THE JOURNAL

VOLUME XXVIII—NO. 24.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.

Daily and Sunday, one year.....$4.00
Daily and Sunday, six months..... 2.00
Daily and Sunday, one month..... .40

BY CARRIER OUTSIDE THE CITY

Daily and Sunday, one month.....50c

BY CARRIER IN MINNEAPOLIS AND SUBURBS.

Daily and Sunday, one month.....45c

POSTAGE RATES OF SINGLE COPIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PARIS—Journal on file at American Express, 211 Rue Scribe, and Eagle bureau, 53 Rue Cambon.

SWEDEN—Journal on file at American Legation, Stockholm.

NORWAY—Journal on file at American consulate, Christiania.

DENMARK—Journal on file at American Legation, Copenhagen.

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

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

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

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

DESERVING OF PRAISE

Bathgate (N. D.) Pink Paper.

Good work is deserving of praise and we take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of The Minneapolis Journal as an all-around good newspaper. Its Sunday edition is the equal of any Sunday edition in the west. The first issue of its magazine is just received. After looking it over carefully we can but express surprise at its general excellence. The general style of makeup is similar to that of the Saturday Evening Post, and indeed, falls but little behind that excellent periodical.

The Mayor's Veto Powers.

In the matter of the request of the mayor that contracts be passed by resolution, some of the aldermen have called attention to the fact that the mayor is inconsistent, he having sat in the council and voted to award contracts on committee reports. Attention is also directed to the fact that the mayor has signed contracts since he came into his present office, which were awarded in the old way.

We do not understand that Mayor Jones denies either of these allegations nor is either of them pertinent to the issue raised by the mayor. The only question is whether the public business is being done in the best way. If it is, then the mayor is wrong. If it is not, then the mayor's suggestion that contracts be passed by resolution should be tried.

The point has also been raised that if contracts were awarded by resolution, it would result, in the case of a veto, of minority rule in the council. Eight members would be sufficient to sustain a veto and thus defeat the awarding of a contract, in accordance with the will of the majority. The weakness of this objection is in the fact that a veto by the mayor is a negative act. It does not award the contract to anyone else. It does nothing but place upon the council the responsibility of meeting the mayor's objections or of agreeing upon the original proposition by a two-thirds majority.

The awarding of contracts by resolution strengthens rather than weakens the position of the council. It still has the initiative, and it has the signature of the chief executive as indorsement of its action. With this indorsement, the aldermen may go to their constituents and ask: "Why, if this contract was not a good one for the city, did not the mayor, representing the whole city, veto it?"

Under the present system the council accepts all the responsibility for a possible mistake, and adds nothing to its legitimate legislative authority. It is in the interest of square-dealing aldermen, as well as of the whole city, that the mayor should have all contracts presented at his desk in the form of resolutions.

The weather man is also on the side of the heavy advertiser.

The Anti-Saloon League.

One of the latest devices for curbing the power of the American drinking place is the so-called Antisaloon league.

It has come into prominence in the last few years in Ohio and has spread to nearly every part of the country. There is an antisaloon league now in nearly every state which pretends to have any temperance sentiment at all.

The Antisaloon league seems to have profited by the mistakes and failures of other temperance movements. It calls itself non-partizan and tries to live up to its declaration. It makes its first assault not upon the drinking habit but upon the political power of the saloon, holding that it is first necessary to get rid of the saloon and its influence before other and more drastic measures are taken to rid the world of the drinking habit. The objective point of the league is usually local option, tho it does considerable law enforcement work.

In Ohio, where its organization is the most perfect, the Antisaloon league has had a most marked effect upon the politics of the state. There is no doubt that it contributed largely to the defeat of Governor Herrick. He had been elected by the temperance element in Ohio and had partially severed his cordial relations with it after he obtained office. George B. Cox, the saloon boss, got a grip on Herrick, and the antisaloon people warned him that there was trouble in store if he did not stand by his friends. The governor, secure in the immense republican majority in Ohio, paid no heed, and he was defeated by temperance republican voters whose names were on the confidential lists of the Antisaloon league. The league not only was able to defeat Herrick, but it had another quite marked effect on the politics of Ohio. It was strong enough to induce the democrats to put up a temperance man for governor. An organization which can do that and then can turn over enough republican votes to elect him, has virility.

But the main objective of the Antisaloon league in all states is the legislature, for it is the legislature which must grant local option if it is granted. It gives its support to republicans or democrats, as its interest lies, asking no pledge except the pledge to oppose and minimize the influence of the saloon wherever they can.

