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THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Beginning October 1

There will be a regular Sunday Morning edition of the Journal.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1905.

16 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

PRESIDENT SEEKS TO WIN SOUTH

Southern Trip in Line with McKinley Policy of 'No Sectionalism.'

WILL NOT TRY TO 'BOLSTER POLICIES'

Reports of His Purposes in the Eastern Papers Are Groundless.

By W. W. Jernane. Washington, Sept. 26.—Several New York newspapers this morning with characteristic precision, tell their readers all about the president's forthcoming southern trip.

Among the policies mentioned in that connection are those relating to railroad rate legislation, the Panama canal and Venezuela. The prevention of several departmental investigations by congress is said to be another object of the president's trip.

I am reliably informed that the president is not interested as to whether congress takes up his proposed investigations or not. He is simply pushing the probe with all his might and to good purpose and will continue to do so. Should congress manifest a sincere desire to help the work along he would be the last to object, for his attitude from the beginning has been that the rascals should be turned out.

South for Rate Legislation. As to railroad rate legislation, it should be known that the south as a whole is closely in sympathy with him. In the last congress nearly every democrat in the house voted for the Esch-Townsend bill and they will do so again. Southern members of the senate are just as difficult to control than local public sentiment as senators from the northern states. Broadly speaking, however, these southern senators will be more likely to support the presidential program than senators from the north. If the president has any real editorial obstructionists they will be found in those states where such powerful southern railway systems run, and a presidential trip will have no effect upon them.

Beater of Olive Branch. The president's chief purpose in going south will be to carry an olive branch to that section, and to show what he can do to allay sectionalism. His motives are high and broadly patriotic and his friends here who have talked with him recently say that he has not been moved by any considerations such as those referred to in the papers today. In the south he will discuss railway rate legislation, the Panama canal and various other matters which will come before congress, but his speeches will be meant for the country at large and not for a particular party.

Time For Trip Is Ripe. In fact it had come when he went thru Texas last spring as his reception there demonstrated. He believes that the south is already in hearty accord with him, not only as to railroad rate matters, but as to the isthmian canal and a proper settlement of our disputes with Venezuela. He will talk all these and other questions over with his southern friends, not with a view to bringing them over to his side, for that, he thinks, is already accomplished, but that they may more clearly understand that his administration is as much southern as it is eastern, western or northern. The motives assigned for the trip in the New York papers today are unworthy of him and his high office, and he would give them emphatic denial if the subject were of sufficient importance to call for such notice.

Follows McKinley Policy. It is one of Mr. Roosevelt's ambitions to take up the work of consolidating the south where Mr. McKinley left it off and for that reason regretted that an understanding following the Booker Washington luncheon more than anybody else.

That's about all there is of the southern trip, arrangements for which were made more than a year ago or long before the railroad question had become acute or there was any Panama legislation or of Venezuela.

EXPECT THE DRUG TRADE TO APPEAL

Internal Revenue Men Will Fight Hard to Shut Off Alcohol Medicines.

By W. W. Jernane. Washington, Sept. 26.—Internal revenue officials expect the drug and patent medicine trade will appeal to the courts to annul recent orders of Commissioner Yerkes regarding the sale of patent medicines containing alcohol in large quantities. No such appeal has been instituted, but the tenor of the trade is such as to suggest that the order will not be accepted without vigorous opposition.

Internal revenue officials would welcome a test case, as they are determined to put alcoholic medicines out of business, and want to know if they are within their rights in taking the steps complained of. It is hardly possible that the official argument in favor of the trade, just submitted by Mr. Douglass of Chicago, counsel for the proprietors Association of America, will have the effect of modifying the order, although that argument will be carefully read by the legal officers of the department.

GEN. NOGATA DIRECTING THE ARTILLERY.



—Photo by Stanley Washburn.

JAP HORSES TOO SMALL FOR WAR

Mikado's Artillery Is Affected and Use of Field Guns Hampered.

ADVANCING OUTER LINES OF THE ARMY

Stanley Washburn Tells How a Battery Takes a New Position Under Cover of Night.

