# THE JOURNAL

LUCIAN SWIFT, MANAGER. | J. S. McLAIN, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.

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|---|---|
| One month | $0.35 |
| Three months | 1.00 |
| Six months | 2.00 |
| One year | 4.00 |
| Saturday Eve. edition, 28 to 36 pages | 1.50 |

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

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| One week | 8 cents |
| One month | 35 cents |

POSTAGE RATES OF SINGLE COPIES.

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| Up to 18 pages | 1 cent |
| Up to 32 pages | 2 cents |
| Up to 44 pages | 3 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.

New York Office, Tribune Building. Chicago Office, Tribune Building. } D. A. CARROLL, Manager.

EAST SIDE OFFICE

CENTRAL AV AND SECOND ST.

Telephone—Both lines, No. 9.

News Items, Social Items and Want Ads received before noon printed in same day's Journal.


## Tariff Amendment—A New Phrase.

Secretary Shaw is not adding anything to his reputation as a statesman by his attempt to substitute a system of drawbacks for a revision of the tariff which reduces duties. The only effect of Mr. Shaw's scheme would be to make it possible for the manufacturer to sell cheaper in the foreign market than he does now. It would not affect the price which he is able to charge to the home consumer.

That sore of tariff revision the domestic consumer is not particularly interested in. In fact, he is much impressed with the favoritism already shown to the foreign consumer in many lines of manufacture where, under one pretext or another, the exported article is sold abroad at considerably less than articles of the same kind manufactured under like conditions are sold at home.

The drawback system has its uses undoubtedly, but it is no substitute for tariff revision in the interest of the American consumer. It does not take him into account at all.

A more interesting phase of the tariff question is that brought out by our Washington correspondent today, in which he shows that the popular term for tariff readjustment just now is not tariff revision, but tariff amendment. Somehow or other it seems to be less objectionable to the "standpatter," possibly because it may be accomplished without taking up the whole list of protected articles, and bringing the entire protective system into review. This is the way the president expresses it to the leaders among the high tariff "standpatters," and it seems to afford them a convenient and easy means of escape from a position which is becoming more and more untenable every day. At the same time it seems to offer an opportunity to accomplish all the desired results. It not only relieves tariff revision of the menace of general business disturbance, but it also provides a way by which tariff inequalities may be corrected from time to time, without waiting for a general consideration of the whole subject. The existence of a single abuse in the tariff schedules under the amendment plan becomes accessible and may be corrected at any time.

Good evening! Have you had a lung worn thru by the asphalt grit today?

## Democracy's Dilemma.

The future of the democratic party is in the balance. Since the rout of Nov. 8 it is generally assumed that the Bryan wing will again control in the campaign of 1908. The failure of the conservatives to make even a decent showing in their eastern strongholds seems to have lost them all valid claims to leadership.

Harper's Weekly takes a different view. In the loose cohesion of elements that forms the latter-day democracy, the southern states form the real nucleus, and they hold the balance between the radical west and the conservative east. Harper's predicts that the southern democracy will reject the Bryan program of income tax and government ownership, and that the conservative element which now holds the organization will once more dictate candidate and platform. The issues will be trusts and tariff. This prediction is based on the statement that the southern democrat is naturally conservative; that his mind does not lend itself to socialistic agitation.

Such a view of the future can only be predicated on the theory that President Roosevelt and the republican majority in congress are asleep to duty and to opportunity, and that they will continue to slumber for three years and a half. In that event tariff revision and trust regulation would be live campaign issues for the democracy, and the jeremiads of Judge Parker would reach sympathetic ears.

This good fortune will never come to the democracy. The republican party is not blinded by its victory to the duties which that victory imposes. Enough is known of President Roosevelt's mind to say with safety that the administration will make definite progress in the near future in the regulation and suppression of harmful trusts. His influence will also bear upon congress to modify the tariff schedules at an early date. The president's influence with congress has been multiplied by his great popular victory, and will be supported by the overwhelming popular sentiment for tariff revision.

Mr. Roosevelt's administration, with a record of substantial progress along these lines, will rob the opposition of effective campaign material. The conservative democracy will find itself in an impasse, and threatened by a more crushing defeat in 1908 than in 1904. Once more it will fall to the southern democracy to decide between east and west, and the bourbons, wearied with long deferred hope, will certainly refuse to join in a futile and fatuous program. The southerner is an instinctive democrat, made so by the race question. He has his views on other issues, but they are subordinate as a rule to party success. Unless southern prejudice is much softened in the next four years, the democracy that casts the electoral votes will be ready to join in the program that best promises success.

