morning the official temperature was 7 below. The indications are for rising temperature.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 12.—The blizzard of Sunday was followed by intense cold, the temperature here being 3 below. The wind is from thirty to forty miles over the state, causing much suffering. The ground is well covered with snow. Wheat will not suffer. It is said that fruit trees will not be harmed. The minimum temperature is expected to-night. Five or 6 below zero is predicted. The weather is clear over the state.

Milwaukee, Jan. 12.—Five below zero is the weather record for Milwaukee to-day. Forecast Official William Wilson predicts that the cold will moderate by to-morrow. Reports from various parts of the state are to the effect that zero weather is general.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 12.—The lowest temperature of the winter was recorded here early to-day when the government thermometer indicatd four degrees below zero. At other points in northern Ohio the temperature fell to 8 below. During the night the wind reached a velocity of forty-four miles an hour from the west. Much suffering prevailed. Practically all trains on the trunk line roads were running behind schedule time to-day, most of them from one to two hours late.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 12.—The temperature was 12 below at Valentine, Neb., today and there was intense cold throughout the state.

RAIDED THE COAL

The Banker and the Pastor Took Part at Arcola, Ill.

Arcola, Ill., Jan. 12.—Arcola, which during the past two weeks has suffered a fuel famine has coal to burn. An Illinois Central train, loaded with fifteen cars of coal, stopped here to repair the locomotive. The coal was immediately confiscated by a body of citizens. Efforts to buy the coal from the railway company were fruitless, and the crowd, which had increased to 500 or 600 people, set to work to unload the coal. Many prominent citizens assisted in the raid. Among the number were Colonel J. R. Beggs, president of the First National bank; Thomas Lyons, president of the State bank; Rev. Edward Baech, pastor of the Presbyterian church; Rev. William F. Prout, pastor of the Free Methodist church; Policeman Craft, prominent merchants and scores of other citizens. Farmers bringing corn to town were persuaded to turn their wagons into drays and asisted in hauling coal to those most in need. The coal was distributed in ton lots. A weigher was secured and a strict account kept in hopes of making satisfactory settlement with the company that owns the coal.

DEATHS FROM THE COLD

Three Casualties Are Reported in Chicago To-day.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—The list of dead from the cold is as follows:

FRANK LEWIS, 40 years old, badly frozen, died in a chair in a saloon.

R. ROZ, walked streets all night and died soon after entering warm room of a lodging-house.

C. G. POOL, Manila, Iowa, cook on dining car, frozen stiff in his room.

Mrs. Parker in Trouble.

Washington, Jan. 12.—E. W. Parker of the geographical survey, who is a member of the coal strike commission now hearing evidence at Philadelphia, came home last night upon a rather peculiar errand. His wife telegraphed him that she was entirely out of coal and had found it impossible to get any. She had tried several dealers with whom they had formerly done business, but none of them would furnish her a ton. So Mr. Parker came home to see what he could do about it, and thus has a practical object lesson to illustrate the coal situation.

Foreign Coal for a Railroad.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 12.—A statement coming from the officials of the New York & New Haven railroad to-day was to the effect that the road would import 80,000 tons of European coal to help the road over the period of coal shortage. The first of this foreign shipment will arrive next week. The road consumes on its entire system about 4,000 tons daily, and this consignment will last about twenty days. It will be distributed as follows: New Haven, 17,000 tons; Providence, 40,000, and Boston, 25,000 tons.

Investigation to Cover the State.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 12.—In an interview with Attorney General H. J. Hamlin, after his return from Chicago, it became known that the Cook county grand jury investigation of alleged coal combines is to cover the entire state instead of the one county in which the grand jury has jurisdiction. This is contrary to what was anticipated.

RUNAWAY BOYS

Three Supposed to Have Been Lured Away by a Printer.

Special to The Journal.

Stillwater, Minn., Jan. 12.—Harry Hammond, a printer and three young boys—Robert Sullivan, a son of Luke Doyle, and a boy named Nelson—left here Saturday evening and cannot be found. The Doyle boy had $19 and the others had some means and it is supposed they are on their way to Texas, as Hammond was accustomed to sound the praises of that region. It has been learned that they left St. Paul for Chicago at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening. Hammond is thought by some to be unbalanced mentally. City Attorney Sullivan, brother of Robert, made a search yesterday for the boys, but could get no trace of them.