Special Correspondence. Artillery Headquarters, Third Imperial Japanese Army, Manchuria, Aug. 8. The center of the ordnance system of the Japanese army, comprising enough guns—but we dare not mention how many—to make a procession many miles in length, is in a village well up toward the front, which is the object of military secrecy must be near Fort Arthur and surrounded by his staff, lives General Nagata, a tall, raw-boned man, with a long nose and the high cheekbones of an American Indian, he stands in his boots a foot six feet in height. Distinguished service in the China war marked him as one of the ablest of the Japanese artillery officers. When Japan sent her model division to form the backbone of the Peking expedition in 1900 Nagata was in command of the Japanese artillery. So well was his task performed that he was elevated to the rank of major general. Four years of service in Japan further increased his name and reputation among his colleagues, so that when war with Russia broke out he was attached to the third division of the Japanese army, as a staff officer. The reputation made in the two previous campaigns has been doubled by the efficiency and ability with which the artillery of this army has been handled, both at Port Arthur and at Mukden, so that when the war is over Nagata will probably be one of the first men to be made lieutenant general for distinguished services in the field.

Japanese Horses Too Small. His headquarters, like all Japanese headquarters, is in a Chinese house, in a quiet little village. He has with him only a few horses, and the army of several hundred square miles. But with telephone and mounted messenger general. Every morning he rides to a different battery and watches it go thru maneuvers.

The greatest weakness in the whole army is the Japanese horse. These are really little more than ponies. Small, vicious and hard to manage, they are at their worst in the artillery. Even as mounts they are unruly and inefficient. Small in size, they have much less strength than the great, raw-boned animals which are used in our artillery. The result is that the Japanese have been obliged to adopt for their regulation field artillery a gun which today is the smallest used by any of the great powers of the world. It is a gun of only three inches, and in range it is a thousand meters short of the Russian fieldpiece. In spite of this great handicap it has proved much more efficient than the Russian gun, and in the hands of the wonderful adaptability and precision with which it has been operated.

How the Guns Are Carried. The Japanese have showed themselves past masters of the art of carrying guns in many directions, but their greatest skill has been perhaps with their own. The wonderful mobility and quickness of these, their accuracy in finding the ranges and, last but not least, their skill in taking cover and in hiding gun positions, has enabled them, used as they are, to get within range of the Russian guns, and in spite of the handicap of their inferior carrying power, to silence the opposing fire. The gun carriages themselves are different from those used in the United States, the gun being swung below the hubs of the wheels. This makes it almost impossible for them to upset, no matter how uneven the ground or fast the speed.

The mountain gun is of the same caliber, but with a much shorter barrel. It is so made that it can be taken down, the wheels going on one horse and the barrel on another. The same carriage is used in both, but, of course, the range of the mountain gun is much shorter than that of its grown-up brother. These little guns have proved most useful, however, on account of the ease with which they can be transported and mounted in almost inaccessible places. Kuroki was well supplied with them and used them constantly when he fought his way from the Yalu to Liao-yang thru the rough country.

Easy to Get Into Action. The batteries are for the most part quartered in pairs in villages. Stables are built for the horses closely adjacent to the field or compound where the guns are parked. The soldiers themselves are always within a few hundred yards of their wards. The result is that in ten minutes after the telephone call comes from headquarters the guns can be placed a ban upon the Filipinos.

Continued on 2d Page, 5th Column.

BLOW IMPENDS IN EXPORT OF WHEAT

Grain Piles Up at Canadian Lake Ports, While Carriers Seek Better Rate.

Special to The Journal. Winnipeg, Sept. 26.—A very serious shipping situation has developed at Fort William and Port Arthur, lake terminals of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railways, as the result of which the export of wheat from the Canadian belt may be seriously hampered. Wheat has been arriving at the lake terminals at the rate of one carload a minute till the elevators are filled almost to overflowing. The vessel owners demand that the carrying rate from Port William to ports on Georgian bay be increased from 14 to 2 cents a bushel, otherwise they will not carry another bushel. Only two loads of new grain have left the elevators for Canadian ports.

