CITY NEWS

WEATHER NOW AND THEN

Minimum Temperature To-day 17 Degrees; a Year Ago 30 Degrees.

Sent to the Poor Farm—Fred Eastman was in municipal court this morning, charged with vagrancy. It was alleged that he was in the habit of loafing about Washington avenue saloons. He was sent to the poor farm.

Maud Gilbert Recovers.—Maud Gilbert, who Monday night was prevented from taking her usual part in "The Still Alarm" at the Lyceum by what it was feared would prove a serious illness, has recovered and will resume her place this evening.

Bill for $29,000—Before the full bench district court to-day testimony was taken in the final accounting of the receiver and his attorneys for the old Guaranty Loan company. The amount of the bill for services and expenses put in by Attorneys Dodge, Brown and Alberts was about $29,000.

He Was Out Too Late—A diminutive newsboy was taken off the street last night by Superintendent C. M. Stocking of the Union Mission. He was expecting to sell papers among the saloons. Mr. Stocking sent him home and reported the case to the Humane Society, which will endeavor to stop boys from hanging about saloons at late hours.

J. F. Rhodes Changes Over.—J. F. Rhodes, secretary of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association, will hereafter be identified with the H. B. Waite Lumber company. Mr. Rhodes, who was formerly a newspaper reporter, has instituted some important changes in the conduct of the Minneapolis lumber industry since being appointed to the responsible position of secretary of the association. M. O. Nelson will succeed Mr. Rhodes as secretary. His connection with trade papers has familiarized him with the lumber situation here.

NUMBER 129

The Journal, (six issues per week) carried nearly

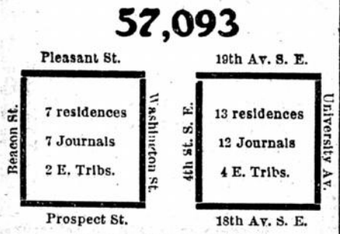
1,000

COLUMNS more advertising during 1902 than any other Minneapolis paper, daily and Sunday issues combined.

Any advertiser can prove this.

Average daily circulation of The Journal for Dec., 1902,

57,093



NECROLOGICAL

MISS FLORENCE CRANDALL died at St. Barnabas hospital this morning after a brief illness. Miss Crandall was employed for several years by John W. Thomas & Co., and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. The funeral will be held from the undertaking rooms of Johnson & Landis, 56 Seventh street S, Thursday at 2 p. m. The service will be conducted by Rev. J. E. Bushnell of Westminster Presbyterian church. Interment will be at Lakewood.

MRS. CATHERINE BOYLE died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George McCrea, 419 James avenue N. yesterday. She is survived by four children, Mrs. George McCrea, Mrs. J. E. Egan, John J. Boyle and William C. Boyle. The funeral will be held Thursday at 9 a. m. from the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

ROBERT A. LANDERS.—Funeral of Robert A. Landers, who died in the Central police station yesterday, will be held from the Gethsemane Episcapol church at the parish's expense.

ELISHA JONES, aged 83 years, died at the family residence, 1023 First avenue S, this morning. Funeral notice later.

CARD OF THANKS

We desire to extend our heartfelt thanks to the many friends who so kindly remembered us during the sickness and death of our beloved son and brother, Emory Brown.

Dr. R. S. Brown, Mrs. R. S. Brown, Ardella Brown, R. S. Brown, Jr., R. J. Carroll Brown.

NO OVERHEAD WIRES

Col. Goodrich Looking Over Underground Trolley Systems.

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

Washington, Jan. 7.—C. G. Goodrich, general manager of the Twin City Rapid Transit company, is here investigating the underground electric street car service. —W. W. Jermane.

BOOTH WAS GUILTY, TOO.

The apparently up-to-date version of "The Taming of the Shrew," which Charles B. Hanford presents, is invariably regarded as most enjoyable, but occasionally Mr. Hanford comes in contact with close Shakspereau readers who take exception to what they term as "liberties." Recently a venerable gentleman, prominent in his city, asked for and was granted an interview with the actor in his dressing-room. After the usual greetings the visitor began:

"Mr. Hanford, you are a good actor, an excellent actor. If you were not, I would not take the trouble to come here and protest. Now, sir, it seems a great pity to me that you, who were a member of Edwin Booth's company, should so pander to modern, misguided tastes. You have put action into this play that I fail to perceive any warrant for in the text. Booth never would have done that and ——"

"I beg your pardon, sir," interrupted Mr. Hanford, good-naturedly, "but Mr. Booth and I are equally guilty. With some slight alterations, this is Booth's version of 'The Shrew.'"

