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Start the Junkets Now.

Both houses of the state legislature are merely marking time. The delay in the report of the statute revision commission is one reason for the idleness, but the same condition is always noticed during the early days of the session. Beyond the introduction of a few bills, nothing of consequence is usually done until the session is half over.

Why not have the junkets now and be done with them?

The Iowa legislature does not attempt to do any business during the first ten days except the organization. The rest of the time is occupied in visiting the state institutions and becoming familiar with their management and needs. The Minnesota legislature has wasted considerable time already, and it is too late to adopt the Iowa plan, but some of the numerous junketing tours might as well be taken this week and next, while waiting for the revision report. According to the usual custom, these trips are delayed until the middle or latter part of the session, when there is much important business on the docket, and the attendance of every member is needed. For some weeks there will be a dozen or twenty members of each house absent at every session, inspecting some state institution.

The Iowa plan is rational and time-saving, and ought to be adopted by future legislatures. It is possible to effect a ten-day adjournment by joint resolution of the two houses, and in that recess the necessary distractions ought all to be attended to. Meanwhile the present legislature can still dispose of some of the trips and save time that will be needed later in the session.

Even the weather man admits the chill i' the air.

Drainage System Needed.

Representative Cole's bill setting aside $25,000 for a drainage survey of northern Minnesota is a measure that should have been adopted ten years ago. Much money has been wasted in ill-directed efforts. Swamps have been drained into streams that were already overflowing other sections. Water has been drained from swamps to overflow farming lands.

The fault was not so much in the drainage commission, as in the law, which made them dependent on hearsay evidence in deciding where and how to construct drainage ditches. If the contemplated survey had been made before a dollar was spent on ditches, the money expended would all have gone for practical purposes.

The drainage work is just begun. There are 2,000,000 acres of state land to be reclaimed from swamp in the northern counties, and by all means the first step to be taken is to make a survey of this territory and secure a report, giving the location and direction of the main ditches needed to drain the land. The great area to be surveyed is largely along the watershed, from which flow streams southward into the Mississippi, eastward into the St. Louis river and the Great Lakes system, and northward into the Rainy and thence to Hudson bay. The land has so little fall that the water stands the year round. Manifestly the drainage of this territory is a matter for careful engineering.

The work of this survey does not conflict with further drainage work in the Red River valley and other older sections of the state, where surveys have now been made and ditches can be mapped out intelligently.

The adoption of this system will mean much for northern Minnesota. It will result in a report to the legislature two years from now, on which the actual work of reclaiming the vast swamps in St. Louis, Itasca, Cass and Beltrami counties can be intelligently taken up.

This is Friday, the 13th. What could you expect in the way of good luck!

"De Bob" for the Senate.

Robert A. Smith, who will receive the complimentary vote of the democrats of the legislature for senator, is an old and respected citizen of St. Paul. "Bob" Smith first showed up in the saintly city Jan. 10, 1731. In April of the same year he was elected mayor by the votes of seven bucks and three chiefs. It has been remarked that this was the only year when Mr. Smith had to wait three months for an office. He subsequently held the offices of assessor, postmaster, constable, justice of the peace and groom of the back stairs. He has had the democratic nomination for sheriff, auditor, lieutenant governor, senator and master of the buckhounds. If elected to the senate on this occasion, Mr. Smith will go to Washington with a ripened experience to aid him in doing the best for his constituents. It is said that he has agreed that, if chosen to the senate this year, he will step aside six years from now, but we do not believe it.

Still, he may not be elected.

It is estimated that 690,000 voters who supported Roosevelt voted for democratic governors who were elected. How's that for independent voting?

The Legislative Inquiry.

It is a noticeable fact that the twin cities are not represented on the legislative commission which is about to investigate the railroad rate problem. Of the seven members one is from Duluth, and the other six from smaller cities and villages.

While the bulk of the complaint against present rates has come from the smaller towns of the state, it is a mistake to suppose that Minneapolis and St. Paul are not vitally interested in the same direction. The importance of the twin cities as distributing centers would be increased by a reduction in merchandise rates putting this center on a more equal footing with Chicago. Lower rates on grain would mean much to Minneapolis as a milling center and terminal grain point.

