

THE JOURNAL

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SUBSCRIPTION TERMS Payable to The Journal Printing Co. Delivered by Mail. One copy, one month \$0.35...

THE JOURNAL is published every evening, except Sunday, at 47-49 Fourth Street South, Journal Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS. Subscribers ordering addresses of their papers changed must always give their former as well as present address.

CONTINUED. All papers are continued until an explicit order is received for discontinuance, and until all arrearages are paid.

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The Journal is on sale at the newsstands of the following hotels: Pittsburgh, Pa.—Du Quenne. Salt Lake City, Utah—The Knutsford.

Kansas City, Mo.—Coates House. Boston, Mass.—Young's Hotel, United States, Touraine. Cleveland, Ohio—Hollenden House, Weddel House.

Average Circulation of THE JOURNAL for month of August 55,457

Boer Disabilities.

General Botha said in an interview at Amsterdam, yesterday, that the non-compliance of the British government with the demands of himself, General De Wet and General Delany at the recent conference with Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, will work great hardship on the Boer farmers and that thousands of them will be ruined.

The Boer generals, in these supplementary demands, made some which could not possibly be complied with, as the pensioning of all the maimed Boers and the widows and orphans of those who had fallen by disease or battle, by the British government, in the conference at Vereeniging, where the terms which ended the war were negotiated last spring, the Boers gained about all they had demanded at Middleburg the year before, securing, for instance, the pledge of the British government to bring back at its own expense the many thousands of Boer prisoners who had been sent to Bermuda, St. Helena and Ceylon, and to advance money to the Boer farmers to buy stock and replenish their farms.

The Boers were accorded full amnesty and full political rights, with ultimate self-government for the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. The terms also stipulated that the British government would give validity and protection to the war debt of the Boers. In some of the demands made at the recent conference the Boer generals seem to have forgotten that these had already been covered by the Vereeniging terms, with which the majority of the Boer conferees expressed themselves satisfied, although all demurred naturally to the loss of what separate nationality they had possessed before the war.

The British government, besides the other pledges of aid, agreed to pay the Boers a cash indemnity of \$15,000,000 for the restoration of the structures and stock of the Boer farms devastated during the war, and it was stipulated, to satisfy the Boers, that none of this money should be obtained by levying taxes on the Boers. General Botha said in his speech, yesterday, that they had every reason to believe that no compensation for the destroyed farms would be forthcoming; in other words he denied that the British government would keep the pledges it made at Vereeniging, which, of course, is an assumption without a basis, for there is not the slightest reason to believe that the imperial government will repudiate its solemn obligations.

The British government, in adding the Orange Free State and the Transvaal to its South African possessions, finds itself threatened with another Kaffir war; with discontent of the loyal Afrikaner element over what they call the too liberal terms to the insurgent Boers; with a serious question as to the labor supply for the gold mines of the Witwatersrand; with such a loss to British manufacturers and traders of South African trade to enterprising Americans that the former are trying to combine to preserve what is left and find that British shipping rings are giving Americans much lower freights than they give British shippers to South Africa. Lord Milner, British high commissioner for South Africa, has had an assistant appointed as lieutenant governor of the Transvaal and both both are grappling with the new

IN A NUTSHELL....

Some Statistical Data for Tax Figures

The annual work of the board of tax levy is just beginning and citizens who are interested in the rate of tax levy are beginning to figure and make comparisons with other years. A few figures may be of assistance to them.

The valuation of the city this year is about \$120,000,000, being an increase over last year of \$18,000,000. This is the highest assessment since 1895, when the valuation stood at nearly \$136,000,000. From 1888 to 1895 the valuation was in excess of \$126,000,000. In the former year it was \$128,000,000. In that year the rate was 18.20 mills. The lowest valuation in sixteen years was in 1900, when it was valued down to \$99,000,000. The rate then went up to 27.40 mills.

