

THE JOURNAL

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The End of a Fakir.

The return of Prophet Dowie, if he comes, will probably furnish a yellow-sheet sensation for a few days. Affairs at Zion will be warm, and Gladstone, who has never been kissed, is quite likely to learn the weight of the paternal hand in another sort of a caress.

The course of Dowie has been theatrical in the extreme. He has posed as a prophet and a healer by prayer, and for several years he occupied a hall in Chicago, and every Sunday he lectured the entire community in the approved jargon of a fishwife. He pretended to heal diseases and he did build factories. He was at one time considered as great a financial as religious wizard.

The raid on New York failed. The Gothamites did not give up in subscriptions and Dowie returned to Illinois poorer and more bitterly prophetic than before. Then his creditors got after him and a receiver was appointed for the whole of Zion.

Dowie has been credited with being very shrewd because he has created some values at Zion. There was nothing very mysterious about that. He received immense sums from his deluded followers. Almost any man could run a big business if he could go out in the streets and take up a fat collection every time his bank balance was short or his payroll was long.

Long distance weather forecasting is easy. For instance: "About this time look for showers and a little warmer."

The Watch Trust and the Tariff.

Congressman Rainey, a democrat from Illinois, got at the business end of the tariff question in the house yesterday when he exposed the unreasonable discrimination of the Dingley tariff in favor of the watch trust.

The first point of Mr. Rainey's remarks is that the present adjustment of the tariff has nothing to do with the extension of American trade abroad. American trade in watches, at least, takes care of that matter itself.

The Boston district attorney has just rescued from jail a little boy who was serving a thirty-day sentence for throwing a snowball at a wealthy Bostonian. The cold dignity of the great man was so disturbed that it is a wonder the little boy was not executed.

The coal barons do not look with favor on the workers' proposition to have the conciliation board arbitrate the strike. There is too much coal piled up that they expect to see marketed at high prices.

The Rev. Dr. Muckley of Kansas City advises the young woman not to marry the young man who makes her costly presents. Some earnest, but impetuous young man put Doc up to this.

"Judge" Hamilton intimates that he could say things about Perkins which would make what Jerome knows sound like the report of the picnic committee of a Sunday school.

The Iowa democrats celebrated Jefferson's birthday April 2, Old Style. The Iowa democracy has only recently learned that the war is over and specie payments have been resumed.

One of Edward Everett Hale's rules is "Speak every day to someone you know is your superior." A man must be a poor who does not speak at least once a day to his wife.

The New York Sun wants to know whether when an auto goes round in a circle the smell is in front or behind. Can the Automobile club settle this?

The buried French miners lived about twenty days on hay. This is a suggestion for all of us as to what can be done if the trusts need the money.

One of the things which makes it harder to live on a salary is the startling success of the mines in which you did not invest.

injustices perpetrated under it as will sweep it away entirely. The "stand-patter" may think he is the defender of the protective principle, but in reality he is the source of its greatest danger. When tariff reform comes, we hope it may come under republican auspices; that it may be made over by his friends; but his friends must get busy before very long, if they would not have the job taken out of their hands.

No one ever caught Senator Forsaker in the act of conferring with a railroad President. "Sly, devilish sly, is Joey."

Needless Alarm.

The discussion of the rate bill is growing warmer. The railroad senators cannot keep from sneering at the senators who have conferred with the president, and the senators who have been with the president cannot avoid retorting that there may be as much virtue in talking with the president of the United States about pending legislation as with the managers of the railroads.

This brings Senator Joseph Benson Forsaker up with a demand that Dolliver name the senators who have conferred with railroad magnates. Startled, fawn-like Joey, does he believe anybody suspects him? Why should he flush at a random shot like that? And so Aldrich and Bailey!

The course of this bill illustrates the nervousness of legislators over any interference with the work of congress by the executive. At least there is an appearance of indignation whenever the discussion touches any large measure like the rate bill. But the public understands pretty well that in matters which do not attract so much public attention the members of congress and the president confer freely. It is only when a touchy subject is up that there is a touchy bunch of legislators ready to resent in a terrible voice any hint of interference from the White House.

Executive interference is always a sore point in representative government. The long fight of the English-speaking race has been to shear the crown of its disposition through patronage and social favors to control the legislature. Fox's administration was ruined by George III. covertly sending word to members of the house that he would be personally obliged to them if they would vote against the government's India bill, and they did. The bill was killed. The present monarch of Great Britain would scarcely risk such a prank, but from the days of George III. to those of Edward VII., the liberty of the legislator has been purchased by constant vigilance.