A strike of this nature would prove disastrous, should no agreement be reached till all the elevators have been filled, as it would prove the stagnation of the biggest industry in the Canadian northwest. Interviewed in reference to the vessel owners' demand, W. B. Lanigan, general freight agent of the Canadian Pacific railway, said he knew nothing more than that the Canadian lake carriers recently decided to load no grain until the rate to Georgian bay had been increased to 2 cents. The Canadian Pacific steamers, he said, will carry no wheat for less than 2 cents until the carriers and exporters have come to an agreement.

It is understood that those vessels which were chartered by shippers before the tariff was raised will be compelled to carry several loads east at the rate in force at that time. One of these boats, the Matthews, is loading wheat at the moment.

SEVEN WOUNDED BY RUSSIAN BOMB

Chief of Police and Six Others at Kovno Hurt by Terrorist's Missile.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26.—Chief of Police Ivanoff, three policemen and three other persons were wounded today by the explosion of a bomb thrown near the town gardens at Kovno, north-west Russia. The thrower of the bomb escaped.

The Finnish progressives of all shades of opinion have decided to unite in a common petition formulating their demands. This is being drawn up and the progressives declare that if it is granted it will furnish a real guarantee of the tranquillity of the country.

ROCK IN HEPBURN'S PATH ROLLS AWAY

State Senator Lewis Will Not Be a Candidate Against the Congressman.

Special to The Journal. Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 26.—Senator L. W. Lewis of Page county today issued a statement that he is not and will not be a candidate for congress against Hepburn in the eighth district. 'The announcements which have been made of my candidacy are without authority,' says Mr. Lewis. 'The statement that I charged legislators and editors with being corrupt or under the control of the railroads is also untrue. It may conceivably form a center in the bed of the canal in which the wreckage may be buried, leaving the canal deeper than before.'

MILITARY SURGEONS MEET. Detroit, Sept. 26.—With 150 delegates present representing the armies or navies of Japan, China, Mexico, Great Britain, the province of Canada, Guatemala, France and the United States, and the national guard of many states in this country, the fourteenth annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States opened here today.

BARBERS BAR FILIPINOS. Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 26.—The barbers shops of Normal today announced their intention of refusing to serve the six Filipino students at the state normal university because their white customers threatened a boycott unless they placed a ban upon the Filipinos.

DUCHESS SEES NOSE DOCTOR. New York, Sept. 26.—Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, who yesterday performed an operation on the Duchess of Marlborough (formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt), said today that the operation was not for throat trouble as reported, but was for a nasal difficulty. It was performed to remove a slight deafness which resulted from a fall received by the duchess in her youth.

TRAGIC MYSTERY IN BRITISH TRAIN

Girl Found Murdered in Tunnel, Thrown from Railway Car.

London, Sept. 26.—The Merstham tunnel of the London & South Eastern railway, where the brutal murder of Frederick I. Gold by Percy Lutroff, alias Mapleton, occurred June 27, 1881, again has been the scene of a mysterious tragedy, the details of which are so markedly similar to that of a quarter of a century ago. In the present case the victim is a young woman, Mary Money, whose body was horribly mutilated. A long veil was tightly wedged in her mouth and the police are confident that the woman was murdered in the compartment of a train on which she was traveling and that her body was thrown from the doors of the train, on its arrival at Red Hill, was open, is considered to prove conclusively that it was not a case of suicide. Miss Money left her home on Sunday evening, saying she would not be gone long. The affair thereafter is a complete mystery. No ticket was found on the body and no one has been able to explain under what circumstances the young woman boarded the train, nor where she was going. If she was murdered, as is supposed, while the case of the murderer disappeared without leaving any trace.

GIGANTIC BLAST TO CLEAR CANAL

Eighty-five Tons of Dynamite in Suez Wreck to Be Exploded.