The only thing now in sight is a radical, socialistic campaign with some new Bryan for the candidate, and the old Bryan as his prophet. The south followed such a lead in 1896 and 1900, and may do so again without any compunctions. As Bryan has pointed out, the democracy can only win conservative support by becoming more conservative than the republican leadership. In so doing the party would slough off the radical wing to the advantage of the growing socialist propaganda. If on the other hand the party follows the latest Bryan lead it may capture the socialists bodily, as it did the populists in 1896, and once more be a mighty contending factor.

The south will award the leadership and determine the democratic line of battle in 1908, and the south can hardly be expected to repeat the blunders of 1904.

A Columbia college professor investigating the subway found more oxygen than seats.

## A Wrong Diagnosis.

The Pioneer Press now admits that Senator Clapp is in danger of defeat, therein showing a frankness in stating political conditions that it was unwilling to exercise during the late campaign. In its diagnosis of the complaint, however, the Pioneer is just as inaccurate as ever. Treating of the subject today, the St. Paul organ says that much of the hostility in Minneapolis toward R. C. Dunn was due to the fact that he favored the re-election of Clapp.

Really, doncherknow, this is amusing. The facts are pretty well known, but to refresh memories and straighten out the record they might as well be stated again. Minneapolis republicans, some two-thirds of them, were opposed to Mr. Dunn for governor when he was still keeping to his understanding with Joel P. Heatwole, and conspiring for Clapp's defeat. If their sole object in life had been the retirement of Clapp, they would have joined heartily in the Dunn-Heatwole movement. That Hennepin county stood solidly against Dunn and Heatwole under those conditions is proof that the local feeling went deeper than senatorial politics.

Along the same line the Pioneer declares that the candidacy of J. B. Gilfillan was supported from the start by the Johnson men. Again the Pioneer's assumptions clash with history. It is well known and easily proven that the candidacy of Judge Gilfillan first saw the light a few days before the state nominating convention, and that it was heralded and given prominence at that time solely by the efforts of the local Dunn supporters. They tried, without his connivance, to use it as a diversion to break the strength of Judge Collins in Hennepin and raised the slogan of "a Minneapolis man for senator." The managers of Senator Clapp understood that move perfectly. Leaders in Mr. Dunn's interests were then and are now active supporters of Gilfillan. One of them, Mr. Thomas Shevlin, sent a telegram Saturday night, pledging his support to the Minneapolis man. Mr. Dunn's local managers, James A. Peterson and Thomas Girling, were present at the Saturday night event and joined in the indorsement of a candidacy which they have openly supported since last summer. Judge Steele is another Dunn man who is supporting Gilfillan.

The old lines are not drawn in Minneapolis at this time. The campaign for governor is over. Now the candidacy of Judge Gilfillan, which was launched inopportunely by Dunn men, is given hearty adherence by many leading republicans who were opposed to Dunn.

Thirteen deaths from football are recorded this season—yet "we" didn't lose a game or have to kill a man!

## A Mark for 1905.

Two million people for Minnesota in 1905.

This ought to be the watchword of every commercial organization in the state for the next six months. Land agencies are already doing their best in this direction, and they need the active, concerted co-operation of all business interests. There is nothing that succeeds like success, and if Minnesota can show a bona-fide population of two million under the coming state census, that showing will have a tendency to bring more people and more capital to our borders.

The census to be taken next spring ought to show a population of two million. The government census in 1900 gave Minnesota 1,751,394 people. This was an increase during the ten years of 449,568. The state census in 1895 showed a population of 1,574,619. If there is a corresponding increase in the ten years succeeding 1895, the 1905 census should lift the state a trifle over the two million mark.

The census will no doubt show a heavy increase in all the northern Minnesota counties. The farm lands of the Red River valley have been well filled up, and farms have been broken in the timbered sections all over northern Minnesota. New towns have sprung up since 1895 and are now flourishing. New lines of railroad, such as the Fosston branch of the Great Northern, have been built since that time, opening up great stretches of territory to settlement.

Western Minnesota will show a healthy increase. The only disappointment is likely to come in the southeastern counties. Land values there have reached a point where they do not tempt the homeseekers from older states. They go beyond looking for cheaper land, and this migration to the far northwest has carried with it many young farmers from the older sections of Minnesota. This movement will have a tendency to keep down the ratio of increase.

It needs no census to show that Minneapolis has grown in the last five years, but there is a natural curiosity to see in figures just what the city has reached. The rapid increase in residences and the unsatisfied demand for homes and lodgings is proof that the 1900 mark has been left far in the rear. It will be passing strange if the work of the enumerators does not show that the 202,718 people found in 1900 have increased by next spring to 230,000. That figure is quite likely to be exceeded.

Minneapolis will do its share, and more, in bringing the state's population to the two-million mark. There should be an unusual effort made this coming winter and spring. Minnesota is a new state, and needs more people. It is not for sentimental reasons that we want a population of two million, but for business. The two-million slogan is a good one to arouse enthusiasm, however, and now is the time to use it.