And to satisfy the still doubting caller, Mr. Hanford pulled a rather musty manuscript from his trunk. It was the manuscript of "The Shrew," with "business" interlineations in the handwriting of Mr. Booth. The old gentleman was considerably taken back, but declared that if Booth did it he guessed it was all right.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR SALE—14 QUARTS THICK HOME-MADE GRAPE JUICE AT 60c A QUART. ADDRESS 7164, JOURNAL.

AT THE LOWEST EBB

Present Coal Situation Worse Than It Has Been at Any Time.

Some Large Users of Steam Coal Confronted by Exceedingly Blue Prospects.

The coal offices have adopted a new plan of publicity. To do a kind turn to those who post themselves at the office long before opening time comes the prognostication for the next twelve hours, "No hard coal to-day," is posted in case none is to arrivce. It saves lots of waiting. Hard coal is now dealt out from day to day as it arrives. Except for some little contract coal none is in stock. Twenty cars a day for each of the large agencies would not supply the demand, and three is a good average of actual receipts. There is no estimating the suffering that would result from a cold snap.

Manufacturers are becoming a little anxious. A hard spell of weather would necessitate the shutting down of the plants which were not forehanded last summer in securing a supply of soft coal. Factories which use twenty-five tons a day and up are on the ragged edge today. In fact, the supply of fuel coal has not been so low here before.

If the coal offices were sure when relief would come half the anxiety would be avoided. It is the uncertainty that is bringing in the heads of firms who rarely see a coal office to inquire "what's doing." Relief may come to-morrow, or it may not come for weeks.

SECURITIES WERE HARES

Express Messengers Were Hounds—And Hounds Won Just in Nick of Time.

The driver of an express company's wagon was being eagerly sought this morning. Messengers were sent in haste about the city in an effort to intercept him. The agent of the company did not care particularly to get the driver, or his wagon, but he was anxious to get a package of securities in the wagon which was to be delivered before noon by a firm of brokers to prevent the collapse of a deal with one of its customers.

The weather caused the trouble. Storms had delayed the morning trains and this delayed the dispatch of the express wagons.

Repeated calls came in to the agent of the company for that package, and as noon approached and the agent was apprised of the exact situation he became intensely interested and started a little game of chase. It was evident that the driver, unaware of the importance of the early delivery of this particular package, had put it on the end of his route. The agent sent out messengers until just before the fatal moment the unconscious fugitive was rounded up and the deal closed.

SECOND HAND PROGRAMS

Theater Goers Have at Last Protested to the Health Dep't.

The attention of the health department has been directed to the dirty theatrical programs which are frequently given to patrons in Minneapolis theaters. Certain well known patrons of the theaters feel so deeply on this subject that they have asked Health Commissioner P. M. Hall to do what he can to institute a reform. They argue that if a person is entitled to a clean napkin at a restaurant, he is as justly entitled to a clean crisp bill of the play when he attends a theatrical performance.

In the interests of economy it has long been the custom in the theaters to collect all of the programs left in the seats or on the floor after each performance and make them do service for other performances and even for more than one engagement. It usually happens that the bills are dropped between the seats and after many feet have tramped over them their condition is little short of filthy. In addition to their filthiness it is pointed out that the constant rehandling of programs which have been wiping the floor is positively unsanitary.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE OFFICERS

A. M. Hillman Is Made President—Exchange Enjoys Prosperity.

The following officers have been elected by the Minneapolis Produce Exchange: President, A. M. Hillman; first vice president, G. A. Castle; second vice president, W. H. Cobb; directors, B. F. Collins, A. M. Dyste, D. W. Longfellow, R. A. Gamble, S. G. Palmer, and E. E. Merril; board of arbitration, William Bradley, S. G. Palmer, F. G. Jordan, and J. W. Stevens; board of appeals, R. A. Gamble, A. M. Bearman, L. Longfellow and Frederick Heine.

E. F. Hopkins, the retiring president, delivered an adress congratulating the exchange upon its prosperity and its prospects.

LOADED FOR BEAR

Emmet Kirkpatrick Carried a Knife and Bottled Poison.