There has hardly been a president of this country who has not been accused of attempting to dictate to the congress. As a matter of fact some of them have tried it and some have succeeded. But in most of these instances it is found that the president and the congress both bowed to that mysterious entity known as "party necessity" and carried out the will of the majority as ascertained for them in some mysterious way that the party organization has of learning what the people want.

In the present instance there is no foundation for suspicion either that the president is dictating to congress or that a party exigency has arisen. There is no party question involved. The rate-making bill is an economic measure which presents some knotty law difficulties. All the president has done has been to exchange views as to how a bill can be whipped into shape to be of some use to the people and still protect the legal rights of everybody concerned.

And the president has done his conferring openly. There is no need for Aldrich and Forsaker to grow virtuously alarmed. Besides, it comes with rather bad grace from two such seasoned veterans in the art of "conference."

One accusation has it that Dr. Dowie wanted seven wives, another has it that he desired to divorce his present one. Mrs. Jane Dowie very properly fainted yesterday and the prophet himself has started for the north. Gleeful Chicago is looking forward to seeing the air of Zion full of whiskers next week.

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The Chicago policemen have formed a labor union. In case of a strike they should be useful for "peaceful picketing."

Minnesota Politics

E. W. Randall Again Discussed as a Convention Possibility—Duluth Convention and Its Bearing on Governorship Contest—Guttererson's Platform.

Two years ago an effort was made by friends of E. W. Randall, secretary of the State Agricultural society, to develop him as a dark horse candidate for governor and thru him to put an end to the factional Dunn-Collins fight. The contest had developed too far for any need to be paid the Randall boom.

Some Randall men are beginning to come to the front again, however, and he is frequently discussed as a good reserve candidate in case the convention settles down for a look around. Randall is governorship size, all right.

Friends of other candidates for governor consider the Duluth location unfavorable to Jacobson. The Lac qui Parle man probably has more political enemies in St. Louis county than anywhere in the state, owing to his constant clash with St. Louis county men in the legislature. The atmosphere of the convention, as far as that goes in influencing the result, will, therefore, be rather hostile to Jacobson. Another point is made, that the farmers, who form the backbone of Jacobson's strength, will be deterred from going to Duluth as delegates because of the distance and the time it will take them away from their work.

The convention, as many argue, will tend to be rather a convention of politicians. Duluth men think, however, that they will get quite a representative convention, and as it will come between seed-time and harvest for the whole state, they are expecting a large attendance of farmers from southern Minnesota, who will take the occasion of the convention to pay their first visit to the head of the lakes. Many of them, no doubt, will go on to the iron range to see the mines. There will be no special trains and no free transportation, however, as any such liberty by the railroads would give the convention and the party a black eye for the campaign.

No very general complaint against the Duluth location has been heard yet. The Winona Republican and Herald and the Albert Lea Tribune, representative southern Minnesota dailies, speak favorably of the idea while the Rochester Post and Record objects to Duluth as too remote for Olmsted county delegates.



CAPTAIN JOSEPH E. OSBORN, One of the Minneapolis Candidates for Secretary of State.

The Lake Crystal Union, which contains Gilbert Guttererson's formal announcement for congress, says he has resigned his position in the postal service and is a bona-fide candidate. His brief statement declares for "a conservative revision of the tariff, placing nearly all trusts and monopolies on the free list; election of United States senators by direct vote, and the passage of a national law prohibiting the giving of money to congressmen by any legislative, executive and judicial officials, unless the giving of such passes by all common carriers be made compulsory." These issues, he says, will be "the principal part of my platform."

It looks as though A. L. Cole would come down with the strong delegation from Otter Tail county, judging by the favorable opinion which is being expressed by his old home there. The Perham Bulletin declares its belief that he is "the proper man for the republicans to nominate for governor."

The Crookston Times intimates that J. A. Hendricks of Fosston will make a strong senatorial candidate to succeed A. D. Stephens, in case Stephens should be struck by gubernatorial lightning. Mr. Hendricks is a prominent attorney.

The senatorial fight is on now in the Martin-Watson district, with A. R. Allen of Fairmont and W. A. Hinton of Truman both formally in the race. They are both from Martin county, and Watson was satisfied to furnish the house candidate; but this arrangement was broken up by A. D. Palmer of Ceylon, author of the "munkrat" bill. He has been in the house two terms and thinks of trying again, tho he hails from Martin county.

—CHARLES B. CHENEY.