Thomas Lecky, an attorney of this city, is seeking to have a record of the municipal court expunged. It appears he was fined for drunkenness, but he now asserts he took the liquor for medicinal purposes and that it was doped. His petition has been signed by attorneys generally. The judge has the matter under advisement.

Richard Welch of Gordon, Wis., is here and says the cold snap has been a boon to work in the woods. The roads are firm and slippery and large loads are being hauled.

Yesterday was the coldest day of the winter, the thermometer recording 19 degrees below at 6:30 a. m.

Yesterday was the coldest day of the day night between birds from Minneapolis and Stillwater. There were nine bouts and Minneapolis won five of them.

Judge Williston will be here to-morrow to hold a special term of the district court.

A DAILY COMMONER

Bryan and His Brother Would Buy the Post at Lincoln.

Special to The Journal.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 12.—William J. Bryan and his brother, Charles, are endeavoring to buy the Post to establish a Daily Commoner.

ANOTHER GREAT OIL FIELD.

Austin, Texas, Jan. 12.—Advices were received here to-day that Captain A. T. Lucas, who was the discoverer of oil at Beaumont, has just discovered another great oil field on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in Mexico. He is said to be in the employ of Colonel J. M. Guffey of Pittsburg.

Catarrh

Is a constitutional disease.

It originates in a scrofulous condition of the blood and depends on that condition.

It often causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, affects the vocal organs, disturbs the stomach.

It is always radically and permanently cured by the blood-purifying, alterative and tonic action of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This great medicine has wrought the most wonderful cures of all diseases depending on scrofula or the scrofulous habit.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best cathartic.

CONDITIONS AT MOLOKAI

The Lepers in the Colony There Are Allowed to Marry—Report of Senate Committee.

The Labor Question, the Public Lands and the "Defalcation Saturnalia."

Washington, Jan. 12.—The senate committee on Porto Rico and the Philippine islands met to-day to receive the report of the sub-committee appointed at the close of the last session of congress to investigate conditions in the Hawaiian islands. This sub-committee consisted of Senators Mitchell of Oregon, Burton of Kansas, Foster of Washington, Cockrell of Missouri, and Blackburn of Kentucky. The last two named did not visit the islands, but Senator Blackburn joined in the recommendations which number twenty-six. The visit to the islands was made last September and covered twenty-five days, during which time forty-three meetings were held and 170 witnesses were interrogated.

The Settlement of Lepers.

The investigation was general and covered all questions with which the government could be concerned, including the laws, local and federal, and their execution, the public lands, labor, the plantations, the harbors, taxation, the leprosy settlement. Queen Liliuokalani's claims, and other subjects. The condition of affairs in the leper settlement on the island of Molokai excited the liveliest interest.

The committee made a quite thorough inquiry concerning this settlement, which is under teritorial control, with the result that it recommends that the management of the colony be transferred to the marine hospital service with headquarters in Washington and that a general leprosario or retreat for all the lepers of the United States be established on that island.

At the time of the visit of the committee there were 858 leprous patients in the settlement. The opinion is expressed that there are many hundreds of other cases of leprosy in the territory. In the past year in the Molokai settlement there were 144 deaths and 16 births in the colony, eight of the children born being illegitimate. Much diversity of opinion was found in the territory as to whether the control of the settlement should be retained by the territorial government through all the territorial officers were found to be favorable, to such retention. The committee takes strong grounds in favor of a change and in this connection freely discusses the conditions with reference to morality which prevail, saying:

"Your committee has been somewhat surprised to find that under the existing management of the leper settlement, indiscriminate legitimate and illegitimate cohabitation is permitted. Marriages are suffered to be celebrated between leprous men and women, regardless of their physical condition. Children are born in the settlement of leprous union and as a result of concubinage, and, strange as it may appear, the leading officials seem to regard all this not only as permissible, but protest vigorously against a system of segregation that would prevent it."

Further along the committee says that unrestricted illegitimate association is permitted by the authorities, and adds:

"The only attempt, seemingly, to abate or minimize this evil is by counseling and earnestly urging marriage on the part of lepers and even going so far as to facilitate divorce where a leprous man or woman has a wife or husband outside of the settlement, so that the husband or wife thus released from the marriage obligation might again be married to a leper and an inmate of the leper settlement."

The Labor Question.

