

THE JOURNAL

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

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. One week \$1.00. One month \$3.00. Three months \$8.00. Six months \$15.00. One year \$28.00.

POSTAGE RATES OF SINGLE COPIES. Up to 10 pages 1 cent. Up to 20 pages 2 cents. Up to 30 pages 3 cents. Up to 40 pages 4 cents.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—W. W. Terrence, Chief of Washington Bureau, 901-902 Colorado building.

NEW YORK OFFICE—Tribune building, D. A. Carroll, Manager.

CHICAGO OFFICE—Tribune building, W. Y. Perry, Manager.

LONDON—Journal on file at American Express office, 5 Waterloo place, and U. S. Express office, 98 Strand.

ST. PAUL OFFICE—420 Endicott building, Telephone, N. W. Main 220.

EAST SIDE OFFICE—Central avenue and Second street, Telephone, Main No. 6.

TELEPHONE—Journal has private switchboard for both lines. Call No. 9 either line and call for department you wish to speak to.

it again if given half a chance. Some one in this frame of mind is evidently responsible for the gap in the proposed substitution section on good roads. The members of the committee interviewed did not know of the change, which, therefore, must be regarded as a "woodchuck." It ought to be put to death immediately.

For an institution that has been ruled off the track, the Northern Securities company appears to have a good deal of trouble electing directors.

May Result in Purdy Plan.

House File No. 1, a bill submitting a taxation amendment to popular vote, has been agreed to by both houses and awaits the governor's signature. By adopting this measure the legislature has turned its back on the old theory of taxation, and turned its face forward to the new era of a scientific tax system, evolved without absurd constitutional restrictions.

It is a remarkable fact that at the last minute the conference committee which brought the two houses together on the bill made another change in it, which makes the proposed section more "wide open" than ever. The phrase "under general laws" was struck out, so the state will be left free to abolish a central tax levy system, and collect state taxes from each county according to the amount of taxes paid for local purposes. This is the famous Purdy or localized plan, favored to a large extent by experts on the tax question. The section as finally agreed to contains practically no restriction, and most of its language is of an enabling character. In levying taxes they must be collected and spent for public purposes, and they must be uniform upon the same class of subjects. After complying with these elementary requirements, the legislature at future sessions will have an absolutely free hand.

The more time the legislature puts upon the code, the less it will have to regret.

Great Britain's Junk Navy.

Great Britain, under the strenuous leadership of Admiral Sir John Fisher, has just had a startling housecleaning in the navy. After a struggle of two years with the conservative sentiment of the admiralty, he has succeeded in having condemned and sold for junk upward of a dozen vessels that heretofore have been carried on the effective strength of the British navy. To be sure they were nearly all obsolete vessels, but they were ironclads, and some of them less than ten years old, and they bore such sounding names as Victoria, Terrible, Invincible, etc. Each one was probably, at its launching, hailed as the finest fighting machine of its class, and was such in the progress of naval architecture that the ships which cost \$15,000,000 and which never were damaged by a shot, are sold for half a million and most go to the scrap heap.

The policy of Sir John Fisher has started the world with the possibilities of expense in keeping up a modern navy. The cost of battleships, which a few years ago was figured at from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000, now goes in at twice that. The battleship Minnesota, launched the other day at Newport News, will cost \$8,000,000. Great Britain is building even larger fighting machines than we are.

But not only has Sir John Fisher made John Bull painfully aware of the expense of the new navy, but he has jarred him out of his fancied security. The proceedings of Sir John Fisher have informed the world of the fact, which was probably known to the admiralty before, that the British claim to a margin of naval units over the nearest two nations is not sustained. Germany and France, together, leave England no margin of tonnage or guns.

The customary roar is going up from the lion, but Sir John Fisher takes it calmly. He answers to the government and the public that it is a fact that the British empire has not the margin of strength on the water that tradition has assigned as necessary for her safety. Whether the government believes it worth while to restore that margin or abandon the claim, he does not pretend to say. He only pretends to judge what ships are and what are not fit to be counted in the effective list.

"No change in the plumbers' strike." No change after the plumber's strike.

Favorable Seeding Time.

With conditions far better than the average, and immeasurably superior to last year, the new wheat crop is going into the ground. A year ago, it will be remembered, seeding was delayed until two to three weeks beyond the average date, and in some localities the ground was so wet that wheat could not be sown until too late to insure its ripening before early frosts in the fall, and so coarse grains were put in instead.

