THE JOURNAL

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.

One month	$0.35
Three months	1.00
Saturday Eve. edition; 28 to 36 pages	1.50

Delivered by Carrier.

One week	8 cents
One month	35 cents

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

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

M. LEE STARKE, Mgr. General Advg. — New York Office, Tribune building. Chicago Office, Tribune building.

WASHINGTON BUREAU.
W. W. Jermane, Chief of Washington Bureau, 901-902 Colorado Building. Northwestern visitors to Washington invited to make use of reception-room, library, stationery, telephone and telegraph facilities. Central location, Fourteenth and G streets NW.

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Bring Settlers to Minnesota.

Good results ought to follow the state immigration convention, now meeting in St. Paul.

It is about time that the state of Minnesota took some aggressive action to encourage the development of the vast reaches of unoccupied land in our northern counties. Settlers have come into the state by thousands in the past few years to increase the tilled acreage, but they have been people who had accidentally, or thru friends in Minnesota, learned of the opportunities that are here awaiting men of industry and limited capital. The private enterprise of the few land companies advertised Minnesota farms in certain sections, and a small share of the migration northwestward has fallen to the north star state.

Let more people know about the advantages of this state for homeseekers, and more will seek locations here. Canadian enterprise, fostered by the Dominion and provincial governments, has brought cheap wheat land to the attention of every farmer in the west. As a result, a vast stream of settlers has gone right thru Minnesota to take up farms across the line.

It should be brought to the notice of American farmers, who are always looking for a chance to better themselves, that in the state of Minnesota there are many thousands of acres only awaiting the plow to bring forth abundant crops. There are large areas of swamp land being reclaimed by drainage every year. Cut over timber land, much of it fertile and easily cleared, is for sale at prices extremely low. This land is convenient to markets, insuring good prices for all products.

At the present rate this land will be taken up eventually, in a haphazard way. By concerted effort, active advertising and state patronage, a large part of the migratory stream can be diverted to northern Minnesota. Land values will be enhanced, new towns created, and the business prosperity of our cities greatly increased.

The convention is likely to declare for the creation of a state immigration commission. The next legislature ought to take the suggestion, and give the commission a good supply of funds to work with. It takes money to advertise, and advertising to bring the settler. There is much state land yet to be sold, and it is a business proposition for the state to bring buyers here.

Minnesotans of every class and calling have an interest in the success of this immigration movement, and it is worthy of more attention than it has ever received.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is busily engaged studying electricity and getting informed on the technical points of railroad administration. The young man is working in the department of the fourth vice president of the New York Central. He gets to his office every morning before 10 o'clock, and leaves about 4 p. m. This fierce competitive struggle for existence does not seem to wear on him very much.

The Situation in Wisconsin.

It begins to appear that the factional fight among the republicans in Wisconsin is likely to endanger the success of both state and national tickets in that state this fall. There is a possibility and perhaps a probability that the democrats will gain control of the lower house of the legislature and will have a majority on joint ballot. They would then be able to elect a democratic successor to Senator Quarles.

Some of the political writers in Wisconsin even go so far as to say that unless the republican disagreement is composed in some satisfactory manner, even the electoral ticket is in danger.

It is to be doubted whether the situation is really so bad as painted, but it is possible and if that should prove to be the case it would merely be a logical outcome of the conditions that have existed in Wisconsin for several years. The feud between the La Follette following and that of the old machine has surpassed in bitterness and vindictiveness all contests between the parties in that state. For some years now the stalwarts have been quite convinced at heart that it would be better for Wisconsin to be democratic than to be La Follette. On the other hand, the La Follette men or "half-breeds," as they are called in the political argot of Wisconsin, have felt that of two evils—democratic or stalwart control of Wisconsin—the former would be the less.

When factional feeling reaches to such an extent as it has in Wisconsin, there is usually no cure for it except some overwhelming disaster to the party that results in the elimination of one faction or the other or in such dire punishment for both, that they are able to forget the past and start out anew.

It is possible that President Roosevelt will need Wisconsin's thirteen electoral college votes to secure a reelection this year. It is quite within the realm of possibility that the thirteen electoral votes of the badger state will be necessary to republican success in the national contest. That is why the national leaders of the republican party are so concerned over the situation in Wisconsin, and that is why republicans everywhere are hoping that their brethren in Wisconsin will have sanity enough to protect the electoral ticket, no matter how desperately they may cut and slash in the state and local contest.

Statistics show that 80,000 persons, or one in every thousand, are engaged directly in construction or operation of telephone systems. Such an important industry is worthy of all respect. "Hello" is too familiar.

The Colorado Lawlessness.