Port Said, Egypt, Sept. 26.—A serious stoppage of traffic on the Suez canal is threatened owing to the necessity for the blowing up of the British steamer Chatham, which was wrecked Sept. 6 owing to the fact that she was on fire and that the flames threatened to explode a quantity of dynamite which formed part of her cargo. The submerged wreck has obstructed the waterway, especially at night. Divers tomorrow will place cases of blasting gelatine in the hold of the Chatham and these, connected with an electric battery ashore and the eighty tons of dynamite in the wreck, will be exploded Thursday morning. An expert from the Nobel company, who is conducting the operations, says it is impossible to predict the amount of mischief which will come from the great upheaval, or to what extent traffic will be impeded. He says there is no precedent to show the effect of the explosion of such an amount of dynamite. It may conceivably form a crater in the bed of the canal in which the wreckage may be buried, leaving the canal deeper than before.

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Continued on 2d Page, 5th Column.

GETTING AN UNLIMBERED GUN INTO ACTION.



—Photo by Stanley Washburn.

DEPUTY ARRESTS BANK PRESIDENT

Erickson of Minot National Is Charged with Making a False Report.

Special to The Journal. Minot, N. D., Sept. 26.—President J. A. Erickson of the Minot National bank, now in the hands of a receiver, was arrested today by Deputy United States Marshal Valentine on a warrant sworn out in the federal court charging him with making a false report to the controller of the currency. He waived examination and was held to the federal grand jury in the sum of \$11,000. It is thought he will be able to give a bond. As said in a recent dispatch, the last statement of the bank, made on Aug. 25, showed a reserve fund aggregating over \$160,000 of suspicious character. The statement, it is charged, had been falsified and was signed by President J. A. Erickson, Cashier Ole Erickson and Directors Slocum and Lloyd. It is believed that other officials will be placed under arrest soon. Frank Chapman, national bank examiner, has been appointed permanent receiver of the bank. The belief prevails that the depositors will not receive more than 40 cents on the dollar. The arrest of Erickson caused no surprise, as it has been expected for days. He has no property in this county and intimate friends say he is practically penniless.

LOST FREEDOM TO PROTECT WOMAN

Prisoner Supposed to Be Missing Harvard Student Serves as Burglar, Tho Innocent.

New York Sun Special Service. New York, Sept. 26.—Friends of William Scollay Wittwell, who disappeared mysteriously on Feb. 6, 1903, are wondering if the young college student is the man who went to Sing Sing to protect a woman's reputation. Carl Fischer-Hansen, the lawyer who gave out the story several weeks ago of the remarkable self-sacrifice of the mysterious undergraduate, refuses to discuss the case until he has laid the facts before Governor Higgins as the first step toward the liberation of the student, who is guiltless of any crime that would warrant his imprisonment in a state prison. Dropped from Sight. The acquaintances of Wittwell point out that he was a student at Harvard, and that he dropped from sight within the period named in the dramatic story told by Mr. Fischer-Hansen. The young man came to this city, apparently to visit his parents. He arrived on the morning of Feb. 7, 1903, but never reached his home, and has, it is said, never been seen since. According to the story given out by Mr. Fischer-Hansen, a man of means and prominence of this city returning home unexpectedly, found a young man calling on his wife. When he demanded an explanation of the visitor, an undergraduate at one of the better known colleges, the student declared, rather than compromise the wife, that he had come to the house to rob it. The husband had the young man arrested and he was tried and sent to prison under an assumed name. Now that the husband is dead the wife is said to be willing to tell the facts in the hope that the governor will pardon the student.

REAL, LIVE WOLF MADE 'EM SQUEAL

Fair Employees at the Courthouse Have a Perfectly Awful Fright.

