GOOD, OLD BULL TURN

The Bears Have Turned Tail and Wheat Is Still Creeping Up.

Its Strong Advance Can Be Accounted For Without the Corner Theory.

The liveliest bull market in a long time was on to-day at the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. Wheat shot up to 78⅝c for May on covering by frightened short sellers. The buying was on a large scale. The bulls came out jubilant and the bears were very sore. Local traders in wheat have been getting jarred up these last few days by a remarkable showing of strength in wheat and a market unlike anything seen in years. Wheat has been advancing. Slowly, quietly, prices have been moving up by the smallest fractional gains. At no time has there been enough of an advance to lead anyone to suspect there was a bull campaign on. Many of the traders have been badly fooled, and even those who are always first to get aboard on a bull turn have stood around, and seen the May option creep up from 73½c, the low point early in the month. But when May sold up to 78⅝c with every sign of going higher they began to realize that the bulls were it, and there was something doing. They had been deceived by the slow, stealthy upward creep.

Everyone Is Guessing.

What does it mean? Is any one trying to corner wheat? These are the questions of the day at the Chamber.

When May wheat sold to-day in the Minneapolis pit at 78⅝c it was the highest price touched so far on the present option. At this price no one dared sell any considerable quantity short as there is the belief that the most powerful Chicago interest is back of the market. It is the expectation that next week will see a lively bull campaign here. Everyone now admits that it is a bull market of the regular old-fashioned kind and now that the movement has started no one pretends to say where it will stop. The only difference of opinion is in the cause of the strength. The bulls are divided into those who believe some powerful interest—possibly Armour—is out to bull the market, and those who look upon the heavy buying of Armour in the Chicago pit as merely an incident of the advance. These latter argue that wheat must advance anyway on its merits.

One of the largest elevator companies in Minneapolis has been investigating supply conditions in the northwest, and reports tabulated this morning show that in North Dakota 78 per cent of the wheat has been marketed. In South Dakota 73 per cent has been marketed, and in Minnesota 68 per cent. This gives an average of 73 per cent, so that there is approximately 27 per cent of the crop of last year yet to come in. How much this means in bushels depends upon how much wheat was raised. Most of the estimates were too high. The most reliable and conservative estimator put the quantity raised in the three states at about 178,000,000 bu, and there is a feeling that even this may have been a trifle too large. If the three states raised that quantity, then there is about 48,000,000 bushels yet to come, or not as much as will be required by the mills. There is in store here 14,918,859 bushels, and in country elevators 6,600,000 bu, which helps out, but at the best stocks are light. This is a sample bull argument such as may be heard these days on 'change.

Terminal Stocks Light.

But the bulls have other strong points to present. Stocks of wheat in Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago are lighter than on any corresponding date in four years. The 6,600,000 bushels in northwestern country elevators looks like something until compared with last year, when it is found there were then 11,500,000 bu. There are in all about 50,000,000 bushels in the visible supply, which includes stocks at 24 points embracing the country from Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., to New Orleans and Galveston, and from Kansas City to New York, and almost one-third, or 15,000,000 bushels of this is in Minneapolis. The local mills will grind every bushel of this and more besides, so that the domestic situation is strong, irrespective of the fact that foreign importing countries have been bidding for wheat of late. It may be that Armour or some other big bull is out to corner wheat, but if he is, the bulls say, he is only anticipating an advance that will likely come anyway before another American wheat crop is harvested.

IMPROVES ON OLD WAY

Track Laying and Repairing Machine to Be Made in Stillwater.

Special to The Journal.

Stillwater, Minn., Jan. 17.—J. N. Bronson has closeda contract for building machines for testing the relative distance between railroad rails. The device is operated on a handcar, a dial indicating the exact distance, and is of great advantage in railway building. Fred Mahler of St. Paul owns the machine and will have twenty-five made here.

J. C. Nethaway, county attorney, is suffering from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

The action brought by the government against Dr. J. C. Rhodes, for alleged irregularities in connection with the pension claim of Sumner J. Mains, has been continued until the June term.