In contrast to the soaking then administered, which in low lands of the Red River valley and elsewhere put the country under water for a month or more, the moisture supply this season is in a degree approaching perfection. It is unusual for reports to run uniformly favorable at seeding time, for the northwest is a big country embracing varieties of soil and climate, and when conditions are just right in the Red River valley, for instance, there is usually some complaint of dry soil from the western portion of the Dakotas. This year conditions everywhere are satisfactory.

No estimate as to the acreage in wheat would have any value at this early date, but it is the expectation that when reliable figures come along they will show a considerably increased area. Minnesota and South Dakota have about seventy per cent of the wheat already in, thru the southern and central portions, and seeding is progressing daily over the Red River valley and west in North Dakota.

Advices go to show that greater care has been taken in the selection of seed than ever before.

To count chickens before they are hatched is of course unprofitable. The wheat is a long way from harvest, and to talk of a big crop would be pre-

ture. But early conditions do make for hope or discouragement and do affect sentiment in the country very materially. Today there is a promise that may not be fulfilled, but may reasonably be hoped for, a promise that if borne out will make a wheat crop of the good old-fashioned size, give the railroads big business, the millers plenty of wheat to grind, the elevators opportunity to use their capacity to the full, and the farmers plenty of wheat to sell.

The east is watching the northwest very closely, for the remarkable early spring and continued good weather has not escaped general notice. Everyone expects a good active business period in the northwest, and if the crop turns out anywhere near as good as may reasonably be expected from the way it is starting off, this will be the biggest business year ever known.

As to winter wheat, the government report just issued shows the condition very high, 91.6. This was compiled to April 1, and the weekly government summary printed yesterday says that since April 1 the condition has been fully maintained. The general outlook, therefore, is for a big wheat crop this year, barring unexpected calamity.

Chapter 50 of the General Laws of the extra session of 1902 provides that expenditures of county money in excess of \$100 shall be preceded by advertisement for bids on the supplies to be furnished or the work to be done. This law provides further, however, that in case of actual and unforeseen emergencies requiring immediate expenditure this may be done without advertising for bids upon a majority vote of the board of county commissioners. An amendment to this law has passed the house and is before the senate, which omits the words "actual and unforeseen" in describing what is meant by an emergency, leaving it optional with a majority of the board to decide whether conditions justify their being taken as an emergency. This modification would be of less interest to the taxpayer if the law required the "unanimous consent of the board," and the requirement of such consent has been urged upon the delegation as desirable. It would unquestionably be in the interest of the public if the members of the senate would substitute for "a majority of the board" "unanimous consent of the board." Without intending to imply that improper advantage has been taken of the opportunity afforded by the law as it exists, it seems very singular that legislators should hesitate to incorporate in laws of this kind every safeguard which may be contrived for the protection of the public interest. If this amendment is made, it will have to be done in the senate.

Mr. Lowry has been absent from the city for several months. On his return he is impressed, as is every one who returns after an absence of some considerable time, with the wonderful growth that Minneapolis is having just now. Mr. Lowry calls attention to the visible evidences of this growth and warns the people of Minneapolis that they are not as appreciative of the opportunities for profitable investment in Minneapolis real estate as are outsiders, who compare conditions here with conditions in other cities and are able to discover the chances Minneapolis offers in real estate, in building, and in business opportunities. It is a good thing to have a man of Mr. Lowry's experience and business judgment speak on this subject. It may serve to impress the people of Minneapolis generally with a fact which is so close to them that they cannot fully recognize its proportions and importance—the fact of the present marvelous growth of our city.

The latest railroad dream is a combination of the New York Central, the North-Western and the Union Pacific, with 30,431 miles of track. The Central covers pretty thoroughly the territory between New York and Chicago. The North-Western runs from the north coast of the country between Omaha and Chicago. The Union Pacific reaches from Omaha to the Pacific. A road like this would be in a position to make some continental routes that would make competing lines smoke.

The house has passed a good many radical and reform bills without hesitation, and just the other day sent up to the senate a bill placing the maximum passenger fare at 2 1/2 cents a mile. However, when it came to abolishing railroad passes, reform met with a sudden check. Whatever good and honest reasons are given for taking this action, the impression is bound to prevail that this reform came too near home to meet with the favor of the members.

The Indianapolis Star mistakenly says: Farming takes hard work and brains, just as nearly every other business on earth does, if the greatest measure of success is to be attained. The science of farming can be taught, and is being taught in these western states. As to genius, however, a farmer is just as well off without it.