The insurance companies are said to be at work on a policy designed for total abstainers from alcoholic drinks. The rates are to be materially lower. Many men will prefer the higher rate.

## A Reasonable Request.

The manufacturers are asking nothing unreasonable of congress when they press the passage of the Boutell free alcohol bill. The internal revenue tax on alcohol is based on the same grounds as the tax on tobacco and all alcoholic liquors. This tax is imposed to give the government revenue from luxuries that are harmful to the public, and to decrease their use.

The committee of manufacturers does not ask that the duty on all alcohol be remitted. The Boutell bill only exempts alcohol when it has been mixed with other substances so as to be unfit for drinking.

Alcohol is largely used in manufactures, especially in finishes for furniture, but the internal revenue charges make the price almost prohibitive, so that inferior substitutes are generally employed. On high proof alcohol the tax amounts to over $2 a gallon, but it can be produced for less than 15 cents, so that the present cost is practically all tax. This tax is not levied on a luxury, but on furniture and other necessary articles of manufacture. It falls inevitably on the consumer.

When grain alcohol has been mixed into varnishes or other compounds, there is no more reason for subjecting it to a tax than there would be for a revenue tax on turpentine or linseed oil. The only excuse for the tax is that the government needs the money. There are other ways of raising revenue which will not cost the people so much.

The Tribune prints some more figures today on the last election for governor, which was held nearly three weeks ago. The table is the most accurate our contemporary has assembled, and the result comes within less than 200 of that given in The Journal last week. The accuracy may be due to the fact that when in doubt The Journal's figures have been incorporated in the Tribune's table. There is one trifling error, however—a block of fifteen counties has been omitted. That will give an excuse to print another table next week.

It has seemed strange that, with the example of Wisconsin and Minnesota before them, the people of North Dakota should be content to remain indefinitely, if not forever, under the domination of railroad politics, and we are, therefore, not surprised at the story which comes from Minot to the effect that there are significant signs of a revolt. It would be an interesting and novel sight, however, to see a state convention that was not run by the system or an election in North Dakota the results of which were not all provided for in advance.

Nebraska also had a few independent voters. Roosevelt's plurality was 84,550, while the republican governor came over the line with 9,153 plurality only. Whatever else the voter did this year he threw a bunch for "Teddy."

Nebraska cast over 5,000 socialist votes. The populist party has gone, but there are still farmers left who feel, when they think of the government, just as they do when the cow has stepped into the milk pail.

Word comes from Paris that in his four months' lecture course at the Sorbonne, Professor Barrett Wendell of Harvard will discuss the entire range of American affairs. What a life Mrs. Wendell must lead!

Governor Davis of the canal zone suppressed the Panama lottery. This is the cause of a great deal of soreness on the part of the Panamans, who still desire to rob their friends legally.

### CAN YOUR M. C. BE BOUGHT?

Nebraska State Journal.

There seems to be but one effective way in sight to check the growth of the sentiment in favor of the government ownership of railroads. That is to clothe the interstate commerce commission with the power to enforce its decisions. The people of Nebraska will be more interested, perhaps, in the votes cast during the coming session of congress on this question by their representatives, than in any other part of the record.

### EPITOMIZED

[For the benefit of the busy reader, we here give a digest of the annual football story which is now appearing in all the best magazines.]

He was a sub,
And a perfect dub,
And he weighed one-twenty-two;
The bleachers laughed
And the rooters chaffed
When our hero came to view.

Of our eleven
They'd injured seven,
While their line was immense;
And they made a book
That they'd make us look
Like less than thirty cents.

Our hero dashed
At the line, and smashed
Both legs, but he didn't tell—
His heart was stout,
Tho one eye was out,
For above the rooters' yell

He heard the screech
Of a little peach
Whom he loved the best of all;
So he breathed a prayer,
And he hustled for fair
To get his mitts on the ball.

He broke the line
Like a piece of twine,
And he crippled the center rush;
And he killed both guards,
Ran ninety yards,
Then fell in the bloody slush.

At the end of the week
He managed to speak,
Tho his head was still awhirl,
They told him he'd won
The game by his run,
And so he married the girl.

—Cleveland Leader.

## AT THE THEATERS

**Bijou—Kellar, the Magician.**

Kellar, the marvelous man who does impossible things before one's very eyes, is at the Bijou theater this week with a number of new tricks. He is also assisted by Paul Valadon, who for five years astonished the lovers of the mysterious at the Egyptian hall in London. The two have enough tricks bordering on the supernatural to satisfy any audience.