Fred A. Flint has been appointed administrator of the estate of S. W. Schendel. His bond was fixed at $8,000.

Forty acres of land in Woodbury town, this county, have just been sold for $2,600.

The membersof the Commercial Club enjoyed a dancing party in the clubrooms last night, the younger set attending in large numbers.

William Harberg, of Sandstone, has just completed a thirty-day sentence in the county jail. His offense was the theft of 95 cents.

"Alarmed" Over Cheaper Coal.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 17.—Coal operators in this state are much alarmed over the removal of the duty on coal, which will permit the operators of British Columbia mines to flood California and other coast markets with a good quality of coal at lower pricese than the Washington mines can produce it. The British Columbia mines have the advantage of location on tidewater on Vancouver island together with the employment largely of Chinese labor. The Washington mines employ only white men. Eight years ago under the Wilson tariff British Columbia coal came in free and many Washington mines were closed. It is feared this experience will be repeated. Coal interests are just recovering from the slump in demand caused by the substitution of California oil in many quarters for coal.

Rheumatism

What is the use of telling the rheumatic that he feels as if his joints were being dislocated?

He knows that his sufferings are very much like the tortures of the rack.

What he wants to know is what will permanently cure his disease.

That, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It promptly neutralizes the acid in the blood on which the disease depends, completely eliminates it, and strengthens the system against its return. Try Hood's.

THE CUSTOMS CONGRESS

Secretary Shaw Makes an Interesting Address Before It This Afternoon.

New York, Jan. 17.—The first formal session of the international customs congress was opened here to-day with an address by Mayor Low. He was followed by Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, who said:

"The people of the United States welcome with greatest cordiality the distinguished representatives of American republics of which this congress is composed. The errand which brings you is well calculated to strengthen the bonds of friendship which so naturally unite us.

"This congress is called in the interest of the administration of custom laws as they exist in the several republics. That no time may be lost in preliminaries, a program, well calculated to facilitate your deliberations, has been prepared by a committee appointed at an international conference which convened in Mexico one year ago.

"I desire to emphasize the importance of one or two of the subjects that are to be considered by this body. It has always been the policy of the United States—and it is also the law as again and again announced by our courts—to resolve reasonable doubts in favor of the importer. I assume that the same rule prevails in all countries. It should apply, I think, with especial force with reference to drawbacks. The whole drawback scheme has been worked out in the interest of the exporter. People may differ upon the proposition whether the tariff is or is not a tax upon the domestic consumer, but all concede that it is a burden upon the exporter of manufactures from imported material. When it is once conceded therefore that the government does not desire to profit at the expense of its import trade then customs officials are justified in construing drawbacks laws as liberally as their language will permit, and legislators, I think, are justified in liberalizing these drawback laws as far as possible.

"Another subject to which I desire to call especial attention is that of appraisement. A large percentage of the frauds upon the customs revenues of a country are committed on consigned goods, and it has always seemed to me that the fact that goods are purchaseable only in the domestic market raises a strong presumption that they are being undervalued. This practice not only drives the domestic importer out of business, but it prejudices the domestic manufacturer who produces competing goods.

"Another difficulty in the way of the appraiser arises from the fact that nearly all foreign goods can be purchased for export cheaper than for domestic consumption. The fact that goods are sold for export cheaper than for the domestic market frequently works a great hardship upon the importer. He purchases abroad and presuming that he has paid the ordinary foreign market price, invoices at the price he has paid, but frequently finds himself subjected to an advance of from 10 to 75 per cent with statutory penalties.

