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Twenty Years.

Twenty years ago today The Journal passed into the control of the same business and editorial direction which guides its fortunes and shapes its policy now. For twenty years there has been no change in these respects. This is something that can be said of no other daily newspaper in Minneapolis or St. Paul. The highly esteemed and veteran editor of the St. Paul Pioneer Press has been in editorial charge of that paper for a longer period, but his associates in the business control have changed several times. And not only has there been this permanence of management, but The Journal is enjoying today the faithful and efficient service of a considerable number of employees who were members of its working force twenty years ago.

Twenty years in the history of the northwest is a long time. It represents great changes which cannot be recounted here, but need only to be suggested. Twenty years ago the population of Minneapolis was practically half what it is today, according to the state census of both periods; the population of the state and of the northwest has grown proportionately while the volume of business has multiplied many times. Twenty years have added greatly to the general prosperity, to the general comfort of living and to the advantages we enjoy as a community in nearly everything that makes for social betterment.

The Journal has shared in this general advance. Twenty years ago the regular size of the paper was four pages. Sometimes a pressure of business called for six, while the spirit of enterprise soon enlarged the Saturday edition to eight pages. We are not disposed to boast of its growth, but rather to indulge, if we may be allowed, in a feeling of satisfaction that the appreciation of our persistent effort to give this public a good and reliable newspaper has been so generously supported in this community as to enable The Journal to take the rank which it holds today among the great newspapers of the country.

The Connecticut state board of trade has resolved that "in the opinion of this body the agitation looking toward the federal supervision of insurance is an interference with the rights and privileges of the individual states as established by the constitution and the decisions of the supreme court, and is therefore inexpedient." It does seem a pity to interfere with a good game.

The Anarchist Judge.

Judge Joseph E. Gary of the superior court of Cook county, Illinois is up for re-election after having served on the bench continuously since 1863. His forty-two years as a judge have been so satisfactory that there has never been any doubt of his re-election whenever his term expired. Judge Gary presided at the trial of the anarchists indicted in connection with the bomb throwing in Haymarket square. The trial was the most sensational ever held in America, and public feeling was wrought up to a tension which made the orderly trial of the case difficult, if not dangerous to the man on the bench.

Judge Gary held the scales well and when the anarchists were convicted he performed the painful duty of sentencing them to death without apparent fear of the consequences. For several years after the execution of Spies and Parsons their sympathizers were in the habit of resorting to the cemetery where the anarchists were buried and indulging in sentimental oratory upon the crime of killing men for holding opinions.

a judge, but in 1893, when the subject was a matter of history, he wrote for the Century Magazine an article in which he took up some of the criticisms of his rulings and defended them vigorously. His conclusion, which long ago became the conclusion of the country, was that Spies and his confederates were hanged "not for holding opinions, but for the commission of hideous crimes."

As soon as Armour and Valentine formed the Central Leather company a shortage was reported in the material that goes into footwear, and an advance in the price of shoes was reported. There is a tariff on hides, too. So taking it all around, the shoe wearer has his corn trodden on.

King or Republic?

Norway is to have a referendum after all on the kingship question. The storting last night gave Premier Michelsen authority to negotiate with Prince Karl of Denmark for the throne. To this authority, however, there is attached the important condition of a referendum as soon as Karl has consented. This stipulation was a part of the ministerial proposal and its attachment is in no sense a defeat for the government, whose majority in the storting is large and loyal.

It is suspected, however, that the referendum is an essential part of the informal acceptance which has already been secured from Karl. The Danish statesmen foresee trouble for any king in Norway whose title does not rest on the vote of the nation. They know that the republican sentiment in Norway, particularly in the western part, is very strong and they fear that if Karl were to ascend the throne on the mere election of a storting, which has no mandate from the people on the question, the issue of republic or monarchy would become the ruling one in Norwegian politics, containing possibilities of endless trouble for the new king. So they prudently demand that the kingship of Karl shall receive the formal approval of the nation.

