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Discussing Aldermen.

Altho a year will intervene between this and another election, there is already considerable local politics stirring, and stirring in a right direction, as it seems to The Journal. The people are talking about the selection of candidates for aldermen. Now, anything that can be done by discussion to improve the chances of a straight alderman for re-election or the defeat of an undesirable candidate, is good work. It is political breath better employed than it would be in a debate on the tariff, because we may never have tariff revision so long as the people do not elect the senate, and we are bound to have aldermen.

The present Minneapolis city council is called by good judges of the average of city legislative bodies, good. This is not to say that it could not be improved, but it is testimony to the fact that it has been improving, for Minneapolis used to have as unfit a city council as could be found anywhere in the country. It was delivered over to combines and boodle practices. Now it is comparatively clean, and it should be the pride of the voters to keep it as clean as it is or make it cleaner. Therefore, discussion of aldermanic candidacies is in order.

It is rather unfortunate that the ward system makes possible two independent, and sometimes antagonistic, views of the worth of an alderman. He may be a good man for the general interests of the city; he may have voted right on all large questions; he may have been perfectly square on all great contracts; he may have protected the treasury tenaciously against many small loots, and yet he may be voted a failure in his ward because he has not brought jobs to the boys nor raided the treasury for fanciful ward improvements. We imagine there are a number of such aldermen under discussion now. The public at large would like to see such men re-elected because their virtues are so much more than their failings, but the city at large can do nothing, directly, to aid them. These men are in the hands of their restricted constituencies. The city can do nothing directly, but it can indirectly have a large influence by testifying to the value of the services of these men and thus helping them to the appreciation of their people.

Wager you a hat that Mr. McCurdy thinks he is a martyr.

Success Is Demonstrated.

The state auditor has made a statement to demostrate the success of land sales recently held under the new law, by which funds were used for advertising, and sales were made with homestead features attached to bar out investors and attract real settlers.

The comparison shows a higher average price received this year than during the past ten years, and a larger area sold than the average year since 1895. In all such comparisons it must be remembered that what the state is now selling has been left over from former years as undesirable. The best and most accessible lands have been picked over, and the state is now selling the leavings. Except where new lines of railroad have attracted settlement and given added value to state lands, the pieces offered are no more desirable than they were several years ago, when buyers wouldn't take them. They are going now because the best land has been taken up and the land hungry must take what they can get. Judging from the way state lands sold this fall, those offered were only poor by comparison. They are, as a rule, good farming lands, but not so desirable in location as those sold earlier. The prices received are especially good considering that for the first time the lands have been sold on homestead conditions. The speculative buying has thus been cut out, removing the element of competition. Under such restrictions it was absolutely necessary to advertise the lands and go after buyers in a systematic way. Otherwise the sales would have been a comparative failure.

An interesting point is made by Representative Cole, who shows that the government, in giving out free homesteads, has been offering a bonus for settlers. The state is inviting newcomers to the land, but is charging them its full value, and even in advertising has turned a profit by the increased sale price of the lands offered. The state could well afford to appropriate money without a return as inducement for settlers to come, but that is not necessary. The advertising pays.

The unrest in the Russian army and navy shows what a thousand years of poor food will do.

Home Rule Up Again.

The contemplated resignation of the Balfour ministry may bring the Irish home rule question again to the front in British politics. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman the other night made a speech which indicated that the liberal party would stand for home rule. It caused a great stir. Already Lord Rosebery has denounced the idea of bringing forward home rule and has declared he will not serve under such a banner. This has brought out a speech from Sir Edward Dyer Gray, who, with Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George represents the young progressive liberals, who were not up to their ears in the last home rule battle. He says the liberal leader has been misunderstood, that he did not mean home rule on the lines of Gladstone, but a large control of Irish local affairs on the lines of the Wyndham bill, and the Dublin proposals of Sir Anthony McDonnell, the Irish undersecretary. This is just what Balfour and the unionists want—a split in the liberal party on the home rule issue. It is the only issue on which the unionist party can unite. It is hopelessly split on the fiscal question, but if it can force home rule to the front it may be able to pull victory out of defeat.