THE EDITOR FEELS HURT

Okmulgee (I. T.) Democrat. A man may use the mole on the back of his neck for a collarbutton; he may ride a freight train, or have a cent a mile; he may light the lamp with a splinter to save matches; he may stop his watch at night to save wear; use a period for a semicolon to save ink; and pasture his cow in a field to save hay; but a man of this kind is a scholar and a gentleman compared to a man who will take a newspaper and when asked to pay for it put it back in the postoffice marked "refused."

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

- APRIL 6. Confederate Memorial Day—Holiday in Louisiana. 1193—Richard I. (Coeur de Lion) killed in battle. 1483—Raphael, "Prince of Painters," born. Died on same date in 1520. 1776—Congress decided commerce of the colonies was not subject to the king. 1789—Washington chosen president of the United States. 1830—Mormon church established in Manchester, N. H. 1841—John Tyler took oath of office as president of the United States. 1862—Battle of Shiloh. 1863—Michigan voted against negro suffrage. 1892—Mormon temple, Salt Lake City, completed. 1895—Charles Wildie and Taylor arrested in London.

AMUSEMENTS

Metropolitan—E. S. Willard. E. S. Willard and his players scored an artistic triumph at the Metropolitan last night in "David Garrick" and "The Man Who Was." So much has been said in truth for an artist of this kind that it is difficult to appear fulsome. He is a master of situation and of climax. Altho the finished actor, he is always the man, carrying his audience with him and in his portrayals opening up the vision situations and scenes not attempted by the author or suggested by visible stagecraft.

The evening opened with "David Garrick," Mr. Willard cast in the title role. The story of the player of Drury Lane who pledged his honor to cure a lovesick maiden of what her father regarded as a shameless love for an actor she had never met, familiar to all. Willard's conception of the man of culture in the home of a bourgeois tradesman of the period is pleasing. There is nothing of disdain for a social pretension born of commercial success, but rather a covert amusement at the seriousness with which the characters take themselves and their achievements.

In the second act, in which the play-off having discovered that the girl he is to disillusion is the one he has idealized and loved after a fleeting glimpse from his stage, Mr. Willard rises to the situation with telling effect. He finds himself in the position of the man with honor pledged, but the execution of the promise, meaning the loss to him, forever, of the woman he loves. Thru the whole scene, the simulated intoxication, the delirium of the company assembled at the dinner, the moments when there come to the player the full realization of the effect upon his future and his plunge into some fresh and more reprehensible act of offense, are carefully, the full power of the actor, Willard goes thru the whole in masterly style. It is a scene which might be made as offensive to the audience as to its victims upon the stage, but the delicacy of the actor draws the line, and elevates.

The third act brings Garrick back to his own once more and the work of Mr. Willard is complete. When he escapes the trick of the actor-lover to escape a distasteful alliance with a roystering cousin, wins the forgiveness of the father and the curtain drops upon the world-forgetting lovers.

The "The Man Who Was" is a Siberian convict, the central figure in Kipling's morbid, but effective, political blow at Russia. The Austin Limpson of the act is a greater tragedy than that upon the boards. He leads their minds away from the pitiful figure upon the stage to the north, thru the Khyber pass, and into the penal colonies of the East. What a picture is presented before the floor the audience is watching in mind's eye the falling of the knout and the half-starved, ill-kept subjects of the czar in the prison mines.

Mr. Willard's support is so carefully balanced that individual mention is needless. His players, as a whole, constitute the most capable company seen in Minneapolis in several years. An evening with them and Mr. Willard is one never to be forgotten.

Foyer Chat.

Brilliant lyrics, witty dialog, pretty music, catchy songs, beautiful femininity, rich costumes, dazzling electrical and scenic effects are said to be a few of the features of "The Man Who Was" which is to be produced tonight and tomorrow night.

Amateur night, with a horde of applicants for places, will be the event of the week at the Unique theater tonight. New faces, more young women studying to become vaudeville performers, more young men eager to become actors, will be a big feature of tonight's performance. The most professional acts will be presented.

The engagement of "David Harum" at the Bijou this week is proving to be one of the most successful of the season, both from an artistic and financial standpoint. The engagement will close with the performances of tonight, tomorrow afternoon and evening.

Commencing Sunday afternoon and continuing thruout the week, with the usual Wednesday and Saturday matinees, A. H. Wood will present "The Queen of Melodrama," "Queen of the Highlanders." The piece is in four acts, containing twelve distinct and original scenes of beauty and realism, and is a thriller from start to finish.

