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The productiveness of its circulation accounts for the fact that THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL carried

2,089

columns more advertising in 1905 than any other Minneapolis paper, and

3,922

columns more than any St. Paul paper.

The daily average circulation of The Journal in December was

67,927

The circulation of The Sunday Journal is

63,162

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THE JOURNAL

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THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

A PRIZE TO OLD SETTLERS

Annandale (Minn.) Advocate.

The Minneapolis Journal's "way-back" page is a prize to the old settlers who have seen the progress of The Journal from the old Campbell press to the most modern machinery of the day. And as we read the news notes that were news to us then, and fully as interesting now, we realize that the change is not alone in The Journal. We are all traveling the same road, with its pleasures and bumps.

Mr. Stickney on Consolidation.

Mr. A. B. Stickney is becoming famous for his suggestive speeches. He never made a more stimulating address than that delivered before the builders of St. Paul on Minneapolis-St. Paul as a market town. Wasting very little time in complimenting the past, he turned his attention to the future and showed what these two cities might become as a commercial unit. They contain now upward of 400,000 people. Separately they rank nineteenth and twenty-third respectively in the list of American cities. Taken together their rank is sixth. Mr. Stickney laid stress upon the fact of their being one market town, since two market towns in juxtaposition are impossible economically. If they were one in the eyes of the world they would take on a far different appearance to the trading and migrating world.

The extent to which the imagination influences the trend of people migrating to new locations was dwelt upon and Mr. Stickney pointed out very justly how much more the imagination would be fired by the thought of joining a community which had won the rank of sixth in the cities of the republic than by that of going to a city that stoood nineteenth or twenty-third. Could Minneapolis and St. Paul be commercially unified and all their transactions be reported to the economic world as the work of one people united in the development of a single community, the wave of immigration would be marvelously stimulated.

Mr. Stickney believes the practical way to make Minneapolis and St. Paul one is by federating them on the plan by which New York and Brooklyn were brought together. Each city conveyed to the new central government enough of its public functions to complete the oneness of the consolidated city and retained the rest. He saw no valid reason why Minneapolis and St. Paul should not act on this plan.

Political consolidation, however, seems far away; tho it has been discussed frequently, it never has come any nearer. Yet it would seem that Mr. Stickney is right in declaring that that oneness as a political entity would necessarily precede their consolidation in the clearing house and manufacturing returns.

The Pioneer Press, in discussing Mr. Stickney's speech this morning, says that the two cities probably could not be consolidated because St. Paul would object to giving up her superior system of government and living under the poorer system of Minneapolis. We are glad to hear that St. Paul has a superior system of government, tho there is only occasionally evidence of it in administration; but even were consolidation to take place, it does not follow that the poorer system would be adopted for the new city. Indeed, it is probable that the citizens would endeavor to construct under the home-rule act a charter which would include the good points of the present government of each.

This objection to consolidation is not the true one. The real obstacle is the same which stood in the way of consolidation of New York and Brooklyn. Until one of the cities showed that it was the real center the other would not give way. Manhattan became in time the genuine center and Brooklyn surrendered.

Unseen forces worked out the destiny of Minneapolis and St. Anthony and they were consolidated under the name of Minneapolis. These forces are working out the destiny of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Minneapolis has been declared the center of population by the census returns. She has been declared the money center by the bank clearings. She is the unchallenged manufacturing center, and the jobbing center she is so rapidly becoming that this question will soon be solved in her favor if it is not already so settled. Neither city will ever be superior to the other in every point, but one or the other will in time become known as the real leader in the essentials of a great market town. When that time comes, political consolidation will be as easy as it was after Brooklyn had tried to rival New York and failed, and after St. Anthony had tried to rival Minneapolis and failed.

Meanwhile the Pioneer Press' suggestion is correct, that the friendly and wholesome rivalry of the two cities accomplishes some of the results which Mr. Stickney believes would flow from an acknowledgment before the world that the two cities are one.

"When war comes I shall lead the army myself," says Emperor William. He will just have a few generals to tell him where to go and when to stop.