It requires something more than hard work and brains to wean the calf. It is genius.

The St. Louis brewers want the cruiser St. Louis christened with beer instead of champagne. Why not? The Vermont will doubtless have a can of maple syrup broken on her bow and a jug of hard cider will do the work for the Maine, while the New Jersey will leap into the ocean's arms accompanied by the Jersey lightning flash of applausive.

School Director Hlocks makes a workable suggestion in starting a movement to hold the South and Central High school graduations in the Auditorium. These schools have now no hall of their own and churches have proved inadequate to accommodate the friends of the pupils who wish to attend the commencement exercises.

The duke of Manchester having noticed the tendency of the American nobility, has taken up railroading in this country. He is due to get the glad hand and an annual pass from the earl of Milwaukee and the count of Lackawanna.

The suspicion of "something rotten at Minnehaha" has become a disagreeable certainty.

The Sun predicts that New York will have 4,000,000 people at the close of business, 1905. Four millions are a good many for one man to manage, but Mr. Murphy seems to be an unusually able man, from the New York standpoint.

The colored boys very neatly mapped out Manchuria, Korea and the Liao-yang peninsula on the Fourth street paving this morning. Asphalt paving seems to be the most enticing to take up in the world.

As to the filing of that Dunn election expense bill, there seems to have been technical violation of the law, but no loss to the state.—Adapted from the published works of Dowling, P. E.

To dress upon \$65 a year may be a possible feat, but the really, truly heroism of the sex is going to be the woman who can dress in time for a 6-o'clock dinner or an early train.

Judge Dunne would not have believed that he had been elected mayor of Chicago if he had not been confronted with a labor strike on inauguration day.

The Times nominates the hen as the national bird, in place of the eagle. The hen makes too much fuss over it when she accomplishes anything.

Erer Castro has been mousing around among the archives, but bobs up again with the same report, "Nothing to arbitrate."

The Stevens house at Minnehaha was a nice cosy place for an official beer party. Lucky the children pulled it down there.

"Hunky" may be president some day, but he has not that reverence for railroads that would fit him for the senate.

Dr. Dowle seems to have run upon some scoundrels in his fold who want to think for themselves. How ridiculous!

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK

The Rockefeller Gift. To the Editor of The Journal.

I wish to express my hearty appreciation of the ethically sensible position taken by The Journal on the American Rockefeller case. It is an encouraging sign of the times that editors of newspapers in this country (we call them secular sometimes) can be counted upon to take a high position upon great moral questions, to speak for the nation's conscience. In regard to this particular affair, I could name a dozen of these journalists that have the distinction of leading moral questions, to speak for the nation's conscience. In regard to this particular affair, I could name a dozen of these journalists that have the distinction of leading moral questions, to speak for the nation's conscience.

From a downright business consideration alone, the action of the board seems to me shortsighted. Can it afford to defy public opinion? Especially when that opinion is based on such a high moral ground? The board can afford to lose many such gifts rather than to lose the confidence of the American people that it is proper and just to give them through duty. If there is any one who is thoughtful and understood by the people in this country, it is that Rockefeller's money has been gained by a vicious and perfectly illegal system of business. The evidence of this is as clear, explicit and complete as ever was given in any case in this world. The people know that this is so, and the members of that board know it, and their inevitable conclusion must be that the American Board, for the sake of Rockefeller's business, has been deceived by methods which it was made to understand by the people in this country, it is that Rockefeller's money has been gained by a vicious and perfectly illegal system of business.

It is perfectly fair to state that every man who votes to accept that \$100,000 condemns himself to silence regarding Rockefeller's business. Every man who votes to accept that \$100,000 condemns himself to silence regarding Rockefeller's business. Every man who votes to accept that \$100,000 condemns himself to silence regarding Rockefeller's business.

MUSICAL LETTERS FROM MUSICAL MUNCH.—An American girl in Munich, man for the way she made it. A very ordinary "dear" and "very dear" and "honorable" would have any one who is thoughtful and understood by the people in this country, it is that Rockefeller's money has been gained by a vicious and perfectly illegal system of business.

