THE JOURNAL

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

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

One week	8 cents
One month	35 cents

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.

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

POSTAGE RATES OF SINGLE COPIES.

Up to 18 pages	1 cent
Up to 36 pages	2 cents
Up to 54 pages	3 cents

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

PUBLICATION OFFICE—Minneapolis, Minn., Journal building, 47-49 Fourth street S.

WASHINGTON OFFICE.—W. W. Jermane, chief of Washington Bureau, 901-902 Colorado building. Northwestern visitors to Washington invited to make use of reception-room, library, stationery, telephone and telegraph facilities. Central location, Fourteenth and G streets N.W. Copies of The Journal and northwestern newspapers on file.

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CHICAGO OFFICE, Tribune building. W. Y. PERRY, Manager.

LONDON—Journal on file at American Express office, 3 Waterloo place, and U. S. Express office, 99 Strand.

PARIS—Journal on file at Eagle bureau, 53 Rue Cambon.

DENMARK—Journal on file at U. S. Legation.

ST. PAUL OFFICE—420 Endicott building. Telephone, N. W., Main 230.

EAST SIDE OFFICE—Central avenue and Second street. Telephone, Main No. 9.

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

Keep Out Busybodies.

The Paris Temps, discussing the peace negotiations, strikes the nail on the head in saying, "The coming peace, instead of being a mere provisional liquidation with humiliating restrictions imposed by Japan, should be a loyal reconciliation between the two countries which would become a guarantee of permanent peace in the far east."

President Roosevelt's skill in directing his efforts toward a meeting of the contending powers points to the fact that this was what he had in mind. The president is said to be anxious to see the peace negotiations finished on the field of battle in Manchuria. If this were done it would insure the absence of interference from international politicians. Russian policy has always been favorable to such diplomacy. After the Turkish war she concluded directly a treaty of peace at San Stefano, the farthest point reached by Russia in her inroads upon Turkish territory. There immediately arose a clamor that European questions were involved and the international politicians succeeded in having the treaty reviewed and mutilated at the congress of Berlin.

But Europe could hardly find any continental question in the settlement between Russia and Japan, and if the peace is made in Manchuria, it is very much more likely to prove satisfactory to both belligerents than if made in either Paris or Washington. What the world wants is peace. What Russia and Japan need is peace. The greatest obstacle to peace today is the interference of diplomatic busybodies like the German emperor and the English jingoes. If they can be kept out of the negotiations it will be well for the civilized world.

The interests opposed to rate regulation are said to be "jubilant" over the president's reported determination not to call an extra session of congress. Too much public jubilation might have a tendency to bring on a session about Aug. 15.

A Worn-Out Argument.

The campaign of education which the railroads are conducting among the newspapers of western states is beginning to show some results. While most of the editors refuse the mental pabulum dished out to them by the bright young men in charge of the campaign, or even take the trouble to refute their arguments, there is here and there a paper that swallows the literature, and begins to have its doubts about the wisdom of government control over rates.

The Winona Republican and Herald, generally assumed to be the mouthpiece of Congressman Tawney, is a case in point. It reproduces a statement by President Earling of the Milwaukee, who tells how scientific rate-making, so conducted as to overcome inequalities of distance, has given the prairie states and the wheatfields of the northwest their great agricultural prosperity. "To build across the channels of their commerce the impediments of constantly increasing distance," he says, "would be to render desolate and barren the garden spots of American agriculture."

These horror-producing words had their effect on the Winona newspaper, which is moved to say:

These words contain meat for thought in connection with the question of government rate-making. The United States is a nation of magnificent distances, and a railroad rate made by the surveyor's rod, measured out to the industry of the country merely by the mile, will not only arrest the commercial development and agricultural growth of the country but will require such readjustment to untried conditions as cannot fail to be productive of the most serious and lasting harm to the railways and to the people.

This is why the railroad rate-making question is one that should be approached with great care, earnestness and wisdom.

It is very easy to get frightened over the rate question, but no one at this stage of the argument ought to raise the distance tariff bugaboo. The foregoing assumes that rate-making by government authority involves an iron-clad distance tariff. That was a particularly strong claim of the railroad party until Attorney General Moody silenced them by his opinion that the constitutional requirement that the ports of one state should not have preference over those of another did not affect railroad rates, or prevent special distributing and export tariffs. It ought to be plain now that the proposed grant of power to the interstate commerce commission does not anticipate any overturning of the present system. The object of the new law is to give the government power to correct manifest discriminations and overcharges, and not to let the interstate commerce commission "run amuck."

The Journal agrees with the Republican and Herald that the question should be approached "with great care, earnestness and wisdom." It should also be the rule to secure fullest information before pronouncing an opinion, and not to take the word of railroad-made interviews and editorials without a glance at the other side.