In connection with its discussion of the labor question, the committee takes up the effort on the part of the business men of the islands to secure the removal of some of the restrictions on Chinese immigration. This desire is conceded to be very general, but Senators Mitchell and Foster, representing a majority of the subcommittee, take very positive ground in opposition. They say that the conditions are not different in the islands from what they are on the mainland, and make the usual argument against Chinese admission. They contend, also, that the Chinese do much to introduce and maintain bubonic plague and other contagious diseases.

Senator Burton takes the opposite view. He says that neither the natives nor white men will work in the sugar fields and he calls attention to the freedom with which oriental labor was brought in in the days of the monarchy.

"It is," he says, "a well-known fact that the country over there was very prosperous when it was a kingdom and continued very prosperous under the provisional government and under the republic. Its period of decline began with annexation, and matters have gone on under annexation from bad to worse until to-day the spectre of hard times is found everywhere throughout the islands."

He says the Chinese are preferable to the Japanese, and he urges that it is an unfair discrimination to allow the latter to come in unrestricted and not to permit the former to come in at all.

He suggests that Chinese be allowed to enter to perform agricultural labor and for no other purpose.

The Public Lands.

Much space is devoted to discussion of the administration of the public lands of the territory and the committee finds that the policy followed in Hawaii in regard to those lands is directly opposed to the policy followed in the United States. It is remarked that whereas the policy on the mainland is to preserve the lands for homes for the people, the policy now being enforced in Hawaii "seems to be to utilize the public domain solely for the purpose of revenue, and consequently but very little of the public lands are being sold, but large tracts are placed under long leases, a policy which, in the judgment of your committee, should not be continued under any circumstances for any length of time."

In addition to the recommendation that the leasing system be abolished, the committee suggests that the control of the lands be taken at once from the territorial government and be vested in the interior department at Washington. The appointment of a surveyor general for and the creation of two land departments in the territory are recommended, and it is suggested that the secretary of the interior should be empowered to make a thorough investigation of conditions pertaining to the administration of the lands.

Character of the Government.

The centralized character of the present government is commented on at length and very sharply criticised. It is declared there is very slight difference in this respect from the monarchical form of government preceding annexation.

The situation, they think, is due to oversight on the part of congress and to conditions existing in the islands at the time of their acquisition, but they think it should not be permitted to continue. They express the opinion that if the people are not granted the privilege of participating in the government they in time may revolt, and on this point the committee say:

"The people of Hawaii as a mass cannot be too highly commended for their attitude toward the federal government since annexation. They have shown a spirit of devotion and loyal allegiance to the republic and its flag worthy of all praise. Yet it is not strange that those who held office under the late monarchy, and many of whom are now holding leading official positions in the territorial government, should be slow to relinquish many of the old monarchical forms and practices under which they lived and officiated for so many years."

Among other institutions of the government of the islands if which the committee disapproves is the governor's advisory council, which they say is without authority of law. All questions, even those pertaining to slight improvements in distant islands, are passed on by this council. The committee considers this an evil to be remedied by the creation of local municipal governments throughout the territory.

Referring to recent defalcations on the part of officials in the islands, the committee says:

"There has recently been a perfect saturnalia of defalcations involving the administration of Governor Dole in a cloud and enshrouding his name in a maze of embarrassment."

The committee criticizes sharply the present system which requires no bonds from persons engaged in fiduciary positions, saying:

"Although all these officers thus defaulting except Woodward, Thompson, Chief Clerk Wright and Walter A. Wright were appointed by Governor Dole, by and without the advice and consent of the territorial senate, inasmuch as it is conceded that all these defaulting officers had always, prior to their respective appointments, borne good reputations for integrity and business capacity, it would, in the opinion of the committee, be unjust to attach any blame on account of these official irregularities to Governor Dole. It is, however, a matter of surprise that there is no provision whatever in the organic act, or in any local statute, requiring either the territorial treasurer, or any other federal or territorial officer, except in the case of the 'assessor and tax collector,' to give a bond conditioned for the faithful performance of the trust.

"In the case of the 'assessor and tax collector,' while the local statute requires him to give bond in not less than $10,000, he was only required to give a bond, and is now under such bond in the sum of but $2,000, while by his own testimony before the committee he may have as much as $650,000 taxes in his hands and under his control at one time.

"In not requiring a greater bond from this officer, your committee believe the governor and secretary of state are properly chargeable with negligence of public duty. Your committee recommends such legislation as will compel every public officer, both federal and territorial, who has control of public funds, to give a sufficient bond to cover any and all delinquencies."

The Crown Lands.

