I gained nineteen pounds in four months and my general health is greatly improved.

"I must tell you of a young lady in Illinois. She had been in ill health for many years, the vital forces low, with but little pain. I wrote her of the good that Postum did me and advised her to try it. At the end of the year, she wrote me that Postum had entirely cured her, and that she had gained forty pounds in weigth and felt like herself again."