The twin cities will be heard from, and the final work of the commission will have to go before the entire legislature for review, so that the rights of the cities have not been foreclosed. There is no necessary conflict between large and small cities over this problem. As Governor Johnson pointed out in his message, the continued prosperity of the large cities means much to the welfare of the farmers of Minnesota, who are benefited by a convenient market. So it is not because the commission is likely to be unfriendly in its attitude toward the cities, but that the city and country might work in harmony toward a solution of the rate problem, that the omission of city members is pointed out. It would do no harm to enlarge the commission.

The Colorado legislature's silence is ominous. The next outburst is likely to break windows.

Frank and Unblushing.

The way senatorial contests are run in New York is exemplified by an interview given a reporter by T. C. Platt, just before the caucus ballot. Talking of the situation the senator said: "Yes, I am taking an active part, as I have a right to. Governor Odell is taking an active part as he has no right to under his pledged word."

Platt then went on to explain that he had always favored the election of Depew, that during the campaign they had both gone to Odell to consult about the senatorship. The governor took these two aged men into his private office and told them he wanted their assistance. As Platt tells it: "There were certain sums of money which he desired me to raise and there were certain sums of money which he desired Depew to raise." The upshot was that the two senators agreed to go out and bring in the coin provided Odell would remain neutral in the senatorial fight.

The two guileless old senators kept their word but the governor did not. Platt "collected a very considerable sum of money," and Depew "collected a very important amount of the funds of the state committee." And then, after all this important financing the governor played them a dishonorable trick by supporting an honorable man who had never raised any money in consideration of his election to the senate. No wonder Platt sought the confidence of the reporters.

This interview was given out before the ballot, but it did not hurt Depew. He was chosen at the caucus. Perhaps the Vanderbilts had raised some more "important amounts" in the meantime.

There are roses growing out of doors—in Florida.

What the Governors Want.

Governor Johnson of Minnesota—The gubernatorial term increased to four years and the incumbent made ineligible for re-election.

Governor Folk, Missouri—A law to make lobbying a felony.

Governor Douglas, Massachusetts—Public ownership of public utilities with public or private operation of same.

Governor La Follette, Wisconsin—A railroad rate commission.

Governor Deneen, Illinois—A primary election law.

Governor Hanly, Indiana—An anti-pass law.

The recommendations of the new governors in all states never were more meaty nor of more general interest than they are this year. The last campaign having been nearly non-partizan, the scope for business discussion of business propositions has been widened measurably. Happily the leading states this year chose as their chief executives men who could rise to the occasion.

The wheat is being harvested—in Argentine.

Perplexity in Russia.

There is a saying that "a woman who hesitates is lost," and even a czar, who is pulled hither and thither in indecision, is courting disaster. There is confusion in Russia. The czar fears interior conditions which are charged with high explosives and new plottings of militant nihilism, whose watchword is the destruction of existing authority. The czar himself, who graciously permitted the assembling of the zemstvo congress to formulate a reform program, found that the people were disposed to go far beyond any liberal program he himself had conceived, and he is wrestling now, as between his ministers M. Witte and Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, over the limitation or expansion of his own reform program.

While this delay is brewing an ugly storm, the czar is himself fanning the incipient whirlwind by proclaiming that there shall be no limitation of his autocracy, altho in his own program of reform he found himself unable to avoid some limitations unavoidable in any reform of administration in an autocratic empire.

The czar might take unto himself the greatest name of all the czars, if he would brace up and himself fearlessly lead his Russians along the broad way to constitutional liberty.

The czar himself has stimulated the great practical question of a parliament monarchy which, like the rod of Aaron, will devour all minor subjects of controversy in Russia, whether the czar elects to repress its utterances or encourage them. The interior agitation, indeed, is likely to be supplied with fresh fuel, if the government resolves to push the war in the east, so far a staggering tragedy for Russia, to the ultimate of self-exhaustion.

The chemist of the South Dakota food commission extracted enough coal tar dye from a bottle of port wine taken from an original package in the presence of members of the legislature to dye a brilliant wine color nine square feet of heavy woolen cloth. From a bottle of tomato catsup he took enough dye to color a like amount of woolen cloth. A single bottle of pop produced coloring matter of still greater power. These facts seem to give considerable color to the charges of food adulteration.