THE MAGAZINES. William T. Stead's Views of the Revival in Wales, from a Personal Investigation.—William T. Stead, becoming interested in the revival in Wales from a distance, writes a most interesting and "awakening" to get a close-range view of things. He tells in Public Opinion for April 8 what he found, closing with this: I cannot conclude this paper without making each human being to be Christian in this question. I have written as if I occupied the standpoint of one to whom this revival in South Wales was merely a curious, possibly an impenetrable, sociological epidemic, due to the operation of some as yet undiscovered microbe. I have done so because, at first, it seems to me from that standpoint it seems to me the inoculation of the rest of mankind with that microbe is eminently desirable. But it would not be honest to discuss on my part were to conclude without saying quite simply that I am a convinced believer in the supernatural, especially the supernatural man, of whom I believe as I believe as a child when I was taught it at my mother's knee. I have verified in my own experience in a long and busy life, that it seems to me we are coming nearer and nearer to a scientific demonstration of the existence of the soul and of the reality of the "other world," whose intimate relations with our life all religions have borne testimony.

Hence to me this revival is much more than a mere sociological phenomenon. It is the re-establishment of a living communion between the living of men and their all-living Father in heaven. It is as a trumpet blast summoning each human being to be Christian in this question. I have written as if I occupied the standpoint of one to whom this revival in South Wales was merely a curious, possibly an impenetrable, sociological epidemic, due to the operation of some as yet undiscovered microbe. I have done so because, at first, it seems to me from that standpoint it seems to me the inoculation of the rest of mankind with that microbe is eminently desirable. But it would not be honest to discuss on my part were to conclude without saying quite simply that I am a convinced believer in the supernatural, especially the supernatural man, of whom I believe as I believe as a child when I was taught it at my mother's knee. I have verified in my own experience in a long and busy life, that it seems to me we are coming nearer and nearer to a scientific demonstration of the existence of the soul and of the reality of the "other world," whose intimate relations with our life all religions have borne testimony.

THE READERS' QUESTION BOX. A. B. C.—The "Proceedings" of the Society of Psychical Research are published by the society. The address of the society is: Dr. R. Hodgson, secretary, 5 Boylston place, Boston, Mass. The prices of the volumes vary.

A BIT OF HISTORY. Cleveland Leader. Napoleon sat inadvertently upon a smoking cannon, and scorched the seat of his white trousers. "I cannot turn back now," he muttered to an aid, as he hastily dismounted. "I have burned my britches behind me!" This historic expression has been grossly corrupted by later writers.

JUSTIFIABLE. Pittsburgh Post. "Prisoner at the bar, why did you assault this landlord?" "Your honor, because I have several children he refused to rent me a flat." "Well, that is his privilege." "But, your honor, he calls his apartment house 'The Roosevelt Hotel.'" "Case dismissed."

Doubts the Investigation. To the Editor of The Journal. In your issue of March 28 you state that the county attorney has notified the St. Paul case (from this place instead of Osseo) for cruelly punishing a 13-year-old boy in school, stating that he had investigated the case and he could not convict. I would like to inquire where he investigated and who.

As there was no transcript of the evidence returned, and from diligent inquiry we find no one that the county attorney interviewed, without was the defendant's own mouthpiece of the school board who has made himself quite prominent in the matter. Certainly no one on the state's or boy's side of the case has been heard of.



THE UNBASY POET.

THAT "SLUMP IN OBHAY," AS SEEN BY A POET.—In the Critic recently in answer to the question if it was the fault of the poet or the poet that poetry attracted so little attention, Dr. van Dyke said, among other things: In the first place, it is really the function of poetry to "attract attention." Has it not almost always done, like the omelette pertaining to the celestial kingdom, without observation? Is not its first aim (as Wordsworth says) to impart a certain kind of pure and strengthening pleasure, thru the imagination, to those who are capable of receiving it? It seems to me that real poetry must always be directed to a purpose. Its merit are not like those of a mediocre or a type-writer, or a new brand of soap or a detective story, that it is to be judged by its own way by detestation, without working its own way to the world. It must go out into the world, not by natural affinity, but by the force of many it must trust itself to them to keep it alive.

The only period, so far as I remember, when this public really went in for poetry, was in the first part of the nineteenth century, when the verified short stories of Scott and Byron were "the biggest sellers" of the day. But in ordinary life has always a tendency to rely upon "the silent acceptance and its encouragement." It was so with Lowell and Emerson. It was so with Browning and Tennyson. It was so with Wordsworth and Milton.

McClure-Phillips have added to their spring list a new book by Booth Tarkington, "The Beau's Best," a short novel in Mr. Tarkington's best and most characteristic style. It is a whimsical tale of young, impetuous love, in a district which is held in France and Rome. In distinction and style calls the author's successful "Monsieur Beaucaire."