"In my judgment, the commerce between the countries here represented might be very largely increased and to our mutual advantage. The means of intercommunication are very unsatisfactory. That they can be materially improved, and with very moderate expense to any of the countries represented, must be apparent to every thinking person. I venture to express the hope that the time will come and perhaps sooner than we dream—for commerce is the great leveler, the great civilizer and great educator—when the peoples represented here will be speaking a common language and if so it will be the most convenient language of commerce; when these peoples will have uniform standards of weights and measures, but if these standards shall ever be unified the choice must be made of those most convenient to commerce; when standards of value and denominations of money shall be uniform and internationally interchangeable, but if this is to be realized the adopted standard must be the best and the denominations the most convenient; when standards of wages shall be measureably uniform but if this shall ever be accomplished, then that standard must be the highest."

FIVE MEN WERE KILLED

Serious Accident in a Turret of the Battleship Massachusetts Yesterday Morning.

San Juan, P. R., Jan. 17.—Five men were killed and four others were wounded, two of them probably fatally, by the explosion of a powder charge of an eight-inch gun in a turret on board the United States battleship Massachusetts yesterday at target practice off Culebra island.

The explosion occurred shortly beifore noon and was due to the accidental discharge of a percussion primer while the breach of the gun was open. The full charge exploded in the turret and killed or injured all the crew, numbering nine men. Ensign Ward E. Wortman, in charge of the trret, escaped injury, though standing near.

Magnificent discipline was immediately shown by the officers and crew. Captain Harry Lee, commanding the marine guard, and Ensign Clarence Abele immediately flooded the turret with water and Lieutenant Charles F. Hughes and Gunner Kuhlwein went below to the magazine, picking up powder charges and prevented further explosions, whil Lieutenant William Cole and Gun Captain Stoneman entered the turret and withdrew the charge from the other gun, whose breech was open. The survivors when rescued were burned, mutilated and nearly dead.

The list of casualties is as follows:

Dead—A. Hendricksen, boatswain's mate; F. H. Losser, apprentice; S. F. Malinowski, landsman; K. J. Platt, ordinary seaman; Robert Rule, ordinary seaman.

Injured—W. W. A. Schert, apprentice; A. S. Tacke, coxswain; J. G. Patterson, ordinary seaman; A. N. Dossett, ordinary seaman.

HE MAY BE POPE

CARDINAL SERAFINO VANNUTELLI.

Who was yesterday named by the pope vice chancellor of the Catholic church, to succeed Cardinal Parrocchi, who died the day before. The haste of the pope in filling this important position with the leader of the liberals in the college of cardinals is causing much comment in church circ—

DIED AT SHANGHAI

Word Is Received of the Death of Captain W. W. Rich in China.

Going to That Country as an Engineer, He Gained High Favor.

Intelligence reached Minneapolis this morning of the death of Captain W. W. Rich of China, on Jan. 12. Captain Rich was the first general manager and chief engineer of the Soo road. He had charge of the construction almost from the first, and remained with the company untull 1898, when he left to become consulting engineer for the Chinese government, with headquarters at Shanghai.

Mr. Rich built the Wisconsin Central between Milwaukee and Ashland, and also did some construction work for the Milwaukee road. He and Senator W. D. Washburn were intimate friends and in 1896 he went out to China with the senator, who sought a railroad concession. This plan fell through, but Mr. Rich made so favorable an impression upon the Chinese authorities that, soon after his return to this country, the position he held until his death was offered him. Officially he was known as the "consulting engineer of the imperial Chinese railway administration."

His wife, Alice Hamilton Rich, who was with him when he died, is well known to readers of Leslie's Weekly as the author of articles on China and the orient.

The only information yet received is a cablegram sent to a sister, Mrs. Raymond, of Middletown, Conn.

THE PASSENGERS ARE VERY ANGRY

Continued from First Page.

leaving Southampton to impair the speed of this ship. The delay has been only such as might have been reasonably expected from the crippled condition of her boilers. Providence, indeed, has been exceedingly kind to us and we are truly grateful that through her tender mercies we have been thus far spared a calamity too horrible to contemplate.

"Fourth, we cannot too severely condemn the recklessness of a management that would send such a crippled vessel loaded with human freight to contend with the storms and perils of an Atlantic winter. We believe that our lives have been put in jeopardy and certainly our loved ones at home are being made to suffer great mental anguish, not to mention the severe financial losses many of us have incurred and are now incurring.