Asa Brooks' actions while the New Ulm murder was going on have provoked some criticism from people who think they know exactly what they would have done under those soul-shaking and mind-paralyzing circumstances. It appears at a distance that the criticism that has been made of Hamlet's course would apply to Mr. Brooks' actions also. Hamlet was a man of thought on whom the necessity of action was laid and he didn't quite rise to the occasion.

Marquis Oyama, the Japanese field marshal, does not enjoy the practice of war. Like General Grant, he prefers peace. The marquis says:

My idea of happiness is to dispose of everything I possess that belongs to the practice of arms and go far into the country with big boxes of books to read for the rest of my days; books that tell of happiness and progress and not of the terrible deeds of war. And I would gather about me my best old friends and little children. Then, in the sunny days, all would be happiness.

Recently in Boston, Senator Dryden, president of one of the great insurance companies, delivered an address in which he heartily advocated federal supervision and control of insurance. Recent disclosures would seem to indicate that some of us are paying too much for insurance. Perhaps it would do no harm to have the government look over the ground and express a mild opinion.

If the senate does not kill Senator Peterson's bill, Senate File No. 9, this state may have a new constitution in four years' time, brought up to date. Under this bill the proposition will be submitted to the people in 1906, and if they approve it the legislature in 1907 will provide for a constitutional convention. The new constitution will then be submitted to the people at the 1908 election.

Having graciously allowed freedom of discussion in the press, the czar signalizes the boon by suspending the Russ for saying that Grand Duke Boris was nothing but a chorus-girl hero. This will be cheerful news for Governor Pennypacker, who wants to suspend almost anything that smells of ink.

The Pullman company's annual statement to the state auditor of earnings on which the company has to pay 3 per cent to the state shows a terrible condition in the company's business. The sleeping-car trade has been very lax during the past year and earnings were very small!!

The Memphis Commercial Appeal says: If the republicans ever get in full swing in Missouri there will be graft to burn.

Considering Missouri's past, to make a remark of this kind certainly requires careless and carefree nerve.

Lee Smith of Guthrie, Okla., has achieved national distinction by eating the two dozen bananas inside of an hour. This is the "stunt" on which so many self-confident people have made shipwreck. The achievement has added a new glory to the name of Smith.

The Pittsburg Peace society, Rabbi J. L. Levy, president, has offered $1,000 for the best novel on the question of international peace. Here is a chance for those people who are always writing on everything.

Long inaction along the Shak-he river is said to be undermining the morale of the Russian troops. The Japanese are proving themselves stoical enough to take it as part of the game.

George Ade has recovered from a severe attack of dyspepsia and feels almost like saying that his own plays are funny. When a man's stomach is all right he will stand for anything.

A French specialist sneers at danger and defends kissing as a tonicky and healthy exchange of microbes. People who stop to think about germs under such circumstances do not deserve the circumstances.

The Nebraska State Journal says that "it is definitely settled now that Nebraska can grow fruit." Those hardy Siberian crabapples and their relatives, can be forced to grow almost anywhere.

New York is excited by the proposition to run the elevated road thru Bronx park. The Irish contributor says if it does, then, begorra, it must go thru underground.

The Herald says New York has lost twenty-two millionaires in one year. That is nothing, they bowl 'em over ten a day on the stock exchanges.

After a hard fight Mr. Flint has been elected senator from California.

The whereabouts of Kaminura has again become a mystery, which makes the Russians fear the worst.

SUBSIDY FOR PACKERS

Pittsburg Dispatch.

One of the Chicago packers says "the packing industry is subjected to the severest kind of competition and the profit is less than in any other business." Will not some congressman earn undying gratitude by proposing a subsidy for the impoverished packers?

NEWS OF THE BOOK WORLD

THE UNEASY CHAIR

A Guess at Life After Bodily Death; a Deduction and Its Consequences as Applied to This Life.—Assuming that the governing mood in this life determined at least our immediate fate in the next, that our heaven being earth, for example, parted from the body, we went out to "no other song than a lament for earth's pleasures, to no other environment than the shadowy outlines of our once enduring homes," how would our earth-life be modified?

EVELYN UNDERHILL,
Author of "The Gray World."