Non-partizanship is the keystone of this particular temperance movement. It depends for its financial support on the voluntary contributions of temperance people in both parties, and it gives in return non-partizan support to candidates of either party who are pledged merely on the saloon question.

Santa Claus must have dyed his whiskers, for you know there is a "Dark Man Coming with a Bundle."

Clean Sidewalks.

The answer to a question which a good many people ask about this time of year may be found in another column of this paper today. The question is:

"Why don't the city compel everybody to clean his sidewalk of snow and ice?"

People who have come to Minneapolis within the past ten years are not familiar with the controversy the city had with "Elder" Stewart over the condition of the sidewalk in front of his premises at Fourth and Hennepin. It is regarded as an evidence of good neighborliness, of proper regard for the convenience and safety, not to say the goodwill of others, to keep a clean sidewalk, but these reasons have never appealed to Mr. Stewart. He declines to clean his sidewalk and declines to be held responsible for its condition by the city. In one contest with the city he has won out. Since then the law has been modified, and, as City Attorney Healy suggests, it would be a good thing if some street commissioner—and under the law that means the commissioner of the fourth or fifth ward—should make a test case. It is humiliating to think that here in the city of Minneapolis we have no way to insure the cleaning of the sidewalks, where the winter is so long and the snowfall often heavy. But perhaps we have. Perhaps the law would stand, and if it is a good law the knowledge of the fact will develop a great deal of interest in the snow-shovel market and a great deal of activity on one of those home exercises which Bart is just now making the people of Minneapolis familiar with.

"Tariffs must be just," shouts Governor Cummins. "Exactly," echoes McCleary, "just as they are."

What Gould Said.

The Springfield Republican has dug up a bit of testimony given before the United States senate committee in 1883 by Jay Gould, which is interesting and timely. It is interesting to discover that Mr. Gould entertained such ideas; it is timely to reproduce them when the truth they contain seems to have been so seriously and unfortunately overlooked by a great many men engaged in one form or another of the public service. In his testimony Mr. Gould said:

Corporate property is clothed with public rights and with public duties, and those rights are paramount to the rights of the stockholders; that is, you are to perform your public obligations to the business you are created to perform. When that is done, I judge of it as I would any private property, because I have faith in the government, and faith in the republican institutions under which we live. If there were a clamor that the Western Union was charging unreasonable rates it would be perfectly fair for the government to inquire into it, and if they found them unreasonable, to control them.

"Created to perform" is a very significant phrase, but it describes the situation. Never yet was any railroad or telephone or telegraph or street railway, or any other form of public service corporation, endowed with the privilege of taking possession of private property or occupying public property solely or primarily for the benefit of the organizers and managers of that corporation. In every instance the conferring of such power has been primarily that the public may be served better than it could be served in any other way, and the public service—or "rights," as Mr. Gould expresses it—"are paramount to the rights of stockholders."

There is nothing dangerous or threatening in this theory, for, as Mr. Gould suggests, when these public rights and public obligations have been fairly discharged, the property is to be judged as to its profitableness the same as any other property. We must believe this if we are to have faith in republican institutions, faith in ourselves. Mr. Gould believed it, and when he said that if there were a clamor that the Western Union was charging unreasonable rates, the government should inquire into them and make them reasonable, he simply said what the president of the United States says today when he declares for rate regulation by authority of the government.

The people of Columbia, S. C., have recently erected and unveiled and presented to the city a monument to Mr. N. G. Gonzales, the editor of the State. It will be remembered that three years ago in the coming January Mr. Gonzales was shot and killed in the streets of Columbia by the lieutenant governor of the state, one Tillman, who was tried and acquitted on some gauzy theory of self-defense. Mr. Gonzales was eulogized at the unveiling of the monument as a man whose motto was "obedience to the law." It is fairly certain that this will never be inscribed on the monument of the man who killed him.

Mr. Walsh argued no longer ago than last Thursday in his Chicago Chronicle that railroad rates do not need government regulation, that competition and self-interest will always make them reasonable; and then he "went broke" yesterday because he couldn't swing a railroad enterprise undertaken for the purpose of relieving him of rates that he regarded as unreasonable. There is some slight intimation here that Mr. Walsh has not been writing the Chronicle's editorials. He will now have more time to devote to that important job.