Tillman Suppressed.

The senate has lucid intervals and it had one when it sat down on that insufferable bundle of bombast, Tillman, by a vote of 54 to 8. Mr. Tillman made the excuse of a resolution of inquiry into the Morris incident at the White House the vehicle for a rambling assault upon the president. The effort was incoherent and undignified even for Tillman and its main effect was to make the senators who were obliged to hear it ashamed of their colleague.

Without doubt the Morris incident was painful enough to all concerned. But it happened in the White House. Had it happened in the senate chamber and had the president sent a communication to the senate demanding an explanation of this assault upon "American motherhood", we can imagine the shrieks of indignation with which such a message would have been received by this same Tillman. The senate and house have annually grave discussions over bills to protect the life of the president. The White House staff has made the commonest rules regulating the matter of seeing the executive. In carrying out these rules some mistake of judgment seems to have been made in the Morris case. It is unnecessary to assume that Mrs. Morris was a crank or a dangerous person, but it is plain that her insistence upon seeing the president was out of the ordinary and beyond that of a reasonable person and it may well have fired some employees with the imagination of a danger to the life which they are sworn to protect and defend. Granting these premises which easily grow out of the circumstances, and the Morris incident is fully explained. It is easy to criticize the manner in which she was removed from the executive offices, but to assert that there was a deliberate intention to do Mrs. Morris bodily harm or to insult an American woman is the merest vaporing.

Mr. Tillman is entitled to his opinion of the individual Theodore Roosevelt, but he has no right as a senator of the United States to humiliate the office of president of the United States. This is an offense against the people.

In case of war between Germany and France, the latter nation claims to be able to mobilize 4,000,000 trained soldiers on her German frontier within twelve days. Germany could muster about the same number of men. This would place 8,000,000 of the finest men in the world face to face and ready to fight like tigers with the most terrible instruments of destruction the world has ever seen. Facts like these tend to peace in the minds of everyone except human devils.

Bigelow and the Senate.

In considering the case of Poultney Bigelow it is well to bear in mind that the most incompetent person in the world may criticise the most competent plan in the world.

Recently Governor Magoon sent to the president to be transmitted by him to congress a detailed statement of what had been done by the commission toward perfecting the sanitary arrangements in the canal strip. He declared that the work had been taken up by the whole force at hand and had practically superseded work on the canal itself as a necessary preliminary to digging. He added that this work was now done. The zone was protected from yellow fever and the existing cases had been reduced to a minimum. The chances of life on the isthmus, he believed, were now as good as anywhere in America, where men were required to do hard manual labor under a semitropical sky. These statements are from a responsible officer of the government. They are indorsed by the secretary of war, who personally visited the canal strip just before the beginning of the session of congress.

Now comes one Poultney Bigelow, a press correspondent of some note, who deposes and says that these statements are lies; that the canal strip is in a hopeless condition from a sanitary point of view; that men are housed in swamps; that engineers refuse employment because the sanitary conditions are vile. Pressed for his authority for these statements, Mr. Bigelow theatrically tells the senate committee he will go to jail rather than give them up.

It is proper enough for a correspondent to refuse to expose persons who give him information, but when such information is given the correspondent usually tries to verify it by personal observation or by seeking to have it confirmed from a source which he can name. Mr. Bigelow apparently has not done this. His stay on the isthmus was not long enough to enable him to form a reliable opinion. He is under grave suspicion of having fired recklessly or else of concealing information of vital importance to congress. We rather incline to the opinion that Mr. Bigelow has gone off at half-cock; that he has no knowledge of any value of conditions on the isthmus and that the senate will not dignify him by putting him in jail or by paying any more attention to him.

The cartoonist of the Pioneer Press furnishes a picture illustrating Mr. Stickney's proposition to consolidate the two cities. Mr. Stickney is represented in the attitude of a magistrate on the bench marrying Minneapolis and St. Paul, who stand before him, the latter in the familiar figure of the old saint, and the former represented as a by no means too winsome and beautiful, tho apparently very happy, bride. Under this he prints the legend: "The halo of the saint a symbol of oneness." You notice that the old saint is not wearing his halo and you look for it and finally you find it in the hands of the bride. The cartoonist is right! The halo of the saint used as a symbol of oneness is in the right place. It is as the picture tells us; let Minneapolis and St. Paul be one, and that one is Minneapolis.