Some such question as that seems to have been in the mind of Evelyn Underhill in the writing of The Gray World. That the assumption may be realistic she has made the protagonist of the story die at the age of ten, having known nothing but the desires of the flesh as felt by a boy of London slums. His soul goes into even a grayer world than he has known in life. He finds it a shivery place and is seized with a wild longing to get back to earth. His longing seems to work a miracle, for he is born again in the body of an infant of the well-to-do middle class. But as he grows older he retains his knowledge of his former existence and of his glimpse of the bodiless existence. It is a knowledge he retains, not a dim and uncertain impression as of an elusive memory. He is educated, taught, that is, "to take everything for granted, to grasp fringes and avoid fundamentals, to think only of the obvious, and to refuse to consider the unimportant incident called death." But he never gets far from his knowledge of that other life which he knows is the permanent, the real.

With the knowledge of the other life constantly before him, the ever insistent question is, how shall he live; like those of the gray world had lived on earth, spending "all their energies, all their opportunities, for the sake of a few years of 'getting on'"; knowing "one world, and that the cheapest and most obvious"; "conforming or clearing out"?

In other words, knowing absolutely that life survives bodily death and that that surviving life is modified by the governing mood of this, what will he do with this? It is the same question we all face, based upon certainty instead of faith or doubt.

The boy growing to manhood finds he simply cannot live indifferently and content himself with what he knows to be the mere husk of life. He is called a "lunatic" and is regarded as "queer." His father is an ultra materialist and looks with pity on what he considers the boy's vagaries. The boy in a trying moment breaks out with this:

"Listen, father! Oh, you shall listen because it's the truth! Why will you take the shadow for the real, and the veil for the limit, like this? Can't you see, on your theory, what a senseless, unreasonable performance existence is? Isn't it arrogance to think that there's nothing more beyond the little scale of vibrations your senses and your instruments can pick up? That's what your view seems to lead to; and on the face of it it looks a silly lie."

The boy finds that "it's only when you've entered into loving alliance with the universe that you are making the most of life," and that is a part of his answer to the problem of living this life in the light of another.

The story is not a religious tract or treatise in any sense of the word, tho it is an argument for a future life and for a modification of this life in the light of the other. It is true that the boy's quest does take him churchward, but the church for him only proves a sort of a halting-place wherein he may withdraw from the heat and noise of the day.

The author has made her "hero" and his environment fit. His story and his surroundings are not overdrawn or highly colored. The story repeats here and there and some of the incidents are unnecessarily prolonged. Nevertheless the story—for it is a story—deals with vital problems and deals with them in a novel way, which one is not likely soon to forget, and it is told in a style well adapted to the matter in hand.

The Century company, New York; $1.50.

DEFIANCE.

"Take what you can, sirs" (thus the story runs),
Said a poor scholar, who for dearest book
Had loved his Virgil; and the wretches took
The book away from him, and thought his sun's
Light was put out. But he had balked their rage,
Learning by heart the Mantuan's lofty rhyme,
So, 'gainst all spite of theirs or envious time,
Holding it safe—a flawless heritage.

So, dearest, since I have you in my heart,
Like that poor scholar I those powers defy
Which threat to rob me: You may live or die,
But nevermore from me shall you depart.
I have you safe; "Take what you can," I say;
"Here she abides, and will abide alway."

—John White Chadwick, in the January Atlantic.

When Marie Corelli Heard Frank Criticism.—There is a story now going the rounds of London of an amusing passage at arms between Miss Marie Corelli, the novelist, and a certain Miss Coals, a schoolmistress who presided over the intellectual shooting of a score of young ideas immediately across the street from the much-heralded writer's home, says The Criterion for January. Part of the school exercises, it seems, consisted in the study of music, and agreeable tho this proved to the children, it proved particularly disagreeable to Miss Corelli. So it happened that the following note was sent across to the music teacher:

Miss Corelli presents her compliments to Miss Coals, and begs that she will be good enough to arrange so that there may be no singing class between the hours of 10 and 1, these being Miss Corelli's working hours, when distractions are peculiarly distasteful.

The white-aproned maid who bore this rather unusual missive was detained long enough to bring back the answer. It ran:

Miss Coals presents her compliments to Miss Corelli, and begs to state that if such a course is likely to prevent the writing of such books as "The Sorrows of Satan," she would rejoice in arranging a singing program for every day from 9 to 2.