It is improbable, however, that the liberals will permit the specter of a home rule plan, to which England would never agree, to stand in the way of an almost certain victory. The Irish party may insist upon home rule as an irreducible minimum, but it cannot bind the liberal party in advance. It may, however, if the issue becomes acute, find itself as it did under Parnell, the balance of power and be able to compel home rule.

Gate receipts for the Chicago-Michigan game—$60,000. This would build a neat little church—but it won't.

"Immediate."

The word "immediate" is cutting an extensive swath in politics today. Immediate in the dictionary means, "Not separated from its object or correlate by any third or medium; directly related; without any time intervening; without any delay."

When Mayor Dunne of Chicago called for the "immediate municipalization" of streetcars he meant that the city should enter without delay on the perfection of a plan whereby the city should own the streetcar lines. Any plan that might be adopted would have to be approved by the people at a referendum election so that it could not go immediately into effect. The city council has differed with the mayor and has voted not to immediately municipalize the streetcar lines, but to give a franchise to a private company for twenty years, with a promise that the city may at the end of ten years buy the physical outfit of the streetcar company and run the business itself.

The president has also made a notable use of the word. In his annual message to congress dated Dec. 6, 1902, he discussed the railroad rate question and said, "I believe that as a fair security to shippers the (interstate) commission should be vested with the power, where a given rate has been challenged and after full hearing found to be unreasonable to decide, subject to judicial review, what shall be a reasonable rate to take its place; the ruling of the commission to take effect immediately and to obtain unless and until it is reversed by a court of review."

Here the controversy between the president and the railroad managers turns on the use of the word immediately. The railroads claim that that rate made by the commission ought not to go into effect until after it has been reviewed by a court. The president says it should take immediate effect. All the efforts at a compromise have been directed toward the withdrawal of the word immediately, and thus far the president has resisted every effort at a compromise in that direction, holding that it would not be a compromise at all, but a surrender. If the ruling of the commission upon a rate cannot go into effect until it has run the gamut of all the courts to which the railroad might appeal, it might never go into effect at all. The president will probably renew his recommendation in substantially the same form as before, and it will be up to congress either to legislate on the lines of the White House recommendation, on lines laid down by its leaders or not at all. The president cannot make laws, tho he may have a large influence in modifying the decision of congress as to what kind of laws it will make.

Having in mind the great possibilities shown in the perversion of the life-insurance business, we read with interest, if not with pleasure, of the arrest of a man in Los Angeles who stole a grocery store one night not long ago, moved the building seven and a half miles, and when the detectives caught him, was just ready to open it as a new store for a south side suburb.

Count Frederick Erasmus Erbach, who married his washerlady's daughter and thus sacrificed $1,000,000 a year, is looking for a job. Do you know any place where an ex-count with a terrapin education can be made happy on $9 a week? He should be located south of the coal belt.

The story that J. Ogden Armour dropped $625,000 in grain is beginning to get credence. That is, that he dropped it into the bank.

As the constitution follows the flag, the Houston Post wishes to see restitution following the swag. Some of the restitution must be outlawed by this time.

France is about to have a presidential election, and there is considerable doubt who will be the successor of Loubet. We observe that one of the candidates has taken a mean advantage of his opponents by having his press agent announce that he is "a second Roosevelt."

The Kansas City Star wants to know whether it is not carrying flattery a little too far to call Sarah Bernhardt divine? We have always understood that the adjective applied distinctively to her art.

Senator Nelson Wilmarth Aldrich (not "rep." or "dem.," but "Rock") says that he favors a "conservative" rate law. The country has not suspected Nelson of being radical in this matter.

The sultan will not oppose the approach of the allied fleet. Opposition is not the sultan's strong point. He wins by promising to pay one note by giving another.

A New Jersey man who had burglar tools in his suitcase was sentenced to five years on suspicion. What do they expect a New Jersey man to carry? Bibles?