A Denver dispatch quotes Governor Peabody as saying that the war between the union miners and the mine owners is about over and that no more trouble may be expected. It is devoutly to be hoped that the governor is justified in his opinion.

As the conflict has cost the interests affected, during the last ten months—the mine owners, the miners in wages, the state of Colorado for repressive measures, the public in interruption of business—a sum approaching $30,000,000, something over the value of a year's output of the gold mines of the state, it would seem about time for the law-abiding element to assert itself in the strongest manner. The plan adopted by the Colorado government of deporting by the trainload the union miners who are found identifying themselves with the reign of lawlessness, and dumping them within the borders of neighboring states, can hardly be commended as a rational process of restoring public order. Already many of the deported have come back to the region of disturbance and, if the purpose is to get rid of them, it has failed in large measure. Governor Peabody has himself, in a letter to the secretary of the industrial council of Denver, an organization which has condemned his measures for the restoration of order, characterized the miners of the lawless element as "assassins, trainwreckers and dynamiters," and the question may with the utmost propriety be asked, if the governor believes it is good policy and in the interest of peace in Colorado and neighboring states, to send these "assassins, trainwreckers and dynamiters" by the trainload into New Mexico, Kansas, Utah, Wyoming. Does he expect them to be reformed and to become law-abiding by the transfer to other states and territories? The recorded acts of lawlessness would seem to justify the governor's description of the men he has ordered deported. The wanton assassination of mine superintendents and nonunion miners, and destruction of property belonging to the proprietors, the notable, wholesale assassination of nonunion miners at Independence, and frequent acts of violence of the same kind in Teller and Fremont and other counties, make up a record similar to that of the desperate "Molly Maguire" organization in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, which, in 1876, introduced a reign of terror and subjected a considerable portion of the state to the behests of assassins, fire-bugs, train-wreckers, etc. At last the officials of the Philadelphia & Reading railway, after privately securing absolute evidence of the criminal activity of the leaders of the lawlessness, caused the heavy arm of the law to swoop down upon them suddenly. They were arrested, brought to justice, regularly tried, convicted, and, in due time, hanged, and Molly Maguireism has not since reared its bloody head in Pennsylvania. In Colorado, the process of deportation has probably sent out of the state some of the most desperate and reckless of the criminals, instead of detaining them, securing evidence strong enough to convict and dealing with them strictly according to the evidence. The Western Federation of Miners disclaims any responsibility for the assassinations, mine-wrecking and general lawlessness of the criminal element of the federation. Of course, labor unions do not care to assume responsibility for the acts of members, and they object to incorporation on that account, but, certainly, in the case of the Western Federation, the officials ought to show their sympathy with the law-abiding element by doing all they can to assist the Colorado authorities to bring the real criminals to justice. Trades unionism suffers in the public estimation in proportion to the inclination of the members to defiance of law and order. The right of labor to organize is undisputed, but the public will, more and more, demand that organized labor shall organize and stay organized, in subjection and in obedience to public law and not assume under any circumstances, that it is not amenable to public law. The sins of capital in its lawless moods, furnish no justification whatever for outbreaks of lawlessness on the part of labor. Both revolt against the law and the decided trend of public opinion to-day is that both shall be strictly brought under the effective operation of the laws.

We used to laugh at the Englishman who put up at a New York hotel for a few weeks and returned to write a book on America. Here is a still better one. The editor of the Lawrence (Kan.) Gazette says that when a political convention was billed to take place at the opera-house, one of the university professors came to the editorial rooms and asked for a private conference. After the door had been carefully closed the man of learning explained.

"I would like to attend that convention to-morrow," he said, "but I do not know how to get in. Can you help me. I do not usually take up with such things, but just now I am writing a book on 'The Workings of Practical Politics,' and would like to attend a convention, just to see how things are done, don't you know?"

He got the ticket, and, sitting on the stage, of course got at the very inside working of the convention. Now for the book!

Henry Loomis Nelson has written a piece to prove that there is no longer a woolly west. Mr. Nelson has been as far west as Columbus, Ohio, and he ought to know.

Joseph M. Baker, a veteran at Columbus, Ohio, has made a disgusting bid for notoriety by refusing a pension.

A Russian is said to have invented a noiseless cannon. If it had only been a piano!

AT THE THEATERS

Metropolitan—"Running for Office," the Four Cohans.

"Dear Papa: You darling old lobster." So read the letter from his daughter to John Tiger, the hero of "Running for Office." "She's so affectionate," commented the fond parent, and everybody chuckled at the touch so "true to life." Indeed, these touches are what save George M. Cohan's "musical frivolity." "Running for Office" is an amplification by the young actor-author-dancer of the vaudeville turns the Cohans have been doing for some years. The play has, however, much more continuity and coherence than many similar productions.