If we are to credit the statements of a contemporary with regard to its plans for an alleged crusade we should have to conclude that about all that is necessary to bring about serious consequences to the retail liquor traffic in this city is a large supply of the product of the cordage trust. The probabilities are, however, that the statements referred to are not well founded or not authorized, and therefore largely the product of a heated imagination.

Rumors from Alabama state that the younger democrats are organizing revolt against both of their aged senators, Morgan and Pettus, on account of their opposition to rate regulation and the Panama canal. The commercial interests of the south are strongly favorable to the Roosevelt program, but to the old senators it looks too much like anarchy to do things offhand.

Municipal ownership took quite a step forward yesterday when the Chicago city council passed a resolution submitting to a vote of the people of that city the question whether $75,000,000 of bonds shall be issued for the purpose of enabling the city to go into the street railway business.

Poultney Bigelow says he was on the isthmus of Panama the better part of two days. He learned all the facts but was too hurried to learn the names of the men from whom he obtained them.

Pennsylvania is congratulating herself because Senator Penrose is powerless politically. It seems a pity that Mr. Quay died before they got a lick at him.

One statistician figures that the cost of living has increased in this country 35.7 per cent in eight years. And this statistician has doubtless forgotten to figure in the coal bill.

Poultney Bigelow is accused of exhibiting a lack of respect for the senate. This is the first time we have ever had much sympathy with Poultney. How can he help it?

Kansas City authorities ordered down some of the "Beauty and the Beast" posters. "The beast" they could stand, but "the beauty" was too much for them.

Detroit has a bean jobbers' association to handle that Michigan berry, and Boston quotes "Westward the course of empire," etc.

Hi Henry Rogers should bear in mind how McCall and McCurdy marched up a hill and then marched down again.

The sultan would give a good deal to know how Castro does it.

The reforming district attorney of Boston has gone to bed sick.

Mr. Alton B. Parker is not even a datto. He is hardly an O.

AMUSEMENTS

Metropolitan—"The County Chairman."

It is a very good picture that George Ade has drawn of local politics of twenty-odd years ago. Here in Minnesota things don't get so warm politically as in Indiana, and our primary system has eliminated a good many of the picturesque features of campaigning. The play reminded me very forcibly of elections in a small Wisconsin town before I came to Minnesota seventeen years ago.

The play starts with Jim Hackler, the county chairman, getting his law partner nominated for attorney of Jefferson county by the very familiar trick of wearing the convention out with a dead-lock vote until a dark horse can be sprung, because the delegates are hungry and want to go home. Hackler is a good type of the country "practical" politician. He has given his life to politics and all he has got out of it is a couple of suits of clothes and some grudges to gratify. Still he isn't disgusted or discouraged. When it looks as tho his candidate had been defeated he says, "You'll find me on deck the next election." This is a characteristic of a true politician, who will always come up smiling for the next round. He's in politics because he likes the game. Just as he says, if it wasn't for politics the country people would go to seed. It's their recreation.

Hackler is a power in politics because he has given it time and attention. He's willing to spend his money, too, and doesn't expect people to work for him for nothing. He gives the boys who have organized a campaign club ten dollars, and Judge Rigby, the opposition candidate, who is rich, only yields up two dollars. Rigby rewards Sassafras Livingston by telling him he will give him a job of raking the leaves off his lawn in reward for the supposed honor of having a baby named after him. Hackler hands the darkey a dollar, altho he knows the baby happens to be a girl. Do you wonder that Hackler was popular?

