The Legislature

SOLONS' DAY OFF

They Take a Rest at End of First Quarter of Session—What Has Been Done.

Hennepin Delegation Is Getting Its Business Well Out of the Way —The Outlook.

The legislature rested to-day. Both houses adjourned yesterday until Monday at 11 a. m. Yesterday's session closed the fourth week and to-day completed twenty-three legislative days out of the ninety allowed by law. This means that one quarter of the time has elapsed for the session. The house has actually been in session seventeen days, and the senate sixteen.

Very little business has been ground through the legislative hopper, but 178 bills have been introduced in the house and 113 in the senate, and there is plenty of work to engage the attention of the members next week. Tuesday the house judiciary committee will endeavor to reach an agreement on the taxation amendment to the constitution. If this can be done, it will be before the house in committee of the whole by Thursday. The Morley bill removing the educational institutions from the jurisdiction of the board of control will be acted on during the week by the house committee on general legislation, and the senate committee on education is likely to reach consideration of the Buck bill.

Mr. Haugland is responsible for getting the franchise tax problem before the house in his bill introduced yesterday. It will be taken up in committee next week. It promises to consume considerable of the time of the house, and there is a strong sentiment in favor of such legislation.

In the course of the week a resolution favoring the removal of the duty on lumber passed both houses, but the senate distinguished itself yesterday by defeating Senator Wilson's resolution favoring reciprocity with Canada, thereby giving a serious setback to the movement.

The Hennepin delegation has almost cleared the desks of the principal local questions, and in the coming week the house will pass the school bond bill, while the bonds for the permanent improvement and revolving funds will be put through both branches.

WHO'LL PRINT REPORTS

Question for the House Judiciary Committee to Decide.

The house judiciary committee, which is supposed to exist to pass upon legal problems, has decided a purely business proposition, in choosing between two publishing-houses which want to publish the supreme court decisions. The committee is to decide whether the contract shall be renewed with George P. Dufresne for six years, with the price reduced from $1.50 to $1.25 a volume, or whether it shall be taken away from him and given to the Keefe-Davidson company at the still lower price of $1.10. The natural inclination is to favor the lowest bidder, but as a matter of fact there were no bids, and the successive cuts made by the Keefe-Davidson company indicate an attempt to freeze out Dufresne, who came to the rescue of the bar of the state six years ago, and rescued the reports from the state of disuetude they were then in. He brought them up to date, and has kept them so, as nearly as "copy" would permit. The quality of the work has improved over the sample, and the record made during the six years is a guarantee for the future, which the bar generally has respect for. There is a less sale for thto books in Minnesota than for the reports of any of the surrounding states, hence less profit in them, and it is contended that $1.25 is the lowest price for the work, if good quality is maintained. The house committee will take the question up again next Thursday. The senate committee has approved the Dufresne bill.

CITY HALL BONDS

Hennepin Delegation Decides to Investigate Before Approving Bill.

The Hennepin joint delegation took no action, at its meeting yesterday, regarding the proposed issue of additional bonds for the completion of the city hall. The matter was discussed at length, Senators Comstock and Gjertsen favoring the issue of the full $400,000 asked by the courthouse and city hall commission, while other members thought a much smaller amount could be made to serve. Finally, Senator Jepson and Representatives Fryberger and Shearer were appointed a special committee to look over the building and report upon its needs.

The delegation voted to recommend for passage the bill providing for the housing of the Bar Association library, now in Temple Court, in the county building.

ON FLOOR OF THE SENATE

It Is There Judge Harney of Butte Is Expected to Make His Defense.

Special to The Journal.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 31.—It now seems probable that Judge E. W. Harney, accused by Representative Connors' resolution of malfeasance in office, will not appear before the committee, but will make his defense when the case comes up in the senate.

The house judiciary committee met last night and agreed to hear the statement of Harney's attorney showing what they expected to prove.