The Chicago Daily News, which is able to appreciate and recognize a good thing in a contemporary, a most commendable trait, by the way, says that the newspapers which have united to bring out the publication constituting The Journal's Sunday Magazine, have "touched the high-water mark of this form of newspaper enterprise in the publication in such attractive form of Conan Doyle's latest and, as is claimed, greatest work of fiction," and congratulates them upon "this notable achievement."

For the fifth time Shelby M. Cullom is engaged in the battle of his life. Shelby is of the opinion that a senator should have as many lives as a cat, which would keep him in office a total of fifty-four years. It is difficult to give a pious-looking man like Shelby too much of the senate.

Mr. Peabody of the Mutual Life announces that he has been chosen president of the company unanimously by the elected representatives of the policyholders, the board of trustees. Every insurance company now has a silk motto framed and hung up, reading, "God Bless Our Policyholder."

Postmaster General Cortelyou favors the revocation of the franking privilege, which costs the postoffice a loss of $20,000,000 a year. Of all silly bits of patronage the franking privilege is probably the silliest, and therefore the hardest to get rid of.

An organization known as the Skunk club has been formed in New York, with Big Tim Sullivan and other Tammany leaders in its membership. The club expects to be free from the interference of smelling committees of prominent citizens.

They erect monuments to editors in South Carolina, but it should be observed that they are martyr editors. There will probably be no great display of eagerness for honors of this same kind in Minnesota on the same terms.

A Washington correspondent said the arrangements for Miss Roosevelt's wedding were proceeding "quietly." Did he expect papa to be standing out in front of the White House shooting at the milliners and modistes?

President Corey of the steel trust says that if they push this Mabelle Gilman matter too far, he has a good story about another fellow that he can tell. There seems to be a steel skeleton in several closets.

Mr. Vandiver, insurance commissioner of Missouri, is the author of the phrase, "no business in Missouri except honest business." Vandiver is an anarchist—that is, according to "fat boy" standards.

Colorado papers are telling of apple crops netting $500 an acre this year. The hardy Minnesota apples are preparing to do something equally agreeable in a few years. Watch our peeling.

The senate might appoint Messrs. Elkins, Foraker, Platt and Depew a commission to regulate all railroad rates for a period of fifteen years. That would take the question out of politics.

Of the nine insurance companies investigated seven paid "yellow dog" money to "Judge" Hamilton. The judge is now in Europe suffering severely from everything except heimweh.

Chauncey apparently has succeeded in quieting some of the rumors in regard to his various resignations. He found too many of them on hand at once to give them proper attention.

There is a demand for a Santa Claus with asbestos whiskers, but perhaps father can throw enough cold water on the whole proceedings to render Christmas safe.

A Chicago actress announces that she has broken her engagement with Joe Leiter because the latter is too gay. Are not our actresses becoming a trifle particular?

The Grand Army encampment here opens Aug. 13. When you gaze into the furnace at 10 p.m., say that date over a few times. It may help.

In leaving the New York Life Mr. Perkins "points with pride." It should be added that the company did not view his retirement with alarm.

Theodore Roosevelt has made good on many counts, but the supreme test is yet to come What kind of a father-in-law will he make?

Boston paid $6,500,000 for beans last year, and probably sold half of them to the woolly west for $4,000,000. Boston knows beans.

It is a safe bet that the ex-presidents of our insurance companies will want to live in Paris—where Judge Hamilton is.

A newspaper man in Kentucky has just found a $13,455 diamond, which is something of a "scoop."

Alonzo J. Whiteman is really in prison. Hold your breath!

DON'T MENTION IT

Indianapolis News.

Persistent readers of current humor during recent years must confess that, however much they admire Mr. Ade, in his joke to the effect that "a hare lip is a misfortune, a club foot is a deformity, but side whiskers are a man's own fault," there is a decidedly reminiscent note.

AMUSEMENTS

Metropolitan—"Sultan of Sulu."

George Ade's musical plays certainly have good wearing qualities. Altho the "Sultan of Sulu" is here for its third season, it has not shrunk so much as a minute, and its colors are still bright and unfaded. Mr. Ade's humor is of the plaid or striped material. He seldom handles more delicate fabrics, but his gibes at matrimony and divorce, at politics and society are as timely now as they were when the play was first presented to a delighted audience some five years ago.