An Anti-Tubercle Library.—The Des Moines city library has a consumptive readingroom. Up-to-date literature touching the cure, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis has been classified and set apart for the use of the rapidly-growing number of people who are taking a vital interest in this subject.

AT THE THEATERS

Metropolitan—Charles Hawtrey in "A Message from Mars."

The reasons for Charles Hawtrey's perennial success in "A Message from Mars" are not far to seek. In the first place Richard Ganthony has turned out in the play a powerful lesson in altruism—or to use his own word of good Anglo-Saxon coinage, "otherdom." And knowing very well that a plain lesson is as little palatable on the stage as anywhere, Mr. Ganthony has piqued the interest with a touch of the supernatural. His messenger from our neighboring planet is an original conception, gathering added value from the current scientific discussion as to whether that planet is inhabited. This Martian, coming to earth to expiate his own fault by the reclamation of the most selfish man in London, sounds a wierdly serious note in the play. His revelation that the Martians have no sense of humor is an ingenious touch that adds to the vivid contrast between the interplanetary traveler and the terrestrial sinner he has come to reform. For the selfish man is saved from entirely losing our sympathies by his keen sense of humor. The "dynamic currents" by which the Martian enforces his will form another effective concept, cleverly worked out in stage effects. But the chief merit of the play is its bright comedy, flashing intermittently thruout the lines. Whenever the preachments of the Martian are in danger of becoming wearisome, the situation is turned to laughter by saving humor. A lesson in altruism pleasanter to learn and yet more striking in its clear purpose is difficult to imagine.

The second important item in the play's success, is, of course, Mr. Hawtrey's own admirable working out of the character of the selfish man. The utter unconsciousness of the man's towering ego, shutting him out from any other point of view, awakes in the looker-on wonderment as to whether his own ego is playing him such pranks. And then the English sang froid, which is his defense against the attacks of the Martian and which at last is warmed into real human blood by radical expedients, is very effective. Mr. Hawtrey is a thoroly English actor, and his English methods form an interesting study to an American audience. He is always self-contained, never demonstrative. He is keen in his own interests and yet has a sense of fair play that is easily awakened. He has a saving sense of humor that gilds actions that would otherwise seem irredeemably sordid. Altogether Mr. Hawtrey's success in this play is a gratifying demonstration of the fact that a theme clean and wholesome, may be made far more effective and attractive on the stage than one dealing with doubtful problems of sex relations.

The company is all English and its insular accent is therefore in keeping with the story. It is well selected and effective. The Martian is played by Henry J. Hadfield with discriminating seriousness. The supernatural idea is carried out without descending into mere staginess. Fred Thorne's impersonation of the tramp genius is well considered and to the life. There are numerous other character bits of less prominence and mostly well done. Miss Hetta Bartlett as the selfish man's fiancee is attractively ingenuous, while Miss Alice Wilson, as the aunt, furnishes an odd note with her extremely English speech and her bizarre appearance.

—W. B. Chamberlain.

Foyer Chat.

The children in Clyde Fitch's comedy, "Her Own Way," in which Maxine Elliott appears at the Metropolitan next Monday evening, are lively youngsters. Little Donald Galaher is one of the best-know juvenile actors on the stage. He is only 8 years old.

The remarkably sweet voice and the clever dialect stories of James F. Macdonald at the Orpheum are winning him many encores.

Three more performances will be given at the Lyceum of "When We Were Twenty-one," Next week Edwin Barbour's fine drama of Iceland, "Land of the Midnight Sun," will be presented with elaborate stage effects.

Because of the engagement by the Typographical union of the Unique theater for this evening, there will be no regular performances tonight. Tomorrow and Sunday there will be the regular bill again. The new bill with "Parsifal" begins Monday next.

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK

The Revival in Wales.

To the Editor of The Journal.