Boss Murphy has gone to Mount Clemens to take the waters. For a man who rules by liquor alone, Boss Murphy swallows an inordinate amount of water.

The attention of the Washington health department should be called to the various unburied Elkins-Foraker settlements of the rate question.

The climate was a little thick under foot today, but anything is better than 30 below with an ice palace in St. Paul.

AMUSEMENTS

Metropolitan — "The Maid and the Mummy."

To Minneapolis people "The Maid and the Mummy" has always meant Miss Janet Priest, the Minneapolis girl who went away about a year and a half ago to create the part of Muggsy, the street she appeared in her tattered skirts and dill pickles has become famous, and she received an enthusiastic welcome when she appeared in her tattered skirts and miscellaneous millinery. Miss Priest is a mite of a creature, she does not reach much over a foot above the yard line, and she gives her waif a wide-eyed childishness that is in funny contrast to the intense interest she takes in the romance of Lady Guinivere and the prince. She appears at most unexpected moments but always with the same seriousness, and she has given life to the ragged, romantic child of the slums as depicted in the comic supplements.

The play is not Richard Carle's best, but it shows a whirl of light-footed girls, an assortment of odd characters, who do anything and everything, and there are several catchy songs. You will never know what it is all about, for the plot is continually getting lost in the careless fashion of plots in musical plays. There seems to be an endless variety of girls in more or less elaborate costumes, school girls, folly girls, poster girls, automobile girls, apprentice and village girls until you wonder where they all come from, to aid in the songs and dances.

Miss May Boley as Trixie Evergreen, the actress, was very original as the village cut-up in the song of the same name, and her imitation of a haughty saleslady convulsed the audience. Florence Chambers was the daughter of the doctor, who wanted a mummy, and was therefore responsible for all the plot there is, sang "Flo," one of the catchiest of the songs, with the assistance of her very impassioned lover from South America, Edward Groh. Frank Smile had the part of Stubbs, the impecunious curio dealer, who furnished the mummy, and his song, "I Fell in Love with Polly," is the one you will hear whistled on the street. Fred Warren was really amusing as the aforesaid mummy, who was to be revived by Dr. Dobbins' elixir of life. Mr. Warren had the topical song of the evening and also gave "Peculiar Julia." George A. Beane was the wealthy inventor who had faith in his ability to infuse life into a mummy, and Stanley Morphy as McSwat, the detective, was ready to arrest anybody and ended by taking himself into custody. —F. R. Sterrett.

Lyceum—Vaudeville.

Two European acts of exceptional excellence give prominence to the good things of the Lyceum's big bill this week. The first of these is the La Fayette Lamont troupe of acrobats, with a strictly high-class act of the whirlwind variety. The Lamonts are two men and two women, young, graceful and wonderfully finished in their superb tumbling. There is no attempt at silly conversation, no absurd efforts at fun-making, only the lightning exhibition going on every instant and arousing an audience to a tempest of enthusiasm.

Another banner act, artistic and finished, is that of Von Tello and Nina. This is the European novelty turn on the aerial rings which made a sensation on the continent two years ago. Nina is a beautiful woman, and her graceful posing is a revelation in physical development. Feats of muscular strength combined with the poses characterize this performance and make it extremely interesting.

A refined musical and talking sketch is presented by Mr. and Mrs. Richards, two talented people well known on the eastern circuit, but new to western audiences. Romance, grand opera bits, burlesque, musical comedy, are represented in their fifteen minutes' work, to which the audience took very kindly.

Raymond and Tricey present a novel sketch, which bubbles over with the comedy. It is entitled "A Mr. and a Miss Mistaken," and introduces two sweet young people who have erroneous ideas regarding each other's mental soundness. The Brobst trio introduces a wonderful boy dancer and a clever pair of roller skaters, but they ought not to sing, leastwise in a theater.

Charles S. Laird sings new illustrated songs and the Lyceumscope presents sensational pictures, showing the persecutions of the whitecaps of Indiana.