Emmet Ross Kirkpatrick this afternoon stabbed Joe McGregor, a saloon-keeper at 104 Hennepin avenue. Kirkpatrick went to McGregor's place and demanded mail which he said had been left there for him. McGregor replied that nothing had been left for him. Thereupon Kirkpatrick drew a knife and stabbed McGregor in the leg, inflicting a deep flesh wound. Kirkpatrick then drew a bottle, which he said contained poison, from his pocket and attempted to take a drink, but was prevented and taken to the central station where he was locked up.

THE CHOIR STRUCK

"Fatal Wedding" Put on Without Its Singers—Miss Haynes Led Revolt.

"The Fatal Wedding," without the "choir celestial" was the attraction at Havlin's theater, St. Louis, last week. The act of the "celestials" was cut out, because Miss Gertrude Haynes, seen recently at the Bijou theater in this city, refused to go on with her part when the management refused to stage it properly. The stage manager, who travels with the company, decided that the new special church setting was too bulky and too intricate.

Miss Haynes notified him that it was a case of no scene no singing. The manager tried to get another woman to take her place at the organ, but as soon as her advance agent, "Jimmie" Byrnes of Minneapolis, and the sixteen St. Louis choir boys heard of the trouble they sided with her. The boys refused to sing under a substitute, and made a rush for the stage entrance, where stage hands tried in vain to corral them. The play had to go on without the singing, which is its chief feature. A truce was declared after the arrival of one of the owners of the company.

A NEW "ST. LOUIS" T. P. A.

Official announcement of the appointment of Walter S. Mathews as traveling passenger agent of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road has just been sent out by General Passenger and Ticket Agent A. B. Cutts. Mr. Mathews succeeds Raymond Kelly, whose transfer to the freight department has been announced.

THE PRIZE MEAN MAN

"It Won't Be Good Fer Him if He Goes Out Lyndale Avenue Agin Soon."

He Stole a Pair of Crack "Bobs" and the Boys Are "Laying For Him."

Ominous heaps of "cannon balls" are now lurking in snow drifts and cold storage around about the hill on Franklin avenue between Aldrich and Lyndale avenues S. Snow balls, glittering and ponderous, snow balls that have been soaked with water and then frozen over night, are being gathered by the boys of Aldrich avenue in preparation for summary vengeance upon the meanest man in Minnesota. "If he wasn't the meanest man a-living, you'll have to show us!" exclaimed one of the "kids" this morning. "Fer why? He gived a little feller a hitch and then runned away with his new Christmas bobs, that's what he did!"

The "little feller" was Platt Walker, Jr., aged 7, of 2019 Aldrich avenue. Platt is not only "junior," but he is "junior fourth" in a direct line. Strictly speaking, he is the sixth or seventh oldest son of the same name in the family of his father, Platt B. Walker, Jr., treasurer and manager of the Mississippi Valley Lumberman Publishing company, 1017 Lumber Exchange. But no other Platt, says Junior Fourth, was ever so meanly treated.

"It Was a 'Beaut'"

For the greater glory of little Platt's Christmas, his father manufactured a pair of those sliding vehicles that Boston boys call "Roberts." The father bought two sleds and braced them with steel ribs. The smoothest "clearest" and thickest pine plank in the great lumbering district of Minneapolis was obtained wherewith to connect these "bobs." A cross-piece was contrived by Mr. Walker out of a handsome birch panel torn from the woodwork of his own residence. A king bolt with an automatic oiler was made to attach the leading sled to the birch panel and the superior plank. The sleds were painted a gay and riotous red.

The "bobs" were all ready a few days before Christmas, except that the plank had not yet been encased in the section of Moquette carpet which little Platt's mother was preparing to sacrifice. However, the sliding was "great" that day on the Franklin avenue hill, and Platt wanted to test his prospective gift. "Not for keeps, y' know, but juster see how they goed." They went indeed.

Platt the Fourth and three aides had made a preliminary test. They were getting ready for an official spurt along a measured quarter-mile. They had agreed to name their equipage "The Red Demon," in harmony with fashion's automobilic. One "kid" was saying that he believed the first sled on the bobs had "runned the fastest"—when a farmer drove by along Lyndale avenue.

"Say, mister, give us a hitch?" yelled the speed committee, seeing an opportunity to test the "Demon's" behavior in tow. "A' right!" yelled back a man wearing a black fur overcoat, who was standing in the wagon box upon the farmer's sleigh.

Platt made a jump at the potato chariot and lassoed an upright post with the "painter" of his bobs. Everybody "hopped on" after Platt. "'N she slewed splendid!"

Where the Meanness Came Out.