AN ECSTATICALLY HAPPY MARRIAGE AS THE OUTCOME OF AN UNUSUAL METHOD OF WOOING.—Anthony Robinson of Boston was deeply in love with a girl in the same city. They had been friends for years. He was just getting on his feet as a young man after his family had lost everything. She had been repeatedly refused to marry "Tony." He seemed to have given her up and shifted his affection to Eleanor Langhans of San Francisco. At least, he told his friends that that was the situation, and then asked her to help him furnish a small suburban home he had bought, against the coming of the bride. Juliet, of course, it should be the privilege of the bride to furnish her own home. But Tony was obstinate, and Juliet finally consented. The result was—anyone could guess, for there was no Eleanor Langhans in the world, and the girl who was in print in The Indifference of Juliet, by Grace S. Richmond, do not say as to the "ever afterward," but they relate the story of happy Tony and Juliet most entertainingly.

SEVEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR BURNS' FAMILY BIBLE.—Seven thousand eight hundred dollars were paid at Sotherby's Dec. 10, for Robert Burns' family Bible, containing domestic records in the poet's hand, says The Literary Collector.

This Bible (printed at Edinburgh for John Reid in 1766) was willed by Burns' wife to their oldest son, Robert, then passed to the second son, and then to the third, and finally to the late Mrs. Hutchingson, in whose hands it remained until the sale in December. An American collector bid up to a thousand pounds for the relic, but there were many contestants and the winning bidder, £1,500, came from a Scotch collector.

MUSICAL LETTERS FROM MUSICAL MUNCH.—An American girl in Munich, man for the way she made it. A very ordinary "dear" and "very dear" and "honorable" would have any one who is thoughtful and understood by the people in this country, it is that Rockefeller's money has been gained by a vicious and perfectly illegal system of business.

THE MAGAZINES. William T. Stead's Views of the Revival in Wales, from a Personal Investigation.—William T. Stead, becoming interested in the revival in Wales from a distance, writes a most interesting and "awakening" to get a close-range view of things. He tells in Public Opinion for April 8 what he found, closing with this: I cannot conclude this paper without making each human being to be Christian in this question. I have written as if I occupied the standpoint of one to whom this revival in South Wales was merely a curious, possibly an impenetrable, sociological epidemic, due to the operation of some as yet undiscovered microbe. I have done so because, at first, it seems to me from that standpoint it seems to me the inoculation of the rest of mankind with that microbe is eminently desirable. But it would not be honest to discuss on my part were to conclude without saying quite simply that I am a convinced believer in the supernatural, especially the supernatural man, of whom I believe as I believe as a child when I was taught it at my mother's knee. I have verified in my own experience in a long and busy life, that it seems to me we are coming nearer and nearer to a scientific demonstration of the existence of the soul and of the reality of the "other world," whose intimate relations with our life all religions have borne testimony.

Hence to me this revival is much more than a mere sociological phenomenon. It is the re-establishment of a living communion between the living of men and their all-living Father in heaven. It is as a trumpet blast summoning each human being to be Christian in this question. I have written as if I occupied the standpoint of one to whom this revival in South Wales was merely a curious, possibly an impenetrable, sociological epidemic, due to the operation of some as yet undiscovered microbe. I have done so because, at first, it seems to me from that standpoint it seems to me the inoculation of the rest of mankind with that microbe is eminently desirable. But it would not be honest to discuss on my part were to conclude without saying quite simply that I am a convinced believer in the supernatural, especially the supernatural man, of whom I believe as I believe as a child when I was taught it at my mother's knee. I have verified in my own experience in a long and busy life, that it seems to me we are coming nearer and nearer to a scientific demonstration of the existence of the soul and of the reality of the "other world," whose intimate relations with our life all religions have borne testimony.

THE READERS' QUESTION BOX. A. B. C.—The "Proceedings" of the Society of Psychical Research are published by the society. The address of the society is: Dr. R. Hodgson, secretary, 5 Boylston place, Boston, Mass. The prices of the volumes vary.

A BIT OF HISTORY. Cleveland Leader. Napoleon sat inadvertently upon a smoking cannon, and scorched the seat of his white trousers. "I cannot turn back now," he muttered to an aid, as he hastily dismounted. "I have burned my britches behind me!" This historic expression has been grossly corrupted by later writers.