Last year with a valuation of \$102,000,000 the rate reached the highest point in the city's history, 29.86. Yet the burden of taxation was actually not so heavy last year as in 1891 when the rate was only 21 mills. The city was much wealthier last year than ten years before, yet its taxes were more than \$100,000 less.

If the city should spend no more this year than last it could get along on a rate of about 25 mills.

The appropriations for this year (1902) are as follows: Current expenses, 5.55 mills, \$677,880.47; interest fund, 3.08 mills, \$374,818.10; sinking fund, 1 mill, \$119,965.64; permanent improvement fund, 1.50 mills, \$185,996.49; park fund, 1 mill, \$125,212.71; school fund, state and special, 7.59 mills, \$775,794.46; completion of city hall, 0.63 mills, \$764,398.98; charities and corrections, 1.30 mills, \$158,876.49; library fund, 0.50 mills, \$61,106.88. These figures do not include special assessments of any kind, ward funds, county revenue, the state tax, nor that part of the state school tax that goes into the university. The county revenue rate last year was 2.92 mills; the state revenue 1.60 and city funds 16.52. The state school and university fund was 2.23, but 1 mill of this is reserved for the use of the local board and was included in the 7.59 school rate given above.

If the same rate of taxation is imposed as last year, viz, 29.86 mills, the total taxes to be paid by the city in 1902 will be about \$3,000,000.

problems, chief among which are the disbandment of the irregular troops, the labor question in the Rand and the land settlement. The main object of Milner is to give security to enterprise and encourage the investment of capital in the war-scarred districts, and generally the Boers are accepting the situation.

It would be better, under the circumstances, for ex-President Kruger and Dr. Leyds to use the money in their hands for the aid of the Boers in South Africa, instead of holding it, as they freely avow, to promote a future uprising of Boers. Leyds admits that some \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 is on deposit in continental banks for the Boer cause, and Kruger has \$5,000,000 invested in European securities. The fighting generals, who have accepted the results of the war, would be the most useful custodians of the hoarded wealth referred to.

It begins to look as if Minneapolis will at last have a public bathhouse. That is made possible by the generosity of one wealthy man, Mr. H. C. Akeley. There are other wealthy men in Minneapolis and there are other public services that can be performed with some of their surplus wealth. It is to be hoped that they will take a hint from Mr. Akeley. Mr. Akeley deserves and doubtless will receive the gratitude of the entire city.

The Man for the Job.

Eugene G. Hay stands for Canadian reciprocity. Supports President Roosevelt on Cuban reciprocity.

Favors the Panama canal. Stands with the president on the trust question.

Believes that the tariff should be revised, and that it should be revised by the republicans.

Favors the extension of foreign trade by means of reciprocity treaties.

And what is more—

Is able to go upon the stump and hold his own in the discussion of all public questions with John Lind or any other candidate.

The republicans need him at this time. He is a man for the emergency.

A beet sugar manufacturer tells W. E. Curtis, the well-known correspondent, that the production of beet sugar in the United States is getting down to such a fine point that there is a profit of about \$2 a hundred pounds in it. This may be somewhat extravagant, but there is a lot of room between that and the possibility of domestic sugar producing interests being hurt by 20 per cent reduction in the duty on Cuban raw sugar, with 1,500,000 tons to import from somewhere.

Minnesota beat Wisconsin at artillery practice. Is this an omen of the football result?

School Buildings and Teachers.

Elsewhere in The Journal to-day members of the board of education discuss their estimate of the amount of money required to operate and enlarge the public school system of Minneapolis during 1902.

Whatever may be said about the wisdom or unwisdom of the manner in which the board has expended its appropriations in the past, two facts are clear now: Buildings must be provided to accommodate the steady increase in the number of pupils, which now runs about 2,000 ahead of the capacity. Competent teachers must be engaged to instruct the children.

These facts being admitted, it follows that a large amount of money must be expended for new buildings and that the salary list must be increased every year, and the rate, sometimes, raised.