There is no question of the constitutional right of the storting to elect a king out of hand, nor of the plan of Premier Michelsen and his cabinet to follow that course of procedure. But the Danish demand of a referendum seems prudent and timely. It will give the Norwegian people an opportunity indirectly to vote on the question of republic or kingdom. It is true that the question to be submitted will probably be: Shall Karl become king of Norway? But if the republicans unite and by a strong campaign succeed in negating this question, they will make a republic inevitable—as explained in The Journal's cable advices from Christiania today. It seems to be generally agreed by all the leaders in Norway that none but a Scandinavian prince can be accepted for the kingship. There is no chance of getting a Bernadotte from Sweden, and King Christian of Denmark would hardly permit another of his house to stand, were Karl rejected. The Scandinavian possibilities would thus be exhausted.

Moreover, if the republicans win in the referendum—which will probably be taken Nov. 12 or 19—it would be well understood that the people wanted a republic. The Michelsen cabinet would either have to concede this point or resign. If, on the other hand, the royalists win in the poll, the troublesome question will be settled for good and Haakon VII will ascend a throne that rests on the surest of all foundations—the approval of the people.

The one thing that will dispose many who are republicans at heart to vote for Karl will be the feeling that Norway has had trouble and unrest enough and that it is now time to put matters on a permanent basis by the election of a king.

This is an age of specialisms. Even in our sports we specialize. This fact is emphasized by the credited report that Heston, the most famous player of the Michigan football team, has made a failure as a coach and will retire. The explanation given is that while Heston was a great natural player of football he never made any study of the game and when he came to teach it to other men he realized that he was deficient in knowledge of its principles. The formations of football bear a close analogy to those of an army. There are many instances in history of great and dashing division commanders who failed utterly when they were called upon to plan a campaign. Heston evidently was a Custer rather than a Grant.

General Grosvenor Fails Us.

The Journal printed the other day a little symposium of opinions from political leaders, showing that there is a great mixture of views this year, democrats supporting republican tickets and republicans telling their bosses to go to sulphuric regions, while the president, acting as the mouthpiece of all parties, preaches the issue to be the smiting of corruption with the sword of the Lord and of Gideon.

But we did not know how obscure the situation was until it became known that the prophetic soul of General Charles H. Grosvenor is stumped. The seer's vision is thickened and he refuses to predict. Now, a campaign without a prediction from General Grosvenor is like Hamlet without the "to be or not to be" speech. From his infancy in politics General Grosvenor has done a general predicting business for the republican party. He has consulted the stars, established communication with the planets which affect our political weather, and been ever ready to give us a tip on the kind of downpour we should have on ballot day.

chosen field, General Grosvenor was justified in keeping out of it. The other is that General Grosvenor has become convinced that, as a prophet, he should now take a back seat, in fact, yield the palm to Champ Clark of Missouri. It seems that some years ago Clark predicted that if Grosvenor should ever inform himself with regard to conditions in the Philippine islands he would be converted to free trade between the islands and the United States. General Grosvenor believed Champ was joking. But just to test the matter, he went to the Philippines this summer, and lo, it was just as Champ said; he was converted to free trade. After such a tumble General Grosvenor does not believe the whole weight of the predicting business should rest on his shoulders. He wants to transfer the heft of it to Champ Clark.

Do you think you can get along over Sunday without it?

The Part of Wisdom.

So far as we have heard any expression from saloon men, it is their purpose to comply with the mayor's order as to the Sunday saloon without hesitation. It seems to us that this is the wise thing for the saloon men to do. They might succeed in giving the mayor a great deal of trouble, but the probabilities are that he could give them more trouble than they can give him. But that is not the attitude in which the saloon people and the mayor should approach each other. The mayor is closing the Sunday saloons not out of a feeling of personal hostility against the saloonkeeper, but because he believes it would be the best thing for the community and because the law gives him the power.

Undoubtedly Sunday is the banner day of the week in the saloon business, and very probably closing the saloons on that day will result in lessening the number of saloons in Minneapolis, but we do not believe that any considerable number of people not financially interested in the saloons will regard that as a misfortune from any standpoint. We are much mistaken if there has not been of late years a considerable advance in public sentiment in this community on the saloon question. The one-time somewhat prevalent notion that a liberal policy toward the saloon, toward gambling, toward vice in general was a good thing for business has been pretty generally abandoned. This is not to say that Minneapolis is ready for a narrow, puritanical policy, nor need anything of the kind be apprehended from the present administration. The laws give the saloons large liberty as they are, and in our judgment, no one has more to gain by a prompt and square compliance with the mayor's order than the saloon men themselves.

Knabenshue is now lecturing about airports. It is much safer.

Religious Freedom, Too.