JUSTIFIABLE. Pittsburgh Post. "Prisoner at the bar, why did you assault this landlord?" "Your honor, because I have several children he refused to rent me a flat." "Well, that is his privilege." "But, your honor, he calls his apartment house 'The Roosevelt Hotel.'" "Case dismissed."

Doubts the Investigation. To the Editor of The Journal. In your issue of March 28 you state that the county attorney has notified the St. Paul case (from this place instead of Osseo) for cruelly punishing a 13-year-old boy in school, stating that he had investigated the case and he could not convict. I would like to inquire where he investigated and who.

As there was no transcript of the evidence returned, and from diligent inquiry we find no one that the county attorney interviewed, without was the defendant's own mouthpiece of the school board who has made himself quite prominent in the matter. Certainly no one on the state's or boy's side of the case has been heard of.

CITY NEWS SUPT. OF PARK ACCUSED

SERGT. JOHN F. O'BRIEN FACES GRAVE CHARGES.

And Admits Some of Them at Park Board Committee Investigation—Participated in an Unlawful Beer Party; "Loaned" Park Stone; Neglected Park Animals—Action Deferred.

John F. O'Brien, police sergeant in charge of Minnehaha park, has been openly charged with inefficiency, mismanagement, cruelty to animals, grafting, and neglect of duty. His conduct as a beer party given in the historic Stevens house in Minnehaha park. He admitted that there were women and a keg of beer present, also he vowed he was ignorant of how they were procured. "Did you know at the time you took part in this orgy that it was against the law to have intoxicating liquors in the park?" asked Platt Walker, after some hesitation. "The defendant also admitted that, without permission, he had 'loaned' the park beer by giving it to J. L. Robinson, contractor for the pavilion built in the park two years ago. He afterwards received a present of \$10 by the grateful contractor.

Neglected the Animals. He said that he had allowed shipment of deer and elk to remain crated up in the park for several months. He also stated that he had shot a deer with a broken leg, but did not use or give any of the venison to his friends.

Accused of using park forage for his own cows, Mr. O'Brien denied that he had ever taken any of the feed; he admitted that some of the employees might have taken some, but he was away from home; he further stated that he had not bought any feed, but fed his cows on grass, presumably all the year round.

The hearing was of an informal nature. P. D. Boutell is chairman of the committee and presided. Platt Walker took a leading part in questioning the evidence against Mr. O'Brien. A. S. Adams, former alderman and president of the park board, is responsible for the charges against O'Brien and was the first witness. E. F. Burns, park policeman under O'Brien for four years was the principal witness against his former chief. John McGuire, a laborer in the park, corroborated Burns and Adams. J. L. Robinson was called and corroborated O'Brien's story about lending stone. Superintendent Berry was questioned, but showed a surprising amount of reticence as to what had happened at the park.

Burns' Seven Charges. Former Policeman Burns charged O'Brien with: Lying in wait to catch people in compromising positions and releasing them on payment of money, a box of cigars or something equally valuable. These fake arrests were made in the park and in the outlying portions of the park property, and sometimes outside of the park proper.

Allowing a peanut vendor to ply his trade on park property, without a license, and to sell the whole of the park property, and pocketing the money.

Threatening and carrying out his threats to have employees discharged who worked for the re-election of Alderman O'Brien with: Lying in wait to catch people in compromising positions and releasing them on payment of money, a box of cigars or something equally valuable. These fake arrests were made in the park and in the outlying portions of the park property, and sometimes outside of the park proper.

Allowing a peanut vendor to ply his trade on park property, without a license, and to sell the whole of the park property, and pocketing the money.

Threatening and carrying out his threats to have employees discharged who worked for the re-election of Alderman O'Brien with: Lying in wait to catch people in compromising positions and releasing them on payment of money, a box of cigars or something equally valuable. These fake arrests were made in the park and in the outlying portions of the park property, and sometimes outside of the park proper.

Allowing a peanut vendor to ply his trade on park property, without a license, and to sell the whole of the park property, and pocketing the money.

Threatening and carrying out his threats to have employees discharged who worked for the re-election of Alderman O'Brien with: Lying in wait to catch people in compromising positions and releasing them on payment of money, a box of cigars or something equally valuable. These fake arrests were made in the park and in the outlying portions of the park property, and sometimes outside of the park proper.

Allowing a peanut vendor to ply his trade on park property, without a license, and to sell the whole of the park property, and pocketing the money.

