

THE JOURNAL

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Up to the Senate.

Whether they like it or not, and probably they do not, the fact remains that there is a very prevalent feeling in this state that legislation conceived in the interest of the public, when antagonized by any special interest active and resourceful in its opposition, stands a mighty poor show in the present state senate.

It is that feeling which has led to serious apprehension from the first with regard to the fate of bills intended to place the banking business of this state entirely upon a sound and legitimate basis. If ever any measure offered to the legislature of Minnesota was conceived in the interest of the public, that measure was the Eberhart bill, a duplicate of which has passed the house and, after a desperate attempt to kill it, found a place on general orders of the senate yesterday.

The republican senate is going to make a record on that bill which may have an important bearing upon the next campaign. The defeat of the bill will call for an explanation when the action of the legislature comes to be analyzed on the stump in the year 1906.

All that this measure proposes is that people who conduct a banking business shall do it under conditions best calculated to protect the interest of the depositor. All there is to the opposition to this bill is resistance of the requirement that the banking business shall be so conducted.

There is no occasion for misunderstanding the issue. There is absolutely nothing else to it and the senate of Minnesota will go on record on one side or the other of that proposition. Party records and individual records with respect to that issue will be worth keeping. The subject has been debated till it is thoroughly understood and there is no occasion for further controversy.

All that the situation calls for now is a vote.

J. Pierpont Morgan does not own the "windy city," anyway.

A Notable Change of Base.

After April 16 there will be left in the list of silver standard countries only China, Bolivia, the five Central American republics and one or two of lesser importance. Mexico will on that date be on the gold basis.

The theories of bimetalism, free coinage of silver and other methods of debasing the money of commerce and destroying public credit and legitimate processes of business have been distinctly discredited by the great powers of the world. Alto the report of the Mexican finance minister in 1901 was decidedly optimistic as to business and industrial activity, it was admitted that there was a serious shortage in Mexican silver dollars, which was attributed to the large export of the dollars for use as currency in China and other Asiatic countries, and hoarding of the dollars by the Mexican government itself.

Thus with a decided development of business operations money supply failed to meet the demand. The rate of exchange was such that in New York the gold dollar bought \$2.11 in Mexican silver, while in the City of Mexico it bought only \$1.90. The problem was how to get the amount of gold necessary to submit the gold standard for the silver standard of the Mexican system, Mexico producing much silver and little gold, comparatively. The first step taken was to provide for the payment of customs duties in gold, at a premium of 150, the rate of exchange at the time being 170, and attention was given to the action of Japan, who got on the gold basis without much trouble, and readily disposed of the silver money withdrawn from circulation by selling it to China, Korea and Formosa. The serious and uncertain fluctuations of prices incident to the silver standard currency ceased and trade with foreign countries was carried on without loss. Mexico was encouraged by the experience of Japan, who has set a conspicuously good example of business ability in many other ways.

The change of standard in Mexico will remove a country once much cited by the silver standard men as an illustration of the truth of their theories. When Bryan went to Mexico to get arguments for his silver campaigns, he did not find anything very cheering in the condition of human society. He found the distance between capitalist and laborer wider than in his own country, which he habitually held for exorcism as "enslaved by plutocracy." The peon was more of a slave

than the well-to-do American wage earner in shop or field. General D. Porfirio Diaz will certainly place the captions of his thirty years' work in behalf of his country more worthily, in giving her the large benefits of a trustworthy monetary standard accepted by nearly the whole world. The closing of the Mexican mints to the free coinage of silver on April 16 and the establishment of the peso at a value of 50 cents gold, and the accumulation of a sufficient reserve exchange fund for a commencement, will strongly uplift Mexico on the roll of honor among the nations.

Thou shalt not steal. P. S.—This commandment is still in force.

A Fruitless Attempt.

That Dowling report on the auditor's office is a document "fearfully and wonderfully made." The adoption of such a report would be a travesty on legislative action, for the instrument from one end to the other bears the marks of a weak special plea, prepared by prejudiced men who are aware of the dangerous ground they are treading on, and anxious to touch it as lightly as possible. The suppression of ugly facts leads the committee into one error after another.

Some of the positions taken in the report, however, are positively dangerous, and for a legislature to adopt them would be to admit its disregard for law, and set a vicious precedent to officials and private citizens. For instance, the law requires all settlements for timber trespass to be for at least double the value of the timber taken. Yet the Dowling report actually commends the auditor's administration for getting the bare value of the timber in many cases, when settlements were made in defiance of law.