They had scarcely trailed a happy half block when the man standing up leaned over the front seat and spoke to the man driving the sleigh. The driver and a third man seated beside him laughed loudly. The fellow standing then seized a whip with a long lash and began striking at the helpless children on the bob. His trick, they thought, was jocular until the whip cut across their faces. One boy, struck in the eye, rolled off.

"Let a feller loose, can't yeh?" begged the remaining participants in this Mazeppa ride. But the creature swung his whip more savagely. Little Platt, cut several times across the bare hands, was the last to abandon his snow ship. The farmer whipped his horses into a gallop, and the "bobs" soon reflected a red goodby in the far, white distance.

But a young friend of Platt's, riding a pony along Lyndale avenue, beheld the highway robbery, and pursued the robbers. He followed them two miles to the city limits; saw them drink frequently from a bottle, and was frightened into retreat by their threats. When Christmas brought another "Demon" equally red, the "little feller" was also comforted with an improved rope that may be cast off by means of an infallible slip-knot.

PASS AGREEMENT "BUSTED"

Local Passenger Men Receive Annuals From Eastern Roads.

General passenger agents of the city who attended the bi-monthly meeting at Chicago yesterday agree that the pass agreement has been "busted." Annuals have been received by them from some eastern roads. This supports the opinion frequently expressed that an agreement affecting only part of the country could not last. Such a thing as a line beyond which passes should not be issued has been proved impossible.

The committee appointed to report yesterday on landseeker rates was directed to report again at the meeting of general passenger and city agents in Minneapolis Jan. 13. The meeting yesterday would not accept the report, which favored some reduced rates and referred it back for something better. These rates are designed to move landseekers from southern Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois to the northwest whose privileges were cut off Dec. 15, not to be replaced until March 1.

NOT EXACTLY A DEFICIT

Shortage in Police Funds Caused by Supplies Still to Be Used.

Frank McDonald, mayor's private secretary, says that it should not be inferred from his statement yesterday relative to the police department deficit of about $1,800, that his predecessor, S. P. Jones, is in any way responsible therefor.

"In justice to Mr. Jones," said Mr. McDonald to-day, "I wish to say that there was not the slightest intention on my part of casting any reflection on him, as the condition with which the department is confronted was something over which he had no control, and was largely the result of anticipating the needs of the coming year. Mr. Jones' kindness and courtesy to me in explanation of the affairs of this office I fully appreciate, and I only hope I may be able to manage the affairs of the office as well. I found his accounts in excellent condition in every respect."

It should be added that most of the $1,800 should rightfully be charged to this year's accounts because it was expended for fuel, feed, insurance and other items from which the present administration will get the benefit.

CITY HALL CHANGES

None Likely in Health Department—One Is Possible in City Attorney's Office.

Dr. P. M. Hall is well satisfied with his present staff in the health department, in which few, if any, changes are contemplated. L. A. Dunn and William H. Morse will be retained as assistant city attorneys, but H. F. Johnson, third assistant, may have to make a hard fight to hang on. Miss Lois A. Smith, stenographer, will be retained.

WHEAT SUPPLY LOW

The Estimate of A. I. Valentine, Representative of Armour in the Chicago Pit.

He Looks for Much Higher Prices—Empty Bins the Rule, He Says.

A. I. Valentine, one of the most prominent grain traders in the country, who represents the Armour interests in the Chicago wheat pit, has given the views of his house on wheat in an article prepared for the New York Times. The northwestern supply situation enters into the article so extensively as to make it interesting to Minneapolis grain men. Mr. Valentine says the crop of the northwest in 1902 was much smaller than generally supposed. Stocks are light, export requirements large, and eventually Great Britain may draw directly upon the northwest for supplies.

"Although the crop of winter wheat for 1902 was a comparatively large one, the holes that had to be filled were numerous," says Mr. Valentine. "The balance went into millers' empty bins. There was some good spring wheat in North Dakota and northern Minnesota, also in South Dakota, but as a rule in South Dakota, more especially, there was considerable poor wheat, and in southern Minnesota it was almost all of poor quality.

"During the whole season so far the mills at Minneapolis have been paying cash premiums in order to get wheat enough to fill the milling demand. This wheat is generally drawn from North and South Dakota and northern Minnesota during the first three months of the crop year, and the millers at that point generally depend upon southern Minnesota for their supply for the balance of the season. Now, however, they come on a difficulty, not being able to secure any good wheat from southern Minnesota, so that they naturally have to draw more than usual from the territory tributary to Duluth.