The present company is a new one in Minneapolis, and is more energetic than musical. Everybody works, works full time, for there is no shirking from even the smallest of the many chorus girls. Albert Mahar as Ki-Ram, the sultan, has rather a colorless personality until after he has annexed unlimited American cocktails, when he shows a much warmer hue. Mr. Mahar does not caper nor does he prance, but his facial expressions are very funny. His voice is more suggestive of a foghorn than a lark, but what he lacks in tunefulness he makes up in expression, and his rendition of the old favorite "R-E-M-O-R-S-E" was capital. So was the popular and oft-whistled "Since I First Met You," in which he had the assistance of his ex-wives and their new lovers. Sinclair Nash was a most important Colonel Budd of the volunteers, with a political speech ever on his lips, and A. S. Aspland filled, in a manly fashion, the important role of the lieutenant, without which it would seem to be impossible to have a musical comedy. Jack Claire, the ever-ready insurance agent, Wakeful Jones, capably took a share in trios, quartets and any other musical combination. A very tall specimen of the American girl was Miss Frances Demarest as Henrietta Budd, and Harriet Sheldon was a most strenuous and vengeful judge advocate. Bernice Hart, the favorite of the sultan's wives, was in amusing contrast to Maud Earle, who had the role of Galulu, the faithful first spouse. The schoolma'ams from Boston were more dainty than demure. The numerous natives, soldiers, guards and girls aided in presenting many attractive pictures, so that altogether the comedy still holds a strong power to please. —F. R. Sterrett.

Unique—Vaudeville.

Dash and novelty are the chief features of a good, all-around vaudeville bill at the Unique this week.

The leading attraction is the novelty sketch presented by "The Three American M's," Mealey, Mullery and Cunnington. The trio is an exceptionally versatile one, and their stunts include some good singing, startling acrobatic work, clever comedy and weird body-twisting. Their act is called "Hotel Topsy-Turvy," and is especially suited to their talents. The act is prettily staged and every effort has been made to eliminate the dry features.

Fred V. Russell has an amusing act in his Chinese specialty. He is a clever character impersonator and a good comedian. "A Homespun Wooing" is the title of a short but laughable skit presented by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Young. Joseph Golden keeps the audience in an uproar with his monolog, altho on one or two occasions his work shows overstudy of the almanac. Jennie Bently, one of the few successful female jugglers, has a finished act, while Ahearn and Baxter, an old favorite team, take well in their comedy acrobatic turn.

Hermann La Fleur and Harold Beckro have a new illustrated song, and the usual series of moving pictures closes the performance.

Foyer Chat.

Professional matinees are a frequent occurrence in New York city, but up to the present time Minneapolis theatergoers have never had the opportunity of enjoying one of these unique performances. Such an event will occur at the Metropolitan tomorrow afternoon, when the "Peggy from Paris" company and other visiting professional people will attend the performance of "The Sultan of Sulu" and assist the company in singing the catchy music of that production. Keen interest is being taken in this innovation by local play patrons, and many parties have been organized to attend this interesting affair.

Manager Madison Corey has gotten together an exceptionally strong cast of singers and comedians for his production of George Ade's musical comedy, "Peggy from Paris," which will have its first hearing in this city at the Metropolitan on Thursday evening. In the principal roles will be seen Arthur Deagon, Julia West, Clara Martin, Olivette Haynes, Eva Bennett, Minnie Olton, E. H. O'Connor, Percy Bronson, Thomas H. Burton and Thomas L. Drew.

Genial and inimitable May Irwin comes to the Metropolitan for an engagement of one week, commencing next Sunday night, presenting for the first time here George V. Hobart's laughing success, "Mrs. Black Is Back," the comedy which pleased New York theatergoers for six months last season. Seats for this engagement will be placed on sale Thursday morning.

Those who have not heard Fred Lennox deliver some of his most Adesque lines in "On His Uppers" at the Orpheum this week have missed a part of the week's theatricals which first-nighters proclaim the funniest ever. Between Ade and Lennox there is a laugh born every minute and Lennox put additional seasoning into the number by his singing of "Sadie" and other catchy songs.

Mrs. Stuart Robson, widow of the late famous comedian of "Bertie" and other roles, will head the Orpheum bill for Christmas week in one of Edmund Day's playlets, "The Saving of Mrs. Shaw."