Among the several features of the current bill at the Orpheum which are making especially good are Valerie Bergere and company in her most pretentious and most successful play, a one-act version of "Carmen"; the six Salvaggio, Italian fancy dancers of both sexes; Bonnie Gaylord, daughter of "Bobbie," in her first role as "Miss Bergere" and the rise from Posey County" songs and dances; the "Queen of the Highlanders," a melodrama, "Queen of the Highlanders." The piece is in four acts, containing twelve distinct and original scenes of beauty and realism, and is a thriller from start to finish.

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City News

Mlle. Bergere is Indignant, Yes

LAUNDRYMAN NEVINS TAKES ZE GREAT LIBERTY.

Kimono, Which Actress Had Made in Japan, Is Displayed in Cleaner's Window as a Sample of Thoro Renovation—Now He Faces Civil Suit for Damages.

"'Tis a matter of business with me," said Miss Valerie Bergere, who left the tabernacle of the Orpheum theater last night to explain the reasons of her suit brought in the Hennepin county district court to recover \$500 damages from A. W. Nevins, a laundryman, whom the Orpheum actress claims wrongfully displayed in his window her Japanese kimono, sent him for cleaning. "Those kimonos are a part of my act, which I have contracted shall be unique. How can I have my costume displayed in a shop window and still put on a unique act? O, it cannot be done."

"That Mr. Nevins should put my kimono in his window without asking me is not right. If he had asked me, I might have secured a written permission of ze management, to let him do it. It is not only that he hurt me with his management and makes my act worthless, he has damaged my kimono by the make it common."

"Yesterday afternoon I walked by ze shop," continued Miss Bergere, "and I was so excited and betrayed her French origin by a slight accent, and zeze I see ze kimono wit everybody—what you call—rubbair at vez; ze kimono zat was made for me by Tobe in Yokohama. It took nine months to get zat kimono made, and cost \$500."

"I go in and ask Meastrea Nevins to take it away, and he say zat he will. Then I go by the window on my way to the evening performance and he is still there. I say to ze woman zat is still there, 'Mees Bergere, what is it, your costume is on exhibition and you act is no good. What can I do? Eet sees not a woman go to Meastrea Nevins and say, 'You may not be used for mail for two years.'"

"Are you sure you are telling me the truth?" "Yes, sir."

"My husband," said the court in a fatherly way, "I do not feel that I can commit you to jail to associate with hardened criminals. But let this be a lesson to you, and don't in future carry fire. You are sentenced to pay a fine of \$10."

The boy had \$10.25. He at once paid the court clerk the \$10. In the hall he was further questioned by J. M. Dickey, the state's attorney, given some good advice and sufficient aid to make a small change from the official's pocket to take him back home.

One other prisoner was sentenced, James O'Leary, who pleaded guilty to assaulting a rural mail carrier near Dassel. He was given a fine of \$10 or thirty days in jail, the minimum penalty for the offense.

PLEDGES ARE POURING IN

FIRMS THAT WILL BENEFIT DIRECTLY FROM GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT RESPOND TO APPEAL.

Because of a special call to the interests that will receive a direct and immediate benefit from the G. A. R. encampment in Minneapolis, the entertainment fund received a substantial boost today. Certain interests, such as the hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, provision dealers, etc., will have all kinds of business during encampment week, and will take in every day, because of the crowds in the city, many times the amount they were asked to subscribe.

The special call of the finance committee was aimed directly at these interests who will receive their returns every day of the encampment. The same course will be pursued in following up the funds who have not returned their pledges.

The fund is assuming generous proportions, but is still short of what it should be. The finance committee is out to stick to the finish, and will demand a direct reply from everybody. It is urged that those who have been asked to subscribe send their pledges in at once that other plans for the encampment may be undertaken. Only the pledges are asked now. A part of the subscriptions will be called for about May 1, and the balance as needed.

WASTE MATERIAL USED

Salvation Army Profits from Material Often Thrown Away.

The report for the month of March just issued by Staff Captain W. H. Gooding of the Industrial department of the Salvation Army shows that, during the month, the department collected and sold thirty tons of paper of all kinds, one ton of rags, and one ton of scrap iron.

The collection and sorting of this junk was done by thirty-five men who were paid \$540 in wages and given 3,500 meals.

Ten men, who were tired thru periods of hard work or sickness by the home, left to take good jobs. Temporary jobs were given to 370 men and women thru the free employment bureau. Two hundred men had free baths, seventy-five men were given free clothing, and fifty men were given a good night's rest in a clean bed free of charge.

PRETTY WOMAN LEADS PIG

Journal Special Service. A New York girl, tall, striking young woman walked down Broadway today with a pig on a string. The pig staid and a mixed crowd were attracted. The woman was asked to lead the pig. The woman was a chess girl and her stunt decreed by an amateur good agent.