Exporters Competitors.

"Exporters have been strong competitors of Minneapolis for the better class of wheat, especially Duluth and Chicago No. 1 northern. It has simply been a fight right up to the close of lake navigation between the seaboard in competition with the milling interests in this country.

"The total crop of the northwest has proved less than expected. Other spring wheat states, like Iowa and Nebraska, have also shown a poor quality, just the same as the southwestern states did in winter wheats. The demand for Pacific coast wheat has been something extraordinary this year from the orient; Australia, South Africa and China have all been buyers from this section, and at much higher prices than have generally been prevalent as compared with former years, so that Great Britain, which as a rule gets the greater proportion of the shipments from the Pacific coast, has practically received none from the country west of the Rocky mountains. This goes to show that Great Britain must have her supplies from either Manitoba or the northwest.

"The seaboard has gone into winter quarters with a comparatively small stock of wheat on hand—too small to meet the demand that will likely be placed on her during the next four months, both from Great Britain and the continent.

Canadian Mills' Demand.

"In regard to Manitoba wheat, there has been an unusual demand this year from Canadian mills. The crop in this case also has not been as large as it was first made out to be, so that they now have probably not more than 13,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels more to spare for export. The visible supply of wheat in the United States is much smaller at present than it was last year, and still smaller than the year previous. It looks to us that these small stocks would be greatly reduced throughout the ensuing spring months.

"The invisible supply now in country elevators is even smaller than the supply at terminal elevators.

"European stocks are also in need of being replenished. The continent is especially in want of good wheat. This would indicate within the next few months a greater demand upon our seaboard stocks than we can supply, the Danubian and Russian ports having been closed up earlier on account of ice than usual this year. Although the Russian crop of wheat was reported as larger this year than usual, the standing crop of winter wheat is reported as unsatisfactory.

"Europe will require a lot of our wheat until the Argentine crop, which is now being harvested, commences to move.

"Everywhere throughout the United States there is the same tale of empty bins and grain men generally carrying very light stocks. The premiums paid for the cash articles show the demand as also too small amount of money loaned on wheat during the season. With conditions as they are and as they are likely to continue, it certainly looks as if we would have much larger prices for wheat before spring.

"To recapitulate—empty warehouses have been the rule on all kinds of grain since the harvest commenced. I look for very much higher prices for wheat, especially good grades, before spring, no lower prices for corn than those at present existing. To a certain extent the price of wheat will be regulated by the prospect for the growing winter wheat crop. These prospects are good up to the present time, but the growth is too luxuriant, owing to the mild weather we have had this winter, so that we are liable to have damage scares some time during the rest of the winter, especially in the event of severely cold weather, should the plant not be protected by snow."

STATE ARBITRATION

Illinois Law Said to Have Saved Millions of Dollars.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 7.—Governor Yates' message was read in both houses to-day. The governor recommended an increase in the number of inspectors of factories and mercantile institutions in order properly to enforce the laws regarding child labor and sweatshops.

"The state board of arbitration," he said, "has rapidly grown in importance until it now ranks among the most potent factors in the industrial world. The arbitration law as first enacted proved to be defective in many respects, leaving the board practically without power to do anything. From time to time the law has been amended until now it is quite commonly looked upon as being in advance of all other state arbitration laws. The results accomplished inspired general public confidence in the board. It has saved millions of dollars to employers and employes. The preservation of industrial peace is of such high importance to all of the people that an agency which contributes so much to that end as this board has contributed and as it will contribute in the future, ought to receive the most liberal consideration at the hands of the general assembly."

USELESS.

Chicago Record-Herald.

"So you moved out into the country for the purpose of getting exercise, did you?"

"Yep."

"Well, are you getting it?"

"No; it's too blamed tiresome to have to go and change your clothes every time a fellow wants to do a little digging out in the yard."

NO HELP FOR IT.

Chicago Times-Herald.

"The trouble with the American people," said the philosopher, "is that they have never learned the art of doing nothing and doing it well."

"Perhaps that's it," replied the man who works for a living, "but, of course, we can't all hold public offices."

JOHN, THE MARTYR

Ex-Consul Thomas R. Jernigan Is Out to Knock Mr. Goodnow.

Why the Shanghai Consul General Is Highly Esteemed at the State Department.