Of course, every trick is surprising, but some of them are really marvelous. In many it is a case of "now you see it, now you don't," and yet the object is so bulky and cumbersome that it seems impossible that it has been concealed about the person of the magician. Among Mr. Kellar's most wonderful tricks is the levitation scene, the Yogi's lamp and "Fly-To" or "the astonishing illusion, exploiting the theosophic theory of projection of astral bodies thru the air."

In Valadon, Mr. Kellar has an able assistant and one who, judging from the cleverness of the tricks performed last night, could, if necessary, take his place as the leading man of the company. His specialty, "the drum that can't be beaten," is a wonder, while the disappearance of the maiden, who afterward comes into the theater from the rear, is a real mystery. Valadon is very expert in his sleight-of-hand tricks. —H. G. Davis.

**Lyceum—"Shall We Forgive Her?"**

"Shall We Forgive Her?" Why, certainly. We will gladly forgive Miss Florence Stone anything, especially as she is exonerated by the entire audience and the players, with the possible exception of a few villains and villainesses.

The play is entitled a new domestic drama, but could not be called one of domestic felicity, altho everything turns out all right in the end. The first act is the strongest, while the most striking crisis is at the end of the third act, where Grace West (Florence Stone) is thrust out of her home by her husband. If tragedy is desired, the audience is advised to leave at that period, as the play up to that time is a well-constructed tragedy. Those wishing a "domestic drama" are advised to stay until the end and see the reward of virtue and confusion of vice.

The first act is in Australia, the scene being a poverty-striken hut in the desert. The rains have not come, and all that is brutal in the men has come out. Grace is represented as the supposed wife of a brutal vagabond, whom she knew as an honest man in England, and who had sent for her across the seas when she was friendless and penniless. Even in the position which she holds she does not sink to the level of her surroundings. The end of the act is her saving of a poor miner from possible murder and the wrath of her supposed husband, who denounces her and declares that they will meet again.

And so they do—after she has turned from her past and is a happy and honored wife in her fatherland. The exposure is due to the housekeeper, a poor relation and a prating hypocrite, who is jealous of the new mistress of the home. How the rupture is healed is best told by the fourth act itself.

William H. Murdoch as Neil Garth and Claudia Lucas as Joanna, the housekeeper, accepted the manifold responsibilities of villains with finished art. —Lucian Kirtland.

**Foyer Chat.**

Few actors know better how, when or where to extract a wholesome laugh than Ezra Kendall, who comes to the Metropolitan next Thursday in his new play, "Weather-Beaten Benson."

The all-star cast revival of "The Two Orphans," will be seen at the Metropolitan Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday matinee and night, Dec. 5, 6 and 7.

Walker Whiteside opened at the Metropolitan last night in "David Garrick's Love." The production will be reviewed in this column tomorrow.

Several things in the modern vaudeville, including Dorothy Russell, daughter of the great Lillian Russell, are on the week's bill offered at the Orpheum theater. Two crowded houses gave it liberal applause yesterday. A review will be given in this column tomorrow.

The bill at the Unique theater changed today, and five new acts were presented, two of them real "headliners." The bill includes the four juggling Mortons, and Olvio, as the two headliners, and "The Impossible Voyage," as the moving picture. The latter is the most expensive picture in its first taking ever placed upon a film.

### POLITICAL ADVERTISING

Nebraska State Journal.

Massachusetts does not seem to be much shocked over the expenditure of about $35,000 by Mr. Douglas for his election to the governorship, probably because it is well known that a considerable portion of the money was invested in advertising. In a number of the eastern states the advertising columns of newspapers of all political faiths are employed for spreading the views of candidates. The practice is no more expensive than hiring ward heelers, circulating pamphlets and holding public meetings, while the results are said to be much more satisfactory.

### WANTED—THE SIMPLE TRUTH

Nebraska State Journal.

The public would like very much to know the truth about the meat business. If the departments of commerce and justice at Washington succeed in the near future in laying bare the real situation they will have done the country a service of immense value, whether the result incriminates the packers or not.

### SOMETHING "SEARCHING"

Boston Globe.

Now that Bishop Potter has a cold, would it be irreverent to suggest that perhaps it could be helped if they would only send up a little suthin' from the Subway tavern.

### OLD AGE

Old age! be what thou wilt, thy reign
Cannot endure for ever;
Feebleness, weariness, and pain
Are links that soon must sever.

And if thy pains the soul recall
To heavenly truth and warning,
Who would regret the ruined wall
That lets in such a morning?

—Bernard Barton.

### THE PRESIDENT'S IDEA

Boston Globe.

News comes from Berlin that President Roosevelt's speech at the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great pleased Germany. Well, wasn't that what it was for?

### THE TIME TO LOOK OUT.

R. W. Emerson.

As long as all that is said, is said against me, I feel a certain assurance of success. But as soon as honeyed words of praise are spoken for me, I feel as one that lies unprotected before his enemies.