John Tiger, a prohibition candidate for mayor, and a widower of fifteen years' standing, brings home, in the midst of the campaign, a bride, who was also a widow. He has a daughter and she a son. Each seeks to keep the secret from the other until after the election. To complicate matters, the youngsters have met and loved, and are engaged. Each of the six sees the adored one, kissing and embracing someone else, and wholesale misunderstandings follow. Some football girls and boys, a female hypnotist, a show manager, a hotelkeeper and politician, a constable and a college boy furnish the remainder of the cast and afford opportunities for the various specialties. As a whole, the play is brightly laughable and entertaining. As a vehicle, however, for the Cohans' specialties in eccentric dancing, it is far from satisfactory.

Altho amateurish to a degree, the play shows plainly enough that George M. Cohan, the author and composer, has talent along this as well as other lines. His work, however, is not yet good enough either along musical or theatrical lines. The songs and choruses, tho singable, are but mediocre. The topical number, "If I Were Only Mr. Morgan," is the best, the local hits carrying that along for several recalls. The octet, dressed in Fauntleroy suits and the French child dresses, which sang "Kid Days" with George M. Cohan, was delightfully quaint and pretty. Jerry J. Cohan and Josephine Cohan carried off the honors histrionically, altho there was but little of the eccentric dancing for which the Cohans are so justly famous. Miss Cohan is a sweet and winsome figure on the stage, and, while it is somewhat of a shock to see her deliberately turn a cartwheel, albeit most gracefully, still if cartwheels are her forte one would wish to see more of them. George M. Cohan rather overdoes the college kid, but does some clever dancing. While his singing and that of Miss Cohan is as good as their limitations will permit, one is inclined to wish that the young man's desire for money to buy a new voice might be granted. Helen F. Cohan made an acceptable Mrs. John Tiger.

The other characters were fairly well taken. Joseph Manning was an entertaining but scarcely consistent Andrew Riley, mayor of Tigersville. William Keough, as Sam Gayland, "the popular man," was effective. Della Niyens, as Susie Sprightly, made a chic but somewhat earthly lady hypnotist, with a good French accent and a somewhat unmusical contralto voice. Joe Smith Marba, as Herman Heiberger, did an admirable bit of German character acting, while John Keefe accomplished equally good results as Peter Pinchem, a Yankee constable. —Howard Boardman.

Bijou—"The James Boys in Missouri."

"Please allow me to shoot him, my dear Jesse."

"I insist that I must assassinate him, my dear Frank."

Biffity-bang! and some twenty corpses are stretched upon the hardwood sward of the Samuels residence. Then comes red fire, Bob Ford ventilating the anatomy of Jesse James, while Mrs. Jesse, down front, is screaming "Me cheeld! me cheeld!" and the colored comedian is attempting to put out the eyes of the bass drum artist in the orchestra with a fusilade of wads from blank cartridges.

If there is a member of the cast who is not shot or shot at in the course of the performance it is because he does not come to the theater. Bullets flew thick and fast from the time the curtain raised until it lowered on the grand transformation scene, showing Frank James and Governor Crittenden, standing in the background on a bank of whipped cream clouds, while Frank presented the governor with a rusty pair of "hoss" pistols.

The most realistic thing about the production is the big switch engine, which hauls the train into the famous "Blue Cut" in time for the burning of about thirty pounds of gunpowder and the triumph of reflex virtue over rampant vice. The ringing of the engine's bell and the brilliant lines of the fuse used in blowing the express car stout box were bright spots in a rather dreary dialogue. The lesson taught by the production is "purely conjecture." The dramatist has failed to drive home any great truths or lessons. In fact, there is little room for lessons between volleys. If it was intended as a problem play, it fell short of the mark, just after the start. The villain has a nice height and a "cute" black goatee. The hanging of Dr. Samuels was so realistic that it moved one spectator to express a fervid wish that the rope would be still further stretched with other victims—but the wish was not fulfilled. Taken all in all, the melodrama is one of the best comedies ever presented upon a local stage. —J. H. Ritchie.

Lyceum—"The Lottery of Love."

"The Lottery of Love," a piece which might well have been named "Too Much Mother-in-Law," is the production at the Lyceum theater this week.

While the foundation of the piece is as old as marriage itself, and some of the jokes nearly as aged, many of the situations are really ridiculous. The idea of a man's divorcing his first wife, consenting to pay her a large alimony, only to get rid of his mother-in-law, and then, finding after he had married again, that his father-in-law had married his divorced wife and thus brought him two mothers-in-law, is certainly original. Those who are willing to laugh at witticisms at the expense of the mother-in-law will find plenty of opportunity in "The Lottery of Love."