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

Washington, Jan. 7.—As an arrow indicating the direction of the wind, it is worth recording that the state department officials do not seem to take great stock in the charges against Consul General John Goodnow at Shanghai. These charges have now been carefully looked after, and while no announcement has been made, the manner of the department people does not suggest that Mr. Goodnow will have any serious trouble. It has been pretty satisfactorily determined that Goodnow's predecessor, Thomas R. Jernigan, now an attorney in Shanghai, is at the bottom of the present row. His relations with Goodnow are now so strained that he no longer is able to practice before the consular court. He is the center of an active movement against Goodnow and has repeatedly endeavored to prejudice the state department against him. Charges previously made through his instrumentality having been proven groundless, there is a strong tendency to believe the present charges are of similar character. He gave up his office very unwillingly at the time of Goodnow's appointment, and has ever since been active in trying to make Shanghai so unpleasant that Goodnow would want to leave. Mr. Goodnow appreciates this and, therefore, has been for a long time anxious for a transfer or a promotion to another post, but does not purpose to be forced out.

The charges will be carefully investigated but the state department holds Goodnow in so much esteem that it will give him the full benefit of any doubts that may arise. It will not permit itself to be used as a catspaw by Jernigan and his friends should further inquiries reveal that to be the way things are turning. The Jernigan faction is trying to enlist the sympathy and aid of the Asiatic association of New York. Should it succeed, the case might become more serious than it has thus far been. Cablegrams and letters have been sent to the officers of this association urging them to unite in the effort to have Goodnow removed. It is not known what the association will do.

Investigation of this matter by a Journal correspondent seems to show that Goodnow stands higher in the estimation of the state department than Minister Conger or any other American representative, diplomatic or consular, in Asia. His services during the Boxer outbreak are held to have been of the highest value and his treaty negotiations since have enabled him to bring into play an order of ability that stamps him as a very valuable man. There is no disposition to interfere with him unless for good and sufficient reasons. It is expected here that Goodnow will be home during the coming summer on leave. —W. W. Jermane.

RICH MEN AND LAW

Men of Wealth Do Not Always Escape Penalties—Omaha Pessimist Answered.

Interesting Cases Cited Showing the Power of Social and Political "Pulls."

New York Sun Special Service.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—William E. Curtis, in a Washington special to the Record-Herald, says: Commenting upon the efforts of Secretary Hitchcock to remove the fences from the public lands in Nebraska and elsewhere and to punish the cattlemen who unlawfully put them there, a prominent lawyer of Omaha asks me to publish a report showing how many men have been convicted and punished for violations of the timber and public land laws during the present administration.

How Rich Men Escape.

The inquirer asserts with confidence that "no man of prominence in politics, society or business affairs; no man with money or friends has been or ever will be punished for robbing the government of land or timber in the western states." He declares that the special agents who are appointed to detect violations of the law and secure evidence to prove them are politicians dependent upon political influence for their positions; that the district attorneys who conduct the prosecutions, the United States marshals who summon the juries and perform other service, and the judges themselves are creatures of the political parties and factions and are controlled by the United States senators, the members of the house and the chairman of the republican committees. And that even whena conviction is unavoidable the defendant can always obtain continuance after continuance until the public has forgotten about his case and the district attorney can let it drop without exciting unfavorable criticism.

Rich Boys Not Indicted.

The gentleman from Omaha predicts that the grand jury now in session at that city will not indict anybody for violation of the land laws, although everybody connected with the government from the secretary of the interior down, knows exactly how many acres Bartlett Richards and other offenders have fenced in, and exactly how long and how far he has violated the law. He declares that Richards and the other men who should be defendants in the criminal courts are in Washington "hobnobbing" with the secretary of the interior and senators and members of congress from Nebraska instead of sitting in the prisoner's box, and that the district attorney dare not indict or prosecute them for fear of losing his job.

The Omaha lawyer says that the only way it can be stopped is by arresting and prosecuting Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, widow of the California senator, and a great philanthropist; J. B. Haggin of California and other owners of the Homestake Mining company, who give the orders for, and profit by, the robbery of the government.

"If Secretary Hitchcock is honest and earnest in his intentions to punish people who have violated the land and timber laws, let him indict and arrest Bartlett Richards for fencing 65,000 acres of public land in Nebraska and Phoebe A. Hearst for stealing fuel from the government for the Home Stake Mining company," says the gentleman from Omaha.

Facts Known at Washington.

