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Destruction of San Francisco.

The disaster which has overtaken San Francisco is unprecedented. Where forty-eight hours ago there was a beautiful, prosperous, populous city, teeming with life, buoyant with ambition and hope for the future, attracting to her gates the people and the commerce of the world—literally the gateway to the western world—there lies today a scene of indescribable ruin, devastation and death.

In that hour of the early morning, before life has resumed its activities, when the silence of the night is least disturbed even in the most populous centers, when sleep is heaviest and the world is most unprepared, disaster came, sudden and terrible and irresistible. It was as if the foundations of the world were broken up, and with the heaving and rocking of the earth came the toppling of buildings, the crash of falling walls and the cries of the suddenly awakened, the wounded and the dying.

No one who passed thru that awful experience will ever be able to efface from memory the scenes of that pale dawn soon made ruddy by the glare of leaping flames. The shattered earth, in releasing the network of mains conveying highly inflammable gas, and at the same time breaking the water-pipes, set loose without any means of control the ravages of fire, and the terrors of the rocking earthquake were soon superseded by the even worse destruction of the unresisted fire. All day and all night, until now, and apparently until the last morsel of palace or hovel is gone, the flames have continued to lick up their gluttonous feast.

The mind staggers before the effort to realize what this disaster has brought to the people of San Francisco. The ravages of fire may be repaired, but the terrors of the earthquake may never be overcome. At least, it will be a long while before people will look upon the site of this ruined city as a desirable place of residence or before capital will be eager to rear upon its ash-strewn hills new houses for the accommodation of the trade and traffic which seemed naturally to center at this point. Chicago arose from her ashes purified as to her architecture, and in the end greatly benefited by the conflagration which swept away her miles of cheap wooden structures illy adapted to the demands made upon them.

But the disaster which Chicago suffered was preventible. It is not likely to be repeated. The ruin which the earthquake has brought to San Francisco cannot be repaired so that it will not continue to be in some degree, at least, and certainly for a long time a source of dread and apprehension. And this is the most serious phase of the matter viewing it from the standpoint of material loss.

It appears that the most modern of the steel buildings withstood the earthquake—at least they did not fall down—and yet the best of them have been seriously racked and damaged, showing that the best construction as it is known today is bound to take serious damage from a repetition of the same cause.

While, of course, the earthquake may never be repeated, it is not without precedent in San Francisco and the most violent manifestations of this unforeseeable disturbance of nature appear to have centered about the bay of San Francisco and particularly on the peninsula on which the city was built. While the shock was felt and damage was done thruout an area extending over a hundred miles up and down the coast and as far inland, nowhere in this large district were the disturbances so serious as on the peninsula itself. And yet, a look ahead into the future seems to make it imperative that somewhere upon that bay there should rise a city, if not comparable with great and magnificent San Francisco, at least adequate to handle the traffic which seems to center naturally at that point; but when it comes to be built, it will undoubtedly be built with reference to the possibilities of a recurrence of seismic disturbances and its structures so framed and so limited in altitude as to minimize the consequences. The stone or brick skyscraper, altho its stone or brick be only veneer, will not be conspicuous on the horizon of San Francisco bay. Nor, indeed, is the tendency toward this class of building likely to be stimulated in any part of the country by the disaster which has overtaken San Francisco. It might seem as if the powers of nature were provoked to rebuke the ambition of man in piling up these great "towers of Babel" and warning him against the danger of overtaxing the strength and endurance of steel and stone and concrete.

The back yard can be made either a crime or a joy.

The President and the Packers.

President Roosevelt did not mince matters in his message to congress regarding the Humphrey decision. He called it a miscarriage of justice, and stated his belief that not another federal judge could be found who would decide the matter as Humphrey did.

The special protest against Judge Humphrey's decision is that he took advantage of the fact that the government could not make an appeal to set himself up as a court of last resort on a question which is of momentous importance to the very life of the government. The packers' combine was very powerful and a radiantly insolent one. It never expected to be prosecuted in earnest and when it saw what was coming it was for a moment dazed, then indignant and finally furious at the president. Immediately all the strings began to be pulled and the immunity plea was sprung. At first the country was inclined to look upon this as a playful effort to gain time. Nobody dreamed of its becoming a complete bar to the trial of the cases on their merits. The sustaining of this practical plea of guilty stunned the country.

The attorney general gave vent to his indignation and astonishment and the president privately said he could not understand how such a decision could have been made. It appeared as tho the government was up against a hard situation. If it dropped the packers' cases right where Judge Humphrey put in his hoof it confessed its impotency to deal with a serious question. It might even be suspected of insincerity in having started a fight for political effect and retired from it under cover of a technical decision.

But the government was in earnest, and the gentlemen who took the immunity bath may have cause to regret the excellent service done them by an easy judge. The president has recommended to congress the passage of an act giving the government the right of appeal in such cases as that of the packers. This does not mean the right of appeal after the trial of a cause upon its merits, or where the defendant has been actually put in jeopardy, but applies to the preliminary stages of a suit.

The responsibility for this stir remains entirely with Judge Humphrey. He knew what he was about. He understood the importance of the cases. He could not have been ignorant of the precedent which puts the burden of an appeal upon the party having the right to appeal and tends to absolve indicted persons upon technical grounds. He chose the narrow technical path and appears to have made the mistake of his life. This is not of very great importance to anyone but Judge Humphrey. But it is of importance that the president and his attorney general, refusing to quail before the packers' combine, have determined, so far as they can, to protect the government from any more Humphrey decisions. There will be other combines to deal with; in fact, there are rods in pickle for some already. Henceforth there must be no immunity baths.