Judge Rigby represents a type of our "best citizens" who occasionally want office and think everybody ought to hand it to them. They are always sore at the politicians like Hackler, who know how to handle the "masses," as they are fond of calling the voters. Yet Hackler has won and deserves his popularity by doing favors for people between elections. When he complains to Sassafrass that he won't "stay bought," Sassafras says, "Yas, I does. I done remember who it was gave me money last winter to buy medicine for my children when they were sick!" That little side light tells the story of the practical politician's secret of success. People find out, just as Mrs. Rigby did, that "the politicians aren't such bad fellows after all." A practical politician will do a man a favor expecting one in return, but he does the favor.

Here is another little touch true to nature: Tilford Wheeler, after Hackler has nominated him, is putting up the money and doing the work, kicks over the traces and says, "This is my campaign, Mr. Hackler." That is typical of lots of candidates who are carried along by the politicians, and think they are doing it all themselves. Generally after election they ignore the politicians who made them.

Hackler says, "I have lasted in politics because I don't tell all I know," but he seemed to me to talk too much for a shrewd politician. Still, he knew where he was all the time. He was willing to withdraw the publication of an article that would ruin Judge Rigby's reputation as a favor to Mrs. Rigby, but he thought he could win without it, and save himself from doing the meanness of hitting a woman over an enemy's shoulder. When the returns come in and it looks like defeat, he's there, cool and collected—says, "Wait until you hear from Hancock county." And Hancock county gives his candidate fifty majority. See?

There are some well-drawn political characters in the play, but one was omitted who is always present—the G. A. R. veteran, who has the old soldier vote in his pocket, working both sides.

—Sherman S. Smith,
(Critic pro tem.)

Foyer Chat.

Oskar Hahn, M. Eismann and Frau Johanna Jensen, three artists who have won high reputation during the engagement of the German stock company in St. Paul, will have the leading roles in Anzenbruger's five-act play, "Der Pfarrer von Kirchfield," which is to be given at the Metropolitan next Sunday afternoon. The enactment of the minor characters in this comedy has been entrusted to the keeping of a capable cast.

Twenty-six beautiful young ladies and fifteen male members comprise the organization which will be engaged in the presentation of Harry B. Smith's rollicking musical comedy success, "The Liberty Belles," at the Metropolitan the first half of next week, opening Sunday evening. Among this number are many well-known comedians, singers and dancers.

One of the most striking scenes, among the many to be witnessed in the dramatic production of "Parsifal" at the Metropolitan the latter part of next week, is the transformation of the magician Klingsor's castle to the magnificent flower garden vision of beauty and enchantment. This magical change is so deftly arranged that it seems quite in keeping with the supposed occult powers of the arch wizard, Klingsor.

J. Francis Dooley and his dancing girls are making good at the Orpheum theater in a manner which indicates why the genial singing comedian is so much in demand by the big Broadway musical productions. Mr. Dooley, who disclaims any relationship to Peter Finley Dunne, is especially happy in his rendition of "A Picnic for Two," while Ethel Rose makes her toe dancing a pleasant feature of "The Clubman and the Dancing Girls." Salerno has put on a new trick the last days of his week, in which he keeps a big rubber ball bouncing from his forehead while he tosses four billiard balls with his hands.

The Fadettes Woman's Orchestra of Boston, which comes to the Orpheum theater next week, is making another big hit at Omaha. The World-Herald says: "The only regret is that the limit of time is all too short to satisfy. The orchestra was greeted with applause which amounted to an ovation."

Large audiences continue to be the rule at the Lyceum theater, where the Ralph Stuart stock company is giving a beautiful production of "Prince Otto." Mr. Stuart makes an ideal prince, and Henriette Browne, the new leading woman, is thoroly charming as the Princess Seraphina. The company is in active rehearsal for a magnificent production of "The Lost Paradise."

Tonight will be amateur night at the Unique, and Manager Elliott announces a fine array of talent from the ranks of the would-be Thespians, ambitious young singers, budding beauties who wish to get over their stage fright before seeking engagements as show girls, and several really talented young people, will be rivals for the public's approbation tonight.

Augustus Thomas' great military play, "Arizona," is breaking all records at the Bijou, and playing to capacity business nightly, it even becoming necessary to place the orchestra under the stage to make additional room for the many who are anxious to see this most excellent play. The performances of tonight, tomorrow afternoon and evening will conclude the engagement here.