There is no doubt a great deal of truth in what has been said above, and the officers of the government at Washington are quite as well aware of it as anyone. They know better than any one how difficult it is to secure the conviction of persons of influence who have violated the laws enacted by congress to protect the public domain. If the gentleman from Omaha will undertake the duty of prosecuting Mrs. Hearst and J. B. Haggin for stealing timber, and Bartlett Richards for fencing public lands, the attorney general will doubtless be glad to secure his services. In the first place sentiment rather than the department officials at Washington is to blame. In the western country, as everybody knows, it is not considered a crime to utilize the idle resources of the government, whether they be land or timber or mines, and a man who is accused of such an offense is always defended and protected by his neighbors. Nevertheless the records of the Interior department show quite remarkable results from the prosecution of such offenders.

Over 150 Convictions.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, there were 324 criminal prosecutions for trespass upon government timber commenced in the United States courts, and there were 153 convictions in the following states:

Alabama, 14; Arkansas, 16; Arizona, 4; California, 5; Colorado, 2; Florida, 27; Minnesota, 12; Mississippi, 19; Missouri, 3; New Mexico, 2; North Dakota, 5; Oklahoma, 2; Oregon, 1; Washington, 8; Wyoming, 3. Total, 153.

Senator Teller's Cousin.

The gentleman from Omaha says that "no man of prominence in politics, society or business affairs, no man with money or friends has been or ever will be punished for robbing the government of land or timber," which is too generally true, but occasionally conspicuous cases occur in the courts, and if he will refer to volume XIII of the federal reporter, page 273, he will learn that after a long and expensive litigation and several appeals from court to court John C. Teller, a cousin of Senator Teller, and of Willard Teller, one of the most prominent lawyers in Colorado, was finally convicted of wilfully and unlawfully cutting 150,000 feet of timber on the public lands in Wyoming and was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 therefor. In addition to that, in a civil action the United States obtained a judgment against him for $27,963 on account of this and other trespasses.

Prominent Minnesotans Named.

Volume 186, page 279, of the Reports of the United States supreme court gives a decision rendered on June 2, 1902, by which the United States recovered a judgment for $88,269.94 against wealthy Minnesota lumbermen, (two of whom are now dead), for cutting timber unlawfully on an Indian reservation in excess of the amount which they were authorized to cut under certain contracts made with the Indian bureau. The evidence showed that these people cut more than four times as much as their contract called for, but they escaped criminal prosecution because of the terms of the contract. They defeated the government three times in the lower courts because of the influences and conditions described by the gentleman from Omaha, but when the case reached the supreme court of the United States the government was vindicated.

Unfortunately, the gentleman from Omaha is accurate in most of his assertions. It is true that the officials employed to detect and punish violations of the timber and land laws are involved in politics, and are subject to political influences. It is also true that the members of the United States senate and house of representatives and the political leaders of the several states are generally, although not always, in sympahty with the offenders, and that public sentiment is such that it is almost impossible to secure a jury that will convict any man of position or popularity for violating what are sometimes considered unjust and oppressive laws. Therefore, whenever a conviction is reported it is considered a fortunate subject of congratulation.

HERMANN VS. HITCHCOCK

Some of the Causes of the Enforced Retirement of the Land Commissioner.

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

Washington, aJn. 7.—Land Commissioner Hermann, whose enforced retirement from the office of the commissioner of the general land office was announced a few days ago, had his first difference of opinion with Secretary Hitchcock over the administration of the Nelson Chippewa timber land law. This was in the winter of 1899-1900, soon after Mr. Hitchcock assumed office as the successor of Mr. Bliss of New York.

At that time the land office had jurisdiction and was in charge of dead and down operations on the ceded portion of the reservations. They had not continued more than a month or so before complaints came from the Indians that the contractors were cutting fine bodies of green timber in violation of their contracts. The complaints were referred to Commissioner Hermann, who ordered an investigation by his representatives at the lumber camps, and the report was to the effect that only a very small amount of green timber had been cut, aggregating in value less than $100. Still the complaints reached the department, and the secretary directed special agents Nessler and Jenkins of the Indian office, to make another investigation which was done. Their report was to the effect that gross frauds had been perpetrated and that thousands of dollars worth of green timber had been cut and was in the booms ready for sawing. The contractors were forced to pay for this green timber, at a price considerable in advance of what they would have paid for it as "dead and down."