Fifty or more young men employed in the city hall and courthouse had an excellent opportunity to become real heroes and rescue as many young women yesterday afternoon when a giant timber wolf ran amuck in the corridors of the building. The young men, however, failed to make good. They ran for the elevator, leaving the 'Little Red Ridinghoods' to do the same. The wolf was unusually large and was captured by Dan Wood, who brought his prey to the courthouse for the bounty. So many disputes have arisen in the clerk's office as to whether wolves had been killed in the county that Wood decided to put this one to death inside the courthouse. Binding the wolf securely until he reached the courthouse, he went to the fourth floor and there turned him loose. Immediately there was a wild scramble for lockers and other places of safety, and, frightened by these antics, the wolf began to howl for his native woods. Daring into the office of Peter Nielsen, clerk of the municipal court, he created new terror. Deputy Warren Williams, who has had some experience in taming wild animals, attacked the beast with a volume of the Minnesota statutes, but the odor of the sheepskin binding reminded the beast of happier days, and he began to show fight. At this juncture, Wood corralled his unruly prisoner and started for the basement. Just as he thought everything had quieted down, wild screams began to ring thru the corridors on the floors below. There was swishing of skirts and hurrying of feet, and the elevator bells rang hysterically. It had been noticed about below by some practical joker that a live wolf was at large, and the desired effect was produced. The joker, however, did not count on frightening the men, but he succeeded, and a general exodus was the result. As it was near quitting time, the timid ones went home. The animal was taken to the basement and shot, and later in the day Wood received the usual bounty for his capture.

SHAW WILL QUIT CABINET FEB. 1

Secretary of Treasury Will Begin Presidential Campaign Among His Friends.

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 26.—Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, will leave the cabinet Feb. 1, 1906. He makes the definite announcement in a letter to the Polk County Republican club. In his letter, announcing a request for a date for an address, Secretary Shaw stated that he would be busy preparing for the coming session of congress and will be unable to return to Iowa until Feb. 1, upon which date he expected to retire from the cabinet. Shaw will then begin his presidential campaign among his friends. The acquaintances of Whitwell point out that he was a student at Harvard, and that he dropped from sight within the period named in the dramatic story told by Mr. Fischer-Hansen. The young man came to this city, apparently to visit his parents. He arrived on the morning of Feb. 7, 1903, but never reached his home, and has, it is said, never been seen since. According to the story given out by Mr. Fischer-Hansen, a man of means and prominence of this city returning home unexpectedly, found a young man calling on his wife. When he demanded an explanation of the visitor, an undergraduate at one of the better known colleges, the student declared, rather than compromise the wife, that he had come to the house to rob it. The husband had the young man arrested and he was tried and sent to prison under an assumed name. Now that the husband is dead the wife is said to be willing to tell the facts in the hope that the governor will pardon the student.

\$200,000 FIRE IN HEART OF SPOKANE

Three Brick Buildings in the City's Wholesale Section Are Destroyed.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 26.—A disastrous fire broke out in the heart of the wholesale and shipping section of Spokane early today and completely gutted three brick buildings. The total fire loss will approximate \$200,000. The heaviest losers are the Booth-McClintock company, wholesale grocers, two-story building and contents, \$100,000; the Cudahy Packing company, stock, \$40,000; C. H. Weeks, three-story building occupied by Pacific Transfer company, \$25,000; Dr. C. P. Thomas, owner of the Cudahy building, \$10,000; Robbins, Pratt & Robbins, furniture, \$6,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. FRIENDS OF THE WEST MEET. Richmond, Ind., Sept. 26.—The eighty-fifth session of the Indiana yearly meeting of Friends, which includes a large portion of the central west, and is the largest and most influential body of Quakers in the world, opened here today. OHIO BANK GOES TO WALL. Wooster, Ohio, Sept. 26.—T. S. Hunsicker of Dalton, Ohio, cashier of the Dalton National bank, was today appointed receiver of the Smithville, Ohio, Banking company. The bank was not able to meet obligations. New York, Sept. 26.—The man arrested yesterday in Central Bridge, N. Y., on suspicion that he was Joseph Girard, wanted for the murder of Gussie Pfeiffer in the Bronx, is not Girard.

THIS YEAR'S FAIR MADE BIG PROFIT

Figures Are \$39,643.33 Ahead of Fair of 1904 and Business Was Enormous.

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS LESS THAN LAST YEAR

Total Receipts Were \$238,200.05, or \$32,390.38 More Than Those of 1904.