SIMPLY TROUBLE AND LOTS OF IT

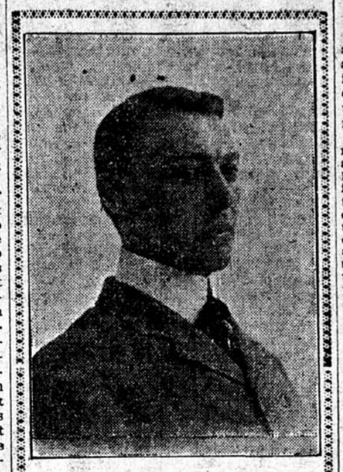
Brooklyn Eagle.

One would wish better to the Russian revolutionists if they knew what they wanted themselves.

THE OPEN BOOK

By W. P. Kirkwood.

TALES OF EXCEPTIONAL PSYCHOLOGICAL INTEREST.—Perhaps not to the expert, but certainly to the casual reader, will the tales of Dr. Henry C. Rowland in **The Mountain of Fears** appeal thru their psychological interest. "The Mountain of Fears" is the first of the series in the book. It describes the panic that apparently without reason seized a trio of gold-seekers in Africa. We say "apparently without reason," because there was ground, if one admits the power of suggestion, for the men upon approaching a certain mountain were warned by the natives that the place was the haunt of the very spirit of fear. Nothing appeared to the men, nothing was heard or touched or "sensed" in any way, except by an appalling depression, which in the end caused the men to take flight tho they had discovered rich veins of gold. A study of like interest is found in "Two Gentlemen," and another in "Two Savages."



HENRY C. ROWLAND,
Author of "The Mountain of Fears."

Dr. Rowland shows to better advantage from a literary point of view in these stories than in anything we have seen of his. In none of his stories does he fail to make a deep impression on the reader, often producing real thrills.

A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. $1.50.

IS SCHWAB TIRED OF THE $500,000-A-YEAR GAIT?—Arthur Henry, in his book, "Lodgings in Town" (A. S. Barnes & Co., New York), has an interview with Charles M. Schwab on the subject of how it goes to be rich. It is decidedly interesting, but will hardly convert those seeking great wealth, because all such want to try the experiment of being rich for themselves. However, for the comfort of those who are chasing other ideals than wealth, we give a part of what Mr. Schwab told Mr. Henry:

As my income increased, I tried to live up to it. I discovered that it was more than I could do profitably. I discovered that I must draw the line somewhere if I were to enjoy anything. Since then I have sometimes tried to draw the line closer. The simpler I live the better I feel. If today I were compelled to choose between living up to $500,000 a year and $500 a year, I would choose the $500.

It will be noticed that Mr. Schwab leaves himself a very wide zone between the extremes. Perhaps between $499,999 a year and $500, he would take the former. However, it is worth while to note that there are limits to the expenditures that add anything to one's joy in life.

"THE INDIAN DISPOSSESSED," by Seth K. Humphrey, is a narrative of the dealings of the government with the Indians—the reservation Indians. The author charges the government with oppression and ill-faith and supports his charges with extracts from official records. Of chief interest to the northwest is the chapter dealing with the opening of the Rosebud reservation, which is headed "Uncle Sam, Trustee." The entire history, as outlined by the author, is one to make Americans blush.

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

THE INEVITABLE.

Puck.

Porkand (of Chicago, showing friends his new residence)—Now, what do you think of that for a Looey Quinsy diningroom? I guess them Astor-Astor hotels ain't got nothing on that, eh?

Friend (from New York)—I should say not! By the way, you haven't shown me the library.

Porkand—Lib'ry? Wake up, wake up! Why, Carnegie's made 'em so common all the best families are cutting 'em out!