If no evidence is promised other than that adduced in the Shores disbarment case, Harney will not be heard. It is not regarded as probable that he has any such evidence, but will make his fight on the floor of the senate. The committee has adjourned until Monday night.

BRAKEMAN'S NECK BROKEN.

Special to The Journal.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 31.—While riding a high car through a tunnel fifty miles east of Pendleton, Ore., yesterday, J. E. McDowell, a La Grange brakeman, struck his head on the framework of the tunnel roof and was instantly killed. His neck was broken.

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"It has been a long time since we have been without Hood's Sarsaparilla. My father thinks he could not do without it. He has been troubled with rheumatism since he was a boy, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine he can take that will enable him to take his place in the field." Miss Ada Doty, Sidney, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take them.

TIME TO FIND OUT

Coal Inquiry Instigated by the Mayor May Throw Light on Speculation.

The Regular Retail Dealers Promise to Co-operate Heartily in the Investigation.

If "the operators" can prevent scalpers from handling coal when it is necessary to keep prices up, why can't they adopt a similar course when it is advisable and humane to keep prices down?

This is the problem which the state of Minnesota and the city of Minneapolis have separately undertaken to solve.

Three seasons ago the sliding scale of anthracite prices was introduced. A flat rate was announced early in the summer and a fixed amount was added each month till the maximum was reached in September. There was great grumbling among consumers over this evidence of monopolistic domination. The local dealers shrugged their shoulders and said: "What can we do? We are in the same boat. It's the operators. If we don't stick to the schedule, we get no coal." Small consumers who talked of combining their orders so as to buy several carloads of anthracite, learned that such a course had been foreseen and forestalled by these same operators. No orders for coal for local delivery would be taken by any mining or dock company except for delivery through recognized retailers and at the regular schedule price. In return for the dealers' fidelity, they were assured that scalpers would be abolished and they were.

Now, however, the scalper has reappeared. As detailed in The Journal yesterday, anthracite was being sold at $20 a ton from a Lumber Exchange office. Regular dealers wash their hands of the affair and explain that this speculator has undoubtedly bought his coal through Chicago from the independent operators, who have broken away from the big show. The local men say this coal cost the scalper not more than $12.50 a ton on track in Minneapolis. Buyers were apparently glad to get the coal at the stiff price of $20. When one customer wanted a half ton for $10, he was told that he would have to pay for the hauling.

This dealer explained that he expected to have several more cars here to-day and that he could get all the coal he wanted in Chicago provided he was willing to pay $10 or $11.

More Speculation in Sight.

Other large dealers still insist that it is impossible to get coal in Chicago, but that when they can purchase any, they will retail it at $10. One large dealer predicted that Minneapolis would be flooded next week with speculative coal, while local dealers would still be without it. It will be governed by Chicago prices.

In view of this development, the letter of Mayor Haynes to the council last night calling for an investigation of the fuel situation, is peculiarly timely. The mayor said this morning:

"It is generally admitted that the coal supply is absolutely under the control of interests which, if they desire, can prevent speculators from getting any supplies whatsoever. The fact that speculators are now operating is a strong indication that there is an agreement between them and the operators or interests very close to them. I hope that the Minneapolis council committee can discover the facts in the local situation and show just who is responsible."

Asked what powers the council committee would have, the mayor said it would be an informal inquiry, and that the attendance of witnesses could only be requested.

"But if they don't come," added the mayor, "I think the public will construe it as an admission and draw its own conclusions."

The manager of one of the large companies said this morning that all the reputable coal concerns, or their northwestern representatives, would welcome a thorough investigation such as Mayor Haynes has proposed.

It is clear from the attitude of these men that they will gladly give testimony at the meetings of the committee.

One of the coal company managers said that the attitude of the mysterious Lumber Exchange man who had scalped a car of coal was reprehensible in the extreme when he took advantage of the need of the people, especially on a cold day like yesterday, in offering to them at $20 a ton what was to some an actual necessity.