The board asks for an appropriation of \$100,000 for new buildings. This does not seem extravagant. The only real question is whether this amount shall be raised by taxation or a bond issue. The board prefers direct taxation, but, if the board of tax levy differs with it, it will ask the council for a \$200,000 issue of bonds. In this alternative the amount is made \$200,000 because it will have to cover two years—since the bonds must be voted by the people. That is all there is to the dreadful threat the school board has made to the board of tax levy, as viewed by a contemporary.

The board asks for \$35,000 to be used in increasing the rate of pay of teachers. This is aside from an increase of \$32,000 made necessary by a longer payroll at prevailing rates. Salaries are so low now that the board has great difficulty in getting the required number of passable teachers and is utterly unable to pick the best available. It is also compelled, by the impossibility of getting enough new teachers at present salaries, to retain some incompetent ones.

It is understood that the increase of pay is to be confined to the grades and largely placed in the primary department, thus insuring some teachers an increase of as much as 10 per cent, though the whole amount to be devoted to increases in salaries is only 5 per cent of the total amount that would be paid out on the existing salary basis. In view of the increased cost of living alone, the smaller salaries should be increased. That is jus-

tice to the teachers. Justice to the welfare of the schools and the children demands that the board be prepared to get enough good teachers.

There's Fitness in It.

While the efforts to make it appear that President Roosevelt has expressed a preference as to congressional candidates in this district are absolutely false and palpably ridiculous, it would be a fitting expression of local sentiment toward him and a strong endorsement of his administration by this district to nominate for congress a man like Mr. Hay, who is in thorough accord with the president on Cuban reciprocity, and whose record in national issues, and whose record in this particular will require no explanation.

Abram S. Hewitt says that all through his life he has generally been on the side of labor as against capital, but that now he believes the anthracite coal mine owners are right. This only proves that Mr. Hewitt is wrong at last.

Jones' Prognostics.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the democratic national committee, expresses the belief that Colonel Bryan will have more influence in shaping the action of the democratic national convention in 1904 than any other democrat.

Judging from the indorsements given by state democratic conventions to the Kansas City platform, which is a piece of Bryan architecture, Senator Jones would appear to be hardly accurate from the present outlook.

The states which have so far indorsed the Kansas City platform are Kansas, Maine, Arkansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota, Texas and Tennessee.

The states which have not indorsed or have declined to mention the Kansas City platform in any way are North Dakota, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Mississippi, Wyoming and Iowa. By the action of the recent Ohio democratic convention, which was a kind of "you tickle me and I'll tickle you" affair between Tom Johnson and Bryan, the whole Bryan movement has been surrendered to the keeping and management of Tom Johnson, who has started out with his circus tent and brass band to foot and spout for the good of the Bryanite anti-reorganization element of the democratic party, which means that the sleek and unctuous Tom has a program of his own, even to woo the presidential nomination from the democratic national convention in 1904, receiving the powerful support of the Nebraska purveyor of fads, who has twice been defeated at presidential elections. Tom Johnson himself is a man of fads.

Johnson cannot possibly be adopted by the democratic reorganizers as a compromise candidate. Johnson has started on his circus tent and brass band campaign waving the Kansas City platform in the air, and the Bryan organs are demanding with new vigor that this platform must be accepted by the reorganizers or they will continue to be placed under the ban of excommunication. And yet Senator Jones says that the need of advocating the free and unlimited coinage of silver has "vanished," at the same time swajowing his Kansas City platform medicine like a little man! The democratic reorganizers, who profess to be desirous of placing their party on a modern, progressive basis, have made some gains, in that so many democratic state conventions have declined to fall down and worship the Kansas City fetich, but, unless there are more revolutionary changes than are now visible in the democratic party, they will be confronted in 1904 by a group of radicals who will utilize the two-thirds rule to prevent the nomination of any reorganizer.