"Fifth, that on the evening of Jan. 10, 1903, the following petition was presented to Captain Passow, commanding the steamship St. Louis: 'The undersigned passengers of the steamship St. Louis bound for New York hereby request that in view of the crippled condition of this steamship and the consequent uncertainty of the date of her reaching that port, you hail some fast westbound steamer for the purpose of transferring us thereto, or that the boat put into Halifax if feasible.

(Signed.) —By the Saloon Passengers.

"That in reply Captain Passow explained the difficulties and dangers attending a transfer of passengers at sea and further stated that it would be an exceedingly dangerous undertaking to attempt to take the ship in her present condition into the harbor of Halifax. He volunteered the information that he might later on enter Boston harbor and had the question then under advisement.

"Sixth, that it is a matter of keen regret that a first-class steamship, such as the St. Louis is reported to be, should not be supplied with the Marconi system, the absence of which has been seriously felt during this ever-to-be-remembered voyage.

"Seventh, that the thanks of the passengers are due to the officers of the ship for their uniform courtesy under these very trying circumstances in endeavoring to allay our uneasiness and excitement."

The committee consisted of A. P. Lloyd, Louis B. Bernel, Rev. Arthur Crane, C. W. Bonynge and Ralph Nichol.

The report of this committee was unanimously approved and resolutions were adopted condemning the action of the management of the line as outlined in the committee's report.

Kick From the Second Cabin.

The second cabin passengers also framed resolutions, the gist of their protest being in the subjoined paragraph:

"It was plain from the daily runs of the ship that something was radically wrong with the boat from the outset. Inquiry elicited the information that the boilers were in a defective condition, and proof can be adduced that this was not only known to the company but that passengers were wilfully deceived and representations made that the voyage would be finished in the usual time."

This circular of protest was signed by H. Millard of Chicago, as chairman; Gordon Graham, Dr. E. J. Fernandez, Miss Florence Mabbett and about twelve or fifte enothers of the second cabin passengers.

The Company's Statement.

The American line gave out the following statement later in the day:

"The delayed arrival of the St. Louis was caused by leaving Cherbourg late and by extremely bad weather. There was nothing in the known condition of her boilers that would have prevented her from reaching here after a normal passage. The marked loss of steaming power could not have been foreseen. Even in the light of our present knowledge, there is nothing in any way that affects the perfect safety of the ship. The management much regret the inconvenience caused the passengers and the anxiety caused their friends."

Nobody Allowed on Board.

When the passengers started ashore, a quartermaster was placed on guard at every gangplank with orders from the deck superintendent not to allow any one to go on board. None of the ship's officers was allowed to come ashore.

The passengers freely expressed their feelings at the delay. A. Bartlette Lloyd of Baltimore was one of the signers of the first cabin passengers' resolutions. He said:

"The speeches made at the indignation meeting were much more fiery in tone and much more bitter against the management of the company than the resolutions show. We attempted to make the resolutions as dispassionate as possible.

Everybody Was Depressed and Angry.

"There was no pleasure nor gayety aboard the ship. Every one was as depressed and angry as men and women could be in such a situation. Suspicion began from the very moment we left Southampton. When it first began to be rumored about the ship that the boilers were defective and leaky we sought information from the officers and stewards, but we could learn nothing. Our fears were either laughed at or evasive answers made.

"But when the officers saw that we were in deadly earnest and would not be denied in our endeavor to know the truth, they changed their attitude, and told us promptly what we wanted to know, or told us they knew nothing about the cause of the delay. All of the first-class passengers have put their cases in the hands of myself and Mr. Berniel as their lawyers and authorized us to make such claims against the company as we saw fit and to endeavor to collect damages."

New York—Professor Libbey sails to-day by the Etruria, the Tribune's London correspondent announces, to resume work at Princeton, after a fortnight's visit in London.