AT COST IN CHICAGO

The City Begins Selling Soft Coal to the Needy.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—The distribution of bituminous coal at cost price by the city was inaugurated to-day. Hundreds of persons, mainly women, gathered at the city collector's office and at the various points of distribution and it was demonstarted early in the day that 150 tons a day would prove inadequate. This resulted in the restricting of the amount sold to each person to one-half ton, instead of a ton. It is estimated that 1,600 tons would be required to meet the demands of the first day's applicants.

A State Contractor Jacked Up.

The state board of control is after the contractor who is furnishing the state's coal. The contract is held by O'Gara, King & Co., who are under $25,000 bond to carry it out. The state institutions have not been getting the quality of coal called for by the contract, and some of them have run short. The contract calls for West Virginia coal, and an inferior grade of Illinois coal has been supplied. Mr. O'Gara was called before the board yesterday, in the presence of Governor Van Sant, and told that he must live up to the contract or forfeit the bond. He declared that it was impossible to get the West Virginia coal, and that with the present car trouble and coal shortage, the state was fortunate to fare as well as it is.

Coal Easy in New York.

Retail coal dealers in New York have decided to sell coal to consumers at $7.50 a ton beginning Monday next. They say there is now plenty of coal and that about 60,000 tons is arriving at tidewater every day. The independents expected that New York would have severe waether in January and had stored over 300,000 tons along the railroads to make coal scarce in the city. The mild weather spoiled their plans, and they are now releasing the coal.

A GROWING WORK

Reports Show Great Advances at Riverside Sunday School—Teachers and Officers Meet.

At the annual meeting of the Riverside Sunday school last evening at Westminster church, the following were elected: Superintendent, Robert E. Esterly; associate superintendents, Robert G. Morrison, Horace M. Hill; assistant superintendent, F. Welling; secretary and treasurer, O. O. Saterlee; superintendent intertis; pianist, Miss Edna Wakeman; chorister, O. O. Saterlee; sperintendent intermediate department, Mrs. C. P. Crosby; primary department, Miss Pabody; beginners' department, Miss Grace Gray; cradle roll department, Miss Alice Gilmore.

The following have charge of committee work: Teachers, Miss Helen Mather; music, Miss Elizabeth Gilmore; prayer meeting, Horace M. Hill; social, Miss Hannah Dunwoody; library, E. B. Curtis; decoration, A. R. Miller, Jr.

The annual report showed an attendance on the fifty-two Sundays of 40,249, an increase of 4,884. The highest monthly average was 968, and the highest single day's attendance, 1,197. The membership is 1,600, an increase of 300. The total receipts were $371.13.

TO DODGE THE NOOSE

Two Murderers Under Death Sentence Appeal to State Pardoning Board.

Commutation Is Urged in Both Cases on the Grounds of Insanity.

Two murderers under sentence of death appealed to the state board of pardons this morning to have their sentences commuted to life imprisonment.

John McClintock, attorney of St. Louis county, opposed the application of Charles E. L. Henderson, colored, sentenced for stabbing Ida Henderson to death. He denied Henderson's claim that the victim was his common law wife, saying that Henderson had a wife living and the woman a husband. He read letters written by Henderson and delivered to a third party to be mailed one hour before the murder to show that the deed was premeditated. Mr. McClintock called particular attention to the numerous deeds of violence in St. Louis county. He said there had been five murders since Thanksgiving, three within the last three weeks. Chief Justice Start asked if he thought hanging a man would prevent murders. Mr. McClintock said it had been sixteen years since a man was hung in St. Louis county, and he believed execution of the full penalty would have a deterrent effect.