The report says in one place: "It is not the province of your committee as we see it, to affirmatively assert that when a purchase of timber was made in apparently good faith and because of the time limit of the permit being exhausted that the state should have enforced the legal penalty of double or treble damages. That question is legal and not within the province of this committee."

Why is this question more legal and more outside the province of the committee than any other? Is there any doubt about the law, which only allows timber permits to live three years? Is there any question about timber cut after that time being trespass? The majority of the committee is using a poor brand of whitewash.

We suspend judgment pending Mr. Dooley's opinion of Judge Dunne's election.

The Dorsey Bill.

The industry of the house of representatives in pushing the Dorsey bill thru was no doubt inspired by good motives. We believe the majority of the members of the legislature earnestly wish to destroy the power of corporations in elections thru the making of large campaign contributions, but we do not see how the Dorsey bill is going to stop the committees from getting the "dough," and that is what they are after. What is to hinder the corporation from turning its campaign contribution over to an individual and making it look upon the books as if expended for advertising or promotion or some other business object?

It would look as tho the national plan of "publicity" is better than the state plan of attempted repression. Let the committees get all the money they can, but let us know whom they got it from. If the breweries of Minneapolis, for example, are giving up much money to control the mayor's office, it would be much more to the point to know the fact than to give the breweries a law by which they could say that they had lost all political influence and the people were freely voting for open saloons, while, in fact, the breweries might be secretly, in spite of the Dorsey bill, controlling the election by the use of money.

There are some legitimate campaign expenses, and there are many corporations which have a reasonable right to give to committees. No harm can come from their contributions so long as the people know what they are. The Dorsey act, while it is aimed at an abuse, is like the campaign expense bill law, an impracticable measure and an incentive to lying. There are enough incentives to lying in politics now without adding another.

With Teddy away the boys will play. Oyster inlet went democratic by several votes.

Chicago Elects Judge Dunne.

The voting in Chicago yesterday was in favor of "immediate municipal ownership." The wave that passed over the second city of the country was typical of the rising storm of indignation against the extortions and the incompetencies of franchise corporations. In Chicago it found a vent after many years of patient and impatient endurance of intolerable conditions.

Judge Dunne, who has been elected mayor of Chicago on a pledge that he will immediately municipalize the street railways, has a heavy task before him. The project is complicated by three or four ownerships of street railways, some of which have short franchise terms still due, others long periods, and several nothing but a license to run cars. To add to the complexity of the situation, some of the companies are in bankruptcy.

Judge Dunne, however, believes that when he is clothed with the mandate of the people, as he now is, he can go to the Chicago City Railway company, which is running on a license, and buy up its physical property at a fair valuation, put it in shape and run it for the people. The other companies, none of which constitute a system of themselves, would have to sell to the city also at a fair price. The street railways thus acquired are to be paid for in so-called Mueller certificates, bearing 5 per cent interest and secured by a mortgage on the plant—that is, if the capitalists will take them. Lawyers believe that they will and that they offer as good a security for a loan of the amount necessary to purchase

the street railway properties as the city could offer.

The Chicago election illustrates at once the advantages and disadvantages of having a central issue in a separate city election. The whole vote in Chicago went on sentiment in regard to the traction issue. Mr. Harlan, when he found that his conservative program was not making a bit, tried to talk other issues, such as administrative failures of Harrison, the pure-water question and the well-worn cry of corruption in the police. He could not get a hearing.

Judge Dunne wisely, from a campaign standpoint, stuck to his one text of "immediate" municipal ownership. If he turned aside at all, it was to indorse "Hinky Dink" Kenna for re-election to the council. This amazing insult to the intelligence and virtue of Chicago would ordinarily have sufficed to defeat Judge Dunne, but it made not a ripple on the surface in this strenuous campaign of one motive.

The country will watch Chicago's experiments with municipal ownership with interest. It is certain that nothing can be lost, for the private companies have given a minimum of service for a maximum of cost, while there may be a great gain. Judge Dunne may be able to put his rather hairy program in successful operation. If he does, he will be marked as one of the great organizers of the country and the mayor of Chicago will have passed into the domain of politics of national importance and significance.