The committee finds that Queen Liliuokalani had no personal interest in the crown lands which have been claimed for her, but only an official interest during her reign. Such interest would have entitled her to the rental of the lands, and the committee recommends that the senate consider the just claims of this now loyal subject of the federal government. The committee recommends the disallowance of claims made by other members of the royal family.

Minor Matters.

The committee refers to charges of corruption and incompetency made against Judge John W. Kalua, circuit judge in the second judicial circuit in the island, and gives the testimony adduced in support of the charges. It, however, makes no comment, but says that Judge Kalua made no reply to the charges.

Speaking of the treatment of employes on the large plantations, the committee expresses the opinion that good provision in the way of houses is made for them, and adds that all of those employed seemed to be living in happiness and contentment. In addition to houses, fuel and medical attendance, farm laborers receive from $16 to $20 per month.

The committee finds much reason for encouragement in respect to the coffee industry in the islands, and recommends a bounty of 4 cents a pound on coffee for ten years.

The report proper covers almost 200 pages, while the testimony is much more extended.

ABRAM S. HEWITT SICK

The Aged Statesman, Philanthropist and Man of Affairs Is Very Low To-day.

New York, Jan. 12.—It was said at the home of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt early to-day that his condition was very low.

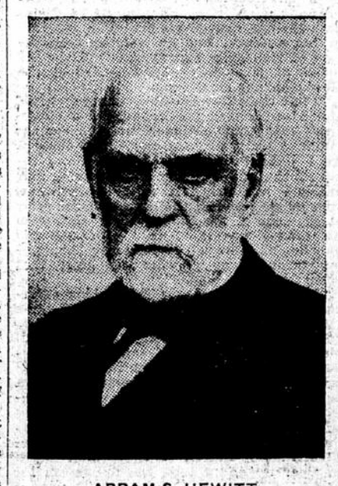
At 9 o'clock the following bulletin was posted by the physicians attending Mr. Hewitt:

Mr. Hewitt's condition remains unchanged. His intellect is unclouded.
—E. D. Keyes, M. D.
E. D. Keyes, Jr., M. D.

Mr. Hewitt was confined to his bed Thursday last, suffering from obstructive jaundice. The bulletin last night said:

Mr. Hewitt has continued to grow progressively weaker. He slumbers most of the time and suffers no pain.

The immediate members of the family were summoned to the house last night. There were present Mrs. Hewitt, Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Peter



ABRAM S. HEWITT.

Cooper Hewitt, Miss Hewitt, Miss Eleanor F. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Erstine Hewitt, Edward Cooper, General and Mrs. Lloyd Brice, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Cooper.

Abram Stevens Hewitt, statesman, philanthropist and man of affairs, was born at Haverstraw, N. Y., on July 31, 1822. When 20 years old he graduated from Columbia college, in 1842, continuing in the institution for a year or two as acting professor of mathematics. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar, and after practicing his profession for ten years, married a daughter of Peter Cooper, and became associated with him and his son, Edward Cooper, in extensive iron works.

He has been a member of the board of trustees of Coper Union, founded in 1859, from its opening to the present time, being of late years the head and guiding spirit of the institute. His political career has, as its milestones, his work as one of the organizers of the county democracy in York, ten years as member of congress and a term as mayor of New York. When the Brooklyn bridge was opened, in 1883, Mr. Hewitt was one of the orators of the day.

During the past few years the venerable worker in so many lines of activity practically retired from actual business and rested on his laurels, always, however, being keenly evident in the problems and progress of Cooper Union and in the sociologic and public questions which concern the welfare of the city and its citizens and the larger advance of our nation and civilization.

THEODORE AND PHILANDER

The Wonderful "Double-Turn" They Have Been Doing Under the Calcium Light.

"Regulation of the Railroads" Plank Likely to Call Out Swarms of Corporation Lawyers.

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

Washington, Jan. 12.—It was rather an unusual thing to do—the issuance of that trust message from the White House the other night. But Mr. Roosevelt is given to doing unusual things. It was nearly midnight, and many newspaper correspondents were assembled. They had been given a hint of "something doing" later. It proved to be a typewritten statement, repeating several chunks of what Attorney General Knox had said earlier in the day in duplicate letters to the senate and house committees. The whole thing was suggestive of an incident which occurred a couple of weeks ago when a number of Indiana statesmen were calling on the president. Suddenly the latter jumped from the subject under discussion to inquire:

"Have you met my attorney general? No? Well, you have missed it. You want to look him up right away. I tell you," and the remarks were emphasized by a resounding whack on the presidential knee, "I tell you he's a crackerjack! He's a crackerjack!"