Alexander Marshall of Duluth appeared for Henderson, and expressed his surprise that the public prosecutor after carrying out his full duty in securing a conviction should come before the board "clamoring for this man's blood." Mr. McClintock protested that he was only doing his duty as a public officer without any feeling in the matter. Mr. Marshall contended that the manner of the killing was plain evidence of Henderson's insanity. The fact that in spite of repeated homicides there had been no hangings in St. Louis county was not reason for hanging the first colored man convicted in the county.

The second case considered was that of Ole G. Olson of Glenn, Aitkin county. He stabbed his daughter because she was about to marry and leave him. Public sentiment was strong against him at the time of the trial on account of a letter written by the girl charging her father with having tempted her to do wrong. The sentiment seems to have changed, however, and Olson's attorney, S. W. Hall of Aitkin, produced petitions for commutation and two other citizens appeared to urge it. Mr. Hall claimed that the letter was to excuse her for breaking an engagement made in the old country and marrying young Alfred Olson, a Dane of the neighborhood. He presented an affidavit from the girl's young brother, stating that his father had never annoyed the girl in any way. Mr. Hall believes the deed was done in a moment of insanity. Rev. Frederick Peterson, a Swedish Lutheran minister, said that Olson had been drinking the day of the murder and had nothing to eat all day, when he went home and found his daughter had prepared nothing. He believed Olson must have been unbalanced. Mr. Gallinough, bank cashier at Aitkin, also urged clemency. Frank W. Griggs of St. Paul, who prosecuted the case for the county attorney, appeared to oppose the commutation.

The rest of the day was spent in hearing minor cases and Cole Younger's application for a complete pardon was not taken up. Decision in the murder cases will not be given until next week.

1903 PRICES ON TWINE

Quotations on the Prison's Five Grades Given Out by Board and Warden.

Special to The Journal.

Stillwater, Minn., Jan. 31.—The state board of control and Warden Wolfer have established five grades of prison twine for the season of 1903 and have fixed the prices as follows:

Standard, 500 feet to pound	8¾c
Sisal, 500 feet to pound	8¾c
Standard mixed, 550 feet to pound	9½c
Manila mixed, 600 feet to pound	10½c
Pure manila, 650 feet to pound	11½c

As showing the low character of these prices the following are given as being the latest quotations of independent dealers:

White sisal, 500 feet to pound	11 @11½c
Standard, 500 feet to pound	11 @11½c
Standard manila, 550 feet to pound	12½@12¾c
Manila, 600 feet to pound	13½@13¾c
Pure manila, 650 feet to pound	15 @15½c

The output of the prison during 1903 will be in the neighborhood of 7,000,000 pounds. More of "standard" and "manila mixed" will be made than of all other grades. "Standard mixed" is being made for the first time at the factory. The warden says more "pure manila" will be made than usual as there is a good supply of fiber on hand.

The factory is in full operation and from 29,000 to 33,000 pounds of twine is being made daily. Many club orders have been received from farmers and the entire output, now that prices are ready for the consumers, will shortly be under contract.

ALMOST KILLED

Farmer's Rig Torn to Pieces by the Cars at a Crossing at Stillwater.

Special to The Journal.

Stillwater, Minn., Jan. 31.—Henry Schroeder and daughter, living across the lake in Wisconsin, were almost killed by the cars at the foot of Chestnut hill last night. Their sled was demolished and their horses would have been killed had the train backed three feet further. Miss Schroeder received slight cuts.

George Mayer, E. D. Patton and C. H. Evans of Chicago, who are planning to purchase the gas and electric light company's plant, have been in the city this week.

George Stewart was made sick last night by escaping coal gas.

E. D. Buffington and son Harry will start Monday night on a trip to the Mediterranean and the orient.

S. S. OFFICERS' MEETING

Program of Meetings for Next Monday at the Plymouth Congregational Church.