Unique—Vaudeville.

The Unique scores heavily this week with Manager Elliott's all-star extravaganza, which includes "the harmonious trio," Seaman, Adam and Rogers, who made such a phenomenal hit in last week's bill. The new offering, which comprises the first part of the evening's entertainment, is entitled "A Night at the Roof Garden," and an ambitious attempt is made to reproduce the festivities of one of Gotham's celebrated gardens in the height of the season. Scenic effects of unusual elaborateness are employed to make the illusion perfect and smart talk and good music "lend an air of verisimilitude" to the enchanting scene.

James J. Latourelle and Eugene C. Rogers appear as waiters in the big act, while Charles O. Seaman and Louis A. Hanvey are the toastmasters. A big company of singers is heard to fine effect in the opening chorus. Individual numbers introduced the latest and best songs by the gentlemen already mentioned and by F. E. Hedman, C. G. Weston, John H. Adam and others.

At the close of the extravaganza, "Little Jimmy" was presented with a dainty armchair of exquisite design and ample proportions by the Hartman Furniture company, the employees of this firm having attended the theater in a body last night.

Lombard brothers, rapid-fire comedians, won favor by their clever nonsense, and the Abdallah brothers, Arabian acrobats, gave a marvelous exhibition of fast tumbling.

Harold Beckrow and Herman La Fleur in new illustrated songs and motion pictures depicting an escape from Sing Sing complete the bill.

Foyer Chat.

That delightful Blossom-Robyn musical satire, "The Yankee Consul," with its quaintly humorous situations and catchy music, will be the attraction at the Metropolitan for the half week commencing next Sunday evening. The sale of seats for this engagement begins Thursday morning.

Madame Modjeska will make her farewell appearance at the Metropolitan in this city the last half of next week, presenting "Mary Stuart," "Macbeth" and "Much Ado About Nothing" in the order named above. The mounting of the plays will be of an elaborate nature, and the supporting company is said to be the best that has ever appeared with this distinguished artiste.

Popular songs of sunny Italy are being so ably rendered by the Melani trio of street minstrels at the Orpheum this week as to cause them to be repeatedly recalled. This is the first local appearance of the singers and instrumentalists for several seasons, but they still retain in their repertory the familiar "Non Ever" as a violin solo and "Ciribiribi" as the final ensemble number.

Capacity audiences at the Bijou this week prove that Kellar is as popular as ever in Minneapolis, and the startling and mystifying new features he introduces this year, show that he is constantly aiming to add to his reputation as the world's greatest magician. The regular mid-week matinee will occur tomorrow at 2:30, and a special holiday matinee will be given on Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, starting at 3 p.m.

Commencing next Sunday afternoon, the Bijou will present for a week's engagement, the popular little comedian, Harry Clay Blaney, in a new war drama by Charles E. Blaney, entitled "The Boy Behind the Gun." It deals with some of the most thrilling incidents of the recent Japanese-Russian war, some of the principal scenes being laid in Port Arthur.

PERFUME TO HIM

A writer tells this story of old-time Indianapolis: "The people living near a veteran pork packer's establishment stood the smells a long time, but at last entered a complaint. The case was brought up in a squire's court, and the defendant, after listening to the charges attentively, remarked in an injured tone: 'Well, it seems to me that any man who doesn't like the smell of a hog is just a leetle too good for Indianapolis.'"

"IT WAS THE JANITOR"

Nebraska State Journal.

Olathe, Kan., held her head higher than some of her neighbors in testimony of her conscious rectitude. It was said that prohibition prohibited there if nowhere else in the state. Now the fact comes to light that some conscienceless wreck of humanity has been running a blind tiger in the basement of the courthouse.

LIVELY TIMES IN IONIA

Ionia (Mich.) Sentinel.

Two loads of hay went east on Main street just before eating time today.

A man stood on the corner by the National bank for an hour and a half this afternoon.

Pedestrian slipped on a banana peel on the south side of Main street this afternoon. He caught himself, but the force of the fall was broken.