The resignation of the procurator of the holy synod is an additional evidence that the czar of Russia means business in his surrender of the autoeratic rule. Pobiedonostev, the metropolitan of St. Petersburg, while not titular head of the orthodox religion in Russia, has been its actual head because of his personal relations with the czar, and he has been the most tenacious opponent of the granting of reforms. Time and time again when the weak Nicholas seemed on the point of yielding, a visit from the procurator has stiffened his backbone and the concessions have been either withdrawn or emasculated by the hand of this cunning prelate. The fact that he has resigned confirms the report that the czar has surrendered.

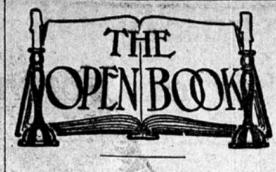
The religious question has been an acute one in Russia. The way was opened for more tolerable conditions when the czar a few months ago made his proclamation of religious freedom. Before that proclamation the laws of Russia forbade an orthodox believer to change his religious faith. They punished the offense with loss of civil rights and even subjected the backslider to confiscation of property.

Desertion from the state church was a crime, and it became even the duty of fathers and mothers to inform against the deserter. Proselyting on the part of other churches was strictly forbidden. In the religious as in the civil aspect, Russia has been living in the middle ages.

The move forward toward civil freedom will make religious toleration practicable. There is no possibility of one without the other, and civil freedom usually has come first.

Tammany, particularly, is pained by the fact that the Hearst majority candidacy has been formally endorsed by the Patrolmen's Benevolent association, the Firemen's Benevolent association, and by an association composed of street cleaners. These are suspicious straws.

Candidate Ivins says that "immediately after he is elected mayor of New York he will institute condemnation proceedings so that the city may acquire the gas plant." When Mayor Dunne of Chicago read this, he nearly fell out of his chair with laughter.



By W. P. Kirkwood.

RANDALL PARRISH WRITES ANOTHER ROMANCE OF THE OLD FRONTIER.—There is something strongly alluring about stories of adventure on the frontier in the days when the Anglo-French struggle for supremacy had extended itself into the Illinois country. The mingling, at the far outposts of the armies, of the very rough with the very polite whom fate drew from the courts of Europe, the bravery and heroism which the life entailed that the novel readers of the very fact that it was the fringe of civilization—these and other things make "A Sword of the Old Frontier" irresistibly tempting to the novel reader. Randall Parrish, aware of this, and familiar with the history of the Illinois frontier, has written another story of the days of Pontiac and the Ottawa chief, which he has given the title A Sword of the Old Frontier.

The Pop Art Science Monthly for November contains the following: "The Botanical Garden at Bultenzorg, Java," by Professor Francis Ramaley; "Hypnotism, Its History, Nature and Use," by Dr. Harold M. Hays; "Physiology and Philosophy," by Professor Charles William Super; "Soil Fertility," by Dr. J. B. Dandeno; "Monuments of the Stone and Bronze Ages," by J. H. Wilson; "The Value of Non-Euclidean Geometry," by Professor George Bruce Halstad; "University Education and National Life," by Sir Richard C. Atkinson; "The Catholicism of Archimedes," by Professor Mansel Blackford; "Scientific Work in the Philippines," by The Rumford Fund; "A Magnificent Survey of the North Pacific Ocean," by "Eliase Reclus."

Magazine Merger.—After Nov. 1, Charles of New York and The Commons of Chicago will be merged. The combined weekly journal is a distinctly American idea—more or less of a co-operative undertaking among those who know conditions first hand and are shouldering such movements as housing and child labor reform, the prevention of tuberculosis, and the social utilization of public schools. The editorship will be in the hands of the following: New York, to Graham Taylor of Chicago. To develop educational work along national lines, a publication committee has been organized with Robert W. de Forest, former tenement house commissioner of New York, as chairman, and including Jane Adams and Margaret Dreier Robins of Chicago; John A. Riss, Frank Tucker of Chicago; John C. Meritt, Robert and Robert C. Gilman, Baltimore; Robert Treat Paine; Arthur F. Estabrook, Joseph Lee and John F. Moors of Boston; Simon N. Patten, Philadelphia, and S. W. Woodward, Washington.