It was at this time that the department officials began to agitate the question of amending the Nelson act to suit changed conditions governing lumber operations. Here another clash came between Hermann and the secretary, Hermann contending that the Nelson act was sufficient and that it would yield to the Indians all that they could possibly get for their land and timber. This opposition on the part of the commissioner so exasperated the secretary that he lost patience and issued a formal order transferring the conduct of the administration of the Nelson act from the land office to the Indian office. He allowed the dead and down contractors of that year to complete their contracts under the Indian office, and when they were completed, issued an order suspending further operations of that kind until more restrictive and better legislation could be enacted. Later he suspended the operation of the Nelson act entirely, announcing that he would not sell any more timber land or open any agricultural land until the law was amended. This act, however, had no connection with his relations with his commissioner of the general land office, but arose from other circumstances, notably the sale of four townships of timber land on the White Earth reservation, where he charged that the bidders were in collusion. This tangle has not been straightened out yet. Having secured the passage of the Morris law as an amendment to the Nelson act of 1889, the operation of that law is again in the hands of the officials of the land office, but, by the express wish of the secretary, it is being administered by the present assistant commissioner, W. A. Richards, who will be commissioner on February first.

Later differences between Secretary Hitchcock and Commissioner Hermann were in relation to the administration of the timber and stone act. It will be recalled that in the summer of 1902 suits were entered in the United States court in Montana to recover title to thousands of acres of land which had been entered under the timber and stone act, it was alleged with fraudulent intent. The investigation which was the basis for these suits was made by Special Agent Zevely, who is the secretary's confidential agent, and not by the agents of the land office. By the secretary's direction, these investigations were continued in all the states westward to the Pacific coast and in Oregon and Washington, with the result that all entries made under this law have been suspended by the secretary himself, and the entrymen have been called upon to show cause why their entries should not be canceled.

Other things contributed to widen the breach between Hitchcock and Hermann, and the result is a part of the administration history of the close of the year 1902. —W. W. Jermane.

A Close Student of the City

Albert W. Kelsey, Who Lectures Here Friday Evening, Is a Man of Ideas and Practical Experience in the Work of Civic Improvement.

The lecture of Albert W. Kelsey of Philadelphia on "The City of the Future," to be given in the Teachers' Club course Friday night was planned as sort of a rally of all organizations and people interested in civic improvements and it is an occasion of deep interest. This lecture was arranged as a means of inspiration to the teachers and pupils to continue the good work already well begun in this direction and as the teachers' contribution to the general effort to inspire and educate the public in this important direction.

Mr. Kelsey is eminently fitted both to inspire and instruct, for he is one of the foremost men in several very important organizations and movements having for their object the beautifying and improvement of cities. He is a practicing architect of Philadelphia who has already proved his professional ability by the execution of important commissions and his devotion to civic improvement by his admirable ideas and his earnest labors in its behalf. In the midst of a life of much activity in his profession he has found time to speak frequently on improvement work and is one of the most magnetic lecturers of the bureau of the American League for Civic Government.

It is as the designer of the plans for the "Model City" at the Louisiana exposition that Mr. Kelsey is most widely known. The "Model City" is to be a fac simile of a municipal corporation, exercising for inspection as many of its functions as possible, in the most approved and modern fashion. The platting of a city, paving, street cleaning and furnishing, beautifying and municipal buildings in use will be shown. A series of pageants, commercial exhibits of fixtures and furnishings, exhibitions of literature and records, and a convention to consider public art will probably be included.

As secretary of the Philadelphia Parkway association, organized to promote public interest in the building of a great diagonal boulevard from the city hall to Fairmont Park, Mr. Kelsey has just compiled and published a beautiful brochure showing the various plans that have been suggested and illustrations of the beautiful streets of the world of which the proposed parkway will be the equal, adding greatly to the fame of the city as well as to the happiness of its people. The illustrations of Mr. Kelsey's lecture will show similar views.

HAWAIIAN COINAGE

The House Passes the Senate Bill Without Division.

Washington, Jan. 7.—At the opening of the session of the house to-day Mr. Cooper (Wis.) chairman of the insular committee, secured unanimous consent that the bill to promote the efficiency of the Philippine constabulary be made a special order for to-morrow.

A resolution was adopted which called upon the secretary of war for the reports under the operation of the law of Feb. 2, 1901, which prohibits the sale of beer and light wines at post exchanges.

The house then went into committee of the whole and proceeded to the consideration of the senate Hawaiian coinage bill, which was passed without division.

During the recent cyclone at Karachi, trains were stopped by the force of the wind, which blew at the rate of 100 miles an hour.