TEACHERS IN BANDS

OF MERCY FORMING

Educators Are Deeply Interested in the Movement in Which Jim Key Is the Central Figure.

PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST AND JIM KEY

The wonderful horse, Jim Key, is the central figure in the humanitarian work which his owner, A. E. Rogers, hopes to accomplish. But the horse's benefit exhibitions are only a small part of the work.

Workers are now busy in the public schools supplementing the interest created by Jim Key's wonderful feats. These workers are forming Jim Key Bands of Mercy.

To maintain the enthusiasm and give it direction, The Journal, in co-operation with Mr. Rogers, has arranged a prize essay contest for pupils in the fourth to eighth grades, inclusive. They are asked to write brief essays based on their own observations showing how animals respond to kindness and patience.

Papers should be plainly written on one side of the paper only, and should not exceed 300 words. Each paper should bear the name, address, school and grade of the writer, and, of course, all must be original and neat. Spelling will also be a factor in the consideration.

If you have done or seen an act of kindness to any animal, just write the story simply and send it to "Uncle Bert," care of The Minneapolis Journal. This is the name by which Mr. Rogers is known to some 70,000 Band of Mercy members in the United States, and he keeps closely in touch with the writers.

Prizes will be awarded each week for the papers from each grade, each class receiving three prizes, \$1, 75 cents and 50 cents, respectively. After Jim Key goes, the best of these papers will be published every day for a month, by which time the Bands of Mercy will be in running order and the Jim Key Band of Mercy column will be a regular feature of The Journal.

MORE JIM KEY SHOWS

The continued remarkable outpouring of children to see Jim Key has made additional performances desirable and Mr. Rogers, owner of Jim Key, has consented to give five more exhibitions.

Saturday, the performances will be at 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8:15 p.m., and the tickets will be sold only at the Peabody church, corner of Hennepin and Broadway. The price for the children, and 25 cents for adults.

The Jim Key Bands of Mercy for Minneapolis are an assured fact. A. R. Rogers and Miss Annetta Floris, the general organizer, met all the principals of the public schools this morning in Dr. C. M. Jordan's office and explained the origin of the Bands of Mercy, their object and the plan of organization.

In other cities it has been customary to appoint city organizers, but Dr. Jordan, who is deeply interested in humane education for children, said he would have each principal tell the teachers of the plan and organize the bands in each school.

Mr. Rogers was delighted with this idea, for it simplifies the matter of organization very much. He hopes to see no more of the kind of thing that other cities Jim Key visits. The principals of the various schools were greatly interested and many of them expressed the belief that the little Bands of Mercy would prove of great benefit to the children.

Mr. Rogers urged the teachers to take up the work at once and see that every schoolroom had its band, and he was glad to see that the teachers were so satisfied for the few moments of time they gave to it by the greater thoughtfulness and kindness the children would show and the good results generally. Mr. Rogers drew their attention to the \$50 in prizes offered by The Journal and advised that the children should be encouraged to compete for these prizes, as it would increase the interest in humane work generally. He said that the children would be members of the Jim Key Bands of Mercy.

The teachers were given enrollment slips and as soon as filled the names are to be sent to the Humane Society, for publication in The Journal's Jim Key Band of Mercy column.

At the head of each enrollment slip is the pledge, "I will try to be kind to all harmless living creatures and try and protect them from cruel usage," which each child accepts when the enrollment slip is signed.

Mr. Rogers wished the children and their parents distinctly to understand there are no dues of any kind and no money is required of the children in any way.

There are little star badges, which sell for 5 cents, but it is not at all necessary for the child to have one to be a member of a band of mercy.

Jim As a Missionary. The attendance at Jim's performances is increasing and the whole city seems interested in the wonderful horse. An interesting little story is given as illustrating the influence for good the horse is creating.

It is well known Chamber of Commerce man left the Auditorium deeply impressed by the intelligence and almost human qualities of Jim. As he reached the street he saw a little shepherd dog which had been run over and his foot badly crushed. The lesson Jim had taught was fresh in his mind and he gently bowed up the injured foot with his handkerchief. "Something must be done for the helpless dog, however, and with but a moment's hesitation he picked up the dusty little animal in his arms, carried him to a veterinary surgeon's office, and left him for treatment. He did not care if he met every other grain man in the city.

Hundreds of the children were at the Auditorium yesterday by 12 o'clock waiting for the doors to open for the afternoon performance, and like