In your timely and interesting editorial of the 7th, "Expected Religious Awakening," you attribute the beginning of the wonderful Welsh revival to the Rev. R. A. Torrey, formerly a Congregationalist minister of Minneapolis. This is scarcely true, if the English papers, including the British Weekly, the Daily News and other papers which I receive, are to be accepted as correct. Mr. Torrey did a good work in England and Scotland, but the present marvelous revival is, humanly speaking, due to the preaching of Evan Roberts, who was born in Longhor, Wales, in 1878. His parents were poor and he was first a miner, then a blacksmith, and at the commencement of last year, he entered the grammar school, Newcastle-Emlyn, to prepare for the Calvinistic Methodist ministry. The London papers say he has no oratorical or intellectual powers, but is sincere and earnest, and has an extraordinary spiritual power. He preaches the love of Christ, and he has a distaste for the pulpit. His black hair and eyes are ordinary, but the light of his eye is extraordinary. It is said that the singing of Misses Davis and Miss Jones adds very much to the success of the meetings. General Booth, representatives of the British Weekly, the Methodist papers, the Christian Commonwealth, the Daily News, and W. T. Stead and other prominent men have been to Wales to investigate the miraculous things which are occurring in the villages and cities of Wales. Thousands have been converted and the revival spreads. To read the accounts of the revival in the London daily papers is far better reading than any fiction, and often more strange. Your indorsement of Bishop McCabe's call is excellent.

—Rev. J. T. B. Smith.

Frazee, Minn.

FRANK EDDY'S ADVICE

Sauk Center Herald.

We are not running the Minnesota legislature and we are inclined to think they are capable of doing their own business, but if they should want to know what we think they ought to do we would say that they should:

Choose Frank Clague for speaker.
Re-elect Clapp to the senate.
Increase drainage appropriations.
Establish a separate reform school for girls.
Pass some good roads legislation.
Correct some glaring evils in our tax laws.
Extend the primary election laws to the state officers.
Abolish all fee officers, state and county, and put every official on a salary.
Rearrange the judicial districts of the state so that each district judge would perform the same amount of work.
Put each member of the legislature in a district by himself.
Get a new jack-knife.
Do all this quickly, adjourn and go home.

'WAY DOWN SOUTH IN DIXIE

Waco, Texas, Times-Herald.

Those not having cotton to hold might practice on the silk waist.

CITY NEWS

THOUSANDS WILL SIGN PETITIONS

PUBLIC MAY DECLARE AGAINST GRADE CROSSINGS.

Petitions Left Today in Banks and Mercantile Houses—The Adams Ordinance Will Be Presented Tonight, but Action Will Be Deferred—Interlocking System Suggested as Protection.

Committees of citizens in all parts of the city have taken up the fight against grade crossings and today copies of the petition to have them abolished were placed in all banks and in many mercantile houses so that everybody who desires to may sign. The original petition, written by Rev. E. P. Savage, received so many willing signatures in the small circulation given it that it was decided to place it where the public could see it and, if it approved, say so in order that the council may not be uncertain as to the attitude of Minneapolis when the question comes before it for action.

The petitions will be left in public places until Jan. 21, when they will be collected by The Journal, in accordance with an arrangement made with the committees, and turned over to representatives who will present them at the meeting of the council Jan. 25. It is expected, since every citizen is familiar with the facts relating to the recent fatal disasters on grade crossings in Minneapolis, and hundreds have already expressed their desire for the prevention of recurrence of such accidents, that the petition will receive many thousand signatures.

Ordinance Up Tonight.

The S. E. Adams grade crossing ordinance will be presented for consideration at the meeting of the council tonight. The ordinance provides for the immediate abolishment of the grade crossings at Franklin and Cedar; Tenth avenue S and Third street; Bloomington avenue and Twenty-ninth street; Washington avenue SE and Erie; University avenue SE and Oak street; Sixth avenue SE and Division street and Seventeenth avenue NE and Marshall street. It provides further for one watchman at all the other crossings.

Little will be done on the ordinance until it has been thoroly discussed at the meeting of the committee on Jan. 25.

Other Plans Suggested.

A short meeting of the special committee was held yesterday afternoon. General Manager Hield of the street railway company was present. The Adams ordinance was discussed and several other systems proposed, the most important being an interlocking system whereby all street cars can be stopped by a watchman. This system will be investigated by the committee.

GO TO SPOKANE

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Guilbert Leave Many Friends Here.