Lyceum patrons are delighted to see Miss Laurette Allen in so important a part as that of Mrs. Sherramy, the mother-in-law, who looks after her daughter's happiness and alimony. Miss Allen is well fitted for the part, and the man who could live under the same roof with her, even in the humble and insignificant position of a son-in-law, would be the superior of Job himself.

A. Byron Beasly, as the martyred son-in-law, is effectively funny. Miss Alison Skipworth, as the second wife, was more pleasing in this character than in any in which she has yet appeared. While it seems strange to see W. H. Murdock cast in any other character than that of a villain, he was pleasing as Captain Sam Merrimac, an old salt. —H. G. Davis.

A recent United States labor bureau bulletin states that trade unionism in England is twenty-five years in advance of that of this country in its methods, and that sympathetic strikes are becoming unknown in England.

THE NONPAREIL MAN

How Will S. Adams, Editor of "Chips," Was Taken in by a Bold Stranger from Milwaukee and Made to Wager the Sum of One Dollar on What Proved to Be a Sure Thing for the Man from the Hop Metropolis.

Will S. Adams, who is publishing at Marquette, Mich., for love and money, a Little Thing in the magazine line called "Chips," has been taken in by a confidence man from Milwaukee. Mr. Adams says:

"It isn't often the editor gets nipped in the seat of his financial trousers, but this time the biter took off a hunk without giving us chloroform."

It was in this way. A gentleman traveling for a not very well known firm of brokers went into the sanctum to sell Mr. Adams $500 worth of stock in the concern, which is doing business on a stock company basis. Some one up the street told him that the editor had more money than brains. Of course, the only deduction to be made from this was that he was as solid as a mint and better than J. Pierpont's check.

"I have come," said the vender of stock, "to sell you a small interest in our firm. We pay 20 per cent—5 per cent quarterly—collectable in cigaret coupons, soap, wrappers or national bank lithos. You can pull out at any time you wish, without leaving any clothing, and the firm will refund your money on request."

Mr. Adams, of course, saw thru this at once and winked the other eye at the agent like the slapping of a barn door in a heavy wind. But that was not the last shot the scoundrel had in his locker. Let the editor of "Chips" tell his own story:

"We declined the stock, and the agent immediately began casting about for another means of separating us from our hard-earned rah-haw.

"'I'll bet you one dollar,' he said, 'that Roosevelt will not be renominated for president this year.'

"Our republican blood naturally got the best of us and we took the offer without waiting to count the cost. This is where we lost, and it didn't take a mountain or a ton of brick to fall on us to understand it when the man from Milwaukee said that Roosevelt had never been nominated, which, of course, made his renomination utterly impossible."

The Honolulu-Manila Cable company when near Guam discovered 5,269 fathoms of water. This means that the ocean there is six miles deep, less sixty-six feet. It would be a pretty good boy that could dive and "fetch bottom" there.

Some German authority has been figuring up the population of the world and, if it is any satisfaction to you, you may know that you are merely one of 1,503,300,000 people. What a lot of us there are and all so alike.

Will Bassett, the inventive genius who squeezes Fairmont's drinking water thru the pumping station to wring out the germs, has just made an automobile that in tearing past the Old Ladies' home is guaranteed to "get" one or two of the inmates and to vanish before the authorities come running out to pick them up. Mr. Bassett has a pretty well equipped machine shop at the engine-house and during all his spare moments he worked on his automobile idea. Slowly and surely the machine developed under his busy hands and active brain. After utilizing two years of "spare time" he ran the finished machine out upon the street, while the band played "Father's Pants Are Now on Willie."

The machine does good work and W. B. and family are going to St. Louis overland on her quarter deck.

Marshall Field says that he will not accept a democratic vice presidential nomination. He can see no object in pouring money into a rathole.

Levi Z. Leiter left an estate of $25,000,000. Why did Joseph Leiter wish to corner that wheat? It seems so unnecessary.

Have you noticed that there are very few flies this year? What does this mean?

The Breckenridge, Minn., Telegram brings to hand an account of some of the troubles of James Lynch, the popular station agent of the Northern Pacific of that city, in attempting to solve the matrimonial question. Since he was notified by the officials of that road that he would be compelled to give up his life of single blessedness in order to hold his job, the young ladies in that section of the state have been making life interesting for him. Owing to the fact that this is leap year, the young ladies are not so shy and coy as in other years. Every mail which Mr. Lynch receives contains all the way from one to three proposals from young ladies who wish his protection during life's journey. Mr. Lynch is somewhat embarrassed by the wealth of matrimonial material at his command, and has employed a stenographer to answer the letters he receives, as they are accumulating so fast it is impossible for him to give them his personal attention and attend to his business matters. Now here is an idea: Why not marry the stenographer? It has been done in many cases and with very successful results. —A. J. R.