TRAINS STILL RUNNING

Indianapolis News.

Notwithstanding the fact that Canada has government control of freight and passenger rates, it will be noted that the railroads up there continue to run trains and that their stock is quoted at fairly good figures on the exchanges.

SOMETHING "JUST AS GOOD"

Indianapolis News.

It may be, however, that Senator Elkins et al. are so deeply impressed with the importance of keeping the peace that they will even consent to the enactment of some kind of railroad legislation, which, from their point of view, will be just as good.

PRETTY HARD ON THE BOYS

Portland Oregonian.

A lot of young imbeciles who have just outgrown the bottle-sucking age are known as "college men" and are permitted to raise all kinds of trouble without molestation from the police.

THE ONE THAT GETS KILLED

Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Is looks as if the Jew were doomed to play the part of the innocent bystander in the Russian revolution.

BUT HE MAY NOT COME UP

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The way to grow a statesman is to plant a politician. Then wait ten years.

FRUZIE'S BARGAINS

Hyden (Ky.) Kentuckian.

Miss Fruzie Allsop was in Hogwallow shopping today. She purchased a pair of ear muffs and some vinegar.

THE CHURCH ROW

What started the row? Well, I fergit;
But all of a sudden the church was split,
The deacons were callin' the pastor names,
The pastor was preachin' brimstone flames,
The kids of the Sunday school stayed away,
The congregation forgot to pray.
The sexton loafed an' the organist quit—
What started the row? Well, I fergit.

But now the trouble is done an' past
An' the folks are worshipin' God at last.
You see, a hurricane swept the town,
The lightnin' struck, an' the church burned down;
An' that's what ended the turrible split—
Tho just what started it I fergit.

—L. H. Robbins.

VODDERVIL

When I go out o' Sat'day night
'Most gin'rally I blow
Meself an' Mag ter suthin' light
An' snappy in a show.
Dere's only one sortills de bill—
One sort I like to see.
De udders are all right, but still
De voddervil fer me.

I'm stuck upon de funny Micks;
I'm daffy on de Dutch.
I like ter see dem t'rowin' bricks
An' reppertay an' such.
I like de good old song an' dance,
It's easy like an' free.
Whenever I kin git de chance,
De voddervil fer me.

I don't pay no good money out
Becus I want ter weep.
To see folks turnin' on de spout
'Most any time is cheap.
I'm sorry when dey sigh an' groan,
All right, but hully gee,
I've got some troubles uv my own,
De voddervil fer me.

—Chicago News.

MINNESOTA'S DAIRY PROGRESS

Casting Off "Oleo" Trust, Butter Industry Has Taken One of Most Important Positions in the State--Co-operative Creamery Springs to Fore as One of Best Assets--Still Room for Great Development of Cheese Industry.

By W. W. WALL, Secretary of the Minnesota Dairy and Food Commission.

The Sate Dairy and Food department has entered upon the twenty-first year of its existence and a look backward certainly proves the wisdom of its establishment.

Honorable W. C. Rice, now a resident of Goodhue county was the first commissioner and he found upon assuming the responsibilities of the office that the field was broad and the need of a vigorous enforcement of the law for the protection of the dairy interests of the young commonwealth very urgent. Especially were his earnest efforts needed to force from the market that arch enemy of the dairymen, oleomargarine, which in imitation of dairy butter, was to be found in nearly every grocery store in the larger cities of the state. In fact, reports show that during the winter of 1884-5, 4,000,000 pounds of that product, valued at $500,000 was sold to our citizens for butter.

"Oleo" Knocked Out.

Thus this commercial child of uncertain parentage had been forced upon an unsuspecting public with a result that our dairy butter was selling for from 5 to 12 cents per pound. The immediate result of the passage of the oleomargarine act of 1885 and the creation of the dairy and food commission to enforce it, was the increase in price of butter from the low ebb of the former year to from 12 to 18 cents a pound. Mr. Rice stepped from the pulpit to the arena where "bull butter" in full armor, awaited his ministerial charge, and he was not found wanting in courage or in ability to grapple the "bull by the horns." Chapter 149, the original "oleo" act, can truthfully be said to have rescued the Minnesota dairyman from the "slough of despond" into which he had settled in almost hopeless despair.