This year's state fair has come out \$39,643.33 ahead of the fair of 1904. This is demonstrated by the financial statement made up at the meeting of the state fair directors at the fair grounds today. This year's total receipts were \$238,200.05—\$32,390.38 more than the receipts of 1904. The total disbursements this year were \$198,806.67, which is \$7,232.49 less than last year. The statement as prepared early this afternoon for The Journal may be subject to slight changes in the auditing of \$25,000 in unaccounted for but is otherwise right in every detail. The treasurer's statement of the 1905 fair finances is as follows:

RECEIPTS. Balance Dec. 10, 1904... \$48,680.10. State appropriation... 100.00. Stall rent... 1,129.75. Forage... 527.27. Privileges... 22,435.20. Races... 15,783.90. Tickets... 129,880.20. Rents... 638.15. St. Louis expense... 832.88. State breeders' association... 188.50. Expense refunded... 130.90. Street railway company... 160.00. Checks returned... 21.25. Berman judgment... 34.35. Interest... 1.85. Fruit sold... 7.15. Cloth and overgreen sold... 32.10. Deak sold... 12.50. Hand and wagon... 1.85. Coal sold... 28.75. Lumber sold... 21.00. Alameda bank... 42.22. Special premium by Yorkshire club... 40.00. Short horn breeders' association... 2,112.50. Threshing machine... 194.17. Cheese sold... 2,704.23. Official program... 550.00. Minnesota list... 84.25. Miscellaneous... 206,806.67. Total receipts to date... \$228,818.55. Railway tickets out for collection... 9,381.50. Total... \$238,200.05. 1904 receipts... 205,809.67. Excess receipts, 1905 over 1904... \$32,390.38.

DISBURSEMENTS. Accounts of former years... \$456.68. Attractions... 19,294.74. Refreshments... 8,345.91. Forage, fuel, etc... 527.81. Labor, material... 5,352.81. 1,500.00. Postage, telegrams, etc... 622.80. Races, suspensions, etc... 22,945.75. Superintendent's assistant... 16,348.89. Permanent improvements... 22,117.37. Expenses... 7,232.49. Unpaid accounts... 29,000.00. Balance... \$149,876.62. 1904 disbursements... \$157,129.67. Excess of 1904 disbursements... 7,232.49. Present ticket accounts... \$125,360.50. Add railway tickets... 9,381.50. Total... \$134,742.00.

This afternoon the directors were occupied nearly the entire time with the consideration of propositions for plans of the new livestock pavilion which is to be erected before the opening of the last legislature appropriated \$50,000 for this building on the condition that the fair management expend from the fair funds \$50,000 more, making \$100,000 in all. The directors have practically decided to select the site near where the livestock judging tent stood during the last fair. The building will be brick with steel frame, and have a seating capacity of 7,500. The directors authorized Secretary Randall to next session employ two men, instead of one as was the case in this year, in the building of the pavilion with flower beds and general park improvements. The secretary was also authorized to employ men for making general alterations in the various buildings which needed attention.

REDS TO PROTEST SALE OF TIMBER

Inspector McLaughlin Opens a Council with the Chippewas at White Earth.

Special to The Journal. White Earth, Minn., Sept. 26.—Inspector McLaughlin met the Indians in a general conference yesterday to get an expression of their views regarding the allotment made by Agent Micklelet under the Stearns act last spring. In his opening address the inspector said: 'I shake hands with each and all of you assembled here. It is usually the custom to introduce a speaker, but we will commence without it on this occasion, deeming it unnecessary as you all know me and I know you very well. I have been sent here by the secretary of the interior with reference to the allotments we made under the Stearns act, and desiring a full and fair expression from you, I gave you a week's time for convening the council that you might have an ample time to reach here and after examining the lands on the prairie he finally went into the timber portion of the reservation and had selected an allotment there which he desired to retain; also that most of the member of the band had removed with him and selected allotments in the timber. The council reconvened today and is now in progress.'

THE JOURNAL

WILL COMMENCE THE PUBLICATION OF A REGULAR Sunday Morning Edition NEXT SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1st

The same high standard of excellence which has characterized THE JOURNAL as a daily paper will be maintained in the Sunday issue.

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL will have, from 68,000 the very outset, a circulation of at least 68,000