Will the legislature, before it adjourns, have time to discover the members of the "oil board"? It's a pretty slippery subject.

The University Free Again.

The state senate gave the educational institutions of the state a pleasant little surprise yesterday, when it passed the Perley bill by the overwhelming vote of 46 to 8. This great change of heart was not looked for by any one, and the senators who changed front no doubt enjoyed the sensation they created.

The motive behind the vote seems to have been a desire to dispose of a troublesome subject, which has been confronting the legislature ever since the passage of the board of control bill four years ago. The friends of the university did not believe at that time the bill would be effective, because of the failure to include educational institutions in its title. The members of the board of control tested the question in court, however, and secured the remarkable decision to the effect that the university and state normal schools are "charitable institutions," and so included in the original title of the board of control bill.

The board then assumed financial direction of the university, and since that time there has been constant friction and complaint somewhere, in spite of the attempts made to get along in harmony. It is immaterial where the blame should be located, but it is evident that under the dual system there must be a friction. It means more than most people realize to restore to the university regents the financial direction of the institution.

The bill which passed leaves the board of control in touch with the institution at points where it will be of only value. The board will have the letting of contracts for new buildings, will place the insurance and fuel matters purely of business which the regents will be glad to bid of. The purchase of supplies, which are intimately connected with the educational work of the university, is now in the hands of the regents and the heads of departments under them.

Governor Johnson is committed to the measure, having declared during the campaign in favor of the step taken, and his signature on the bill is therefore assured. The board of control era is past, and the university is once more on the same footing as all other institutions of like character. It is solely under the control of its own board.

The legislature of 1905 has done one thing at least which will be to its credit in after years.

If any one tells you that spring will back out again, don't contradict him. Spring is a coy politician in these wilds.

An Expert on Advertising.

When expert testimony is based upon experience and supported by the practice of those who testify, it is entitled to great weight in the consideration of the subject in hand. Knowledge of the advertising business cannot be obtained more satisfactorily than thru actual experience. One who has been obliged to try out the various theories of publicity and demonstrate their relative value by the expenditure of cold, hard cash is not likely to vaporize or generalize, but may be taken as a safe guide by those who would avoid mistakes.

Mr. Charles S. Young, the advertising manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, recently delivered a university extension lecture, an extract from which appears in another column, discussing the relative values of different kinds of advertising. No business probably employs more kinds of advertising than a great railroad. None feels obliged to spend more money on publications of its own. Printed matter giving special information in detail is required by the public and cannot well be provided in any other way than in the special publications of the railroad, and yet, according to Mr. Young's experience and testimony all these publications are but incidental and supplementary to the employment of what he regards as the greatest and most valuable medium of publicity, the daily newspaper.

The gist of Mr. Young's testimony is that the newspaper is the best organized and the best equipped medium for the dissemination of information, not only political, social and commercial, but also about business chances, and about every fact which the advertiser wants to make public. Doubtless a certain measure of publicity may be obtained for any given article of commerce or any business announcement by lifting doorsteps of audience and

tions with handbills for the winds to play with, or by the invasion of those sections by offensive billboards, but the advertiser who employs such methods takes large chances on creating more prejudice against himself and his trade than the knowledge of his existence conveyed in that way will ever be able to overcome.

Misled by the statement of a morning contemporary as to the ordinance relating to the cutting of wires to permit houses to be moved thru the streets, The Journal finds on its own investigation that the ordinance never contained the words requiring the telephone and street railway companies to cut the wires at their own expense. They are required to cut the wires within a certain time after due notice. The question as to who shall bear the expense is not covered by the ordinance, and was never a part of it, as has been stated.

Four hundred years ago when Columbus came to this country he found an Indian sitting on the wharf smoking a cigar made of tobacco laid in a corn husk. So far, then, from being an innovation introduced by the dude, the cigar is one of the original institutions of our country fitted to associate with Pocahontas and the Salem witches.

A number of farmers are looking for boys. This is about the time of the year when farmers become inordinately fond of boys. But in the winter, when the boy's appetite increases in the inverse ratio of his usefulness, the farmer man finds his seething love for boys cooling on his hands. Boys, if you are going to entrust yourselves to farmers, have a twelve months' contract.

Castro believes that danger of a clash with America is over and is relieved, not because he was afraid, bless you. No. Didn't you read his proclamation? It showed Castro to be the greatest long-distance fighter in the world. With a typewriter and plenty of running room he could lick Jeffries.