President Roosevelt should send his condolences to King Oscar over that special meeting of the riksdag. Every time the riksdag meets in Washington the president turns pale.

Down at the Heel.

The English newspapers are bewailing the decay of the house of commons as a deliberative body. The decline seems to have begun with the retirement of Gladstone. While he was the great moral force in English politics, the great London newspapers found it profitable and necessary to have their own reports of the proceedings of the house, and when he went on one of his great electioneering tours he was followed about the country and his speeches reported in full. Now the big London newspapers have mostly dropped their special reports of the proceedings and depend on a bureau which provides a routine report for all alike.

The change is attributed to the absence of great speakers from the house; but it is probably deeper than that. The era is not one of great issues, and hence the great speakers are absent. Besides, the London newspapers have begun to discover what the American newspapers learned some time ago, that what the people want is to be guided conscientiously as to the trend of legislation and the meaning of party moves by experts rather than to have to wade thru five or six-column speeches to find it for themselves. Specialization has come into politics as into everything else.

Parry and Baer are not dead nor have they relaxed their proprietary hold upon Providence. They have both come out "strongly" against government regulation of rates.

A Practical Judge.

If the reports in the Pittsburg newspapers are true a peculiar standard of official conduct has been reached in that city. A police magistrate was arrested there recently for creating a disturbance in a disorderly house. The officers were called in and the police judge fought them until, with blackened optics and torn clothing, he was captured and taken away to jail.

Ordinarily the public would expect a magistrate to resign after such an escapade, but this one did not resign. Failing that, the public would expect that he would be dismissed from office, but this did not happen in Pittsburg. The offender was suspended for thirty days, and presumably at the end of that period will resume his duties on the bench.

It is difficult to see how such a man can judge the acts of others or how his decisions can provoke anything but a sneer at law and judges. But Pittsburg probably has its own ideas.

In one of the opening chapters of the "Heart of Midlothian" there is an interesting colloquy between a magistrate and Jimmie Ratcliffe, a noted prisoner, against whom the evidence was clear and who was due for transportation. Jimmie came before the judge and applied for the position of jailor. Asked on what grounds he applied for such a place, he replied that having a talent for breaking out of jail he considered himself just the man to keep other people in. Perhaps the Pittsburg judge, having been drunk and disorderly, and having fought the police, himself may be a better man from the Pennsylvania standpoint to pass on the guilt of others who do the same thing.

Banker Bigelow, from the vantage ground of Leavenworth penitentiary, will have ample time to review his past and figure out the profits of that flyer in wheat.

Mr. Dalrymple's Report.

Maister Jeams Dalrymple, after looking over Chicago, has "gang awa hame" to write his report. He left Mayor Dunne very much in the dark as to what he would find, and being just as much in doubt himse', that being the natural state of Scotchmen, he cautiously did not say anything. Whether Chicago is capable of running a street car line, Mayor Dunne will not know until Mr. Dalrymple gets back to Glasca, and under the influence of a mighty jorum of Scotch, writes out his report.

There are many indications, however, that he will decide against Chicago undertaking the running of streetcars. In the first place, he found no evidence that Chicago has any streets on which to run cars. True, he found some openings between the buildings, but these did not belong to the city. While he was in Chicago they were in the sole and exclusive possession of Mr. Cornelius P. Shea. Mr. Shea obligingly gave the president of the United States the privilege of riding over them a few weeks ago. He also permitted Mr. Dalrymple to walk thru a few of them under guard, but he did not say whether he was going to let the mayor and council run streetcars thru his thorofares or not. We rather believe Mr. Shea will be obliged to refuse this privilege. There is scarcely room in the streets now for his men to riot in. Besides, streetcars are a nuisance in a street. They have a tendency to spoil the shooting. Several times Mr. Shea's own men were brought in wounded, and every time it was found that some green striker's aim had been spoiled by a passing car and he had hit a brother striker instead of a citizen. Such incidents have made Mr. Shea pretty sore on cars.

Another count on which Mr. Dalrymple will be likely to decide against Chicago is politics. In Glasgow they do not have any politics in the streetcar business, while in Chicago they have everything except streetcar business in their politics. This is all they lack, and this they propose to have. The Cook County Marching club is pretty sick of paying fare to monopolies, and it expects by the time next marching season comes around to have municipal cars to march in and pockets full of tickets for its friends, relatives and retainers. What would be the sense of "immediately municipalizing" the streetcars and then the municipalizers paying carfare? No, sir, let the misguided wretches who voted for Harlan pay the carfare. To the victors belong the spoils and the car checks.

Dallas is trying to establish her position as the commercial center of Texas, and seems likely to do so. Her business men have started out on a five years' campaign of advertising, with $30,000 appropriated for this purpose for the first year. This is done by the "150,000 Club of Dallas"—a name which seems to mean that Dallas is working for 150,000 population in 1910. The time to advertise a town is when it is prosperous, and there never was a better time for an aggressive campaign of advertising for Minneapolis than the present.