That's what the president thinks of Attorney General Knox. He believes that Knox is the best lawyer that "ever came up the pike" (with apologies for modes of expression.) He thinks that if anybody can get to the collar of the trusts (a metaphor presumably borrowed from the sporting world), Knox is that man. And he is banking on Knox's discretion and playing his tip to win (from the race track.) The president thought that letter on trusts a good thing, and was anxious to push it along. So he got into the game and began boosting. And that's how it happened that Philander and Theodore are doing a double turn under the calcium.

It is rather strange that members of congress have gone so widely astray in the matter of trust legislation. They have talked of the Sherman law and have devised all sorts of radical and impossible schemes, and have quite ignored all the president said in his message on the subject. He did not ask for the amendment of the Sherman law. In fact, all good lawyers feel that the Sherman law has been shown to be a failure, and believe that the sooner it is wiped off the books the better. If Mr. Knox spoke his mind he would say that. What Roosevelt did say in his message was that the evils of trusts should be reached by regulation of the instrumentalities of interstate commerce. Obviously, these are the railroads. An amendment of the interstate commerce act, increasing the power of the commission, giving them the right to make rates, making clear their power to enforce regulations, and making the penalties for unjust practices to bear on the corporation which offends—touching its pocketbook, the only place where it is sensitive, and touching it deeply—that is what he suggested then, and what he reiterates now. There is nothing so radical or dangerous about an amendment to the interstate commerce act. Several bills are pending in both branches of congress; there have been hearings on them, at which shippers and railroad men have been allowed to present their views ad nauseam. Every phase of the question has been threshed over until, to the members of the committees it seems like very bare straw. Even the railroads do not object so strenuously; they will be fairly content if they are given, in exchange, the right to pool. There is a Wanger bill which is said to be quite agreeable to the railroads, and which embodies nearly, if not quite all, the amendments suggested by Attorney General Knox and President Roosevelt. In the senatorial committee there is the Elkins bill and the Nelson bill, which are almost identical.

The only new thing suggested by the president and the attorney general is the publicity commission, and this is far from radical, being only a commission of inquiry into the subject and report a bill at some subsequent date. Nothing simpler.

And the joke of it all is that the administration regards the venerable Senator Hoar and his bill as dangerously radical.

Now Watch the Lobbyists.

It will be interesting now to observe and see what members of congress are under the influence of the railroads (it would sound harsh to say in the pay of the railroads.) The administration's anti-trust program is of vital interest to the common carriers. They are to be subjected to more stringent federal regulation. This legislation is to be pushed for business at this session, and is the lobbies do not throng with high priced railroad lawyers during the next fifty days it will be because corporations have suddenly developed conscience, and have scruples against influencing legislation.

Tillman Says "You Wait."

When the republicans taunted the democratic senators with a lack of argument on the coal question, Senator Tillman replied: "You just wait. We haven't begun our work yet. Why, we haven't got over our Christmas drunks." After having taken a breath he added a saving clause: "Those of us who get drunk." As a matter of fact, Tillman does not.

—W. W. Jermane.

MRS. COX WILL RETURN

Assurances Are Given That She Will Be Protected.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The Indianola (Miss.) postoffice probably will be reopened by the colored postmistress this week.

Senator McLaurin expects to receive assurances from the mayor of the town and the sheriff of the county that they will give protection to Mrs. Cox and make her return to Indianola absolutely safe.

President Roosevelt had no part in the selection of Mrs. Cox as postmistress of Indianola. He knew nothing about the case until the business partner of the mayor concluded that since the republican administration was appointing gold democrats to office in other parts of the south, he, as a gold democrat, would begin a campaign to drive the negro postmistress out of town and then secure the appointment to her office. The papers in the case show that this was the origin of the dissatisfaction with Mrs. Cox. A white democrat wanted the office. He and his friends got up the public meeting and the petition requesting Mrs. Cox to resign.

Last week a negro was appointed assistant United States attorney in Boston and another to the same position in Philadelphia. The southern papers have not mentioned these appointments nor have the white people of Boston and Philadelphia complained.

There are not as many negroes holding federal offices in Mississippi, counting fourth class postmasters, as there are negroes holding local offices, such as justices of the peace, to which they have been elected by the people. The whole cry against the appointment of negroes by the president is for political effect.

GOUBET IS INSANE.