Alexander threatens that if Hyde does not resign he will expose him; Hyde rejoins that he will force Alexander to jump out of the presidency like a cat escaping from a hot skillet. Go it, Roland; go it, Oliver, and never mind the leaves of Valambrosa. They may be swept up afterwards.

The Mormon church is threatened with a split because Joseph F. Smith, the alleged representative of heaven on earth, is charged with using church funds to speculate with. If Mormon once gets a hold, he can topple the steeple off of almost any church.

Yale college authorities are worried over a sort of "aristocracy of wealth" in the matter of dormitories. The wealthier students are showing a tendency to flock by themselves. Prexy should hold up one finger at the aristocracy.

Grave fears are expressed that the revised code may be lost. It would be a misfortune if it were even for a day mislaid. The thought of its being lost is too distressing for words.

The city is busily engaged telling the court why it does not owe Albert A. Ames anything. If this were a suit for damages the city might bring in a few offset items.

The price of meat is being raised to pay for the defense of the trust against government prosecution. This is not likely to weaken the hand of the government much.

This dissention in the great insurance companies is a splendid thing. "When mothers-in-law fall out," said Josh Billings, "then we get at family facts."

The people who have been standing in the aisles for lo these many years went to the polls at Chicago and "put it on the streetcar companies."

Whether Judge Dunne can do anything towards it or not, it is evident that the voters of Chicago believe in municipal ownership right off quick.

Who says it is an unlucky number? The successful candidate for mayor of Chicago is the father of thirteen children.

Divorce Note.—Miss University and Mr. Universal Board of Control; cause incompatibility; restoration of maiden name.

COMMENT ON THE VETO. Sauk Center Herald (rep.)—Governor Johnson has vetoed the Horton bill. His friends are commending and his opponents condemning his action. All we can say is, if we had been in his place we would have taken the same action.

BOOK NEWS AND GOSSIP

THE UNEASY CHAIR

THE COMPLEX LIFE: A PICTURE FROM WHICH BY CONTRAST MAY BE SEEN THE NATURE OF "THE SIMPLE LIFE." Many have been the gibes cast at Charles F. Wagner, the apostle of "The Simple Life." Those so immersed in a life anything but simple that they cannot see the meaning of the Paris painter's teachings have been asking with manner akin to scorn, "What is the simple life?" as the sum of the whole matter was merely a sounding phrase.



ROBERT HERRICK, Author of "The Common Lot."

In Mr. Herrick's picture of the life complex, one sees a young architect setting out with a genuine love of his art, and a love of ease and high living, but with little else. He marries a girl of the same level in society, a girl of no ideals, but without means. Then begins a struggle to live the life of the smart set, which is ultra-complex. In his effort to keep in the whirl he is caught in the vortex of "grat." Only his wife's tenacity in holding to her ideals saves him from irretrievable loss, and teaches him the value of the simple life.

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CITY NEWS

HOW VOLK DID HIS GREAT WORK

ARTIST TELLS OF HIS PAINTING FOR THE CAPITOL.

Copied a Florentine Bust That Looked Just Like the Only Original Portrait of Father Hennepin, and a Carlele Indian Who Was a Perfect Type of Red Man.

The discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony by Father Hennepin, was an event almost at the beginning of the chronology of Minnesota, so it is quite fitting that Douglass, in painting of this scene should be the first of the series of historical pictures to be placed in the governor's reception room at the capitol. The painting was hung Monday under Mr. Volk's direction.

While the artist has made a close study of his historic material he has treated it in a decorative way, as is demanded by a room of such a nature. In coloring it is in harmony with the general scheme of the richly ornamented room. As a panel in this setting, it is richer in color and in detail than any painting covering whole wall spaces. The composition has been skillfully managed and employs a familiar and beautiful bit of Mr. Volk's favorite forest treatment in a clump of trees at one side of the picture and near the central group.

Followed the Facts. Father Hennepin is represented on an eminence near the water, below the falls, looking up at them, but at some distance. The figure, showing the side and back to the spectator, is a fine one and the face in profile is a study of calm and hardihood. There is but one portrait of Hennepin in existence, owned by J. J. Hill, and of its authenticity there is question, but it afforded a type that fitted the artist's study of the man, and in the absence of other material Mr. Volk followed it quite closely.