Professor Patton's picture of "a cold-blooded, right living scoundrel, who has his forty million a year and can teach Sunday school regularly on Sunday and drive his hard bargain during the week," is like one of those general laws passed by the legislature of Minnesota giving every county in the state in which there is a courthouse with a granite tower 275 feet high, authority to do something or other. It is a general description, but it cunningly describes only one spot. Puzzle, find the spot in Professor Patton's picture.

The mayor of Philadelphia has appointed an advisory committee composed of prominent citizens. The mayor of New York already had one made up of such eminent taxpayers as Charley Murphy, Tim Sullivan, Big Bill Devery, Mighty Pete, the king of the East Side fakirs, and Pietro Salvini, the president of the Banana Peddlers' association.

The New York subway, which was expected to be mildly cool in summer and sympathetically warm in winter, has proved a great disappointment. It is so torturously hot all the time that the New York ministers have abandoned all reference to hades from the pulpit. They merely speak of the subway as the eventual home of the unregenerate.

A recent investigation shows that most if not all of the Philadelphia aldermen involved in the recent scandal were native Americans whose grandparents had been citizens of the United States. The only foreign-born man of prominence in the proceedings was Mayor Weaver, who protected the city. Are we getting too "smart"?

The Boston Globe says:

The ovation given to Senator Foraker after his Memorial day oration at Arlington, is regarded as the start of the Foraker presidential boom. But isn't it a little unfortunate to have a presidential boom started in a cemetery?

Better to have it start there than to end there.

Two garages have recently gone up in smoke by reason of the proximity and carelessness of smokers. There is an affinity between fire and gasolene almost equal to that between spring and love's young dream. Look out for the conjunction.

The elder statesmen of Japan are doubtless working nights figuring out every combination on the Russian chessboard and the answer to it. Some of those old men will have to be refitted for advanced glasses before this spring is ended.

Don Jose Echegaray y Eizaguyrre, now aged 70, statesman and poet, is called the "grand old man of Spain." The name sounds as tho some one was trying to get his bone away from him.

The Baptists are divided about the Standard Oil game. When a man gives you a million dollars now and then you are apt to be biased in his favor.

In Japan it is the height of bad form for a woman to express an opinion contrary to that of her husband. Wonderful people!!!

Mr. Hyde of the Equitable was 29 years old last week. For a young man, he has made a great name in the business world.

Life last week seemed to be one prolonged grocers' picnic. Allusion is made to the weather, not to prices.

We have hopes that the Greene-Gaynor matter will be referred by Canada to the Hague tribunal in 1919.

King Oscar refuses to recognize the Norwegian republic when he meets it on the street.

Norway does not want a republic if it must have a senate.

WHAT CITIES ARE DOING

The controller of New York estimates a loss of $250,000 from the first year's operation of the Staten Island ferry by the city, whereas the private company made a profit of $13,000. But then the private company did not give any service. The new city boats make the trip in eighteen minutes, while the private boats took thirty when they made the trip at all. The taking over of the ferry was forced upon the city by the conditions.

Raymond of the Chicago Tribune finds that in aristocratic Vienna the principle is recognized of the duty of the city to operate all the public utilities for the benefit of the people. Politics is strenuous in the Austrian capital, but it does not interfere with the business administration of the public service. Nor is public ownership there in any way confused with socialism.

James Dalrymple told New York that Central park was the best conducted of any of its public institutions. He thought the same talent which made Central park such a well-arranged place could do something with street railways.

A syndicate has been formed in Chicago to operate the Adams street line, the first the city can get hold of, on the license system. The offer of the syndicate is to take over the line and operate it until the Mueller tax certificates can be tested legally and then to turn it over to the city in exchange for certificates. This first link in the chain of municipal railways is about twelve miles long.

San Francisco proposes to legislate steam whistles out of existence.

BOOK CHAT

THE UNEASY CHAIR

THE OLD, OLD QUEST FOR HAPPINESS.—A character in Elisabeth Willard Brooks' **As the World Goes By** has learned what happiness is. She says, after a bitter disappointment in love and what might fairly be called a good recovery:

I have learned that happiness is subjective; it does not depend upon any other person or any other environment. It depends solely upon our relation to the great currents of life. If we resist there is friction and distress; if we fling ourselves boldly into the eternal tides, we are swept into every form of beauty and of truth.

We agree with the young lady's first proposition—"happiness is subjective." But we learned that a long time ago, and it was taught the world so many centuries ago that it has been forgotten and learned and reforgotten almost numberless times since. It was preached in the comprehensive—"The kingdom of heaven is within you."