The Journal of American Folk Lore, July-September, contains the following: "Mean Human Sacrifice," by Edward H. Tappan; "Riddles from Massachusetts," by Helen S. Thurston; "The Algonkin Manitou," by Wm. Jones; "Traditional Ballads in the English," by Philip Barry; "Aldous's Legend," by T. M. Borja; "Caddo Customs of Childhood," by George A. Dorsey; "Superstitions of Louisiana," by George Williamson; also records and notes.

RANDALL PARRISH, Author of "A Sword of the Old Frontier."

"A Sword of the Old Frontier" is a stirring tale of the days from first to last. Adventure follows adventure in rapid succession. The reader one moment is in suspense for the hero and the little group in whom centers the interest of the story, and the next moment is relieved at their escape. He has no sooner felt such relief, however, until he is again plunged into suspense, and so on to the end.

The story has for its hero Raoul de Crbert, captain of a French regiment, compelled by necessity to seek his fortunes in the new country. Having had experience as a woodsman he is intrusted by Neyon de Villiers, French commandant at Fort Chartres on the Mississippi, with a secret message to Pontiac, an ally of the Indians. Fate gives him the opportunity to rescue two British maidens from the plot of a villain and from the Indians, and Cupid does the rest, but gives the reader a surprise at the end.

WHAT JOHN HAY TOLD MARK TWAIN ABOUT THE PIKE COUNTY BALLADS.—A signed letter from Mark Twain which is a most valuable addition to the history of American literature is published in this issue of the Journal. Weekly. Its subject is the chronicle of John Hay's famous Pike County Ballads, and it is likely to set at rest all controversies as to the time when they were written and the circumstances in answer to a paragraph by W. D. Howells in the North American Review, that the ballads were not only written but published in French. The Pike County balladry of Bret Hartie, and that John Hay himself told him this in 1870 or 1871. It was contemporaneously supposed, Mr. Howells' argument being that the Pike County poems were inspired or produced by Bret Hartie's ballads of the same region, whereas, according to what John Hay told Mark Twain, Hartie's verses "wrote the ballads" buried waifs and they rose and walked."

WOMANHOOD IN ART.—Interpretations of Venus de Milo, Eve, Mona Lisa, Beatrice Cenci, Madonna of the Chair and Sistine Madonna, by Phebe Estelle Spalding, with illustrations. Attractively printed and bound. Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco. \$1.00.

THE MUSIC LOVERS' TREASURE.—Helen Philbrook Patten has gathered into a book bearing the above title striking poems addressed to composers or written about musical instruments. The poems represented range from Shakespeare, Milton and Schiller to the youngest of our present-day chorists. Dana, Hovey & Co., Boston. \$1.20 net.

THE MAGAZINES. Queer Uses of the Telephone.—Amid the many things in The Atlantic for November is an article on "Telephone Development in the United States," by F. W. Coburn, in which are told some queer uses of the telephone. Mr. Coburn says: "Not only has it annihilated time and space on the superficial earth, but the Norwegian fishermen drop into the ocean depths a line with telephone attached, and the fisherman approaching the hook, or mackerel is communicated to the anxious listeners above, in some of the most delicate operations of hospital surgery the telephone proves helpful and in ordinary medical practice the country mother sends the baby to the transmitter in order that the physician in the village may determine whether or not the cough is prurient. After a request is made for a list of names, the list is handed to the secretary, a list of names is given, and the telephone numbers and with the list, 'Just call up each one of these names and tell me how they get on.' Tell them to keep on with their prayers and inform them of an praying for them right along."

publisher: "Immigration and the South," by Robert De Courcy Ward; "How to Know the Fallacies," by Samuel McChord Crothers; "How Statistics are Manufactured," by Wm. H. Allen, and "Korea and Manchuria under the New Treaty," by K. Asakawa.

Forging Antiquities.—Dr. Oliver Tonks in The Outlook's November magazine number shows by picture and description the devices of the fashions real from spurious antiquities. Here is one of his anecdotes: One hot day in May a party of us were told to go to the island of Meis when we saw above us a number of Greeks seated on a parapet of ruins. We had been cruising long enough among the Began Islands to know that these people of the place had seen our ship drop anchor in the water below, and were now waiting to see what we would do. One of the Greeks one of our number, a thin Scotch woman, scrambled ahead of us and outlaid against the blue sky, bargaining for a vase. When we reached the top of the ruins, the Scotch woman put her hand in my hands and asked me what I thought of it. My hands were moist with perspiration from the heat of the day, and I gave her an answer to her question I held then out on my hands. The Scotch woman said: "The sweat had attacked the modern paint with which it was covered, and by this coming off of my hands the work had betrayed its falsity. The whole vase had been patched up from six or seven pieces and then painted over to conceal the repairing."