"Marching Thru Georgia," the new military drama from the pen of Daniel L. Hart, is delighting Bijou audiences this week. Mr. Hart has written a play with the horrors of a civil war as a foundation for a delightful story. It cleverly intermingles union and confederate soldiers—civilians from both the north and south—a story of love and war—of honor and hatred, and interpreted by a company of sterling artists, is one of the best attractions the Bijou has offered to its patrons this season. A popular-priced matinee will be given tomorrow at 2:30 p.m.

"My Tomboy Girl," the new musical drama by Charles E. Blaney, with the clever little comedienne, Lottie Williams, in the leading role, will be the Christmas week attraction at the Bijou, opening with a matinee next Sunday. The supporting company will include fifty persons.

TO SPREAD REFORM

Civil Service League Officials to Conduct Campaign Here.

Alford Cooley, one of the civil service commissioners at Washington, and Elliot H. Goodwin, secretary of the National Civil Service Reform league will visit the twin cities next month to arouse public sentiment in favor of reform in municipal matters and in the methods of making appointments to public office by the state and the larger municipalities.

They hope to be able to organize a strong state league, with branches in Minneapolis and St. Paul and possibly other cities. They are relying on the hope that Governor J. A. Johnson and other state officials will indorse their plans and give them substantial support, and that they will also secure the approval of the municipal officers of the twin cities. Both men are excellent speakers and are greatly interested in the cause they are advocating.

CITY NEWS

MRS. CRAIGIE IS STILL AMERICAN

CIRCUMSTANCES FORCED HER TO DWELL ABROAD.

"John Oliver Hobbes" Is Fond of Her Native Land and Says "Everywhere I Am Impressed with Everything"—American Authors Are Popular with English Readers.

Still an American, tho the greater portion of her life has been spent in England and she is the wife of an Englishman, Mrs. Pearl Mary-Teresa Craigie, known in the literary world as "John Oliver Hobbes," arrived in Minneapolis this morning. She is being entertained at the home of former Senator W. D. Washburn, where she will remain thru tomorrow. Tomorrow evening she will lecture at the Auditorium as a feature of the All-Star course.

The subject of the expatriation of some American writers brought the declaration of her fealty to the United States, and she left no doubt in the reporter's mind of her loyalty to America.

"In my case it was force of circumstances that took me to London," she said. "I think that the greatest writers of this country have remained on this side; have done their greatest work here and found this the best market. My father removed to England on account of business when I was only an infant. Of course, I could not object then. Our family remained there, and of course I did. As for the great writers, Emerson, Poe and the others, they have lived in America. Unless for a brief visit, neither of these men were in England. Your popular writers of today are purely American, and they, too, find favor across the water.

"I might mention, too, that while I found it difficult to get copies of Emerson's works in New York, there was an endless supply of the books of the present-day popular writers. This is not the case in London. Emerson is found everywhere and receives recognition equal to that accorded his masterworks here. He is appreciated as he deserves to be.

"Your popular writers find favor in England, too. George Ade's humor receives remarkable appreciation, tho English humor and ideas of humor differ vastly from American. I like American humor and I find that Americans like all humor. It is most surprising and highly encouraging to address an American audience. Never have I had such a delightful time as I am having during my present tour. In New York, Chicago and everywhere I am impressed with everything.

"Sir A. Conan Doyle is highly appreciated in England. Poe doubtless is evident in some of his work, but nevertheless, he deserves all of the avalanche of praise that he has received. What author of today does not build on some master of the past? Doyle has accomplished greatness that has won hearty appreciation in his own country, as well as in America, and he ranks high among 'the 600 best sellers.'"

Mrs. Craigie is a lover of Poe. She declined to go on record as a critic of the action that denied Poe entrance to the Hall of Fame, but remarked that man's private life should not stand in way of his receiving a reward for genius, which he unquestionably deserves. Mrs. Craigie has instilled love for America in the heart of her son, now 15 years old.

"He is now preparing to come over here and can hardly wait until he lands," she said. "The Anglo-American sentiment is strong in him. He is at Eton, and the condition arouses this relationship, for there is much of the Anglo-American there. Young Astor, the son of William Waldorf, is one of the leaders, and there are other striking evidences of American blood."

This is the sixteenth visit of Mrs. Craigie to America. In February she will come back the seventeenth time, and she declares that after that she will come every time she can.

CHRISTMAS EN TOUR

Yale Clubs Will Have Christmas Tree on the Road.

The Yale Glee, Mandolin and Banjo clubs who are to give a concert in the Auditorium the evening of Dec. 26, will have what is probably the most novel Christmas party in the country.