We are very much afraid, however, that if the young lady has gone on living the rest of her philosophy she has come to grief. There are currents in life which don't sweep one "into every form of beauty and truth," but just the other way. But the philosophy is what the world takes as it goes by, and so belongs in a book bearing the title of this.

The early portent of the book is tragical, but tragedy does not follow. The story is only mildly exciting intellectually.

Little, Brown & Co., Boston, $1.50.

SOMETHING TO READ "WHILE YOU REST."—The federal commissioner of education has published some interesting library statistics showing that in 1903 the number of books in public, society and school libraries was 54,419,000, says **Harper's Weekly** for June 10. The number represented an increase of 374 per cent in twenty-eight years, an increase largely due to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, to whom upward of a thousand libraries in the United States owe their existence, wholly or in part. The number of volumes in 1900 was 44,591,000. The largest collection of books in the United States is the Congressional library, which contains 1,000,000 volumes, including pamphlets, next to which comes Harvard University, which contains 560,000 bound volumes and 350,000 pamphlets. The Boston public library figures in the third place, the aggregate number of its books and pamphlets being 772,000. The New York public library, which will comprehend the Astor, Lennox and Tilden foundations, has 500,000 volumes and 140,000 pamphlets. To appreciate, however, the facilities for reading afforded in New York, we should mention that the New York city library has 500,000 volumes, together with a large number of pamphlets; that the library of Columbia university has nearly 300,000 volumes and 15,000 pamphlets, and the Mercantile library, 262,000 volumes, including pamphlets. The Philadelphia Library company owns 201,000 volumes and 31,000 pamphlets, and the number of books and pamphlets in the Philadelphia free library is 207,000. The Chicago public library has 258,000 books and pamphlets, and in the library of the Chicago university there are 329,000 books and 150,000 pamphlets. All of the last-mentioned statistics refer to 1900. In the same year the Bibliotheque Nationale at Paris had 3,000,000 books and pamphlets, the British Museum 2,000,000, the Imperial library at St. Petersburg 1,500,000, and the Royal library at Berlin, 1,000,000. It appears that the number of American publications in 1902 was 7,833; of British publications in the same year, 7,381; of Italian publications in 1900, 9,975; of French publications in 1902, 12,199; of German publications in the same year, 26,906.

A SCIENCE OF THE SCIENCES.—George Winston Reid is the author of a little book which he calls **Con-science**, "the sciences united or the philosophy of the sciences," Mr. Reid says that the original part of his work lies in the synthesis of many scientific facts thru heat as the bond of all things. Heat is, therefore, the foundation of his philosophy. It takes the place, in his view, at least as we make him out, of the luminiferous ether as the bond of the material universe, and links that with the spiritual as one.

W. F. Brainerd, New York.

"STUDENT'S AMERICAN HISTORY," by David H. Montgomery, author of "The Leading Facts of History Series," has been thoroly revised, special attention being given to questions of political and of constitutional history, the opening and the settlement of the west and its influence on the development of a nation. For the greater convenience of teachers and pupils, references to authorities are given at the bottom of the pages. New Maps and illustrations have been added.

Ginn & Co., Boston. $1.40 net.

SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS OF JAMES MARTINEAU.—**Tides of the Spirit** is a little book of selections from Martineau's writings, edited and introduced by Albert Lazenby. The selections are chiefly from the devotional writings.

American Unitarian Association, Boston, $1 net.

THE MAGAZINES

B. Fay Mills' Fellowship.—One of the things in **The Arena** for June that will interest Minneapolis is a brief account of the Los Angeles Fellowship, of which B. Fay Mills, well known here as an evangelist, is the head. The Fellowship has a membership of more than a thousand. "It is not simply a talking institution," says the Arena; "it works as well as talks. One of its many activities is in connection with helping to care for the city's poor and unfortunate. It has its sewing society to provide clothing for the needy, and other relief committees. It has its "Graduate Jolly Boys' Club" for the benefit of graduates from the juvenile court and the city detention home. It has its evening classes, and is planning educational work on a large scale. It is providing free legal advice to protect the unfortunate from the rapacity of conscienceless lawyers and to discourage contentious litigation."

The society is called "the most significant and remarkable religious movement in the world today." Religiously it is the extremity of liberal.

See Stockwell Soon—That life insurance—The Penn Mutual. Andrus bldg.

Two Personally Conducted Excursions Chicago to Asbury Park via New York.

Over the Pennsylvania lines, leaving Chicago Thursday, June 29th, via Pan Handle Route at 10:05 a.m., fare $21.35. Also Saturday, July 1st, at 1:00 p.m., over the Fort Wayne Route, fare $23.35 round trip. Coaches and sleepers on both trains through without change. Tickets also sold for regular trains June 29th and 30th, July 1st and 2d. Tickets via Washington at same rates. Stop-overs allowed at Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

For full information address A. W. Arnold, C. P. A., 608 Guaranty Bldg, Minneapolis.