Threatening and carrying out his threats to have employees discharged who worked for the re-election of Alderman O'Brien with: Lying in wait to catch people in compromising positions and releasing them on payment of money, a box of cigars or something equally valuable. These fake arrests were made in the park and in the outlying portions of the park property, and sometimes outside of the park proper.

Allowing a peanut vendor to ply his trade on park property, without a license, and to sell the whole of the park property, and pocketing the money.

Threatening and carrying out his threats to have employees discharged who worked for the re-election of Alderman O'Brien with: Lying in wait to catch people in compromising positions and releasing them on payment of money, a box of cigars or something equally valuable. These fake arrests were made in the park and in the outlying portions of the park property, and sometimes outside of the park proper.

Allowing a peanut vendor to ply his trade on park property, without a license, and to sell the whole of the park property, and pocketing the money.

Threatening and carrying out his threats to have employees discharged who worked for the re-election of Alderman O'Brien with: Lying in wait to catch people in compromising positions and releasing them on payment of money, a box of cigars or something equally valuable. These fake arrests were made in the park and in the outlying portions of the park property, and sometimes outside of the park proper.

Allowing a peanut vendor to ply his trade on park property, without a license, and to sell the whole of the park property, and pocketing the money.

Threatening and carrying out his threats to have employees discharged who worked for the re-election of Alderman O'Brien with: Lying in wait to catch people in compromising positions and releasing them on payment of money, a box of cigars or something equally valuable. These fake arrests were made in the park and in the outlying portions of the park property, and sometimes outside of the park proper.

Allowing a peanut vendor to ply his trade on park property, without a license, and to sell the whole of the park property, and pocketing the money.

Threatening and carrying out his threats to have employees discharged who worked for the re-election of Alderman O'Brien with: Lying in wait to catch people in compromising positions and releasing them on payment of money, a box of cigars or something equally valuable. These fake arrests were made in the park and in the outlying portions of the park property, and sometimes outside of the park proper.

Allowing a peanut vendor to ply his trade on park property, without a license, and to sell the whole of the park property, and pocketing the money.

Threatening and carrying out his threats to have employees discharged who worked for the re-election of Alderman O'Brien with: Lying in wait to catch people in compromising positions and releasing them on payment of money, a box of cigars or something equally valuable. These fake arrests were made in the park and in the outlying portions of the park property, and sometimes outside of the park proper.

JUVENILE COURT IS NOW IN OPERATION

Juvenile offenders will not be compelled to come into the regular police courtroom in the future for hearing, nor will they have to wait until the adults are tried.

Judge E. F. Waite and C. L. Smith have arranged the schedule so that juvenile cases will be tried in the civil courtroom by the judge sitting regularly on the civil cases. The court will be called at 9 a. m. and will adjourn before 10 o'clock.

Jail wards for minors are completely separated from the others in the new station and from the time a child is locked up until he is freed, he will not see adult prisoners nor any of the regular police officials except the matron.

Juvenile courts in the east are separated 15 miles away, but until the new courts and courtroom were finished it was impossible to do so here. The Minneapolis juvenile court is now practically an institution by itself with its essential judges, court officers and witnesses attending.

WOMAN ARRESTED FOR STABBING BARTENDER

Charles Nichols, bartender at 215 Washington avenue N., is at the city hospital and Olive Berry is locked up at Central station, as the result of an altercation they had last night. Nichols has several ugly knife wounds about his head and shoulders, but will recover.

According to the story of witnesses, the Berry woman entered the saloon shortly after midnight and called a friend. She was ordered out by Nichols, who later attempted to put her out by force. They struggled for several minutes, and finally the woman drew a similar knife from her pocket and stabbed Nichols.

Nichols fell and the spectators took the knife away from the woman, and held her until the police arrived. The injured man was taken to the city hospital. The woman will be arraigned as soon as he recovers.

PASSENGERS GRATEFUL Remember Widow of Engineer Who Died to Save Them.

Grateful passengers presented Mrs. Robert Murray with a collection of resolutions at the funeral of her husband, Staples, Minn., Sunday. Robert Murray was the brave Northern Pacific engineer who saved his train, the life of his fireman and of several passengers, but lost his own, last week near Staples.

In the dark a track obstruction was discovered by Murray. He yelled to his fireman to jump, but refused to obey a similar injunction from his cab partner.

"No, I've got passengers behind," he said, and then his life went out in the crash.