The duties of the commission are not onerous. Its most important work is the annual appointment of the road and bridge fund to the counties. It is not allowed to give any county more than ten per cent of the fund, or less than one-half of 1 per cent. This may be applied to the county commissioners to any section of road, which is to be designated as a state road, and built according to the plans of the state engineer. The county may spend at least twice as much as the state allows on any such road. The commission is also required to ascertain the location of road material and the most approved methods of road construction. The bulk of its work, however, will be done by the engineer, who is required by law to devote all his time to the interests of the state. The funds will come from the state, from the internal improvement land fund, and from the state tax of one-twentieth of a mill.

The commission will have scant funds next year, however, as this tax cannot be levied until 1906 and will not be available till the year after. The amount of state road building next year will be small.

Major George I. Scott, the Indian agent at Leech Lake, denies the report that he has applied to be relieved of that position. He has asked to be retired from the army, but has informed the Indian department that he is willing to stay at the agency. If reports are correct the senators have endorsed H. A. Rider of Little Falls for the Commissioner of the Interior land fund, and from the state tax of one-twentieth of a mill.

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Minnesota Politics

Governor Soon to Appoint State Highway Commission—Major Scott Desires to Stay as Indian Agent—Judge Jaggard Suggested for Governor.

Governor Johnson has another appointment problem on his hands. The legislature is to create a state highway commission goes into effect the last of next January, and within a reasonable time the governor is required to appoint the three commissioners. The positions are purely honorary, as the members of the commission get only their expenses, and not even a per diem for attending meetings, which must be held at least once each two months. The commission, however, will select a secretary at a salary of \$1,800, under a civil engineer and practical roadbuilder. It may employ a stenographer at \$50 a month, and "such expert roadbuilders as it may find time to require, and fix their compensation." The entire annual allowance is, however, limited to \$6,000, which must pay all salaries and expenses.

The legislature requires the board to be from different sections of the state. One must be from the first, second, third or fourth congressional district, one from the fifth, sixth or seventh, and one from the eighth or ninth, and it is taken for granted that none of the members will be from the cities. Not more than two members may be from any political party, so the governor will have to recognize at least one republican. One is to be named for one year, one for two years, and one for three, and the terms thereafter will be for three years.

The appointments will be made in the next six days, and the board will meet for organization early in January. There are no applications yet for places on the board, and few names have been discussed. The names of the members represented by John H. Rich of Red Wing, the former mayor and well-known business man. He is a democrat, and was formerly a member of the state board of charities and correction, W. R. Baumbach of Wadena, a prominent banker and a republican, has been suggested by friends in that section of the state.

The duties of the commission are not onerous. Its most important work is the annual appointment of the road and bridge fund to the counties. It is not allowed to give any county more than ten per cent of the fund, or less than one-half of 1 per cent. This may be applied to the county commissioners to any section of road, which is to be designated as a state road, and built according to the plans of the state engineer. The county may spend at least twice as much as the state allows on any such road. The commission is also required to ascertain the location of road material and the most approved methods of road construction. The bulk of its work, however, will be done by the engineer, who is required by law to devote all his time to the interests of the state. The funds will come from the state, from the internal improvement land fund, and from the state tax of one-twentieth of a mill.

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TRAIN RUNS INTO BURNING BRIDGE

Miraculous Escape of Passengers on Great Northern Near Barnesville, Minn.

Special to The Journal. Fergus Falls, Minn., Nov. 1.—A Great Northern local passenger train, north-bound, ran into a burning bridge five miles this side of Barnesville last night. The bridge was only a miracle, especially in view of the fact that an acetylene tank exploded in one of the cars. Only seventeen passengers were on the train, and an half of them sustained bad cuts by falling against windows. The ditch in which the train landed contained two feet of water, and the passengers were soaked with blood and water when taken from the cars. No one was fatally injured. The train ran over the Northern Pacific tracks last night and the bridge was rebuilt today.