On Monday at Plymouth church will be held the next regular meeting of the Minneapolis Sunday School Officers' association. The program includes a reception by the primary union at 5 p. m.; a general reception to officers and schools of the city at 6:15 p. m.; supper at 6:30 p. m.; a table talk by Rev. Dr. J. E. Bushnell of Westminster church; the general meeting for all teachers and Sunday school workers at 8 p. m. The special features of the evening meeting will be a discussion of junior intermediate work by Mrs. J. E. Hobart, state primary superintendent, and a talk by Rev. John Orchard, general state field worker on "The Field and the Work."

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 cases 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.

FROST AND FLOWERS

Too Much of Former May Cause a Shortage of the Latter—Carnations Scarce.

Lack of Fuel to Keep Greenhouses Warm—Rarer Varieties Are Protected.

Minneapolis, the milling center of the world, is threatened with a flower famine.

When local department stores laid in their supply of carnations Thursday in anticipation of the McKinley day demand, their buyers discovered that the supply of carnations was comparatively small. It was then learned that many of the hot houses had been compelled to close up, in part, at least, because of the scarcity of fuel.

This meant, of course, that the capacity for producing carnations had diminished; that the carnation plant, so to speak, had limited its output. The same thing is true also of the other less expensive varieties of flowers, the commoner varieties naturally being the first to be abandoned. The situation, from a florist's standpoint, is somewhat peculiar. The rarer flowers, orchids and the like, may still be purchased at the usual prices and, although there is no apparent shortage at the present time, it is not at all unlikely that the cheaper flowers may shortly become scarcer than their more aristocratic neighbors.

Roses, lillies, violets and tulips require great care and must have warmth, and with the fuel market in its present condition florists have found the situation difficult.

R. J. Mendenhall said this morning that he had not yet closed up any of his houses, but admitted that he might have to do so. He said he was buying his fuel from day to day as he could get it. The Westling greenhouses at Lakewood have been compelled to burn wood in their heating plant. The Ekland green house in South Minneapolis has been partially closed, as has also one of the larger houses in St. Paul. Other floral establishments in both cities are in similar difficulties. Despite all this, however, the price of cut flowers has advanced only slightly.

UP ON "TOE WORK"

One Feature That Will Count for Success in "The Queen of the Ballet."

Boys of Roosevelt Marching Club Putting In "Hard Licks" in Preparation.

The past week has shown a marked advance in the way the boys of the Roosevelt Marching club perform "The Queen of the Ballet." The rehearsals are now showing the result of the many weeks of hard work of preparation. The boys have been putting in three and four evenings each week for the past two months, and there have been many special rehearsals by the Jollity girls in noon hours. The eight jollity girls are developing steps and evolutions that even they did not know themselves capable of. Last year, when the boys produced the dance in the opening chorus of "The Viking," it was thought that they had done as much as the ordinary man could do; but the jollity girls' dance in "The Queen of the Ballet" bids fair to put "The Viking" dancing away back.

In addition to the jollity dance, Walter Winslow has been putting in some fine strokes on the "toe work," as it is done by the Parisienne. He says that he is convinced that professional ballet dancers earn their salaries and a little to spare.

From now on the rehearsals will come thick and fast and special attention will be given at the general rehearsals to developing the foot work and the business of the chorus. Few people realize the amount of time and work necessary to perfect all the little movements and the general business that are required of a chorus in a comic opera. This is one of the things that make a production of this kind either a success or a fizzle, and under the able direction of B. C. N. Holcomb the boys are perfecting a line of work that will be a feature and will give the play dash and go from start to finish.

OUTLET TO THE PACIFIC

C. P. R. Can Get Another Through the New Spokane and Kootenay Road.

Special to The Journal.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 31.—The dormant Columbia River Railway and Navigation company gives signs of new life in renewed surveys past the rapids of the Columbia. Indications are this may ultimately furnish the Canadian Pacific another outlet to the Pacific by the way of the new Spokane and Kootenay road through here.

The Columbia River Railway and Navigation company was organized a dozen years ago and is frequently described as the Paul Mohr road. It afterwards passed into the hands of W. J. C. Wakefield, now its president, Senator George Turner, Frank H. Graves, Colonel I. N. Peyton, W. J. Harris and others.