The priest is in the act of blessing the falls, and he is surrounded by five Indian companions. One sitting figure represents an Indian with shaven head, a custom prevalent among the Sioux of the time, as described by Hennepin, who thinks he found favor with them from the fact of his head being shaven. An Indian woman with a pack stands apart from the central group. The large, wide falls are reconstructed as closely as possible from the meager descriptions of Hennepin and other early writers, supplemented by facts gleaned from geology by Professor W. G. Fowler, and a study of the topography of the river gorge made by Mr. Volk last summer.

Mr. Volk was found yesterday wandering about the rocks, to meet the capitol enjoying the beauty of its harmonious and skillful combination of marble and fresco. He is enthusiastic about the building and pleased to have his well-represented in a group in which he made his home for a number of years.

Artist Praises Capitol. "This building is a constant delight to me," Mr. Volk remarked. "I think it has few, if any equals, in the country. The workmanship is of a high order, and consistency. It is evidently a work of love on the part of the designer, and it is very restful and satisfying to the artist. I have never seen a building so great a thing for the state."

In reply to a question about his painting, Mr. Volk said: "I built a new studio at my summer home in Lake Park, to meet the special requirements of this picture and have been devoting most of my time to it for a year. The idea has interested me greatly, and I have taken great pleasure in my work on it. I took with me to Maine, a young Carlele Indian, and have based my Indian type on him, and used him as a model. I found an interesting Florentine bust which resembled closely the Hill portrait of Hennepin, which, by the way, the priest is supposed to have painted of himself, and is a very creditable artistic performance, and I used that in giving the head and shoulders."

Mr. Volk has divided his visit between friends in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and has been in the city for a week. Dr. Frank Burton and Mrs. Olga V. Haskell. He leaves tonight for New York to meet Mrs. Volk and Miss Volk on their return from the Bahamas, where Mr. Volk spent some time in the past.

Mr. Volk leaves soon for San Francisco to paint a portrait, and may make another visit to Minneapolis en route. His older son, "Fender" Volk, an actor in the artistic handicrafts of the Teachers' college at Columbia, has recently had an attractive invitation to join Dr. Grenfell, the Labrador missionary, for a tour of the island, and a distribution to the natives in handicrafts.

AT THE THEATERS

Foyer Chat. Much pleasure may be expected from Henrietta Crossman's appearance at the Metropolitan Friday and Saturday nights in the double bill, "Nance Oldfield," a comedy, and "Mellie," a farce. Miss Crossman has presented this double bill with great success in the east.

"Tess of the D'Urbervilles." In which Florence Roberts will make her first appearance here as a star at the Metropolitan on Sunday night, after one of the most important New York hits on record. Miss Roberts presents the play with Melbourne MacDowell as Alec D'Urberville, Lucius Henderson as Angel Clare, William Yerkes as John Durbeyfield and herself in the title role. "Tess" is announced until Wednesday night, inclusive, and is to be followed by "Zaza" for the rest of the week.

An interesting feature of the week's bill at the Orpheum is the drama introduced this week for the first time this season—the "strickers" of one scene and the setting of another in full view of the audience. The innovation is enthusiastically applauded by those "in front."

"Yon Yonson." at the Bijou this week, has been before the public for thirteen years to record-breaking business. "For Fame and Fortune," at the Bijou next week, was written especially for Terry McGovern, and is written around the experiences and incidents of this famous little fighter's career.

"When Knighthood Was in Flower," which Eva Taylor and the Ferris Stock company are giving at the Lyceum this week, is the dramatization of Charles Major's pretty romance used by Julia Marlowe. Miss Taylor is charming as the capricious princess, Mary Tudor.

NEWSPAPER ADS PAY BEST

ADVERTISING MANAGER OF MILWAUKEE ROAD TELLS WHERE RESULTS COME FROM.

Charles S. Young, well known in Minneapolis, and advertising manager for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, delivered an address before the University of Chicago students a few days ago on "Railroad Advertising," in which he stated that the railroad advertising all over the country was on the increase and that the most productive medium was the daily newspaper.

Mr. Young declared that the greatest results had been obtained from newspaper advertising, and other forms were gradually being dispensed with in favor of it. Mr. Young said in part: "Railroad advertising of today may, like all Gaul, be divided into three parts—advertising to the traveling public or to the public who may travel, advertising to the agents of the home road, and advertising to agents of connecting roads. The church will pardon the illustration, but the same principle of advertising to agents may be likened unto home and foreign missionary work. Both are important, and, as with other missionary work, it is always a question whether more money should be spent in home or foreign work."