The Fishing Season.

The best fishing lakes in the state of Minnesota are located on the line of the Northern Pacific railway. They are from twenty to 200 miles from the city and are made easily accessible, by frequent train service. Week-end and summer excursion rates are now in effect. Call at City Ticket Office, No. 19 Nicollet House block, for further information.

AMUSEMENTS

The Bijou—"Nettie the Newsgirl."

Judged by the standard of hysterical excitement, strenuous sentiment and impossible deeds, the historic novel is not to be mentioned in the same breath with "Nettie the Newsgirl." Nettie the N. G. is the condensed and simon-pure extract of melodrama. The audience sits thru twelve scenes that fairly sizzles and fries in the bloody machinations of the four villains. It surrenders, horse, foot and dragoons, to the heroine as she and her lover, the fat and sentimental wharf patrolman, Tom O'Neill, by a few stilted and stagey plays to the grand stand, "butt in" and turn an attempted $2,000 murder into a cocked hat.

With four villains working overtime to kill off those whose mere existence is a nuisance, what more can be desired as a start for a melodrama. Two villains are mere rowdies, of course, and are hired by the villain with the silk hat and patent leather shoes, and the villainess with the French accent and the silken gown. Each scene has a deep-laid scheme thwarted by Nettie. When the climax comes, the gallery fairly bites it off in chunks and yells with enthusiasm and joyous abandon.

No villain, or combination of villains can stand a continued run of hard luck forever, and at last Nettie makes a touchdown for the last time and ends her career as a newsgirl. In the last act she gets a pair of high-heeled shoes and becomes a millionairess, just to give the boys in the gallery another opportunity.

The company is able to do all required by the piece. One member of the company explains that he received his histrionic hunch while putting the tights on sausages in a butcher shop, a fact so obvious that it met with the hearty approval of the audience.

Miss Wanda Ludlow as Nettie, keeps hammering away at her work with a firm determination to make a hit, and succeeds. She is really a pretty, vivacious little maid.

There is one good line, however, which should not pass without mention. Nettie gets angry with her lover and exclaims as he walks away after giving her but one kiss, "That's just like a man. He's July till he gets yer warmed up, and then he turns ter Janerery an' freezes."

The piece will run all the week. For an exciting evening it is to be recommended.

Wonderland Park.

Big crowds held their breath and watched Charles Strahl dive from the top of the electric tower, 120 feet high, into a net at Wonderland yesterday afternoon and evening. It was a daring feat which made a strong impression. There is always more or less doubt as to the truth of assertions as to length of dives from ladders,, but there is no gainsaying the tower, whose height is known and which is as lofty as the average church steeple.

Strahl was under contract to dive 110 feet into the lagoon, but offered to make the height ten feet more from the top of the tower. The change made the act more spectacular, especially at night, when the thousands of incandescents with which the tower is studded, threw his body into bold relief thruout the terrific plunge.

The net into which he dives is 12x14 feet and the force of his fall is estimated as equivalent to a ton's weight. It was sufficient yesterday to pull out stakes to which the net had been guyed, and which had been sunk five feet. Strahl is to make his dive every afternoon and evening this week.

Another sensational act, which is a thriller, but which suffers somewhat by direct comparison witht Strahl's perilous feat, is a slide for life, made by Duval, the human rocket, as he is called. Hanging by one foot, he slides down a cable from a height of seventy feet at terrific speed.

The first graduate from the infant incubator institute at Wonderland has received its diploma. It is a baby boy who, two weeks ago, was received when suffering from a threatened attack of pneumonia. The little one's temperature was sub-normal and it was very weak. Yesterday it was returned to its parents strong and vigorous, with a physically good start in life.

Tonight the Longfellow degree team of the Modern Woodmen of America is to give an exhibition drill at Wonderland. The team has been drilling to enter the national competition at the head camp of the order at Milwaukee Saturday. There are sixteen men in the team, under the command of Captain T. Carroll W. Pierce.

Foyer Chat.

The last three evenings of this week Minneapolis is to enjoy the first joint star appearance of those Minneapolis favorites, E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe, at the Metropolitan. This combination, under the management of Charles Frohman, comes well heralded. Its success in all the eastern and western capitals has been deservedly great. As Benedick and Beatrice, Hamlet and Ophelia and Romeo and Juliet, the artists offer a treat, the like of which has not been seen upon our stage for many years.

The Kiltie trio of dancers and musical specialists billed for the Unique this week, missed connections and will not arrive until tomorrow. Norma Gray, who has made a very agreeable impression as a vocalist at amateur performances, is substituted this afternoon and evening. Antonio and Anne Pirri, equilibrists, were in a train wreck at Lyle, Minn., this morning, and their act will have to be put on minus costumes and paraphernalia. The balance of the bill includes Jesse Greene, the magnget, who possesses the mysetrious power of resisting the strength of several men; La Drew and La Zone, eccentric comedians; Pettingill and Burnes, talking comedians, and Irene Little, who is to sing "Baby Blue," a new and popular ballad by a local author.