Several years ago portions of the road from the Dalles to Celilo were completed and put into operation in connection with a line of steamers above on the Columbia and Snake rivers, but the undertaking proved disastrous.

MIDWINTER LAKE BATH

Glas Stood on the Ice While His Clothes Were Wrung.

Special to The Journal.

Menominee, Mich., Jan. 31.—Joseph Glas, a Marinette cigar manufacturer, was actually stripped of his clothing on Green Bay last evening while the temperature was below zero, and while the water was being wrung out of his clothes after he had broken through the ice. He and H. A. Hanson, a Chicago traveling man, started for Menominee from Sturgeon Bay. They succeeded in crossing all cracks in the ice until the last one was reached about five miles from Menominee. There their horse fell in and Glas, while looking for a safe place to cross, also fell in but was pulled out by Hanson.

A lap robe was spread on the ice. Glas stood on this and undressed so that his clothes could be wrung out. He then walked to Menominee in his wet garments for aid, arriving here about 9 p. m.

Hanson remained with the horse, as he had never been on the bay before and was afraid of venturing toward the shore. He walked back and forth to keep from fgreezing, from 4 p. m. till 11 p. m, when a rescue party came. He was almost frozen and could hardly walk.

CAPITOL DEFICIENCY

Montana House Votes to Pay Contractor Frank the Sum of $57,238.

Special to The Journal.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 31.—Under suspension of the rules the house by unanimous vote passed the capitol deficiency bill giving $57,238.59 to H. L. Frank because of changes in the specifications for the capitol building by the commission after awarding the contract.

RESEEDING THE RANGE

A Young Nebraska Boy Gathers Grasses in Far Off Turkestan and Persia.

Special to The Journal.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 31.—While the cattle and sheep men of the west are literally "up in arms" over the range question, and the lawmakers in congress are figuratively in the same condition, leaving the government in a quandary as to whether or not to lease the millions of acres of government lands, the agricultural department of the general government has not forgotten the fact that the range is fast dying out, by reason of being overstocked, and plans are nearing completion for the reseeding of large areas in Wyoming, Nebraska, South Dakota, Colorado and Montana at the expense of the government.

ERNST A. BESSEY.
Agricultural Explorer United States Department of Agriculture.

Different kinds of grasses are being used and a search is being made for the kind which is best adapted to the conditions found in each state. Several native grasses are being experimented with, but the best results are expected from certain foreign grasses with which the department will experiment the coming summer and spring.

The grasses are at present being gathered in far off Turkestan, the home of alfalfa and kindred grasses, by a young Nebraska boy, Ernst Bessey, son to Professor Charles Bessey of the University of Nebraska, one of the best known botanists in the country.

Although only 26 years old, young Bessey is known as one of the most thorough judges of this class of seeds in the country and has been engaged in the department at Washington for several years as an expert. In addition to purchasing alfalfa seed and various kinds of wheat and other seed, Bessey will study the fruits and other products of Turkestan and Persia, with a view to introducing the best of them into those parts of America which are too dry to raise the ordinary fruits and grain.

MORGAN'S TAXES

He Says They Are Legally Nothing, but He Will Pay $400,000.

New York, Jan. 31.—J. Pierpont Morgan called at the tax department yesterday to correct the assessment which the commissioners had made upon his personal property. The tentative assessment made upon Mr. Morgan this year was $600,000.

To Commissioner Strasbourger Mr. Morgan said that he did not own taxable personal property to this amount. He explained in reply to the questions of the commissioner that he owned no properties—stocks, bonds or mortgages—that were subject to personal taxation. Asked if he owned other property outside of these securities, Mr. Morgan replied:

"Yes, but their value is largely exceeded by the indebtedness against them. I borrow a great deal of money—in fact, millions—and that part of my estate which is taxable as personality is not so large as it appears in your books."