### A SLUMP IN THE SCENERY

Boston Globe.

Here is the way that J. Adam Bede—not the one that George Eliot wrote about—in a speech at Kansas City summed up the result of the late election: I asked an Montana conductor why his train was two days late, and he said one-half mile of the d— scenery fell down. That's what happened a few days ago.

## NEWS OF THE BOOK WORLD

### THE UNEASY CHAIR

**Story of a Man Who Gave Away $50,000,000 and His Life Because of Faith and Love.**—John Morton, a man of power and of great heart, and other lovable qualities, who quarreled with the Church of England, and then struck out, a ragged messenger for Christ, preaching on street corners, in halls, railway arches or anywhere that men would listen to him, is the central figure in W. B. Maxwell's **The Ragged Messenger**, a strange story, whose scene is laid in London. Morton believed in giving all one had to the cause he espoused—"and a little more," as another character in the story put it. Consequently, when he became the inheritor of a great fortune of $50,000,000, he straightway began to give it away. He founded hospitals for crippled children and many other charities, but his deepest interest was in a great "Home for Women of Samaria," a refuge to which women might come in their need and from which none should be turned away. It was in this home, in which, his money all gone, he had become permanent chaplain, that a somber tragedy in which he was a principal was enacted.

Morton, in the course of his preaching before fortune offered him her aid, had been appealed to and had given assistance to a woman in great need but innocent, according to her own protestations and Morton's belief. Soon afterward he married her. Before long it was learned that the woman had not led a blameless life and that her conduct at that time was not above criticism. The woman fled from his home, and sank lower and lower, until apparently totally depraved she appeared at the home her husband had founded, and in which he was chaplain, asking shelter—and then the great problem.

It is no puny tragedy that the author offers. Tho Morton was a case for the pathologist, in the later part of his career especially, the outcome of the story is startlingly tragic, once its meaning is thoroly grasped.

That the author is equal to making powerful pictures, the following glimpse of ghastly poverty is sufficient to show:

On a heap of rags and rubbish by the fireless hearth an old man was squatting, busily working with paper and glue upon a pile of battered hats, collected from dustbins, or gleaned from the harvest of the streets; two half-naked children watched him open-eyed, and seemed to be acting as assistants to his task. At a bench beneath the tightly sealed window, a red-eyed girl of 13 or 14 was making matchboxes. Another man with bare feet was gray and wizened and hairy; a man like a rat. Upon the low bed—across the end of it—lay another child covered with a sack, except the face, which was nearly hidden by loathsome sores. But for bed and bench there seemed no furniture of any kind. Black walls, black floor, refuse and filth and a gray twilight filled by these human ghosts, living and laboring and making a stench as of foul beasts in a twilight den.

If novels move to reforms sometimes, here is one that ought to move the people of London to relieve the awful conditions of its poor—poor in body, mind and soul.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

PRIMAVERA.

Spirit immortal of mortality,
Imperishable faith, calm miracle
Of resurrection, truth no tongue can tell,
No brain conceive—now witnessed utterly
In this new testament of earth and sea—
To us thy gospel! Where the acorn fell
The oak tree springs; no seed is infidel!
Once more, O Wonder, flower and field and tree
Reveal thy secret and significance—
And we who share unutterable things
And feel the foretaste of Eternity,
Haply shall learn thy meaning and perchance
Set free the soul to lift immortal wings
And cross the frontiers of infinity.

—George Cabot Lodge in the Christmas (December) Scribner's.

**Warnings for Would-Be Wall Street Speculators.**—Franklin C. Keyes of the New York bar has a lecture in print which should save dollars for speculatively inclined readers who have not yet mustered up courage to plunge into the Wall stret game. The lecture is known as **Wall Street Speculation; Its Tricks and Its Tragedies.** Columbia Publishing Company, Oneonta, N. Y. 25 cents.

### THE MAGAZINES

**Juvenile Gamblers.**—Any morning in Chicago or New York one may see girls of 16 and 17, with their heads close together over a newspaper tabulation, trying to figure out "winners" during their street car or elevated road ride to the factories and offices where they are employed, says Edgar Grant Sisson in **The World Today** for December. Listen to them and you will hear the language of the track. They know the relative reputations of the jockeys, and can talk glibly of their riding weights and of their seats in the saddle. They know the horses and their supposed likings for track, weights and distance. They are ready for handbook plucking. Only one thing is worse for these girls than losing, and that is winning.

**Points on Home Building.**—Keith's Magazine of Home-Building for December has just been issued. The number is one to attract the attention of those contemplating the building of homes and one to interest others in the question. The leading article is "My Idea of a Typical American Home," by W. J. Keith. The number, besides interesting reading, contains many fine halftones.