Judging from the number of inquiries at the Journal office, the Camp Lakeview excursion next Friday will be a big success. Tickets will be placed on sale at 8 a.m. Monday. Round trip only $1.75. The number sold will be limited in the strict sense of the word, providing plenty of room, comfort and enjoyment for all who go. The Milwaukee special train will leave Minneapolis at 9 a.m. Leave St. Paul 9:30 a.m., arrive at Hastings 10:15 and there transfer to steamer Purchase. Steamer will arrive at Camp Lakeview at 3:15 p.m. Special train will leave camp at 8:10 p.m., arriving at Minneapolis 10:35.

Improved Chicago and New York Passenger Service Over Pennsylvania Short Line.

On and after Sunday next, June 11th, the Pennsylvania Short Line will run its New York trains from Chicago as follows:

"The New York Special" leaves 8:00 a.m., arrives New York 8:15. Time, 23 hours and 15 minues. Extra fare, $5.00.

"The Keystone Express" leaves 10:05 a.m., arrives New York 3:00 p.m. Time, 28 hours. Differential fare train.

"The Manhattan Limited" leaves 11:00 a.m, arrives New York 12 o'clock noon. Time, 24 hours. Extra fare, $4.00.

"The Pennsylvania Special" leaves 2:45 p.m., arrives New York 9:45 a.m. Time, 18 hours. Extra fare, $10.00.

"The Atlantic Express" leaves 3:15 p.m., arrives New York 8:15 p.m. Time, 28 hours. No extra fare.

"The Pennsylvania Limited" leaves 5:30 p.m., arrives New York 5:30 p.m. Time, 23 hours. Extra fare, $5.00.

For full information address A. W. Arnold, C. P. A., 608 Guaranty Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

CITY NEWS

MINNEAPOLITANS BECOME SOLDIERS

FOUR COMPANIES GO INTO CAMP WITH "THE FIRST."

The Regiment Went to Lake City Today and Will Live in Uniforms and Sleep Under Tents for a Week—Colonel C. McC. Reeve in Command.

The First regiment of the Minnesota national guard went into camp at Lake City today, and for a week the citizen soldiers of the regiment will lead the military life, rain, skoplotchers and all. The four Minneapolis companies and the band left this morning at 6:50 over the Milwaukee road, and by noon were settled in camp and ready for work.

Shooting will begin at once and will be kept up every day, if the weather permits. Special attention will also be paid to the routine guard work and to discipline among the officers and men. The weather is not ideal, but it is better than scorching hot weather, and it is hoped that the end of the week may show some improvement. Squads have been in camp for several days to set tents and get ready for the crowds. Each company has its own street and mess accommodations, as usual.

The following regimental officers will be present at the encampment:

Field and Staff—

Colonel C. McC. Reeve, Minneapolis.
Lieutenant Colonel F. T. Corrison, Minneapolis.
Majors Oscar Seebach, Red Wing; C. T. Spear, St. Paul; F. B. Rowley, St. Paul.
Regimental adjutant, Captain E. G. Falk, Minneapolis.
Quartermaster, Captain C. R. Smith, St. Paul.
Commissary of subsistence, Captain W. E. Steele, Minneapolis.
Judge advocate, Captain W. F. McWade, Hopkins.
Battalion adjutants, First Lieutenant H. D. Lackore, Minneapolis; G. T. Daly, St. Paul; Roy Pearse, Minneapolis.
Surgeons, Major R. J. Fitzgerald, Minneapolis; Captain H. P. Ritchie, St. Paul; Captain J. U. Goodrich, St. Paul.
Company A, Minneapolis—Captain M. D. Carcelon; first lieutenant, M. L. Higbee; second lieutenant, R. E. Lawrence.
Company B, Minneapolis; Captain, E. D. Luce; first lieutenant, R. I. Pratt; second lieutenant, P. L. McClay.
Company C, St. Paul—Captain, J. F. Snow; first lieutenant, G. K. Shepard; second lieutenant, A. E. Clark, Jr.
Company D, St. Paul—Captain, H. V. Knocke; first lieutenant; C. E. French; second lieutenant, J. E. Thiebaud.
Company E, St. Paul—Captain, W. C. Montgomery; first lieutenant, W. F. Grosman; second lieutenant, Thomas Ashton.
Company F, Minneapolis—Captain, P. A. Walton; first lieutenant, F. A. Jones; second lieutenant, O. A. Olson.
Company G, Red Wing—Captain, A. P. Pierce; first lieutenant, E. E. Olson; second lieutenant, F. J. Seebach.
Company I, Minneapolis — Captain W. E. Langdon; first lieutenant, H. S. Taylor; second lieutenant, E. J. Andrews.
Company K, Stillwater—Captain, M C. McMillan; first lieutenant, J. M. Nolan; second lieutenant, N. O. Marsh.