Mr. Morgan said that he could not legally be called upon to pay any personal tax. "But," he was reported as saying, "I don't want to be looked upon as a tax-dodger. I think that every man doing a large volume of business in this city ought to pay something in personal taxation."

Mr. Morgan said he would be willing to pay on the same amount that he did last year—that is, $400,000—and added:

"In point of actual fact, I cannot legally be required to pay any personal taxes because, as I have stated, my investments and holdings are non-assessible for personal taxation. If I am required to make an oath to this effect I will pay nothing, but if you are willing to accept my personal statement I will pay on a $400,000 assessment."

Mr. Morgan's statement was accepted.

Jacob H. Schiff was another who wanted his assessment revised. He was tentatively assessed at $300,000. Last year he paid on $100,000. He asked for a correction upon grounds similar to those advanced by Mr. Morgan. He was equally generous in volunteering to contribute to the city's coffers, suggesting that though he could not legally have been compelled to pay a personal tax, he be allowed to pay on $200,000, double the amount upon which he paid last year.

George W. Vanderbilt, who was assessed at $1,000,000 asserted non-liability, but consented to pay on $50,000. Last year, although assessed at $1,000,000, he paid on only $10,000. John R. Drexel, whose assessment was $200,000, swore off his personal taxes. He explained that his legal residence was in Newport.

BARON SPECK'S VIEWS

The Monroe Doctrine Considered Established.

New York, Jan. 31.—Baron Speck von Sternberg, minister plenipotentiary from Germany to the United States, arrived on the Hamburg-American steamship Auguste Victoria yesterday. He said:

"I was told at Southampton that the Panther had fired on the forts, but as for the details of the last ten days I know nothing.

"Concerning the kaiser's attitude toward the main question and the Monroe doctrine, I can, however, speak with perfect assurance and emphasis. The emperor has been much misunderstood.

"He has no ulterior motive whatever. It is as absurd to think that he wishes to seize territory in Venezuela as that he wishes to colonize the moon. The moment he grabs land his trade would be lost. The situation would be the same as if he grabbed a province in China. Commerce would be destroyed and colonization without commerce means bankruptcy for the nation attempting it.

"The Monroe doctrine is too firmly established, I think, to admit of much discussion or dispute. President Roosevelt has set it forth with great clearness in his speeches and messages. It is a doctrine devised for the purpose of keeping peace on the western continent."

JUSTIN R. WHITING DEAD.

St. Clair, Mich., Jan. 31.—Justin R. Whiting, former member of congress and prominent in state democratic politics, died at his home here to-day after an illness of over a week. Mr. Whiting was born in Bath, N. Y., in 1847, and came to St. Clair when a child. In 1886 he was elected to congress from the tenth district and served three terms. During President Cleveland's second administration he was a member of the house committee on ways and means and had much to do with framing the Wilson tariff bill. He leaves a widow and eight children.

Show Case Silver

You've noticed silverware—brilliant and beautiful when it first comes from the jeweler's show case.

And then a few months afterwards—dull and tarnished.

You try to restore its original lustre with pastes and polishes but they scratch and give it a rubbed appearance.

And worse still, each attempt to clean it means hard work, muss—red, roughened hands.

Boiling silver in Silver Salt requires no rubbing or polishing—makes water do the work—makes old tarnished silver look like new, cleans thoroughly every crevice and corner. It's the "Easy Way."

Now Silver Salt is just as good for cleaning china or glassware, jewelry, or bric-a-brac; for brass, nickel or paint work; for porcelain sinks, bath tubs or enameled ware—in fact, for everything meant to shine, from silverware to woodwork, without any rubbing, scrubbing or scouring.

Silver Salt is for sale by druggists and grocers generally. If yours doesn't keep it, send us his name and we will see that you are supplied. We guarantee every package of Silver Salt. Full package, 25c. If you don't like it your dealer will refund your money.