The palmy days of wheat had passed and the farmer who had previously put all of his eggs (wheat) in one basket, found himself on the financial rocks with not even money enough to pay interest, to say nothing of the principal of his indebtedness. His necessity was the opportunity also of the money lenders and like the "star of empire" he would be compelled to take his way westward could not the dairy industry, so vital to his prosperity, and that of the state, be released from the grasp of the oleomargarine trust.

Great Industry Rise.

The first case brought before a Minnesota court to enforce the "oleo" law was argued before Judge Koon, of Minneapolis. He held that section 4 of that act was unconstitutional, much to the delight of the "oleo" contingent, who, like Colonel Sellers, could see millions, but fortunately the supreme court reversed the decision and then the farmer smiled, and to this day the smile has not "come off."

How fortunate the contest so happily terminated, for Minnesota is today making nearly 80,000,000 pounds of creamery butter alone, which, to say nothing of the dairy butter, brings to dairymen of the state over $15,000,000 annually.

In 1886 there were only 146 creameries in the state and all of them were conducted under private ownership. The first co-operative creamery was established at Clark's Grove in 1890, fifteen years ago. Today there are 575 of these creameries owned and successfully managed by the farmers of the state, thus demonstrating that co-operation is the key to unlock the door of success, and could well be followed by our farmer friends in other lines.

The creamery under private ownership, as our records show, was a greater boon to the farmer and shark creamery promoters than to the owner, for during the ten years from 1886 to 1896, 100 creameries in as many towns ceased to exist

Growth Is Phenomenal.

The failure of these creameries was but temporary, a slight halting in the evolution that has taken place in the conduct of the business, and today we find successful plants in operation in all but thirty-five of the hundred towns.

The counties of Fillmore, Freeborn, Steele, Stearns, Carver, Faribault, Blue Earth and Martin will produce this year over 20,000,000 pounds of the finest butter produced in the world, and they are not the exception, but the rule, of our counties where "old boss" has been invited to aid in enlarging the bank account of our farmers.

Freeborn county—the birthplace of the co-operative creamery in our state—leads all of the dairy counties in production of butter with about 4,500,000 pounds annually. Steele follows with nearly 3,500,000 pounds and Stearns, which has the largest number of creameries of any county in the state, stands third in production with nearly 3,000,000 pounds annually. According to approximated reports from Ramsey county more butter is made in St. Paul than in any county in the state, the figures given being 6,000,000 pounds in round numbers; but this is from gathered cream shipped from all points of the compass and is not the product of tributary farmers. Similar conditions prevail in Minneapolis, where 5,614,514 pounds were produced in 1903.

Lessons In Denmark.

Co-operative dairying has been carried on in Denmark since 1882 and in that country there are twice as many plants of that kind as there are in Minnesota. The cost of creameries there range from $2,000 to $10,000 each. The production of butter there is valued at about $40,000,000 annually and 858,000 cows supply the necessary milk or about twice the number supplying milk to Minnesota creameries. In this state 435,740 cows supply milk to creameries, amounting to 1,351,642,619 pounds, and in Denmark from 858,000 cows the milk product amounts to 3,968,280,000, or nearly three times greater per cow than in Minnesota. The Danish dairymen import from the United States about $10,000,000 worth of bran and oil cake to feed their cows and it is natural to suppose that a large proportion of the above product is from the linseed and flour mills of our state.

The above figures exemplify the need of better cows on our dairy farms that those engaged in the industry may reap greater returns from their labor. Another feature of the Danish system that could well be adopted here is to establish a co-operative selling agency. The Danish Farmers' Export association annually places a product valued at millions of dollars. Besides the co-operative system of dairying the farmers there also co-operate in selling their cattle and swine, much to their benefit. The average number of cows supplying milk to each creamery in Denmark is 832.