The fifty-odd members of the musical clubs are touring the country in their private cars, with their own porters, cooks and waiters and the special train on which they travel is very much like home to them since they spend the greater part of the two weeks en route on it.

The musical clubs are so much on "the jump" between the long distances to cover between concerts and the many social affairs given in their honor in each city visited that they will have no time for a regular Christmas tree except when "on the wing."

Some of the more active of the members have therefore prepared for an exclusive Yale club Christmas tree party to which only the members will be invited, and which will last from St. Paul to St. Louis. There will be a real tree, properly decorated, in the middle of the dining car and presents for each member of the club. What is due to add to the hilarity of the occasion will be the time-honored custom of compelling each new member of the club to tell a funny story upon receipt of his present. It is specifically stipulated that the story must be funny.

The seats for the concert at the Auditorium the evening of Dec. 26 will be placed on sale at the Metropolitan Music company Thursday morning.

WON'T MOVE CREMATORY

Health Commissioner Decides It's Easier to Move Garbage.

Dr. P. M. Hall, commissioner of health, says that he has abandoned all plans for securing a more central location for the garbage crematory. What he saw on the late tour of the board of health has convinced him that the transportation of garbage and refuse can be cared for so economically and satisfactorily as to make it inadvisable to attempt to move the crematory, against which there will be a strong protest, no matter what location might be selected.

At the earliest opportunity he will have a conference with the officials of the Soo road relative to a car service between a central collecting station and the crematory at the workhouse.

FEAR A "GRAVEYARD"

Portland Avenue and Grant Street Residents Are Up in Arms.

Property owners in the neighborhood of Portland avenue and Grant street are much aroused over proposed improvements there. They assert that property between the Linton residence and Fourteenth street is to be made a "graveyard." This term applies to the transfer of old buildings to a site for the sake of perpetuation of their commercial usefulness. The ground has been cleared for buildings which are said to be on their way thither from a point farther down town.

HAS COWBOY SUITOR HARD ON HER TRAIL

A young man wearing a sombrero and corduroy trousers walked into the Metropolitan operahouse last night with rather a sheepish expression on his face, but with flashes of determination lighting his eye. His unconventional costume attracted some attention as he walked down the center aisle to a seat in the first row of the orchestra, where he sat thruout the performance of "The Sultan of Sulu," as if in a trance. When the final curtain was rung down he made his way to the stage entrance, where he was stopped by an attendant.

"I want to see Miss Demarest," he said in an uncertain voice. The intruder was told that the hour was late, but if he would wait, there might be a chance to meet the young woman. This did not seem to please the visitor, who was preparing to take the theater by storm, and he was warned that he might find himself in the hands of the police. In the meantime Miss Demarest, who had been warned of her visitor, made her exit thru the main entrance of the theater.

Altho Miss Demarest claims not to know her visitor's name, he is not a stranger to her. When she was playing in Helena, Mont., the young man, who was employed on a cattle ranch, became infatuated with the young woman. Miss Demarest, however, was in no mood to relinquish her position of prima donna to become the belle of a stock ranch. Her importunate lover has been rebuffed time after time, but he has always come back smiling in the belief that persistence must win in the end. There is considerable speculation among the members of the company about what scheme the lovesick swain will next invent to reach the ear of Miss Demarest. Up to the present he has exhausted all the time-worn artifices of disconsolate admirers, but he has the breezy originality of the plains to assist him in inventing some new scheme.

PRAISES MINNEAPOLIS

Southern Editor Publishes Observations of His Recent Visit Here.

Minneapolis comes in for considerable attention this week in a number of papers published in North and South Carolina and Virginia. As a return for a pleasant afternoon in Minneapolis last August, A. Roscower of Goldsboro, N. C., has prepared a two-column sketch of Minneapolis which he publishes in his paper, the Goldsboro Headlight. The same article is published also in twelve other dailies and fifteen weeklies in the three states mentioned.

Mr. Roscower was in the north last summer and stopped in Minneapolis Aug. 11. Wallace G. Nye, as secretary of the public affairs committee of the Commercial club, entertained the southern editor with an automobile ride about the city and the lakes and drives of the park system. That the visitor was not only interested, but greatly impressed also, is shown by his comprehensive article praising Minneapolis.

MAKES CONCESSION

St. Paul Favors Allowing Smoke for Five Minutes in an Hour.