John F. Calhoun, candidate for the senate in the fortieth district, has assurances of a strong support among the working men of the ward largely on account of his fairness as an employer. But that is not the only reason why he would make a good representative of the district. He is in touch with all its interests.

Not an Enervating Climate.

Coach Huff, of the football eleven of the University of Illinois, said in an interview the other day that he thought Illinois would never be able to produce a championship team because its climate is against it. He speaks of the Champaign climate as being a southern one and insists that it is impossible to train players in it to such a degree of endurance as they attain in Wisconsin and Minnesota. He finds that the superior endurance of the "giants from the north" shows itself in the second half of most games, and that it is in that half that the Champaign men show the effects of their inferior climate.

With all due respect to Mr. Huff we are not ready to admit that the difference between the climate of Minneapolis or Madison and that of Champaign is pronounced enough to make it impossible for winning football eleven to be turned out at Champaign. Football is played in the fall when for the most part the atmosphere at Champaign must be quite cool and bracing enough for such a vigorous game. We should say that at that time of year, especially for later games, the climate is against rather than in favor of the northern universities. It is a matter of foot-

ball history that Minnesota has suffered in respect to endurance because of inclement weather late in the fall has kept the eleven from practicing. Aside from the endurance that comes from exercise it is pretty well understood that the cold dry climate gives great nervous energy and equips for spurts of strength rather than for the steady maintenance of great effort. Americans, as a rule, beat the English in athletic contests requiring concentrated strength and effort for a short time while the British seem to have the superiority for the most part in events requiring long continued effort, endurance, that is, in a comparison between Minnesota and Illinois, the former would correspond to America and the latter to England, in a comparison between nations. And as for ability for rapid, decisive, charging play, it is well known that Illinois has always stood high in that respect in the gridiron record.

On the whole we think it is fair to conclude that it is not the climate that keeps Illinois from producing championship teams. If you are for Eugene Hay get out and work for him. Don't say you are for him but that you suppose someone else will be nominated. Remember that you will be serving the interests of the party and of the district by doing your best to nominate Mr. Hay. The republicans need him right now.

When the Real Fight Comes. The primary campaign is a preliminary skirmish. The real battle in this congressional district this time is to come after the 16th of September. The district is compact and easily accessible in every part. Public discussion may be made to reach every section and republicans must not be less effectively armed and equipped for that contest than the possibilities will permit.

This district has not heard the issues of the day, the great questions of the hour, the matters upon which the people of the district must go to the ballot box and cast their votes next November, so ably discussed for many years as they have been presented to them during the past two months by Mr. Hay. Manifestly this work must be done by the candidate. Nobody can do it for him.

The Nonpareil Man

Casually Observed.

This is the weather that makes the horse feel his oats and the automobile feel its gasoline. If the brotherhood of Railroad Firemen strike, could the president, who is now a member, consistently "fire" postmasters or government clerks.

It seems that the entire Haitian navy was sent to the bottom by Germany. Never was the big policeman.

A Wichita, Kan., paper, the Eagle, tells a remarkable story of the almost exact likeness that existed between John and Wilbur. The two boys lived in the same town for many years. Few people could tell them apart even after they knew quite well that they had been in business with the university. The county revenue rate last year was 2.92 mills; the state revenue 1.60 and city funds 16.52. The state school and university fund was 2.23, but 1 mill of this is reserved for the use of the local board and was included in the 7.59 school rate given above.

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Often as a test of their similarity of thought, they were questioned separately on a given subject and each gave the same reply in substance, though the words used in expressing it might differ. So strong was the intuitive sympathy between them, that when John broke a leg one day, Wilbur suffered with pain in the corresponding limb.

About a year ago occurred the great tragedy in the life of the brothers. John was taken to the hospital suffering from cancer of the stomach. On Wednesday night Wilbur was exactly the same form, brother to his home. The moment when Wilbur left, there was no appearance of immediate danger in the condition of John. Yet on entering the house, a few minutes later, Wilbur threw up his hands and ejaculated, "John is dead!" And so it proved. He could not tell why or how he knew, but he was as certain of it as he was of his life.