**Radium Will Clarify Diamonds.**—Garrett P. Serviss in **Success Magazine** for December says:

The universal interest awakened by recent experiments with that wonderful new property of matter, radio-activity, has served to make the world of readers generally aware of the fact that diamonds phosphoresce brilliantly in the dark when exposed to the emanations from radium. Indeed, it has been suggested that this property offers a sure and ready means of detecting fraudulent stones. But Sir William Crookes has just discovered that radium produces another effect upon diamonds which is still more remarkable and possibly of more commercial importance. It appears to be able to cure the defect of "off color" stones by changing their objectionable yellowish hue to the desirable pale blue or blue-green tint characteristic of first water gems.

### OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED

**MY HOUSE CHIPS THE BUILDER THREW AWAY.** By Edward A. Brackett. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.50.

**POEMS.** By William M. Byram. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

### SOME JAPANESE ENGLISH

The extent to which Japan is becoming Anglicized is shown more or less by the ever increasing use of the English language in Tokio. There are few large shops there which do not exhibit some sign or other written in English, and the same is true to a less degree of other large cities in Japan. There is a hotel here which displays an announcement reading as follows:

"On the dining time nobody shall enter the dining and drawingroom without the guests allow."

The municipal ordinances of this city contain the following specimen of English literature:

"Any dealer shall be honestly by his trade. Of course, the sold one shall prepare to make up the safe package."

A Tokio dentist recently sent out a circular written in both Japanese and English. The so-called English portion read as follows:

"Our tooth is an important organ for human life and countenance, as you know; therefore when it is attack by disease or injury artificial tooth is also very useful. I am engaged in the dentistry and I will make for your purpose."

A shoemaker displays a signboard containing the words:

"Shoos maid and men dead hear."

At Nik-ko you can buy a bottle of claret which has a printed label on it like this:

"Weak man who is not so hard of his stomach takes notice of his health ever must use this wine usually."

Fortunately for the buyer of the wine, the claret is not as bad as the English.

# CITY NEWS

## SUPPORT PLEDGED TO J. B. GILFILLAN

### PROMINENT BUSINESS MEN INDORSE HIM FOR SENATE.

**Action Taken at a Largely Attended Dinner Saturday Evening at the Hotel Nicollet—Hennepin Legislators Were Present but Were Not Asked to Make Any Specific Promises.**

The candidacy of J. B. Gilfillan for the United States senate, which has been quietly pushed for some time, was formally announced Saturday evening at the banquet given at the Hotel Nicollet by a committee of business men, of which J. T. Wyman was chairman, at which some fifty business men were present, as well as all the members of the Hennepin delegation both in the house and state senate.

The legislative delegation was not asked to make any pledge to Judge Gilfillan, but the business men present were, and by a rising vote indorsed his candidacy and promised their support. Following this, Mr. Gilfillan was sent for, escorted into the hall amid much enthusiasm, and in a brief speech returned his thanks for the indorsement and encouragement given him.

J. T. Wyman, who has been a friend and neighbor of Mr. Gilfillan for the past thirty-five years acted as toastmaster. In the name of the representative business men of Minneapolis, he first extended greeting to the Hennepin legislative delegation. He expressed the hope that during the coming session the home delegation might be united, and said that for years this district has lost at important junctures because the delegation was not working in harmony. He expressed the belief that if they would remain together this time for a home candidate for the United States senate, J. B. Gilfillan might be elected. He disclaimed any desire for immediate indorsement of Gilfillan by the delegation, and asked that they take due time to consider the matter.

**One Hennepin Candidate.**

Mr. Wyman asserted that "we have but one candidate, gentlemen," and in support of this, read telegrams and messages from Thomas Lowry, Thomas Shevlin, F. A. Chamberlain, president of the Security bank; Henry L. Little, manager of the Pillsbury-Washburn company; Representative L. H. Johnson now in St. Louis; E. Pennington, vice president and general manager of the Soo line; Albert E. Clark and others.

Mr. Shevlin's telegram, sent from New York city, was as follows:

"I regret my inability to be present. I heartily indorse the candidacy of J. B. Gilfillan for the senate."

Mr. Lowry's message, sent from Duluth, read:

"I regret that I cannot be present at the dinner. I will co-operate to the best of my ability for the election of J B. Gilfillan as our next senator."

J. F. Calhoun, state senator, was the first speaker and unhesitatingly indorsed Mr. Gilfillan's candidacy. He said in part:

"I believe that Judge Gilfillan is the logical candidate and that he is the candidate on whom we should unite. He is a candidate without entanglements of any sort, and one against whom no charge of any sort may be brought. Minneapolis is entitled to what she can get, and she can get what her business men and her delegation go after. We have the opportunity to land the senatorship for Hennepin county and the city of Minneapolis and should do it."