THE JENINSON FUNERAL

Late Principal of Logan School is Laid to Rest. The funeral of Miss Clara Jeninson, late principal of Logan school, took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon from the family residence, 2310 James avenue N. Services at the house were conducted by Rev. L. H. Hallock of Plymouth church. Miss Inez Day and her mother, Mrs. J. H. Hallock of Lakewood cemetery. Rev. C. H. McCaslin of Highland Park Presbyterian church officiated. The pallbearers were Claude S. Jeninson, Earl Newcomb, Leon Newcomb, and J. H. Hallock. Relatives from out of town were present as follows: Mr. and Mrs. William P. Newcomb, Hutchinson; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Spencer, Leavenworth, Kan.; Frank Jeninson, Crow Wing county; Clyde Jeninson, Duluth.

Principals and supervisors of the public schools attended in a body, as did the teachers of Logan school. The many beautiful floral offerings expressed the sympathy of Miss Jeninson's large circle of friends. Among them were clusters and set pieces from the principals of the public schools, the Teachers' club, teachers of Logan school, janitors and children of Logan school, the Christian Endeavor society of Plymouth church, and friends.

IN TROUBLE AGAIN

Axel Johnson May Lose His Saloon License This Time. Axel Johnson, whose saloon at 217 Washington avenue N. was closed last Sunday on account of a violation of the law, is again in trouble and his place of business has again been closed by order of Mayor D. P. Jones.

Johnson was allowed to reopen after the Sunday trouble, but today a violation of the law called on the mayor and reported that dozens of minors were being furnished with liquor there daily and that no questions were ever asked concerning the sale of liquor. They brought some young men with them who admitted that they had obtained liquor there. The police will make a thorough investigation and if the charges are sustained the mayor promises to revoke the license.

HERE GETTING IDEAS

South Carolina Man Studying Minnesota Reformatory System. South Carolina is looking to Minnesota for ideas on prison management, and especially for methods of reforming young criminals. A. S. Sanders, chairman of the board of managers of the South Carolina penitentiary, is in Minnesota studying methods, and has asked Frank L. Hanson, director of the St. Cloud reformatory, to make an address before South Carolina lawmakers this winter. Mr. Sanders says sentiment in his state begins to turn against the chain-gang system, and they want to reform their criminals instead of merely to punish them.

CONCERT AT CHURCH

Large Audience Hears Enjoyable Program by Well-Known Artists. Several of the leading Swedish musicians of the city took part last night in a concert at the Swedish Lutheran Bethel church, 1000 Hennepin avenue. A large audience was delighted by the excellent program. Dr. P. N. Magnusson, president of Minnesota state board of prison management, is the Reformation." Musical numbers were furnished by Professor Theodore Remickstad, Professor Eric Sjolander, Professor E. J. Johnson, the Misses Hanson and Johnson and the church choir.

HELP TO FIDUCIARY

Governor Will Attend Courthouse Ceremonies at Window. Governor Johnson will take part Friday in the ceremonies at Window, celebrating the dedication of the new \$100,000 courthouse for Cottonwood county. The other speakers of the day are Judge P. E. Brown of Laverne and Judge M. J. Severance of Mankato.

ORDERED TO PHILIPPINES

Lieutenant Walter Grant, for the past three years one of the aides-de-camp of the department of Dakota, U. S. A., has been ordered to the Philippines. He will join his regiment, the Third Cavalry, at San Francisco next month, and will sail for the islands in December.

Through Tourist Sleeping Cars on Four Days of the Week to California Via Chicago Great Western Railway. The Chicago Great Western Railway offers choice of four through tourist cars per week to California; the first leaving Minneapolis 7:40 a.m., St. Paul 8:10 a.m. every Monday, going via Omaha, the Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe, arriving Los Angeles 8 a.m. Saturday. The second leaves Minneapolis 10:20 a.m., St. Paul 11:20 a.m. every Wednesday, going via Kansas City and the Rock Island Scenic Route, arriving San Francisco 8:20 p.m. Saturday. The third leaves Minneapolis 10:20 a.m., St. Paul 11:20 a.m. every Thursday via Kansas City and the Santa Fe route, arriving Los Angeles 8:25 a.m. Sunday. The fourth leaves Minneapolis 10:20 a.m., St. Paul 11:20 a.m. every Monday, for further information apply to R. H. Herd, General Agent, corner Nicollet avenue and Fifth street, Minneapolis.

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