Captain O. E. Lee of the brigade staff will have charge of the range, and General Fred B. Wood, adjutant general of the state, will establish his headquarters on the ground for the time of the encampment.

IT'S EAGLE EYE

Burrelle's Bureau Catches Every Item in Every Newspaper.

"Have you ever given consideration to the work of a press clipping bureau," says the Springfield, Mass., Union, in a recent editorial. "Nothing seems to escape the quick eyes of those who read the thousands of exchanges. If 'Sprinfigeld' or the 'Union' appear in any publication, no matter how obscure, the article is clipped out and sent to this newspaper. The last installment from Burrelle's agency contains clippings from the Wichita (Kan.) Eagle, Public Opinion, the Los Angeles, Cal., Times, the Chicago Tribune, the Ware River News, the Milwaukee Sentinel, the Easthampton News, the Davenport (Iowa) Democrat, the Milford Journal, the Pittsfield Eagle, the Newport (Vt.) Standard, the Worcester Gazette, the Boston Globe, the Brooklyn Eagle, the Chicago Inter Ocean, the Atlanta Constitution, the Philadelphia Press, the Turners Falls Reporter and a score of others. In each clipping the word Springfield is underscored with blue pencil.

"When one considers the vast number of exchanges read, and that they are read for hundreds of clients, who are interested in as many different things, it is really remarkable that so many references to Springfield are discovered. When the day's work is done we should think there would be plenty of tired eyes in the Burrelle ehtablishment. The clipping bureau is relatively a modern institution, but it has become almost indispensable to the manufacturer, the politician, the clergyman, the editor and the busy man of affairs generally."

JOURNAL BAND IN PARADE

Musical Newsies Will Participate in Flag Day Parade Wednesday.

In completion of the plans for the great Flag day parade from the old to the new state capitol, Wednesday, the committee in charge of the ceremony has engaged the Journal Newsboy's band, whose appearance upon so many occasions of historic as well as artistic note has given it a national reputation and caused it to be looked upon as almost a necessity at any great public gathering.

"The big band of little men" will be assigned a prominent place in the line of march and will therefore share the honors of the day with the regimental band, and troops from Fort Snelling, and with the many other military and civic organizations proposing to participate in the day's significant program.

KNOCKED SOLDIERS DOWN

How a Policeman Quieted Disorder at Minnehaha Ball Park.

Patrolman Munger of the South Side station, inflicted corporal punishment in the good old way on two disorderly soldiers who were disturbing the peace at Minnehaha ball park yesterday afternoon.

An amateur game was in progress and the two soldiers, who were intoxicated, became abusive to the spectators. The officer thought he knew what they needed and taking off his coat and star knocked both of them to the ground. Afterward an officer from Fort Snelling appeared and took the soldiers away. The other soldiers who had started to take a hand in the fight, decided to be good and order was restored for the rest of the game.

BROTHER FINDS BROTHER

The Houghtons Reunited After Thirty Years' Separation.

William G. Houghton, a passenger engineer at Lewiston, Idaho, and Ed Houghton, a drug clerk in the employ of the A. D. Thompson company, met yesterday after a thirty years' separation. They were separated when little children, aged 7 and 3 years. William came to Minneapolis to have his eyes examined, and, believing that his brother might be here, investigated the Houghtons in the city directory.

Today they visited Carver, Minn., where they went over again the scenes of their childhood days.

ALL CLOSE ON PICNIC DAY

MINNEAPOLIS GROCERY STORES WON'T OPEN WEDNESDAY, FOR THAT'S OUTING DAY.

On Wednesday next the seventeenth annual picnic of the Minneapolis Retail Grocers' association will be held at Tonka Bay, Lake Minnetonka. The entertainment provided will include dancing, roller skating and games. There will be three periods of skating—in the morning, afternoon and evening. Dancing will begin at 2:30 and continue until 10.

Many valuable prizes are offered for the athletic sports and races. The rule provides that there shall be as many judges for each event as there are contestants. No one who has already won two prizes will be allowed to compete in other events. The decision of the judges shall be final.

The events are as follows:

Baseball game, 10 a.m. sharp; city salesmen vs. grocery clerks.

Roller skating race, Casino rink; 2:30 p.m.; free to all ladies.

Roller skating race, 12 laps, free to all gentlemen, immediately following ladies" race.

Seventy-five-yard dash, free to girls under 15 years. Time, 3 p.m. On the grounds near hotel.

Backward and forward race, 75 yards, for boys under 15 years.