Paris, Jan. 12.—Goubet, the inventor of submarine torpedo boats, has developed insanity and has been placed in an asylum.

To Cure Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

USE TOO MUCH COAL

Fast Freights Between Chicago and Minneapolis Are to Be Given Up.

Seven Railroads Agree to the Abandonment of Competition With Express Companies.

Seven railroads running between Minneapolis and Chicago have agreed to abandon the fast freight trains which have been in operation for two years, between Chicago and the twin cities. The reason advanced to-day was the lack of coal.

These special fast freight trains were established for the purpose of competing with express companies. The trains were profitable as long as coal was plentiful and cheap, but for the past month the companies have found them very expensive to operate.

They left Chicago at 5 p. m. daily and arrived in St. Paul at noon the next day, making practically express train speed. Freight leaving Chicago one afternoon would be delivered to consignees in the twin cities the next afternoon.

In order to do this, the trains were run at a furious pace. The largest locomotives were used and the consumption of coal was immense.

OFFICE SAMPLES SOLD

One Dealer Markets Display Fuel—Burlington Brings Coal.

One of the coal companies this morning sent a man down from its yards to take the hard coal samples out of its office windows to be sold in 100-pound lots. The public had long eyed this half ton of coal enviously. The glistening stuff was fast assuming the value of diamonds and the agent determined to remove the temptation from window-breaking thieves and at the same time to help out ten families who are suffering as a result of the scarcity of fuel and extreme illness.

Orders are continually coming from the country for half-tons of coal to be shipped in sacks. These sacks of coal are delivered free on board cars in Minneapolis at $11.25 a ton.

It has been suggested that if the import duty on soft coal were removed the Soo-Canadian Pacific could in one week relieve the scarcity in Minneapolis by hauling in the product of the Nova Scotia mines. The plan is not considered feasible, as the demand in New England is probably ten times greater than in Minneapolis, and the prices are correspondingly better.

Minneapolis and the northwest are still faring better than the east in the supply of coal shipped in and in prices. James J. Hill's prediction a year ago that eventually the northwest would depend in a large measure on the Illinois coal mines for soft coal is being verified. The Burlington, which is the Hill feeder from the coal fields of that state, hauled more coal into the twin cities last month than any of the other roads.

E. C. Pratt, editor of the Black Diamond, Chicago, reports to his paper that 100 cars of Illinois coal are brought into the market of the two cities by the Burlington, fifty cars of western coal are brought in by the Minneapolis & St. Louis, the Rock Island and other roads. These 150 cars amount to over 80 per cent of the total requirements.

HILL FOR RECIPROCITY

He Declares Himself at a Banquet in Honor of Clifford Sifton.

James J. Hill made a strong address in behalf of reciprocity at the banquet in St. Paul Saturday evening in honor of Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior of the Canadian government.

Speaking the same language, thinking the same thoughts, reading the same books and dependent largely upon similar commercial conditions, he could see no reason why there should not be the most intimate relations between the United States and its northern neighbor. One of the strongest ties that bound the two countries together was mutual trade relations, and the fact that both countries used the same great natural highway, the great lakes.

He had always been particularly interested in the destiny of Canada because it was the land of his birth. The pushing, aggressive character of her people was well demonstrated by the fact that a large share of the business interests of the United States was under the direction of men born in Canada. He spoke of the two countries as being sisters, the United States being the elder sister of the colonies. She had started housekeeping like a grown up woman and had succeeded remarkably well.

Mr. Hill said that he favored freer trade relations between the two countries, especially with regard to coal, lumber and wheat. Transportation facilities, he thought, would be greatly bettered if the imaginary barrier were let down to that western products would be allowed to follow their natural outlet to the Atlantic by way of the St. Lawrence river.

In replying Mr. Sifton expressed the hope that more cordial trade relations could be cultivated between the two countries. The United States had progressed faster than Canada commercially because of the great inducements held out to the young men of all nations after the civil war to make this country their home. This had led to a big migration of Canada's smart young men, among them being J. J. Hill.

Just now, Mr. Sifton declared, the tide is flowing the other way and many of the best young men of this country are seeking fortune across the Canadian border. Canadians, as a whole, were in favor of reciprocity but the concessions must be mutual.

Among the guests were Governor S. R. Van Sant and Archbishop John Ireland.

CAMPBELL COURT MARTIAL

The Accused Enters His Plea—The Charges Against Him.