WARNING TO A. LEA

That Town Is Likely to Lose Its Public Building if It Does Not Watch Out.

Advancement and Retirement of Col. E. L. Huggins Well Known in Minnesota.

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

Washington, Jan. 17.—Representatives-elect Buckman and Steenerson are expected here next week to do a few preliminary turns in learning the ropes.

A Trifle Late.

Representative Fletcher to-day received a petition with 2,000 names from Minneapolis asking congress to pass the bill taking the duty off of coal. The petition will be filed in the house. Of course, it came too late to have any effect on the coal legislation.

Retirement of Colonel Huggins.

The Minnesota delegations have unanimously requested the president to advance to the grade of Brigadier General and then to retire Colonel E. L. Huggins, now commanding at Fort Meyer. The request will be complied with very soon. Colonel Huggins has a brilliant civil war record. He served with the Second Minnesota Volunteers and won a medal for gallant conduct at Chickamagua and other fields where that regiment appeared. In 1866 he entered the regular army and has since served on the plains, in Alaska, Cuba, China, the Philippines and Porto Rico. For a number of years he was military instructor at the university of Minnesota and is wel known to all the older citizens.

Warning to Albert Lea.

The people of Albert Lea are likely to lose their public site if no more interest is shown in the matter than has been shown by them since congress authorized the expenditure of $3,000 for that purpose. Assistant Secretary Taylor of the treasury department said to-day that he would soon forward to congress a letter showing that the department had advertised for proposals for a site but that no responses were received. He will therefore ask for instructions whether the appropriation shall be allowed to lapse or whether the department shall make another effort to procure a site.

It is assumed at the department that no one in Albert Lea was willing to sell a lot of the size desired for the amount available, butt it is also believed that some bids should have been submitted with a view to ascertaining values of the property there, so that the department would be in a position to make further recommendations as to the increase in the appropriation.

Mr. McCoy's Trip.

James F. McCoy of Winona is in Washington for a few days on his way to other eastern cities.

—W. W. Jermane.

GONZALES CANNOT LIVE

The Crisis in His Case Is Believed to Be Near—Temperature Rises to 102.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 17, 1 p. m.—Editor Gonzales' condition is extremely critical. The wound has just been redressed. Pulse, 135; temperature, 102; respiration, 32. Mrs. Gonzales is with her husband and will remain with him.

A hurry call has just been sent for several local physicians to come to the Columbian hospital at once. The family is within immediate call and prepared for the worst.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 17.—Editor Gonzales, it was stated this morning, was resting easy, having passed a favorable night, although his condition remained critical. There was some encouragement as the patient has put up a stern fight for life.

It is thought the crisis will have passed by this afternoon and it is reported by

LIEUT. GOV. J. H. TILLMAN.

South Carolinian, Who Shot N. G. Gonzales, an Editor of Columbia, That State.

the physicians that if Mr. Gonzales can hold his own until that time the chances for his recovery will be greatly increased. The bulletins as issued by the physicians are the only source of information to the public. No one but the nurses and physicians are allowed in the room. Mr. Gonzales' pulse this morning was 102, respiration 27 and temperature 99.

TILLMAN'S DEFENSE

It Will Be That "He Thought" Gonzales Was Armed.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 17.—Lieutenant Governor Tillman spent the day in jail in consultation with his lawyers, Congressman George W. Croft, former Judge O. W. Buchanan and Coleman L. Blease. Two of his counsel gave to the Associated Press, with a request that it be published, the following statement prepared by Mr. Tillman himself in response to a telegram from a New York newspaper:

"I can only say that when the truth of the unfortunate affair is known, my friends as well as the people will know how thoroughly I was justified in acting as I did. The statements already published in the papers are untrue and this I will be prepared to show at the proper time. Beyond this I do not care to make any further statement.

"—James H. Tillman."

It is understood that Colonel Tillman's line of defense will be that he thought Mr. Gonzales was armed and that he had a weapon in his coat pocket and that he had his hands in his coat pocket. He is said to contend that he had every reason to believe that Mr. Gonzales was armed. Mr. Gonzales' friends state that he was not armed.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst case in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c.