"Minneapolis has got today her last chance in many years to elect a senator," said Carl Wallace, a member of the Hennepin house delegation. "There is no doubt that Senator Clapp's strength reached its high-water mark several months ago and that he is steadily losing ground now. Members of the Hennepin delegation have reliable information that cannot be made public at this time which leads to the belief that Clapp's defeat is assured. I would support any Hennepin man, and the other members of our delegation feel the same way. Minneapolis is entitled to the senatorship and we should get it here."

W. W. Heffelfinger said he believed the Hennepin delegation could accomplish nearly everything it went after if it but stood together. He continued:

"I think the businessmen should unite also and give the delegations their solid support. Nothing can be accomplished by the members pulling in different directions, even when they have the same end in view. I never coached a political team, but I have coached football teams, and I know that a team of eleven stars cannot accomplish anything unless they are trained in team work. I hope to see Minneapolis stand loyally by the candidacy of Mr. Gilfillan."

**United Action Advised.**

George P. Flannery spoke along the same line, advising united action of the local delegation, and closed by moving to indorse Mr. Gilfillan's candidacy by a rising vote—the legislative delegation being excused from voting. This was adopted by a rising vote.

After further remarks favorable to Mr. Gilfillan by J. C. Eliel, former State Senator F. B. Snyder and W. L. Harris, Mr. Heffelfinger suggested that Mr. Wyman find Mr. Gilfillan and escort him to the banquet hall. The appearance of Mr. Gilfillan a few moments later was greeted with much applause. He returned his thanks as follows:

I am deeply moved by this demonstration of approval which you have given me. The United States senate is a distinguished body; to be a member of it is as high an honor as can come to any man, with but one exception. To be thought worthy of such a position by such a gathering as is here present is in itself an honor of which anybody might well be proud.

To win this honor will require a great struggle. It will require the assistance of all of you. If it is ever my fortune to reach the United States senate, I will make this promise, that such ability and such powers as I have shall be devoted to the fullest extent of my strength to the service of the people of this city, this country, this state and the nation. In doing that I shall have but one hobby, that all men, rich and poor, great and small, shall have equal rights and an equal chance. If the office shall not come to me, I shall be content, I shall have no bitterness and shall be more than content to dwell among you as a private citizen.

The indorsement given me tonight will ever be a source of pleasure. I wish to assure you with all possible sincerity that I shall ever appreciate it as one of the happiest moments of my life.

Those who attended the banquet, aside from the legislative delegation, were:

E. J. Phelps, W. K. Hicks, J. C. Eliel, Robert Jamison, S. V. Morris, A. E. Merrill, George P. Flannery, A. C. Loring, A. M. Keith, J. O. P. Wheelwright, John Crosby, W. W. Heffelfinger, E. L. Carpenter, G. M. Gillette, E. W. Decker, John W. Thomas, F. G. McMillan, C. F. Wells, John Marfield, C. O. Webber, S. P. Snyder, John A. Schlener, Albert Dollenmayer, Eli Torrance, B. F. Nelson, F. M. Prince, C. M. Harrington, F. A. Carle, N. O. Werner, J. T. Wyman, F. B. Snyder, F. A. Chamberlain, H. C. Belden, John Washburn, Walter Eggleston, C. S. Cairnes, N. F. Hawley, John J. Windrum, J. D. F. Shearer, J. F. Conklin, Thomas Girling, James Peterson, A. H. Bright, A. C. Paul, C. W. Johnson, L. C. Stevenson, C. B. Heffelfinger, Alexander Stewart, G. L. Morrill, F. B. Hart, A. E. Clark, R. A. Hanna, Jonas Brown, H. Hicks and a number of others.

The state senators present were J. T. McGowan, E. F. Comstock, J. F. Calhoun, George P. Wilson, Henry Gjertsen and L. E. Jepsen.

The house delegation was represented by H. B. Chamberlain, B. H. Timberlake, W. P. Roberts, Sherman S. Smith, W. D. Washburn, Jr., W. W. Bardwell, M. L. Fosseen, W. I. Nolan, Carl Wallace, G. W. Armstrong and John G. Lund.

### SIXTH IS NONCOMMITTAL

**Takes No Action With Regard to the Senatorship.**

Senator Clapp and Judge Gilfillan had representatives at the meeting of the sixth district house members in Little Falls, Saturday afternoon, but the delegation took no action on the senatorship question. W. W. Rich of St. Paul was there for Clapp, and L. C. Stevenson, a former Hennepin county member of the house, was there for Gilfillan.

The sixth district caucus indorsed the candidacy of Frank Clague of Lamberton for the speakership, and the candidacy of Rev. J. L. Copper of Staples for chaplain of the house. Mr. Copper formerly lived in Duluth, where he was pastor of a Methodist church, and it is said will have the support of the eighth district as well as the sixth. The visiting legislators were entertained during the evening by the Little Falls Commercial club.