The nature of the charges against First Lieutenant Neil A. Campbell, Twenty-first infantry, were made public Saturday afternoon when the court martial that is to try that officer began its regular sessions at Fort Snelling.

The first charge is that of wilfully disobeying a command of General Kobbe, commanding the department, directing Lieutenant Campbell to give an explanation in answer to letters that had been sent to him by the commissary department requiring him to correct alleged errors in his returns for subsistence stores in October, November and December, 1901. The second charge, neglect of duty, is based upon six specifications relative to the facts already mentioned. The lieutenant entered a somewhat contradictory pleading which is understood to mean that he admits neglect of duty but is not technically guilty of wilfully disobeying a superior officer.

The court adjourned until this week after hearing the charges and the plea.

TO "REBUKE" ROOSEVELT.

Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 12.—Apostle Smoot will not quit the senatorial race even though President Roosevelt writes him a personal appeal. This was the decision announced from the Smoot camp to-night. Smoot is determined to remain in the fight and the Mormon legislature is equally as determined to send the apostle to Washington as a means of rebuking President Roosevelt.

$5.00 SHOES Cut to .. $3.65

Gentlemen's $5.00 box calf, kangaroo and French enamel, winter Shoes, leather lined throughout. Cut to..... $3.65

Ladies' $5.00 heavy vici kid and enamel, lace. Best double sole winter boots cut to only..... $3.65

Clearance Sale Now on. NICKEL PLATE 307 Nicollet Avenue.

Theoretically, the buffet-smoking-library car of the

Golden State Limited

is for men only.

Practically, it isn't. It is a favorite resort for lady passengers—a place where they go for an hour or two, while husband, brother, father or friend talks tariff revision and smokes a fragrant cigar.

The Golden State Limited leaves Kansas City daily. Only a little more than two days to Los Angeles. Through cars to Santa Barbara and San Francisco. Electric lights; electric fans; bath room; barber; Booklovers' library; compartment and standard sleepers; observation, dining and library cars. Runs over the El Paso-Rock Island Route and Southern Pacific Company. Daily connections from St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Tickets, berths and full information at any railroad ticket office, or by addressing F. W. CALDWELL, C. P. A., 322 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis.

Rock Island System

GOOD ROADS PROGRAM

Convention in St. Paul Jan. 15—Subjects of Great Interest To Be Discussed.

Good roads will be discussed at the good roads convention to be held in St. Paul beginning Jan. 15. The program follows:

Jan. 15, 10 a. m.—Call to order, George W. Cooley, president; appointment of committee on credentials; address of welcome, Governor S. R. Van Sant; response, George W. Cooely, president; appointment of committee on resolutions and legislation; address of welcome, Mayor R. A. Smith; response, Professor W. R. Hoag; annual address, the president; report of committee on credentials; general review of state aid legislation in Minnesota, A. B. Choate; "State Aid," L. H. Johnson; "National Aid"; "The Value of County Organization," H. A. Morgan; "State Highway Commissions" (letters), Martin Dodge, director, office of public road inquiry; H. I. Budd, state commissioner of public roads, New Jersey, and W. E. McClintock, chairman Massachusetts highway commission; "Municipal Highways," George W. Sublette, Minneapolis; "The Farmers' Interest in Good Roads," Ole Peterson, president Nicollet County Good Roads association; "The County Commissioner and the Public Road," R. H. Hall, president Olmsted County Good Roads association; "Road Building Under the State Aid System," W. C. Frazer; "Modern Road Machinery," Professor William R. Hoag, University of Minnesota; "Paving," G. L. Wilson, assistant city engineer, St. Paul; "Economy of Permanent Construction in Road Building," W. S. Pardee; "Highway Supervision," C. A. Forbes; general discussion on convict labor, statute labor tax, the good roads train, motor vehicles; reports of committees on legislation and resolutions; election of officers.

ELISHA MORSE'S DEATH

Ends a Career Prominently Identified with Minneapolis History.

Word was received yesterday of the death in San Francisco of Elisha Morse. Mr. Morse was an old resident of Minneapolis. He came to Minneapolis in 1866 and was the first loan agent in the city. He was actively engaged in the real estate and loan business until the condition of his health led him to retire and seek a warmer climate in California. He had lived in San Francisco since that time.

Mr. Morse was born in South Paris, Me., Jan. 12, 1831. In 1852 he was seized with the gold fever, then prevalent, and went to the gold fields, where he gathered a moderate fortune. He enlisted in an Illinois volunteer regiment for the civil war and was captain at his muster out.