BEHIND LOCKED DOORS

The Special Grand Jury in Chicago Considering Action on the Evidence.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—The special grand jury, which has spent a week in seeking to determine whether the scarcity of coal is or is not due to a combination of coal operators, coal dealers and railroads, will conclude its labors late this afternoon or to-night, having spent the day behind locked doors considering final action on the evidence presented. Prior to its convening to-day the committee appointed to draft the report to be made to Judge Ewing met and completed its task. No intimation as to the finding of the jury has come out.

TONS AND TONS OF IT

What an Aldermanic Investigation in Milwaukee Has Revealed.

Special to The Journal.

Milwaukee, Jan. 17.—The investigation made by the aldermanic committee into the fuel situation has resulted in the discovery within the limits of the city of 10,800 tons of hard coal, 231,400 tons of soft coal, and 6,150 cords of wood. All but 800 tons of the hard coal was found in the yards of J. Gross & Son, on Canal street. A member of the firm told the committee that the coal belonged to the Lehigh Valley Coal company, and that it is being shipped to customers in the northwest on orders received last summer, and is not for sale to Milwaukee people.

If legal authority can be found to warrant the action, the coal will be confiscated by the city and distributed at the market price to the people of Milwaukee.

Adam Gross, a member of the firm, is said to have offered to sell coal to people who apply with health department recommendations at $10 a ton.

The Milwaukee road to-day posted notices in public places in the city calling attention to the fact that it had suspended several passenger trains on account of the shortage of coal. It is understood the trains will be abandoned until the coal famine is over.

OLD SCHOOLMATE OF BAER

How He Obtained Coal for Himself and Residents of Creston.

Special to The Journal.

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 17.—J. H. Lichty, a poor farmer residing near Creston, has saved the residents of that place from a coal famine. In his boyhood days he occupied a farm adjoining that of the Baers and was a schoolmate of George F. Baer, president of the Reading railway.

During the recent cold snap Lichty exhausted his supply of fuel and was unable to procure any in Creston, where a serious coal famine existed. He bethought himself of President Baer, and wrote the latter a personal letter, appealing for coal as a special favor.

He has received a reply from Baer expressing pleasure to learn of his former playmate, and informing him that his agent in Chicago has been instructed to forward three cars of coal to a Creston dealer at once, from which Lichty was to be supplied at the cost of freight.

$8 PER TON AT THE MINES

Testimony That Shows Who Is Making the Killing.

Washington, Jan. 17.—A number of wholesale dealers in coal who do business in Philadelphia and Baltimore and sell coal of independent operators, testified yesterday before the senate committee on the District of Columbia. Two of them declined to answer questions.

A. Beaumont Whitney of the firm of Whitney & Kemmerer of Philadelphia, said that this firm is now paying $8 per ton for anthracite at the mines, minus 10 per cent commission, whereas, before the strike the price was $3.25. He said he did not blame any one for getting the best price he could.

Charles D. Norton of Philadelphia said that within the last two weeks he had paid as high as $8.50 per ton for anthracite at the mines, which would make the price laid down in Washington $10.50.

Coal in Box Cars.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 17.—According to the Courier-Journal the coal shortage in Chicago has opened up the opportunity for a new business venture, and Samuel Born of La Fayette, Ind., has taken advantage of it. He will ship coal to Chicago in box cars from the cities around the Falls of the Ohio, and the cars will come back loaded with grain. By making an arrangement with Indiana and Illinois grain dealers he has been enabled to assure the railroads that their cars will be loaded both ways. On this assurance, it is said, two railroad companies have guaranteed to furnish him with the necessary cars.