## M. E. A. PLANS COMPLETE

### ARRANGEMENTS PERFECTED FOR STATE TEACHERS' MEETING IN ST. PAUL HOLIDAY WEEK.

The forty-second annual convention of the Minnesota Educational association will be held Dec. 28, 29 and 30, in St. Paul. The general meetings will be held in Central Presbyterian church, and the church, the old capitol and the Central high school will be used for the department meetings. The Windsor hotel has been selected as headquarters. The annual reception will be held the first evening in the parlors of the Commercial club, in the Germania building. Thru the courtesy of Governor Van Sant, every member of the association will have an opportunity to visit the new capitol.

An important feature of the meeting will be the reports of special committees appointed to consider putting normal courses into the high schools, on legislation, on simplified spelling and on plans for more fully unifying the educational interests of the state.

Professor J. Q. Adams of Philadelphia, whose lecture on "Art Appreciation" last year delighted his hearers, will speak to members of the association under the auspices of the State Art league. This lecture will be given on Tuesday evening, Dec. 27, in the Central Presbyterian church. The executive committee consider the association fortunate in being able to hear Dr. Frederick Manley of Cambridge, Mass. This speaker was secured thru the joint efforts of the Minnesota and Illinois associations, and will be the principal speaker in the state meeting of each. He is widely known in the east for the excellence and charm of his lectures.

## A STATE FAIR JUNKET

**Officers of Minnesota Fair Attend Meetings in Chicago.**

The interest of the Minnesota state fair will be represented in Chicago this week by a strong delegation of officials who will attend the various meetings in which the fair is interested, as well as keeping in touch with the hundreds of breeders who will be in attendance at the international stock show. Most of the state fair men will go down to Chicago tonight and will make their headquarters at the Great Northern hotel. The delegation will include President C. N. Cosgrove of Le Sueur, Vice Presidents B. F. Nelson of Minneapolis and C. R. Smith of St. Paul, Colonel W. M. Liggett of the board of managers and superintendent of the cattle division, Dr. J. C. Curryer, superintendent of the horse division and Secretary E. W. Randall.

Besides looking after the interests of the fair at the breeders' association meetings, and among the breeders generally, the Minnesota men will attend the annual meeting of the American Association of Fairs and Expositions, at which the dates for the circuit of western fairs will be fixed. It is generally expected that Minnesota will secure for 1905, the week beginning Monday, Sept. 4. There is little doubt that the Minnesota delegation will return with pledges of renewed support for the great northwestern fair.

## MOOSE HUNT IN ST. PAUL

**Railroad Men Have a Merry Chase After Escaped Captive.**

A big moose created much excitement at the union station and the railway yards in St. Paul yesterday morning. The animal, which was being shipped from Minnedosa, Can., to A. W. Hopkins, Granville, Ill., broke out of its crate while being transferred at the union station. After running around on the tracks it halted in front of the fast mail. Patrolman Williams flagged the train and by a little cautious work got a rope about the animal's neck. Williams was doing nicely until Sergeant Andy Call, the biggest man on the force, appeared. When the moose saw Sergeant Call it gave a bellow and tore away from his captor without difficulty. The animal led the policemen and depot officials a merry chase thru the yards and finally got on the Burlington tracks in front of a south-bound train. It beat the train to Oakland station, but gave up the race there, taking to the woods. Mr. Moose was much exhausted by his terrific race and the employees of the fish hatchery, who were notified by telephone, had little trouble in capturing him.

## MEN HAVE BAD RECORDS

**Light Shed on Past of Palmer and His Alleged Pal.**

George E. Palmer, as well as his alleged confederate in the Elk River box car robbery and murder, has a somber record. Superintendent of Police Conroy has received a letter from John W. Carr, justice of the peace at Jamestown, N. D., who says that he has seen Palmer's pictures in the papers and recognizes him as the man who was before him about a month ago on a charge of brutally attempting to hold up a man named Dorsey Owens.

Palmer at that time was with a crook named Michael Ryan. The victim of the two was able positively to identify Ryan, but said that the other man stood in the shadow of a box car, and that he could not swear that Palmer was he. The justice, tho personally satisfied of Palmer's guilt, thought the evidence too weak to warrant holding the prisoner.

## BOYS START BAD FIRE

**Three Barns, a Horse and a Cow Are Destroyed.**

Three barns, one containing a horse and a cow, in the vicinity of Columbus avenue and Twenty-fifth street, were destroyed by fire last night. The fire was started by small boys playing with matches. The loss is estimated at $2,500, fully covered by insurance. The barns were at 2428 Columbus avenue, 2432 Columbus avenue and 2433 Portland avenue.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.