St. Paul is planning to make a concession to the railway companies, steamboat companies and large industrial plants in the matter of observing the antismoke ordinance. An amendment to the ordinance which will permit chimneys and stacks to smoke as they please for five consecutive minutes in one hour has been favorably reported upon by the assembly's committee on streets. Dr. Justus Ohage, the commissioner of health, is strongly opposed to this concession, as it will practically nullify the ordinance. Railway officials declare that it is impossible for a locomotive to pull a heavy train up the steep grades leading out of St. Paul without emitting considerable smoke. L. T. Chamberlain of the Northern Pacific stated that the railway companies were willing to observe the law, but it was a physical impossibility to do so under the present conditions in any other way than to discontinue the trains.

A CALIFORNIA TRIP

Winter Months Afford Best Opportunity for Merchants and Many Others to Get Away from Business.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Minneapolis, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1905.

Hundreds of people who read this paper are planning a trip to the west coast and a stay of a few weeks at least in lower California.

Winter is a vacation season and California the vacation land.

Which way shall we go? That is the question many are asking now. Right here the "Omaha Road" comes forward with a through car service to California unsurpassed in the history of railway travel.

Three times each week a through tourist car leaves the twin cities over the "Omaha" line for southern California. One goes by Omaha, Ogden, Sacramento, San Francisco and down the coast to Los Angeles. Another goes by Omaha, Kansas City and thence over the Santa Fe through Southeastern Colorado, and across New Mexico and Arizona to Los Angeles.

A third route, which is already proving decidedly popular, is by Omaha, Ogden, Salt Lake City and down the New San Pedro and Los Angeles road recently constructed and known as the Clark road. This route takes the tourist through a country full of interesting features and much of it but little known until this railway was built. It runs just below the famous Death Valley region and its equally famous mining camps, crossing parts of Utah, Nevada and California. This is the shortest through car route between the twin cities and lower California.

This gives the tourist choice of three splendid routes, the best through car service, and all at a reasonable price. The traveler has no changes to make after leaving the twin cities. These cars, their appointments and the service in every respect, are all that the most particular and critical travelers can desire. Home comforts are there and, as a successful North Dakota merchant recently said to the writer, "You always meet nice people traveling on the Omaha's tourist sleeping cars."

Tourist cars are the preference of those numerous people who wish to travel comfortably at reasonable cost. Each car has its colored porter in charge. Cars are vestibuled, lighted with gas, carpeted, have comfortable mattresses, regular Pullman blankets, pillows, berth curtains and clean bed linen is furnished each night. These cars are heated in the same manner as first-class Pullman sleepers, except that each heater is supplied with an enclosed oven in which coffee, tea, etc., may be warmed, and adjoining is a sink with hot water faucet.

General Passenger Agent T. W. Teasdale of the Omaha road, who has given the subject of California travel much study and who has been greatly instrumental in bringing the through car service to its present high standard, is much pleased with the splendid endorsements the traveling public is giving the Omaha's fine arrangements for California travel. He believes that travel California-ward will show a big increase this season.

If further information is desired call at ticket office, 600 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, or 396 Robert street, (Ryan Hotel), St. Paul.

RAILROADS

COAL FAMINE IS NOT IMPOSSIBLE

COLD WEATHER WOULD EXHAUST SUPPLY ON HAND.

Eastern Railroads Are Holding Western Roads' Cars in the East, Instead of Allowing Them to Come West Loaded with Fuel—Real Trouble Will Come Later.

If Minneapolis experiences a coal famine this winter, it can be blamed to the eastern railroads that are holding western road cars in the east, instead of allowing them to come west, where they belong, bringing coal. For the present, the city is fairly well supplied with coal, owing largely to the mild weather of the past few days, but a sudden drop in temperature would cause a tightening, and, if continued, might close things entirely. This is the view of the coal situation here, taken by a prominent coal man who has just returned from an extensive trip thru the middle west.

In late years the eastern roads have refused to allow their cars off their own systems. Western cars that go east are collared, tho, and held. As the rental of these cars is but 20 cents a day for the first thirty days, and a dollar a day after, eastern railroad financiers feel that they can stand the strain of renting them, especially since the earning capacity of cars at present is from $15 to $25 a day. These cars that should be loaded with coal and returned are being held, and Minneapolis is getting little coal.

There has been an enormous increase in coal consumption in the west this year, the railroads themselves taking far more than usual, on account of the heavy crop movement. As a result, the dock companies, on which most of the local jobbers depend for coal, are running lower now than they are generally in January and February. Their salesmen have been called off the road and they have ceased quoting certain kinds of coal, being entirely out of them. The lake season is closed and the surplus must come all-rail, but there are no cars obtainable.