"A CRITIQUE OF SOCIALISM," by Edward F. Adams, was read before the Ruskin club of Oakland, Cal., a convocation of fervent socialists. Mr. Adams being possessed of convictions in opposition to those of this circle, put on his armor for the evening with the intention of playing fair, but still of hitting straight at his hearers and of not dodging the issue. While the essay was intended to be, and is, entertaining, it does not fail to present seriously, concisely and effectively the objections to the socialistic doctrine.

Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco. 75 cents net.

THE CONFESSIONS OF A DRUMMER.—Earl Underwood has written a little book called **Representing John Marshall & Co.**, with the subtitle, "Confessions of Edward R. Ward, Drummer." One naturally would expect to find a book with such a title breezy, and the adjective fits the book in hand exactly. Breezy the book is, and slangy with the slang of knights of the grip, and funny with the fun of the road.

G. W. Dillingham company, New York. $1.

The indefatigable Dr. S. Weir Mitchell is at work on a new short novel which will appear serially in the Century Magazine.

THE MAGAZINES

Plea for Mandan Remains.—The editor of **Records of the Past**, in the January number of that magazine, makes a special appeal to the people of the northwest to preserve the prehistoric Indian remains in the vicinity of Mandan, N. D. The appeal is based upon an article by Anthon T. Gesner of Faribault, Minn., and urges that, while efforts are being made to get legislative aid, public-spirited people look to it that the relics are taken care of. Mr. Gesner's article is illustrated. Other articles in the same magazine are "Cliff Dwellings of Northern Mexico," "The Language of the Massachusetts Indians," "Early Art in Egypt."

Suggestions for the Early Garden.—The February number of **The Garden Magazine** is replete with suggestions for the early garden. The hotbed is the first thing suggested, then the coldframe. These are the two reminders of the number. In the way of guidance and information are articles on a beginner's garden, orchard fruits in a rented garden, window gardens, some little-known vegetables, rock-loving ferns for the garden, a child's garden, lilies, and much else that the gardener should read about.

Good Roads as Aids to National Greatness.—W. P. Brownlow, congressman from Tennessee, in **Collier's Weekly** for Jan. 20, urges the need of national aid for highway construction. He says:

National aid to highway construction as a plain, practical business proposition is, in my opinion, paramount to any question that now presents or that can possibly be suggested, because good roads would do more for the country than any other one thing that can be named, or any dozen or more things combined. The question is outside of and above party politics, its entire constitutionality is now almost universally admitted, and the necessity for it is present in every household in the land.

With the article are numerous convincing halftones, showing present conditions and examples of what may be under the conditions suggested.

Minnesota Politics

Peter E. Hanson Serves Notice to Keep Him Out of All Political Calculations—Judge Quinn Favors Chief Justice Start's Renomination — Wallace Nye May Go to State Senate.

Peter E. Hanson has undertaken to set at rest all political gossip about himself, and has made a signed statement declaring himself out of it. He will not be a candidate for governor, or for renomination to his present position. The statement runs thus:

To the Republican Party of Minnesota: As my name has been more or less mentioned as a candidate for governor of Minnesota, and as I do not wish to mislead other parties who are interested in the nomination of governor, I wish to state that I am not a candidate for any office within the gift of the people. I have had the honor to represent the state for three successive terms as secretary of state, and I owe a great deal to the republican party of our state, for which I can only thank them for their kindness. I now wish to retire from public to private life. —P. E. Hanson.

Mr. Hanson has not been a candidate at all, but he has been forced to consider the proposition for some time. A good many republicans have picked him out as a strong man to place in nomination against Governor Johnson, on account of his nationality and his good official record, coupled with a character beyond reproach. The Hanson talk has been going on quietly, and the intention was to launch his candidacy with a concerted movement from various parts of the state, and force him into the field as an active candidate. Only this week a prominent republican made the prediction that the nomination would go either to J. F. Jacobson or P. E. Hanson.

There has been considerable conjecture about the succession to Mr. Hanson in his present office. It has been freely suggested that if not nominated for governor it would be good politics to renominate Mr. Hanson for secretary of state. His statement sets that talk at rest.

Of course there is nothing to prevent the nomination of Mr. Hanson for any office. He has merely said that he is not a candidate. He means it, no doubt, but men have been nominated before without being actual candidates.