MINNESOTA POLITICS

Populists Still Active in Otter Tail and Other Western Counties—Expect to Put State Ticket in the Field—Agitation for Non-Partizan Judiciary—Eddy's Platform—As to Instructions.

Otter Tail county populists declare their intention of putting a full county ticket in the field again this fall. At the recent county convention a committee of five was ordered to select delegates to the state convention. It is not likely that the populists will hold any state convention until late in the summer, when they will nominate a state ticket. Delegates to the national convention, July 4, at Springfield, Ill., will be selected by the state committee.

As a matter of fact, most of the populists left in the state are in the ninth congressional district, with a sprinkling in the seventh. The party cut less of a figure two years ago than was expected, and its members have gone by hundreds back into the republican party, over to the democrats, or have strayed into the socialist movement, which from now on promises to eclipse populism, tho it cannot be as popular among the farmers.

Many republican attorneys are in sympathy with an effort to nominate Judge F. C. Brooks for the supreme bench, in order to return to the non-partizan system. It is proposed to hold a conference on Saturday to discuss this question, and see what strength such a movement could command. It is up-hill work to get a republican convention to name a democrat, as the friends of a non-partizan judiciary found to their sorrow in 1898, and with six republican candidates in the field for the four places, it looks impossible to crowd a democrat in. However, the non-partizan advocates say that it will do no harm to make the effort.

Timothy E. Byrnes, who holds Thomas H. Shevlin's proxy, will represent Minnesota in Chicago to-morrow at the meeting of the republican national committee. He will go down this evening in company with Alex McKenzie, the North Dakota member.

Frank M. Eddy restates his epigrammatic platform, first announced at the third ward banquet last week, in the Sauk Center Herald. Its planks are as follows:

Tariffs that protect, not those that oppress.
Reciprocity that reciprocates.
Rigid governmental control of trusts and corporations.
The gold standard as an accomplished legal fact.
One wife at a time, and no more, for one man.
Liberality and justice in pensions.
One vote for each voter and the right to cast it.
Knute Nelson and Moses E. Clapp for United States senators.
Opposition to mergers, past, present and future.
Equality in taxation.
Economy, but not parsimony, in public expenditures.
The best management and the most scientific treatment attainable for the inmates of our asylums.
Abundance of revenue and separate control for our state institutions.
Reforms as well as punishment in all our penal institutions.
Old soldiers in the home to retain their pensions for themselves and families.
Minnesotans to be given the preference in supplying state institutions.
The United States, Minnesota, Roosevelt and the nominees of the state convention.

The Albert Lea Times says:

Leading republicans do not consider Mr. Dunn and his political manager, Mr. Heatwole, as safe men in whom to intrust the leadership of the party, for the reason that neither has been at all times true and loyal to the party. It is pointed out that only two years ago Mr. Dunn declined to make speeches or to aid in the state campaign, and Mr. Heatwole not only did not aid the state ticket, but, thru the columns of his paper, the Northfield News, week after week, and thruout the campaign, openly and bitterly attacked Governor Van Sant, then the candidate of his party by unanimous nomination and fighting for republican success and supremacy. No democrat or populist did more to attempt to discredit the party standard bearer during the campaign that did Editor Heatwole. Such men, it is urged, are not safe party leaders, and it is contrary to good party policy to place the control of the party organization and the state government in their hands.

The Lake City Graphic-Sentinel says:

In selecting delegates to attend the republican county convention, care should be taken to select men who are not pledged to existing conditions. The delegates selected to the state convention should not be pledged to the support of a candidate for governor. There are reasons why an uninstructed delegation is preferred to one that is pledged. You can't expect good work from a man that is tied hand and foot. He should be free to make a selection that will be a credit to the party and to his constituents.

That is all right if the republicans of the county do not feel sure of their choice for governor. However, if the majority of the republican voters want a certain candidate, the way to express their choice is to instruct their delegates to the state convention. Then the vote of the delegates will express the sentiments of the people at home. —Charles B. Cheney.

NEWS OF THE BOOK WORLD

A Problem in Denouements Suggested by a Bright New Novel, "A Gingham Rose," One of the Most Readable Books of the Season Thus Far Received by the Uneasy Chair—New Novel by Robert Grant Soon to Be Issued.

The Uneasy Chair and its chum had somewhat of a tilt last evening over **A Gingham Rose**, by Alice Woods Ullman, an unusually readable story in these days, when, if we may believe the author, publishing houses, "with a few good old exceptions, have degenerated into factories, and books are made, not written." The tilt grew out of the denouement.