Society and business circles suffered loss by the departure from the city last evening of F. W. Guilbert, Mrs. Guilbert and son. With Mrs. Russell Dibble, Mrs. Guilbert left for a winter at Miami, Fla. In the spring she will go to Spokane, where Mr. Guilbert will make headquarters as secretary and treasurer of the Panhandle Smelting and Refining company of Idaho. Mr. Guilbert has represented the National Lead company in the twin cities, Duluth and the northwest several years. This position he has just resigned. Mrs. Guilbert is the daughter of D. W. Casseday, land agent of the Soo line, and was a well-known Minneapolis girl. J. S. Pomeroy, the new cashier of the Security bank, will live in the Guilbert house, 1924 Colfax avenue S. His family will arrive tomorrow.

IN CUSTODY AGAIN

Edward Anderson Has Fooled Authorities in Many Previous Instances.

Edward Anderson, who has been arrested in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth for alleged forgeries and then turned loose on account of "no case," was again placed in custody by Detectives Helin and Hanson last night.

Anderson appeared in Minneapolis about two months ago and, opening offices, he is said to have victimized local merchants for about $300. His method is said to have been that of making out personal checks dated ahead and cashing them with acquaintances or friends. The checks have invariably been returned stamped "no funds." Losers heretofore have been unable to reach the young man except by civil action, which would be useless, because he has no property.

RENOVATION BEGUN

Police Make First of Promised Raids on Disorderly Houses.

Mayor Jones' promised campaign against disorderly houses, which are outside of the regular districts, began last night, when a resort at 225 Second street S was raided by Sergeants Russell and Garvin, and Patrolmen Goff and Hohler.

On the tab at the station, May Benson, the proprietress, was charged with keeping a disorderly house, and the seven girls arrested with her were held as inmates. They gave their names as May Rogers, Mabel Clark, Carrie Smith, Annie Johnson, Anna Pierson, Maude Smith and Minnie Paul. In court this morning nominal fines were imposed, but suspended on the promise to keep within the boundaries of the red-light district more closely.

A WAR TIME EVENING

An Interesting Program Arranged by Adams School Pupils.

An elaborate presentation of war-time scenes and songs will take place this evening at Immanuel Baptist church, Bloomington and Twenty-third avenues S. Captain J. Colfax Grant will give his thrilling lecture on civil war battles and campaigns, illustrated by his rare collection of stereopticon slides from original photographs. This collection is one of the most complete pictorial series in the rebellion and is being constantly augmented. A feature of the evening will be appropriate war songs by a chorus of Adams school pupils. The entertainment is under the auspices of Adams school and is a benefit for the memorial fund.

L. A. ROSING RE-ELECTED

Municipal and Commercial League Retains Him as President.

L. A. Rosing was re-elected president of the Minnesota Municipal and Commercial league yesterday at its closing session. Leslie Welter of Moorehead was elected vice president and J. S. Esbjornson treasurer. The executive committee, to be named by the president, will select the secretary. W. C. Webber of Rochester now holds the office.

Thanks were extended to the mayor, the Commercial club and the governor for their co-operation in the success of the convention.

N. SECURITIES HAS BRILLIANT FINISH

SPECULATORS WHO SOLD IT ARE THOROLY DISGUSTED.

Only Two Men in Minneapolis Had the Faith to Hold on and They Are Richly Rewarded—The Stock Sold Today from 139¼ to 146—Great Northern Up.

Probably no more disgusted crowd of stock market speculators ever watched the New York market than was to be seen in local brokers' offices this morning, taking a long-distance view of the rise of Northern Securities from 139¼ to 146. Minneapolis men were among the most active speculators in merger stock early in its history. Thru the ups and downs that carried it from par to 116, back to par, up to 112 and back to 84⅝, they were in and out. At first all believed in the stock and were bulls.

When the great fight against the merger began, they split. Some became bears, with indifferent success. More stood off entirely.

There were, with these speculators, various wealthy Minneapolitans, who never speculate and who bought blocks of the stock outright, paying cash for it and putting it into their strong boxes.

When the stock, rallying from the great depression that forced it to 84⅝, just before the supreme court decision of last April, again passed par, many sold out. Some let go at 105, more at 110. A few lots were carried to 125, and when the stock crossed that mark there were only two men in Minneapolis that had any. These two old faithfuls held on like grim death, thru all vicissitudes, and are thousands to the good today.

To buy and hold Northern Securities was a million-dollar tip, but Minneapolis traders, as close in as any, failed to grab it.