The governorship field is narrowing down now, rather than spreading out. The list as it stands is about as follows: Lord, receptive; Block, active but not yet announced; Jacobson, not announced; Fletcher, tentative; A. L. Cole, not decided; Staples, considered, but probably a candidate for his present position; Lindeke, receptive. The dark horses, a dozen of them, are holding themselves dark, and the accepted time is passing.

There has been some talk about nominating Judge Quinn of Fairmont for chief justice of the spreme court, on the assumption that Chief Justice Start will not ask for another term. It is is not at all certain that the chief justice desires to retire, however. A year or two ago he came near resigning on account of poor health, but has improved since that time, and bids fair to give the state good service for years to come. The Fairmont Independent says that Judge Quinn is not a candidate, and is satisfied to remain on the district bench at present. He favors the renomination of Judge Start.

Former colleagues of C. M. Sprague on the board of equalization are boosting his candidacy for lieutenant governor. Captain L. G. Nelson of Owatonna has written a letter praising Sprague, printed in the Owatonna Journal. The first Sprague talk came from the Ada Herald, published by Jason Weatherhead, who is a Johnson appointee on the board, and served under Mr. Sprague last fall.

Wallace G. Nye, former city controller, and now secretary of the public affairs committee of the Commercial club, will, in all probability, be a candidate for the state senate from the forty-fourth district this fall. It is understood that Senator L. E. Jepson will retire after eight years' able and faithful service, and the North Side interests are desirous of putting a strong man in his place. Mr. Nye has about consented to file for the nomination. In his business relations he knows perhaps better than any other one man the needs and interests of Minneapolis, and if sent to the legislature he should be of great service to the city.

Representative Gunder Krostue, interviewed the other day in Grand Forks, said he was for Jacobson for governor unless A. D. Stephens should conclude to get in. In that event he would support Stephens.

The Crookston man is ambitious, and would like a nomination either for governor or congress. He may defer making his bid, however, and if he asks for any nomination this year it is likely to be for lieutenant governor.

—Charles B. Cheney.

A few lines of type, beginning with the word "wanted," in The Journal, will bring changes, untangle tangles and solve riddles in your daily life.

NELSON FRIEND OF NATIVE ALASKANS

Minnesota Senator Wants Law for Protection of Their Rights in Lands.

By W. W. Jermane.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Senator Nelson of Minnesota can be given the name of champion for Alaska in the upper branch of congress. There is no member in that body who has made a deeper study of the needs of the district and its people and who has introduced and passed more bills relating to that part of our non-contiguous territory. He is the author of a bill for the election of a delegate in congress, which will probably become a law in this congress, and has also recently introduced a bill for the appointment of an additional judge in the Valdez district, which embraces a greater area than either of the other two judicial divisions. Recently Senator Nelson took up with the interior department the question of the rights of the Alaskan natives with regard to their lands, and at his suggestion Secretary Hitchcock has submitted a draft of a bill to accomplish this object.

In his letter to the secretary, Senator Nelson says:

"I wish to call your attention to the report of Lieutenant G. T. Emmons, United states navy, touching the conditions and needs of the natives of Alaska. I think a code of laws should be prepared for their relief, and especiallly for the purpose of making some provision for their securing allotments of title to the small tracts of land which they occupy and need."

Hitchcock Indorses Plan.

In his reply, Secretary Hitchcock indorses Senator Nelson's suggestion, and submits a draft of a bill extending to the natives of Alaska the rights, privileges and benefits conferred by the public land laws upon citizens of the United States. Explaining the need for this enactment, the secretary says:

"While the law at present secures to these natives the exclusive possession of lands occupied by them, that right is one which is protected and enforced only thru civil actions in the courts which are at towns located at considerable distance, and in view of the fact that from lack of knowledge or procedure in our courts, and for other reasons, these natives appear to be rather slow to assert their rights as against a white trespasser, it is believed that trespass upon their rights should be protected by a penal statute, and its enforcement should be added to the duties of those officers charged with the enforcement of the criminal laws in their respective districts. This would relieve the natives of many embarrassments and the expense of litigating their rights, which is often far greater than they can meet. The present relief offered by our laws amounts, in many instances, thru distance from the courts and the poverty of the natives, to no relief whatever, and if it is made the duty of the officers charged with the enforcement of the criminal laws to see that trespassers are punished, the natives will be afforded a much greater measure of relief than is now available to them.