Here is the situation: Anne is a girl with a man's head and a woman's heart, with a spirit of polite impudence, for the most part a very delightful person to meet in or out of a book. There are two young men who enter largely into the girl's life. For one she may be said to have a motherly affection; the other she loves. The former, Victor Stetson, who loves Anne, is altogether a likable fellow, but, as one reviewer says, "a bit too good for this world," tho not a goody-goody. The other, John Warren, a young man of exceptional ability, is a being whom Danny, another character, might well have had in mind, tho he did not, when he said, "Ain't nothin' to do but swear 'bout some things." Certainly, if there is an inclination to swear in one's make-up, it will be excited by John Warren. John is to marry another girl, however. Victor becomes a victim of consumption. His physician, Dr. Marr, one of the enjoyable characters of the story, orders him to Arizona. The disease has progressed too far for him to go alone, to let him go with a strange nurse would mean homesickness and depression quite necessary to be avoided. Anne is the only one to go with him. All realize that it is quite impossible for her to do that except as his wife. But she can bring herself to make no false vows to love and cherish of the kind that she believes a wife should make. So the marriage is by contract. Nominally and legally as his wife, in reality as his nurse, Anne goes with Victor to Arizona. There are no misunderstandings about the arrangement, except that Victor does not understand the true state of Anne's feelings toward John.

It is plain to be seen that there are two easy solutions of the situation. By one, Victor will recover, and Anne, nursing him back to health, learning to admire more and more his manly qualities and resolutely putting out of mind John, for whom she has declared she has lost her respect, will give Victor her heart. By the other, Victor will not recover, and, when he is gone, John and Anne will be brought together. To find out which, if either, of these solutions the author adopts the reader of this will have to read the book.

The chair prefers the former solution, its chum the latter. There has been from time immemorial the belief that love is a thing wholly involuntary, that under such circumstances as those outlined Anne's heart is irretrievably John's, however strongly her reason may urge her that it should be Victor's. If this view is accepted, there is only one "happy ending" possible. If, on the other hand, the soul declares itself the master and recognizes the fact that there is something higher than physical attraction, it may follow the light of reason and win a victory over sensuous attractions and even those of mental affinity, in favor of moral worth and genuine manhood, especially if these are joined with the lighter graces. In that case there is another solution, a triumph of the spirit over circumstances without having the way made easy.

Would the reader, then, like to have Anne put out of her life altogether her attachment to John and cling to Victor, or would he prefer to have the girl "remain true" to John, assuming that he develops in character, and ultimately become his wife? The story takes strong hold on one. One's sympathies go out to Anne, and he wishes her happiness "ever afterward," whichever way the story ends.

The author has a happy faculty of epigrammatic speech that lends much to the charm of the book. The following examples were marked by the chair in his reading:

Every one may buy a book, but very few can read it.

Women's lives are made not so much of fact as of what they want fact to be.

The last minute is better than a post mortem.

Women all write now. They want something to do between times.

People always tell the truth when they do not stop to think.

—The Uneasy Chair.

Robert Grant's new novel, "The Undercurrent," will be published in book form by Charles Scribner's Sons early in September.

Certain "Theosophists" of the more credulous sort are timidly asking when the British force in Tibet is going to fall in with a genuine Mahatma, says the New York Times Saturday Review. The suggestion fills us with foreboding.

BOOKS RECEIVED

A GINGHAM ROSE. By Alice Woods Ullman. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill company. Price $1.50.

Hospital for N. P. Employees.

Contracts have been signed for the first hospital to be built by Northern Pacific employees. It will be erected at Tacoma, by the Northern Pacific Beneficial association, will occupy two blocks and will cost without equipment $75,000.

THIRD ENTERS CAMP LAKEVIEW

HAS A LARGER PERCENTAGE OF MEN THERE THAN EVER.

Rifle Practice Commenced Without Loss of Time—Companies Recently Reassigned to Battalions—All Field and Staff Officers but One Are Present.

Special to The Journal.

Lake City, Minn., June 14.—The Third infantry, Minnesota National Guard went into camp at Lakeview this morning for its annual tour of ten days. The field, staff and band and seven companies left St. Paul at 9:30 by special train. Company D, Zumbrota, was picked up at Red Wing. Company G, Princeton, went down this afternoon on the regular train.

The regiment is taking a larger percentage of its men to camp than ever before.

All the field and staff officers except Major F. E. Resche of Duluth were present for duty when the regiment left this morning. Almost all the line officers are with their companies.

Captain O. E. Lee, inspector of small-arms practice on the brigade staff, is in camp and rifle practice was commenced this afternoon. Lieutenant A. E. Clark, Jr., of Company C, First infantry, is assisting Captain Lee as statistical officer. Major A. B. Cole, Captain Goodrich, Lieutenant Ferguson and Hospital Steward Kelly of the medical corps have been assigned for duty with the Third. Major Cole did not come with the regiment, but will be here the latter part of the week.