The report of 1900 showed the production of 44,007,933 pounds of butter by Minnesota creameries, for which patrons received $6,959,914.55. The last biennial report gave a production of butter by Minnesota creameries of 72,266,348 pounds, a gain in amount paid patrons of $6,028,763.66. This is certainly a wonderful showing as the increased money paid patrons in 1904 was almost double that paid them in 1900, tho the number of creameries had increased only from 582, in 1900, to 770 in 1904, a gain of 198 in four years. The production of butter this year by our creameries at the ratio of increase in the past should be 86,000,000 pounds.

Possibilities in Cheese.

The cheese industry of our state, while prospering, has not shown near the growth in the past eighteen years that its worth and importance has merited. In 1887—eighteen years ago, there were 47 cheese factories in Minnesota, while today there are only 90. Of these 66 are cheddar and 24 sweet-curd factories. In 1903 they used 41,500,000 pounds of milk, from which was produced 3,900,000 pounds of cheese for which farmers received for milk $356,402.43.

Minnesota creameries certainly produce the highest scoring butter in the world and it certainly seems our cheese industry might easily assume a like commanding position. It is a mystery why the effort put forth by the dairy and food commission for years has not resulted in a vast increase in the number of factories and the output. Wisconsin, with no better natural advantages than Minnesota, has 2,000 cheese factories. All are in a prosperous condition. This is nearly twice the number operating in France, which country, not only supplies a home population of 38,000,000 people with cheese, but exports large quantities. With the best water and bountiful pasturage in conjunction with our labor-saving machinery, Minnesota should take a far more commanding position as a cheese state.

The Milk Puzzle.

An important factor in dairying, and one which appeals more closely to the residents of the twin cities than that of good butter, is that of securing a pure and healthful supply of milk and cream. Ever since the organization of the dairy and food commission it has kept an inspector busy much of the time thruout the year investigating conditions of herds, barns and utensils and enforcing the law as to sanitary requirements as well as that of standards for fat in milk and cream.

The temptation to color and thicken cream and to hold up milk and cream with preservatives has very often been stronger with some dairymen than their sense of duty to their patrons and it has required constant effort by the department to prevent the practice. Milk being the required food of infants and invalids it is vital that the supply should be of known purity and of the required standard of fat.

A movement to secure a certified article has been started in Minneapolis and all dairymen will soon have to "catch step" and get into the procession. Nothing can stop the movement, for a more sanitary milk and cream supply as public sentiment seems fully to be aroused to that end. About 376 herds, numbering over 9,000 cows owned by dairymen tributary to Minneapolis, supply milk and cream to residents of that city. Besides this nearly 20,000 gallons daily is shipped in by train. The total dairy consumption of both milk and cream is about 35,000 gallons daily in this city and in St. Paul about 25,000 gallons.

Two Eleven-Hour Trains to Omaha.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad has greatly shortened the time of its trains to Omaha and now offers the quickest service to the west. Only eleven hours to Omaha, twenty-five hours to Denver.

For tickets, rates and berths, call on J. G. Rickel, City Ticket Agent, No. 424 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

$7 to Chicago and Return.

On Wednesday, November 29th, the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad will sell tickets to Chicago and return, good in coaches and chair cars, at $7, good returning leaving Chicago up to 6:30 p.m. Sunday, December 3d. Tickets good in sleepers, $11.50, account Michigan vs. Chicago football game on Thanksgiving Day.

One Fare for the Round Trip via Chicago Great Western Railway

To points within 150 miles. Tickets on sale every Saturday and Sunday up to Dec. 17. Good returning the following Monday. Low rates to other points on sale every Friday. For full information apply to R. H. Heard, G. A., 5th and Nicollet av, Minneapolis, Minn.

NEW VIEW OF IT BY MARK TWAIN

Mr. Clemens Voices a Reproof for His Thanksgiving-Day Thought.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Mark Twain took luncheon with the president yesterday. Later in the afternoon he gave The Journal the following Thanksgiving sentiment:

By Mark Twain.