After the Coal Fiends.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 17.—City Councilman Emerson announced last night that he thoroughly indorsed the Chicago ordinance making it a misdemeanor to forestall fuel supplies, punishable with a fine of $200. He is waiting to obtain a copy of the Chicago ordinance and will introduce it to the council on Monday night. This action is prompted by the feeling which has been aroused through the late combine of the retail coal dealers which sought to regulate coal prices, and did hold the price at almost a prohibitive figure until the grand jury began its investigation. Then the combine agreed to dissolve.

First Break in Prices.

New York, Jan. 17.—Coal from the independent operators, which has been selling at not less than $10 a ton since the suspension of their agreement with the coal roads, sold in individual instances at $9.75 and $9.50 a ton yesterday, although most sales were at $10. A further break is looked for to-day or Monday, and with the increased amount of $5 coal expected to arrive next week, there should be still lower prices for the independent product.

THE DISTRICT JUDGSHIP.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Chairman Jenkins of the house judiciary committee to-day requested the committee on rules to bring in a special rule setting aside a day for the consideration of bills reported from that committee. The rule will be reported next week. Among the bills to be considered are those for an additional district judge for Minnesota and for increasing the salaries of United States judges.

MRS. MINNIE M. COX.

Colored Postmistress at Indianola, Miss., Whom the President Is Determined to Continue in Office.

The Legislature

IT'S HERE TO STAY

The Board of Control Now Generally Accepted as a Permanent Institution.

Main Change Sought Will Be in the Interest of State Educational Institutions.

The board of control is in Minnesota to stay. This is an important fact that has become pretty well established thus early in the legislative session. For the past year the air has been full of threats, and from various state institution towns have come predictions that the board of control was doomed to extinction at this session of the legislature.

It now seems certain that no serious attempt to repeal the law will be made this winter. Opponents of the system have canvassed the situation in the legislature, and they find the board of control idea too strongly intrenched. They have come to the conclusion that they cannot muster enough votes to make a fight with any show of success. The splendid showing made by the board for its first year gives it an unanswerable argument on the score of economy, and the generality of members, outside the sphere of influence of any state institution, are determined to continue the system so long as it can make such a record.

Friends of the state schools at Owatonna and Faribault have given up the idea of knocking out the board, and have presented the other alternative, which will suit them as well. The Morley bill, introduced yesterday, removes all educational institutions from the board of control. So far as the university and normal schools are concerned this is in line with the wishes of the governor and the board of control, but Mr. Morley goes them one better, and includes the schools for defectives and for indigent children. The board of control now has the financial direction of these schools, but wants the entire charge, and Governor Van Sant has recommended the abolition of the local boards. On the other hand, the Morley bill gives the local boards entire charge. Mr. Morley claims that all the educational institutions should come out from control of the board, and that the Owatonna and Faribault schools are educational in the same degree that the university and the normal schools are.

There is some sentiment in the legislature against any change. This will oppose the Morley bill, and any other on that line. The university and normal schools have this element to fight, and need every vote they can get. The Owatonna and Faribault people understand this, and offer an alliance. If it is rejected and the university and normal school people go it alone, the delegations from Rice and Steele counties will stand with the ultra element and fight any change in the law. It is probable that the alliance will be made between all the educational institutions in which case the board of control influence will be against the bill. The situation is complicated and decidedly interesting.

TO PURCHASE FORESTRY LANDS

The Forestry Board Plans a New Line of Work.

The Minnesota Forestry board thinks that as the state, for many years, has been paying $20,000 annually in bounties for tree-planting on the prairies, it would be reasonable to expend a like amount annually as a start in the purchase of waste lands in the forest regions for forestry purposes. It has, therefore, asked for the passage of a bill to enable it to purchase land suitable for forestry, but not exceeding in any congressional township one-eighth of the area of such township and at not exceeding $2.50 per acre, a quarter of the net revenue from the land always to go to the town in which the land is situated. Such a bill was introduced in the house yesterday by Mr. Bander.

The forestry board consists of practical men, including Fred Weyerhaeuser, and it is probably wise in asking for a very moderate appropriation till it can demonstrate what can be accomplished.