New Battalion Assignment.

The companies have recently been reassigned to battalions as follows: Companies B, A and G to the first battalion, under command of Major E. S. Person; Companies C, F and H to the second battalion, under Major F. E. Resche; Companies E, D and I to the third battalion, under Major H. V. Eva. Battalion adjutants and sergeants-major have been assigned as follows: Lieutenant Staples and Sergt. Van Duzee to the first, Lieutenant Weaver and Sergt. Weaver to the second; Lieutenant Salter and Sergt. Salstrom to the third. Captain Richard Little, Company C, Duluth, will command the second battalion until the arrival of Major Resche.

Guard details were made on the train and mounted as soon as the train arrived at camp—about noon. Captain Pratt, Company B, was officer of the day and Lieutenants Maxwell and Andres, Company E, were officers of the guard.

Members of the regiment are jubilant over the fact that "Joe" Groh, chief trumpeter, is in camp. He was a trumpeter in the Thirteenth Minnesota during its service in the Philippines.

DIED AT FARMINGTON

Sylvester C. Whitcher, Many Years in Business in St. Paul.

Special to The Journal.

Farmington, Minn., June 14.—Sylvester C. Whitcher of St. Paul died this morning of rheumatism and old age at the home of his son here. He was born in New York state Dec. 4, 1821, and for many years was in the livery business in St. Paul, and took an active part in politics. The funeral services will be held Thursday afternoon.

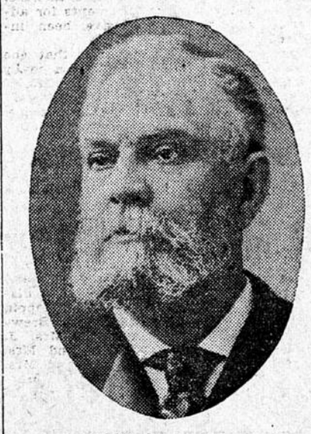
BUYS ANOTHER CALF

Colonel Bryan Makes a Selection from the Iowa College Farm.

Special to The Journal.

Ames, Iowa, June 14.—While at the Iowa state college recently Colonel W. J. Bryan of Lincoln purchased a promising shorthorn calf, Sharon Crown III., bred on the college farm and sired by imported Scotland's Crown. The calf has just been shipped to Colonel Bryan, and will head his herd of shorthorns on his Fairview farm.

SUCCESSFUL ADVERTISERS



ALBERT A. POPE,
Recognized as One of the Leading Advertisers on the Continent.

Albert Augustus Pope was born in Boston, May 20, 1843.

Colonel Pope first saw bicycles at the Centennial exposition in 1876. He was fascinated with the mechanism of the strange steed, often returning to study the exhibit, and wondering at the ability which must be displayed in riding so apparently unsteady a mount. He little dreamed then that he would be the pioneer in developing in the United States a new industry which would bring large profits to himself and his business associates, and at the same time supply the public with a much-needed article for recreation and every-day use.

Colonel Pope paid a special visit to England and Europe in order to carefully examine the wheeling prospects abroad, with the idea of manufacturing for the American market.

In the interests of cycling, and for the purpose of educating the American mind to a proper appreciation of the advantage and profit of wheeling, he founded the Wheelman, and put upwards of $60,000 into this enterprise. The same publication exists today under the name of Outing.

He took the lead and shouldered the expense of pushing to a successful issue the suits between wheelmen and the various city governments, the result of which was the throwing open of our public parks and boulevards for the use of wheelmen. These decisions practically placed the bicycle upon the same footing as a carriage or any other vehicle.

Colonel Pope made it a point to buy outright all the patents which were considered valuable, and thus placed himself on a sound basis, at the same time greatly benefitting the general conditions of the trade by licensing others to manufacture under the rights which he controlled.

The Pope Manufacturing Co. has been one of the leading advertisers for years.

RAILROADS.

ARE C. P. AND SOO IN A DEAL?

BULLISH TALK IN WALL STREET SUGGESTS IT.

Some Development Believed to Be Impending That Will Place the Soo in Better Position—New Line to Canadian Boundary Hinted At.

Special to The Journal.

New York, June 14.—Wall street is full of bullish talk about the Canadian Pacific and Soo line. The earnings of Grand Trunk, just out, have been used to supply ammunition to the bulls. The net result for April shows an increase of about 30 per cent. It is argued that the Canadian Pacific, with its big increase in gross earnings for May, will make a record in net in that month.