Three-legged race, 75 yards, city salesmen only.

Leapfrog race, 75 yards, grocery clerks only; each pair to make six leaps.

Tug of war; grocers only. Eight on a side. East and west of river.

Free to all ladies, potato race, 50 yards to run; three potatoes to pick up and carry over the line.

A double race for ladies and gentlemen, down to the goal and back again. Thirty-five yards down, 35 yards back.

Goal kicking contest.

Touchdown, free to all young men under 20 years.

Fat men's race, free for all.

A drop in the bucket, committee workers only.

Ample accommodations will be provided by the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway for those who wish to participate in the picnic. Special trains will be run as follows:

Going—9:15 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 10:25 a.m., 1:45 p.m., 3:45 p.m., 5:10 p.m., 6:00 p.m.

Returning—3: 25 p.m.; 4:40 p.m., 7 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 10:30 p.m.

On Wednesday all the groceries in the city will close and orders must be placed on Tuesday.

GASOLINE IN WRONG CAN

Domestic Poured It on the Fire—Two Are Burned.

Miss Sophia Authen, a domestic at 1325 Seventh street SE, and C. K. Semling, her employer, were painfully burned by the explosion of gasolene yesterday afternoon.

Thru a mistake the driver of an oil wagon had delivered gasolene instead of kerosene, and when Miss Authen attempted to start a fire in the stove with it there was a violent explosion. The girl was enveloped in flames and Mr. Semling, who was reading in the next room, ran to her rescue.

He soon smothered the flames about her, but was himself badly burned on the face and arms. The house was then in flames and the department was called out. A physician dressed the burns of both Miss Authen and Mr. Semling and said they were not serious.

Mr. Semling's home is at Halstead, but he has been attending the law school at the university.

WOULD RETURN FLAGS

G. L. Morrill Pleads for Exchange of Captured Emblems.

G. L. Morrill spoke on "Liberty's Flag or License's Rag," at the People's church, Unique theater, yesterday morning. A thousand souvenir flags were distributed to the audience. Mr. Morrill said in part:

"What better use or exhibition of captured confederate flags by the north could be made than by returning them to the south? Vanquished tho valiant, it is loyal to the union and its flag. Her brave sons and beautiful daughters cherish the glorious ensign of our republic.

"Slavery is abolished— the union is preserved. When the call came for arms in the recent Cuban contest, the south was among the first to respond and send her sons. I have lived among them, and know their hearts scarred by a brave suffering which the world admires. The cruel war is over. The Kentucky vines and flowers that grow in the old cannon and shells in the public squares are declarations of the peace and good will which abound. The 'gray' of the twilight and 'blue' of night have joyously blossomed into the banner of the red, white and blue, which floats over their schools and ornaments the walls of their homes."

SAYS TARIFF IS WRONG

Manila Lawyer Says It Should Be Removed to Help 'Pinos.

A readjustment of the tariff with the United States is the prime need of the Philippines, according to W. H. Lawrence of Manila, a graduate of the Minnesota university, '01, and at present home on a visit. Mr. Lawrence is engaged in the practice of law in the Philippines.

"Hemp is sent from the Philippines to the United States free," said Mr. Lawrence, "but there is a strong demand that the tariff on tobacco and sugar be reduced. The islands have lost their old markets on these articles. The European market has gone thru certain changes in recent years, which, because of the Philippines' connection with the United States, has lost most of the foreign market for the islands. The taking off of the tariff altogether on Philippine tobaccos would do the island a world of good, and I do not believe would harm the American planter."

DEMS TO DINE

Annual Jefferson Club Dinner Will Take Place Tonight.

Minneapolis democrats will gather at the Hotel Nicollet tonight for the annual Jefferson club dinner. A general invitation is etxended to democrats of other cities as well, and a large attendance is expected. A. L. Sorter, Jr., will be toastmaster and the principal speaker of the evening will be William A. Reed, the editor of Davenport, Iowa, who will speak on "Democratic Newspapers." Frank A. Day, private secretary to Governor Johnson; Daniel W. Lawler of St. Paul, and Frank D. Larrabee of Minneapolis are also among the speakers. The banquet will begin at 7:30 and tickets can be obtained this evening of R. Tattersfield, 324 New York Life.

STAMP FOR CASTRO

Venezuelans Issue a Special One for "So Noted a Republican."

Postoffice employees have translated the recent stamp order of the Venezuelan government which will be of interest to stamp collectors. The stamps will be used for ninety days for domestic postage, the period lasting thru the term of the national congress.

"As a homage to the eminent services of General Cipriano Castro and as a commemoration of the 23d of May, 1899, to create a new set of postage stamps with the picture of so noted a republican," says the order. The stamps will be of the value of 25 centimes of a bolivar and 5 centimes of a bolivar.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.