The same shortage exists elsewhere. Manufacturing centers as far east as Ohio are feeling it, and in some cases factories fear that they will be compelled to close down. To show how bad the situation is, it is only necessary to say that some of the railroads east of Chicago are obliged to confiscate coal when it comes to their lines. At the mines short crews are working or full crews are used but part of the time. Minneapolis has in times past been able to fall back on Illinois and Indiana coal, but now the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, where most of this coal originates, have recently refused to allow their cars off their lines. This cuts out Minneapolis.

There is some coal moving, in spite of the car shortage, but the real trouble will come between thirty and sixty days from now. Then the cold weather will complicate the shortage and local dealers will have to do some tall hustling to meet the demand.

The northwest is in shape to stand perhaps more than any other section. There is plenty of lignite in North Dakota that can be used if necessary. The North Dakota state law compels its use in state institutions and it has proved satisfactory. There is also much mill refuse that makes good steam fuel and enough wood to tide over a considerable fuel shortage.

To Fix G. A. R. Rates.

Rates for the G. A. R. convention in Minneapolis next summer will be determined at the Transcontinental Passenger association meeting in Los Angeles, Jan. 16. Several conventions will be held in coast cities also. The Mystic Shriners will gather at Los Angeles May 7, the Endeavorers at some date to be announced and another convention will be the National Educational association held in San Francisco, July 9-13.

Proof Against Telescoping.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—Thirty-nine sixty-foot new steel mail cars will be in operation on the Santa Fe road in a short time. About twenty are already installed. The feature of the car that has called forth approval from the postoffice department is the steel underframe, which gives such strength that telescoping in a collision is practically impossible. All jar is relieved and the smoothness of running is like that of a Pullman.

Railroad Notes.

A. L. Berdoe has been appointed general manager of the White Pass & Yukon, succeeding A. B. Newell, vice president and general manager, resigned.

The state railroad commission is inspecting the Big Fork & Northern road, a branch of the Minnesota & International from Northome to Ripple.

P. H. Burnham has been appointed to the new position of district freight and passenger agent of the Great Northern road at Grand Forks, B. C. He has been traveling freight agent from St. Paul.

Officers of the San Pedro road were elected yesterday at Los Angeles as follows: President, W. A. Clark; vice presidents, W. H. Bancroft, J. Ross Clark; secretary, W. H. Comstock; treasurer, W. H. Leete. The executive committee and the bord of directors remain the same.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company of Montana has been incorporated at Helena with $2,000,000 capital. E. D. Sewall, assistant general superintendent, is an incorporator, as well as P. H. Scanlan, Montana general agent, and the general counsel, Mr. Shelton.

Intimations of a change in the mechanical department of the Great Western road have materialized in an announcement that it will be moved to Oelwein, Iowa. Master Mechanic Chisholm will have headquarters there and eleven men who now live in St. Paul. It is the logical situation for this department.

SMOKE IS COSTLY

Stacks and Chimneys Cause Annual Loss of $5,500,000.

Smoke Inspector J. W. Allen, estimates that smoke causes a damage of fully $5,500,000 a year to property in Minneapolis, the loss being represented by depreciation in the value of wholesale and retail stocks of merchandise. The estimate is based on the statistics of Chicago, where the annual loss from the same source is estimated at $40,000,000. There are 83,000 chimneys in Minneapolis, of which about 55,000 are on dwellings, about 20,000 on commercial houses and 10,000 for industrial plants. The three classes of stoves and furnaces annually consume upward of $20,000,000 in fuel.

The German emperor occupies the post of honor in the Christmas issue of The Journal's Sunday Magazine, Dec. 24. Emperor William, as all the world knows, is frequently in the habit of himself presiding at divine services when he is traveling with his retinue accompanied by chaplain or clergyman. One of these little sermons with the accompanying prayers were selected by his imperial majesty for publication in England and America at Christmastide. It is entitled "God With Us," the text for which is to be found in the forty-sixth psalm—"The Lord of Hosts is with us." The little sermon is deeply religious, but the text is simply expounded, and it stands as an example of the emperor's versatility on these occasions.

"And Often to Our Comfort We Shall Find" Pickwick Rye that pleases health and mind. At best dealers.

Defective Page