Soo line earnings for the month of May are going to be very bad in gross, and it is difficult to see what comfort can be derived from them. Nevertheless, the people who are talking about the advance in Canadian Pacific—the figure named is 130—are placing emphasis also on the Soo line.

The inference is that there is some development impending which will considerably better the position of the Soo line in respect to the Canadian Pacific. The opening of the new line to the Canadian boundary is commented upon as one of the favorable factors for the future.

AFTER A TRUST

U. S. Attorney Wants Chgo. Car Service Assn. to Alter Its Ways.

United States District Attorney S. H. Bethea, of Chicago, intimates that the Chicago Car Service association must change some of its rules to avoid legal process. It is contended by shippers that the association, a combination of the twenty-six railroads entering the city, is a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The roads intimate they would carry the case to the supreme court.

Mr. Bethea suggested that the rules of the association must provide for notice to the consignee of the arrival of freight; each railroad company must make its own demurrage charges and that the companies must individually fix the time for the loading and unloading of cars. He would also have each company pass on claimed unjust charges and refund where charges were found to be unfair.

Soo Rushes Building.

Special to The Journal.

Detroit, Minn., June 14.—The construction train of the Soo railroad is twelve miles south of this city and is approaching at the rate of two and a quarter miles a day. The grading south of here has all been completed, and work on the grade northward is being pushed with vigor. The weather this season has been favorable for rushing the work.

Commission to Order Improvements.

Members of the railroad commission, after inspection of the Canadian Northern Minnesota lines, say conditions are not so bad as reported. The commission will probably order some of the sidetracks and loading platforms asked by the people. The bookkeeping system will be revised to furnish information required by Minnesota laws.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Edwin Dean Worcester, secretary of the New York Central, director in a dozen or more lines, member of the Metropolitan club, died yesterday in New York of heart failure after two weeks' illness. Mr. Worcester was 75 years old and had been fifty years with the Central.

For the Chicago derby the railroads have made a round trip rate from Minneapolis to Chicago of $11.75.

The Omaha is building a private car for the use of Dan Patch, the Minneapolis pacer, this summer.

St. Paul local terminals received in May 11,585 cars and forwarded 10,047. The Minnesota Transfer received 10,090 and forwarded 19,134. South St. Paul received 1,960 cars and forwarded 625.

The exodus of school teachers for the summer is making travel heavy on the local lines.

LOCAL POLITICS

SENTIMENT IN THE 11TH

SEEMS TO BE FAIRLY STRONG FOR COLLINS—MEETING LAST NIGHT ADDRESSED BY PROMINENT MEN.

Altho Gustav Theden, Charles Cork, Claus Peterson and a number of other steady losers in the political game have pledged a solid Dunn delegation from the Eleventh ward, the Collins sentiment seems to be fairly strong and healthy. L. W. Collins visited the ward last evening, tarrying for a while at Berglund's hall, Franklin and Seventeenth avenues S, where a number of speakers discussed the present gubernatorial campaign. Among the speakers were Senator George P. Wilson, Frank M. Nye, Charles A. Smith, Rev. M. Falk Gjertsen, Israel Bergstrom and Captain Joseph Osborn, all of them personal acquaintances of both the candidates and in good position to judge of their respective qualifications for the office of governor.

Senator Wilson called particular attention to Mr. Dunn's well known propensity to indulge in profane and indecent language on the slightest provocation, and even without provocation, language which no newspaper could print and which no decent man could repeat even. As a farmer boy, soldier, lawyer, legislator and jurist, Judge Collins had a matchless record for honesty, integrity, courage, dignity and manhood. He had conducted his campaign in a decent, gentlemanly manner, in marked contrast to the intemperate behavior of his chief opponent, who had to be watched by a number of his friends so that he could not be interviewed by the newspapers nor make any blunders.

C. A. Smith related how he became acquainted with L. W. Collins in a famous county seat fight in the western part of the state twenty-five years ago and how a friendship was then established which had lasted until the present day. The judge, he said, was clean morally and politically and would honor the office of governor in filling it.

Rev. M. Falk Gjertsen, after a personal acquaintance with Judge Collins for twenty years and a personal knowledge of all the governors of the state in that time, was able to say that Judge Collins was the peer of any of them in all the qualities that go to make an ideal executive.

Judge Collins, who spoke briefly, related some of the amusing experiences of his first visit to Minneapolis in the early fifties, when he traveled from his father's farm to St. Anthony with an ox team. He said that the merger question was by no means dead and pointed to the fact that telephones had been ordered out of all the railway stations on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific stations at the same time. The only exceptions were at Glenwood and Alexandria, where the Soo road competed. The experience of the Retail Grocers' association of the state in failing to secure rates was also cited to show that the two roads were controlled from the same source.