A few days ago, one of the interviewers offered to let me do a Thanksgiving sentiment. I was not able to take advantage of the opportunity, for I had already declined two chances, and it would not be fair to be inconsistent and unreliable unless I could do good by it or there was graft in it somewhere for the family.

Besides, there is another aspect to this matter. Every year every person in America concentrates all his thought upon one thing, the cataloging of his reasons for being thankful to the Deity for the blessings conferred upon him and upon the human race during the expiring twelve months.

Too One-Sided.

This is well, and as it should be; but it is too one-sided. No one ever seems to think of the Deity's side of it;; apparently no one concerns himself to inquire how much or how little he has had to be thankful for during the same period; apparently no one has had good feeling enough to wish he might have a thanksgiving day, too. There is nothing right about this.

Do you suppose everything has gone to his satisfaction during the year; do you believe he is sweepingly thankful as our nation is going to be, as indicated by the enthusiasm which will appear in the papers on the 30th of this month from the pens of the distinguished persons appointed to phrase its thankfulness on that day?

In Russia, for Instance.

We may be unstintedly thankful, but can that be really the case with him? If he had a voice how would he regard the year's results in Russia? What would he be thankful for there? The servants of that government, in patriotic obedience to its commands, have lately killed and wounded 50,000 Jews by unusual and unpleasant methods; butchering the men and women with knife and bayonet; flinging them out of windows; saturating them with kerosene and setting fire to them; shutting them up in cellars and smothering them with smoke; drenching children with boiling water; tearing other children asunder by the methods of the middle ages. Doubtless the most that he can be thankful for is that the carnage and the suffering are not as bad as they might have been.

And Life Insurance.

He will have noticed that life insurance in New York has gone tolerably rotten and the widows and orphans have had a sorrowful time of it at the hands of their chosen protectors. Doubtless, the most that he is thankful for is that the rottenness and the robberies have not been absolutely complete. He has noticed that the political smell ascending from New York, Philadelphia and sixty or seventy other municipalities had modified a little—temporarily—and is doubtless thankful for that transient reprieve.

The Congo Murders.

He has observed that King Leopold's destruction of innocent life in the Congo is not as great this year as it was last by as much as a hundred thousand victims, because of diminishing material; he has also noticed that America and other great powers—accessories before the fact and responsible for these murders—especially America—are properly thankful on our Thanksgiving day and for nineteen previous Thanksgivings days; and without doubt he is himself thankful that matters in the Congo are not as irretrievably bad as they might be, and that some of the natives are still left alive.

One is justified in fearing that the Deity's Thanksgiving day is not as rosy as ours will appear when Thanksgiving sentiments blossom out in our journals, and that if he, now voiceless, should utter a sentiment, it would be tinged with apathetic regret.

Made a Difference.

Robbie's father had a man drop in to see him. After they had chatted a few minutes, the guest was offered the only cigar on the table, so Robbie was sent upstairs for a fresh box. As the boy reached the top stair his father was startled to hear: "Which kind, papa? Do you want those you smoke yourself, or the kind you give away?" Well, maybe the kind he smoked himself were about as good as those he gave away. At any rate, a duty you owe yourself and family is to serve golden grain belt beer regularly at home. Serve it with meals. It will promote good health and happiness.

Through Sleeping Car Service to Marshall, Minn.

The sleeping car from Minneapolis and St. Paul via the North-Western Line to Redfield, now runs via Tracy thru Marshall, Canby and Goodwin to Watertown and Redfield, and the Huron sleeper runs via Tracy thru Brookings and Lake Benton. Connection at Huron except Sunday for Wolsey, Miller and Pierre.

Conan Doyle's

latest story, which he says is his masterpiece,

"Sir Nigel"

for which he was given the highest price ever paid for serial rights of any story

$25,000.00

begins in the

December 3

issue of the

Sunday Journal

Defective Page