Law Is Comprehensive.

"In view of the fact that these natives live very generally in villages and can now secure title thru the townsite laws, and of the fact that the homestead laws and the law giving title for trade and other industrial purposes, if extended to them, will, in a great measure, meet their needs, I think the enactment of the laws here recommended will meet Senator Nelson's suggestions."

ON THE SAFE SIDE

"Would a man 'scape the rod?"
Rabbi Ben Karshook saith,
"See that he turn to God
The day before his death."

"Aye, could a man inquire
When it shall come," I say.
The Rabbi's eye shoots fire—
"Then let him turn today."
—Browning.

The proper classification of your Journal want ad. means the building of a broad and straight road to it for every reader of the paper who would be at all interested in it.

Great Northern Railway Company Will Place a New Passenger Train Schedule in Effect, Sunday, Jan. 21, 1906.

The Oriental Limited, which leaves Minneapolis at 11 a.m., will arrive at Spokane at 7 a.m., and will connect at Everett with the Puget Sound Limited for Vancouver, arriving at Vancouver at 10:15 p.m., the second night out. This train will arrive in Seattle at 7:30 p.m., an hour and twenty minutes earlier than at present.

No. 3, Puget Sound Express, will leave Minneapolis at 3:30 p.m. daily, and run thru to Seattle two hours earlier than at present, arriving at Spokane 5:40 p.m. the second day out, and at Seattle at 7 the following morning. This train will connect at Havre with the Montana Central train arriving at Helena at 7:10 a.m., and at Butte at 11 a.m.

For tickets, berth reservations and full information, inquire of Mr. D. V. Jones, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, corner Third and Nicollet avenue, or at the Union station.

"The Morning After" is dreaded by drinkers of ordinary whiskey, but the man who drinks Pickwick Rye knows there is not a headache in a barrel of it.

"WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO BE WHEN YOU GROW UP?"

Every boy has been asked this question many times. He ponders it almost continuously. When he is graduated from high school it confronts him again—it will not, cannot, down; it must be answered. His parents worry about it. They understand its tremendous importance to the boy, to themselves, to their country and to humanity. Unfortunately, many a boy goes in for something for which he is not at all fitted, or which is not worthy of his mettle. Years are wasted. He is branded "a failure"—just because he took up the wrong thing.

The Sunday Journal will help you decide the perplexing question.

"Choosing an Occupation" is a subject which will be taken up next Sunday with a view to supplying for parents and children information about various occupations so that they may judge wisely. The articles are written by Nathaniel C. Fowler, author of "The Boy—How to Help Him Succeed," "Building Business," "Dollars and Sense," "Practical Publicity," "Fowler's Cyclopedia of Publicity and Printing," "Gumption," and other books which have had wide circulation and much helpful influence.

Mr. Fowler's method of writing these articles is unique; he has reduced the opportunity of error to the minimum, and raised the probability of correctness to the maximum. He has added to the extensive information that he already possessed by gathering data from the most reliable sources—from men actually engaged in the work.

Copies of the first draft of each article were sent to two or more representatives of the calling treated. These men carefully read the manuscript and returned it with suggestions and criticisms. Mr. Fowler then rewrote it, accepting the criticisms or suggestions made, provided they did not represent purely personal opinion. Where there was material difference, other authorities were consulted, until a majority opinion was obtained.

The first article in the series is entitled "The Physician." It will give a vivid and correct view of his life; the necessary steps which must be taken to become a doctor, and the handicaps along the road to medical success. The Sunday Journal is helpful, as well as newsy, instructive and entertaining. Subscribe for it now. "Call 9 either line"—ask for circulation department.