How many millions J. J. Hill and the big men made, no one can tell. When the stock passed 142½, today, it could be figured that the $87,000,000 of Northern Securities held by the Harriman interest, showed appreciation equal to $35,000,000. With this came the report, that seemed reasonable, that both Hill and Harriman are satisfied, and that no more suits may be expected.

Northern Securities must now dissolve into its original elements, but these elements show wonderful increase in earning power. Northern Securities stock is in itself worth nothing intrinsically, but it represents shares in Northern Pacific and Great Northern, which have advanced by jumps, Great Northern selling today to 253, the highest figure ever known in its history.

INTEREST IS GROWING

Attendance at Poultry Show Reaches a High Mark.

Attendance at the poultry show yesterday afternoon and evening reached the mark which indicates that the exhibition is attracting wide interest. The prize poultry and the cats and dogs were inspected by a continuous procession of admirers to whose sympathetic ears the uproar of the excited fowls was as music.

The cat show will close Saturday night, as the feline pets who don't hunt mice are considered too tender to stand further confinement. The rest of the show will run until Tuesday night and other features will be introduced to take the place of the Tabbies.

Awards on poultry yesterday were:

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Cock, L. C. Laugheson, first; H. H. Bonnewell, second and third; cockerel, Merrill Thurber, first and third; L. C. Laugheson, second; hen, L. C. Laugheson, first; H. H. Bonnewell, second; Merrill Thurber, third.

W. C. B. Polish—I. S. Beal, cock, first.

Black Cayuga Ducks—J. J. Lorentzen, first prize for cock and hen.

R. C. B. Orpington—G. A. Gibson, first prize for cock, pullet and hen; A. W. Scott, first for cockerel.

Col. Dorkings—George Kingsley won every first.

Partridge Cochin—J. P. Peterson won ery prize offered.

White Wyandottes—Cock, F. L. Wright, first; H. H. Benjamin, second; cockerel, Ralph Whitney, first; E. H. Smith, second; hen, E. H. Smith, first; F. Carlow, second; pullet, Feliz Cesemeski, first; H. H. Benjamin, second.

Pekin Ducks—George Packer, first for cock, second for hen, Margaret Hope taking all the other prizes in the class.

Silver Gray Dorkings—F. W. Prouse won second on cock, third on cockerel, first and second on hens, fourth on pullet; G. Hood Thompson won every other prize in the class.

S. C. W. Leghorns—Cock, H. D. Schutte, first; Mrs. Ed McGrath, second; cockerel, H. D. Schutte, first; Chris Miller, second; hen, C. L. Brown, first and second; pullet, H. D. Schutte, first and second.

In order to favor that portion of the public which is unable to see the poultry, cat and dog show week days, the management today announced that the show would be kept open Sunday afternoon and evening. The show is located on the fourth floor of the courthouse.

TAWNEY HAS A PLAN FOR FREE SEED WHEAT

By W. W. Jermane.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Representative Tawney, who is a member of the ways and means committee, believes a law can be enacted at this session which will enable the farmers of the northwest to get seed wheat from Canada free of duty. Any measure which is enacted, however, would have to be framed to authorize the treasury department to refund the duty, on satisfactory proof by the importer that the wheat is to be used for seeding purposes only.

Mr. Tawney believes a bill of this character, framed as an emergency measure to be limited in its operation to a certain period, say until June 11 of the present year, would be favorably reported from the ways and means committee, and that it would pass both houses.

Secretary Shaw will send recommendation for this legislation to congress in a few days.

MINNESOTA ELECTORAL VOTE THE FIRST IN

By W. W. Jermane.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The Minnesota electoral vote was the first from any state west of the Mississippi river deposited with the presiding officer of the senate. George W. Peterson of Long Prairie, the official messenger, helped to make his record, as he went to the capitol direct from the train on his arrival here Wednesday. Minnesota was seventh of all the states of the union in complying with the law to deposit the vote.

Ed L. Peet, Wisconsin's official messenger, thought he would beat out the representatives of other western states by getting here yesterday and he was much disappointed to learn that the Minnesota messenger was a day ahead of him. Wisconsin's vote was the tenth of the state votes to be deposited with Senator Frye.

Defective Page