WELL-KNOWN EMPLOYES

A Former Lieutenant Governor and an Ex-Senator on House List.

Some well-known names appear on the list of house employes announced yesterday by Speaker Babcock. The clerk of the committee on taxes and tax laws is W. H. Yale, who was lieutenant governor of the state from 1870 to 1874, and state senator from Winona county from 1894 to 1898. The clerk of the insurance committee is Sherman S. Smith of Minneapolis, one of the most active and picturesque figures in the last house.

The speaker could not have found in Minnesota a person better qualified for clerk of the appropriations committee than Miss May V. Gibbens of Farmington, for the past eight years voucher clerk in the office of the state auditor. In that capacity all warrants from state institutions have passed through her hands, and she is familiar with every detail of the business that will come before this important committee.

St. Louis, Jan. 17.—Because of an order issued by their foreman that they must refrain from chewing gum during working hours, sixty-five girls employed as band wrappers for the Samuel Cupples Envelop company.

THE WORK ON IRRIGATION

Great Care Taken in Selecting the First Locations for Demonstration.

There Is Great Clamor From the Arid States to Have Something Done.

New York Sun Special Service.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—William E. Curtis in a Washington special to the Record-Herald says: In reply to an inquiry from J. P. Hearst of Crown Point, Ind., as to what has been accomplished under the new irrigation law, I would say that the secretary of the interior, who has the matter in charge, has not been idle. The act was passed on the 17th of June, 1902, and on the day following plans were submitted by the director of the geological survey for putting it into effect. Those plans were approved by the secretary of the interior, surveying parties were at once sent into the field, and have been since engaged in making examinations and preparing estimates for the construction of seven reservoirs at convenient locations.

Great care has been exercised in selecting locations which will be of the greatest benefit to the country; which will accommodate upon the land to be irrigated the greatest number of people, and which will return to the treasury the cost of the undertaking, so as to keep intact the fund for new works. This fund, derived from the sale of arid lands, now amounts to $8,000,000, and is all available for irrigation works, and for the reclamation of the arid regions in thirteen states and territories.

Notwithstanding this vast sum at his disposal, the secretary of the interior is proceeding with great caution, and will consider no projects from a political or sentimental standpoint.

The men who are carrying on the work are chosen by competitive examinations to test their special fitness; most of them have spent the greater part of their lives studying the problem, measuring the rivers and constructing irrigation works, and they are proceeding carefully upon sound business principles, precisely as would be done if they were working for a business corporation which depended upon the profits of the enterprise.

The construction of water storage reservoirs and irrigation works is still a matter of experiment, and the president and secretary of the interior are extremely anxious that at the beginning of this great enterprise no mistakes shall be made. There is an intense public interest in all the arid states, and a great clamor from the people to see something done. The interior department is receiving letters by the bushel asking where and when construction is going to begin, and there is great rivalry among different localities which hope to benefit by it. In the meantime the survey will continue upon the seven different tracts which have been selected, and as soon as expedient the locations will be announced.

"I have no more nervous headaches and rest very well at night."

When a woman suffers from female weakness and irregularity or other forms of womanly disease, the effect is certain to be marked in her nervous system, the general effect being, as in Mrs. Woodin's case, "nervous headaches, restlessness at night" and a run-down condition. It is simply common sense then which says if you cure the female weakness, irregularity, etc., you will cure the nervousness, sleeplessness and other consequences of womanly disease.

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Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. All correspondence strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I feel more than grateful to you for the benefit I have received from Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Mrs. Ervie E. Woodin, of Millerton, Dutchess Co., N. Y., care of Box No. 1. "For a number of years I had been troubled with female weakness, nervous headache, irregularity, restlessness at night, and, in fact was all run-down, but after taking three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one of 'Golden Medical Discovery' I feel that I am entirely cured. I have no more nervous headaches, and rest very well at night; in fact, feel like a different person, thanks to your kind advice and wonderful medicine. I earnestly advise all who suffer from any similar troubles to write to Dr. Pierce at once. They will not regret it."

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