Through what medium flashed this invisible intelligence? No one knows. But one fact like this is an assurance that there is more to the universe than the external appearance, is worth libraries of learned speculation and philosophizing. Tonnyson's guess is this: "Star to star vibrates light, may soul to soul. Strike through a finer element of her own."

AMUSEMENTS

Chauncey Olcott, in response to the vociferous requests at the Metropolitan every evening, is singing "The Old Irish Rose" between the acts of "Old Limerick Town" and he seems to enjoy it as much as the audience.

Haverly's Minstrels will give Metropolitan patrons five opportunities beginning with next Sunday night, to witness all that is latest and best in the burnt cork line.

Greta Riewley, the imposing contralto, in the production of "King Dodo," which Henry H. Saville will present at the Metropolitan commencing next Thursday, has proved a most effective Queen Lill. Her song, "For Love Live Alone," has considered one of the prettiest numbers of the piece.

At the Bijou on Sunday afternoon, for the first time in this city, will be produced the new scenic sensational comedy drama, "Her Marriage Vow." The play is from the pen of Owen Davis and embodies a love story which is the most beautiful by the violent contrast of the social conditions of those concerned in it.

To-morrow afternoon and evening, will afford the only remaining opportunities to see the quaint comedy drama "Sis Hopkins" at the Bijou, presented by Miss Rose Melville and her fun makers.

If a theater crowded to its utmost capacity at both matinee and evening performances is a fair index of local popularity, then the Ferris Stock company need no longer question its standing in Minneapolis. This week's attendance at the Lyceum, has surpassed the highest hopes of the management. "The Christian," with all its scenic effects and thrilling climaxes is a play long to be remembered. There will be three more performances, to-night, matinee to-morrow and Saturday evening.

MINNESOTA POLITICS

Renville, Minn., Sept. 10.—Renville county men who have the time are listening to the stories of twelve men who want to represent this county in the legislature. It is anticipated that a senator and two house members.

Dar Hall of Preston Lake, the former congressman, wants to represent the county in the senate. His opponent is A. V. Riecke of Fairfax, now county attorney and a young man in politics. Hall appeared to have everything his own way until about two weeks ago, when Riecke started out with a regular downing campaign, which has kept the older men guessing, and now their chances are considered pretty even. Riecke is a German, and there is a large German element in the county, republicans since 1896, which demands representation on the ticket, and has three candidates for county offices.

Luther Nichols of Fairfax is said to be a possible independent candidate for the senate. The democrats have selected E. L. Winge of Sacred Heart. Seven republicans are after the house nominations. From the west end, Jim is conceded a place, are two men, G. Marston and A. H. Anderson, both of Sacred Heart. The others are James McCormick of Troy; J. A. Bergley of Frankfort; former representative, H. H. Gokey of Bird Island; William Johnson of Beaver Falls, formerly sheriff, and Charles Kenning of Osceola, a former populist.

The democrats have a strong candidate in "E. J. Bunton," a former county commissioner. A. L. Bratsch of Renville is their other man. —Charles B. Cheney.

DAILY DIVERSION

Association of Ideas.—Charles Hinton, the illustrator, tells the following story of a feminine cousin of his who is afflicted with a most treacherous memory for names, and had, therefore, hit upon an ingenious plan of associating, wherever possible, people to whom she was introduced with current events, or familiar articles. One day when she was introduced to a young man named Gallagher, she rejoiced, for she thought at once of her most treacherous memory. A few weeks later she met the young man again and beamed joyously upon him.

"How do you do, Mr. Kelly?" she inquired solicitously.

The young man acknowledged his good health, but confessed to the name of Gallagher.

"Why," responded the lady in confusion, "I was sure it was Kelly, because when first met you I remember I thought of 'Silly, Kelly, silly!'"

BEVERIDGE GOES TO TEXAS.