Captain Morse's health was sacrificed by confinement in Libby prison, but following his return to Illinois he engaged in the land business with William Deering. A prospect of the new state of Minnesota led him to return to Minneapolis to engage in business.

Remaining of the family are Mrs. Cora Morse and her five children, George Morse, Mrs. Walter Leach of Minneapolis, Edward P. Morse of Central America and now in Boston on his way to Minneapolis, William D. Morse and Frank Morse, both of this city. The latter was with his father at the time of his death.

The funeral will be held in San Francisco.

GEN. ELECTRIC DIVIDEND

Semi-Annual Distribution of Profits of Minneapolis Company is Voted in Boston.

Special to The Journal.

Boston, Jan. 12.—The regular semi-annual dividend of $3 a share has been declared on the preferred stock of the Minneapolis General Electric company, payable Feb. 22, to stockholders of record Jan. 19. Stock transfer books will be closed from Jan. 19 to Feb. 2 inclusive.

INSTANTLY KILLED

Chicago Great Western Section Man Struck by a Train Between Rice and Zumbrota.

Special to The Journal.

Red Wing, Minn., Jan. 12.—John Byersdorf, section foremon the Chicago Great Western, was instantly killed by a train this morning between Rice and Zumbrota. He and the section men were on a handcar and he was killed while attempting to get the car off the track. He was 45 years old and leaves a family.

REDUCED .... PRICES ....

We have reduced the price on Misses' and Child's Storm Alaskas, all sizes, to, pair..... 39c

All our Child's and Misses' Jersey cloth buckle Arctics, all sizes, new goods, have been reduced to, pair..... 49c

Our Ladies' $5c Boston Rubber Shoe Co.'s best Storm Alaskas are now..... 59c

Our Men's $1.19 and $1 35 Jersey cloth and heavy weight Arctics are now..... 98c

We still have about 60 pairs left of the Gold Seal two-buckle Arctics at..... 75c

Men's low, red-lined Alaska Overshoes, in all sizes; pair only..... 49c

Boys' Buckle Arctics, the $1 quality, in sizes from 4 to 5½, pair..... 49c

About 150 pairs of Men's $2, $2.50 and $2.90 Felt Shoes about all sizes on one table marked choice..... $1.48

Home Trade Shoe Store 219-223 Nicollet

FEITO THE MONOMANIAC

Spain Is Looking Up His Record—Shot Not Fired at the King.

Madrid, Jan. 12.—Feito, the monomaniac who on Saturday afternoon fired a pistol shot at a carriage in the royal procession in which the Duke of Solomayor, the grand chamberlain, was supposed to be riding, which caused the circulation of reports that an attempt had been made on the life of King Alfonso, is shown by letters found upon him to have a wife and two children living in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The Spanish government has telegraphed there for information regarding Feito's antecedents.

The police are searching for an anarchist named Pierconti, who was recently expelled from Argentina and went to Barcelona, where all trace of him was lost.

SMALL FIRE AT PRENTICE.

Special to The Journal.

Prentice, Wis., Jan. 12.—Fire at 1:30 this morning destroyed the barn, also the dry shed filled with staves of the Northwestern Cooperage company. The loss is $700. The stave mill was saved.

AND SO

She Found How the Coffee Habit Could Be Easily Left Off.

"My husband had coffee dyspepsia for a number of years," writes a lady from Dundee, N. Y. "Coffee did not agree with him as it soured on his stomach, and he decided to stop it.

"We felt the need of some warm drink and tried several things but were soon tired of them. Finally a friend told me of the good Postum Food Coffee had done her family, and I ordered a package from the grocer.

"We have used it for three years with splendid result. It agrees perfectly with his stomach and dyspepsia has entirely left him. I find in talking to people who have used Postum and not liked it that the reason is that they do not let it boil long enough. When prepared according to directions, it makes a beautiful, clear, golden brown beverage like the highest grade of coffee in color.

"We let the children have Postum every morning and it agrees with them nicely and they thrive on it. I am sure that if everyone using coffee would change to Postum that the percentage of invalids would be far less than it is at present." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

It is easy to change from coffee to Postum and the benefit is sure and quick, for Postum is composed only of the grains intended by Nature for man's subsistence and it goes to work in Nature's way to correct the disorders caused by coffee and rebuild the broken down blood and nerve cells. A ten days' trial of Postum will prove this to the most skeptical.