"One method used by the railroad companies to promote publicity and bring business to the traveling public is to issue mailings of cards, leaflets, folders, and posters. Mailing cards and leaflets are sent to the agents of connecting lines by a railroad to keep them generally advised with and the more features or advantages of that road. Home agents of the road are sent advertising matter in various forms, including large newspaper advertisements, newspaper clippings, cards, and folders, to bring before their minds special features of the road and to arm them with information which they can use in directing patrons to the company."

"In the last two years, however, the railroads have found that newspaper advertising pays best, and other forms have been gradually dispensed with and the money formerly devoted to them turned into newspaper publicity."

LIMESTONE COMES FREE

AS A MANUSCRIPT

When is a limestone slab a manuscript? This is the question that has been bothering the custom officials. Some time ago a limestone slab, 5 feet long and 4 feet wide, was imported and the appraisement made was "manufactures of limestone," dutiable at 50 per cent ad valorem. The importer protested, stating that it was a manuscript. Further inspection showed that it was a slab from the palaces of the ancient kings of Nineveh and was cut and carved under the supervision of a man. On one side of the stone is a rude carving of a human figure and the inscription in the Assyrian language. As a manuscript in a foreign language, it is free of duty. As a basis for their decision the appraisers stated that the ten commandments were written on stone tablets.

TO GUARD THEIR CITY

St. Paul Men Plan to Prevent Outsiders From Getting It.

"How may we keep outsiders from coming in and making a get-away with our business?" is the question that is the subject of discussion before the directors of the St. Paul Commercial club last night. The club and the business men fear that the city is being overrun and is nothing left of the once flourishing little burg. It is stated that the saints do not patronize their own merchants or home manufacturers. The association, C. M. Selling, proprietor of a brass band, presented a communication stating that unless his aggregation of artists had the Como park job this summer he would take them to the city and set them back. Committees working on an auditorium plan reported some progress, but asked for more time.

ASSETS WERE SMALL

O. C. Merriman Makes Report of Bankruptcy Receipts.

O. C. Merriman, referee in bankruptcy, today closed his report on the assets of the cases. The total assets realized in the voluntary cases were \$26,695, the total liabilities being \$190,985. On the involuntary cases the assets were \$1,000, the liabilities being \$1,000. The assets set apart as exempt in all cases amounted to \$21,843. The case involving the largest liabilities was that of Ella B. Lawson, a housekeeper, the assets of \$50 being declared exempt. The smallest case was that of Frank J. Stanberry, an accountant, whose liabilities were \$350 and whose assets were \$175, declared exempt.

AFTER FEMALE TIPLERS

St. Paul Alderman Prepares an Ordinance for Them.

Alderman Hackney of St. Paul has prepared an ordinance prohibiting women from entering and drinking in saloons. The ordinance will be introduced in the city council by their fathers of husbands. St. Paul is getting the former street population of Minneapolis and does not find the element desirable. The downtown saloons are overrun with women, and the police can't eject them as they have no authority to interfere unless they become disorderly.

The records of the day—deaths, births, marriages, hotel arrivals, railroad time tables, real estate transfers, building permits and other information of interest—will be published together with want advertisements, on page 16 of this issue.

Constipation removed. "Dr. Lauritzen's Malt Tonic," at druggists or delivered to house. Phone, N. W., East 440; Twin City, 13399.

We Are "In" for Oxford.

More Oxford than any two other stores. See our new tans. Nickel Plate.

New Orleans and Return, \$25.50. Havana City and Return, \$29.50. Tickets on sale April 4, 1905, via the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad. Less than one fare. Literature and full details can be had free on application to J. G. Rickel, City Ticket Agent, 424 Nicollet avenue.

\$25 North Pacific Coast. \$22.50 to the City of Vancouver. Every day until May 15, 1905, Ticket Office, 119 Third street S., Minneapolis, Minn.

Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

Hot Springs and Return, \$47.00. Short Via the old reliable St. Louis, Mo., sale Line (M. & St. L. R. R.). On sale daily. Change of cars in St. Louis. Only depot by taking the famous "Nickel Star Limited." Call on J. G. Rickel,