Nebraska State Journal.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana, has accepted an invitation to go down into Texas and deliver a few speeches in a certain congressional district which is to be canvassed by the billigerent Bailey. The senator thus resigns Mr. Bailey's attempt to shut off his wind in the senate chamber a few days ago. Doubtless his campaign will interest the Texans a good deal.

FOR MAGGIE'S SAKE

BY FREDERICK WHITE

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Shorty McGovern, chief, reader of books and dreamer of ultimate respectability, sat in his room plunged in thought. He should have been making preparations for his departure from the city.

But it was not of the police or of himself that Shorty was thinking this afternoon as he sat gazing moodily into the neglected fireplace.

Maggie! He could not understand the girl. Had she not visited him many times when he was looked up? Had she not lied for him at the trial, and last night under the shadowy trees in the park had she not admitted that she loved him and then—began him to go away?

That was what Shorty could not understand. Why should she not go away with him? He had offered to marry her. What more could he do?

He remembered that she had said something about the impossibility of their ever being happy together after what had passed. Last night he had felt in a measure and respected fully the girl's struggle for her ideal.

To-day, away from her influence and smarting under the sense of his own loneliness, he did not want to understand. He wanted her; he wanted to take her away with him.

He realized that this girl drew him to her as no woman had ever drawn him before. He felt very tenderly toward her; he would be good to her; but, above all, he wanted her.

She had read all about love? He had thought a good deal about it, too, but so far as himself was concerned he had always regarded it vague and impersonal. She had read all about love? He had thought a good deal about it, too, but so far as himself was concerned he had always regarded it vague and impersonal.

There was a heavy step upon the stairway and an authoritative knock at the door. Shorty was on his feet in an instant, alert and watchful.

Habit made him glance swiftly about the room for anything that might be incriminating.

The door was walked over to the door, unlocked and opened it. A uniformed policeman stood in the hall. Shorty's face displayed neither surprise nor embarrassment. He had rather expected this.

"What's up?" he asked. The officer walked into the room and closed the door behind him. A look of amazement came over his face as his eyes rested on the well filled book shelves.

"See!" he said. "Where'd you pinch that stuff?" Shorty carelessly reached behind him, picked out a book at random, opened it at the front cover and held it out.

The officer took it. "John A. McGovern," he read aloud. "Yours, eh?" "Yes," said Shorty, "and all the rest if you want to look at 'em."

"It's all the same," said the officer. "You pinched the stuff that bought 'em if you didn't pinch the books, an' that's what I'm here for. The old man won't stand for your being in this section any longer, an' you've got to get that. That's what he says, an' it goes."

Shorty knew this without being told. The circumstances of his acquittal had made him a marked man, and even if the jury had given him the benefit of the doubt, the police had not. They knew too

much about him, and he realized that he must move on. Something, however, in his self-reliant nature made him resist being forced.

"What are you people hounding me for?" he asked, vindictively. "Wasn't I cleared yesterday, and where's any other charge against me?"

"Oh, come off," replied the other. "It is the use of tryin' to bluff it off? You know the old man, and you know he don't talk for nothing. He's got a right to know before this time to-morrow, or he'll fix you sure."

"He can't do it," said Shorty, sullenly. "Shorty's face had grown very white. He was looking at the officer and at the policeman upon the table.

Conscious of his power and rather enjoying the effect of his attitude in him as emissary of the old man, he was not averse to a little argument, for he knew that in the end he was bound to come out ahead.

"Huh!" he said, with an exasperating smile. "I suppose you hate to leave that girl of yours. Would my wife, say, but she's prettier than any girl I ever met. You believe she was tellin' the truth. You are in luck, young feller, to get a girl stuck on you like that."

Shorty's face had grown very white. He was looking at the officer and at the policeman upon the table. He was looking at the officer and at the policeman upon the table.

The officer chuckled. He was pleased to have hit upon a sore spot. He was not a man to be trifled with. He was not a man to be trifled with.

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