SILVER SALT COMPANY, ST. PAUL, MINN.

REA BROS.

CASCARIN CURES

If your stomach does not digest what you eat an unhealthy state of the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels is the result. This condition makes one sleepless, irritable and entirely miserable. You have splitting headaches, dizziness, lameness, and show plainly the loss of energy and vitality.

CASCARIN IS GUARANTEED

The worthiest, most reliable and most wonderful curative remedy for all diseases of the stomach, kidneys, liver and bowels. It never fails to show beneficial results and always effects a cure if taken carefully and continuously. Cascarin is pleasant to the taste and is equally good for young and old.

ONE SIZE ONE PRICE **50c** AT ALL DRUGGISTS

Rea Bros. & Co., Chemists, Minneapolis, Louisville, New York, Manufacturers of Standard and Pharmaceutical preparations. Address all correspondence for sample treatment and book explaining to Rea Bros., Minneapolis. Send for free sample treatment of Red Cross Pile Cure.

HORTON LAW TALKED OF

Chicago Doctors on Both Sides of a Most Vital Minnesota Legislative Question.

Special to The Journal.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—A bill which Senator Horton of Minnesota wants passed provides that it shall be unlawful for one person to kiss another unless he can prove that he is free from contagious or infectious diseases of any sort.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—A bill which Senator such a law would be practicable, although some of them admit that it is a step in the right direction.

"Such an act might work in Minnesota, but it would never work in Chicago," said Dr. Heman Spalding of the health department. "That senator must have a particular grievance against kisses. May be he can't get any himself and does not want anybody else to have them without being liable to a fine. No, I am afraid that is a very bad law. Might just as well have a law on our statute books saying that a fellow should not walk on his feet.

"Kissing is natural. There is not a Caucasian in the whole world who does not kiss in some way or another. And yet somebody is attempting to regulate this thing by law! I don't believe it can be done."

THE SNELLING MONEY

Sundry Civil Bill Will Contain $110,000.

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

Washington, Jan. 31.—The sundry civil appropriation bill, which will be reported to the house early next week, will contain an appropriation of $110,000 for the purchase of additional land for the Fort Snelling reservation as recommended by Secretary Root. The insertion of this provision was due to the persistent effort of Representatives Stevens and Fletcher, who had to overcome objections by Chairman Cannon and other members of the subcommittee.

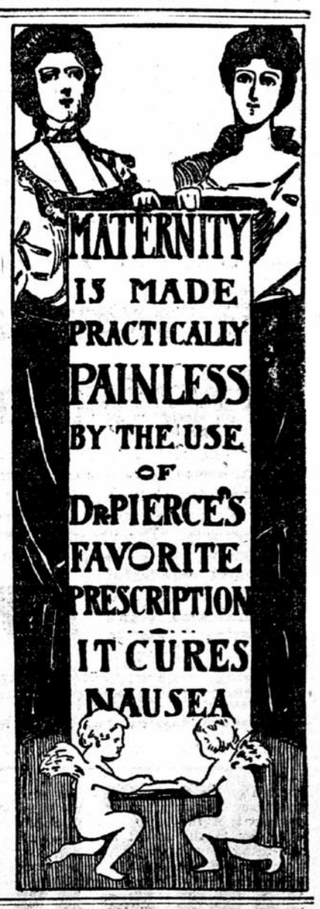
—W. W. Jermane.

MONSIGNOR DENECKERE KILLED.

Rome, Jan. 31.—Monsignor Deneckere, secretary of St. Peter's, fell down the stairs of his residence to-day, fracturing his skull and dying instantly.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IN NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 31.—Mayor Low has presented a statement to the board of estimates in favor of municipal ownership of a street railway in one of the five boroughs of the city, the Bronx. The question of granting a franchise to a company came up and after the mayor had been heard it was awarded with a provision which obliges the city to buy the company's property at the end of fifty years.



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