The physician cuts an acquaintance when the latter has appendicitis.

In the Spring.

On what sarsaparilla doth this our Loren feed that he is so strong in the spring? The blood that flowed feebly and uncertainly in the winter now well nigh bursts its bounds. It doth carouse thru your uncle's frame like a young colt kicking up in a four-acre pasture. At Christmas time it is no trick at all to get the congressman from this district to declare his determination to retire. At New Year he volunteers statements to that effect. But in February he grows strangely silent and moody. By the end of March he begins to feel the thrill of the new life within and in April after the ninth bottle he is ready to endorse himself as usual.

Of course the congressman gives various reasons for his disinclination to quit. One favorite is that he might not have a "worthy successor"! Another is that if he should pick out a worthy successor the said worthy successor might fail to get the nomination. Now, these are subterfuges. The real reason why the congressman does not retire is that he feels so strong.

Senator Billstone has been making the people of Kansas City laugh with an appeal to the "spirit of true democracy."

Cullom in the Limelight.

Your Uncle Shelby Cullom, the gumshoed and ear-muffed senator from Illinois, has been generally credited with having accomplished some fine Italian work in having the packers declared immune, and to have thus secured the undying friendship of those abused individuals in his canvass for re-election. If Senator Cullom had any guilty share in this abortive effort to stab the government in the back we trust he will get his full share of the reward. He must see by this time that so far from having quieted the packers' case the Humphrey decision has only brought it before the limelight. It holds the center of the stage and necessarily those who have been instrumental in keeping it there will get the attention of the whole people constituting the audience. The president appears as the hero who rescues the girl. Judge Humphrey is the notary with the missing papers. Does Senator Cullom fit the role of the villain who forecloses on the old farm on Christmas day?

This is a very poor year for sneak politics. If Cullom has been guilty of any of the old style of political villainy in this matter he may as well hang up his fiddle. The state of Illinois can do better than keep in the senate eavesdroppers and second-story men. The old games do not work any longer. If Cullom has not learned any new ones he ought to retire.

The assumption that Mr. Bryan has become a conservative appears to be somewhat involved with the proposition that the world has become a radical.

San Francisco and the Nation.

A few days ago the people of America were warmed to deep sentiments of sympathy with the peasants of Italy, whose little villages were crumbling under the load of ashes from the crater of Vesuvius. Today they have on their hearts the burden of the appalling catastrophe of the great city of San Francisco. The more detailed reports of what was at first hoped to be an exaggerated disaster tend to to increase its gravity.

The destruction is the most complete and paralyzing in the history of the nation. It is a national calamity and must be met as such. The circle of people who inhabited the horn of land at the golden gate are incapable of carrying alone the burden of this awe-inspiring visitation of Providence. Nor will they be asked to try. The whole heart of America has gone out in throbbing sympathy with San Francisco. Her griefs are the griefs of every other city in the land. Her sorrow is the sorrow of the nation. Messages from mayors of cities and governors of states have made this plain to the people of San Francisco. They have the tender solicitude of all America in their terrible downfall.

Distance is overcome, trade rivalries are forgotten, differences of policy are nothing. The thing is that San Francisco is an American city, one which had great prospects, that contained a splendid, high-spirited American community, which had taken the lead in many lines of endeavor, which was ambitious to play a great role in a great land.

In a moment all these prospects have been overthrown. The city lies prostrate in its own ruins. Nothing remains but the indomitable spirit of its people. This is San Francisco's chief asset today. It is one which must be encouraged and fostered by the rest of the country. A proper appreciation of the character of the struggle San Francisco must make to regain lost ground is due, and will be paid by the practical plans of assistance.

Governor Folk is proceeding in a way that is bound to make murder unpopular.

Seven Years for Bad Intentions.

Four men left Stillwater prison today, after spending seven years within its walls for a crime they did not commit. They were found guilty and sentenced as train robbers. Now the state board of pardons, supported by the trial judge, the prosecuting attorney and the officials of the railroad company whose train was held up, declares the men innocent of the crime charged.

On the face of it the affair is a grievous outrage on justice. It seems to rise in answer to the dictum of Judge Brewer, that it is no longer possible in this country for an innocent man to be convicted. There is another phase of the story, however. When the four men were arrested in Moorhead, they had in their possession a full set of burglars' and safeblowers' tools. They have since admitted that they were on the point of robbing a bank over in North Dakota. The evidence to convict them of the train robbery consisted of those tools, and the fact that they were caught within driving distance of the scene of the robbery. On that evidence they were convicted, and it is now plain that they were wrongly convicted. It cannot be said, tho, that the four have suffered any grievous wrong. They have really served seven years for planning to rob a bank. It is a rough justice, inconsistent with the canons of the law, but illustrating the hard road traveled by the transgressor.

After one year of Sunday closing in Kansas City, Chief Hayes testifies that Sunday arrests for the year under the closing order have been reduced 80 per cent and that Sunday crimes have been decreased 75 per cent. That pretty nearly reveals the part that saloons play in the disorders and the crimes of a great city. In commenting on these figures the Kansas City Star says:

After a year's experience, does it seem possible that the people will ever again consent to a disregard of the Sunday closing law?

A local paper in Minneapolis recently commented on Mayor Jones' alleged unpopularity. If the people had to vote on the comparative value to the city of the Mayor Ames policy and the Mayor Jones policy, which would they favor?

A man in Atlanta has been found who has himself sized up. He declares that he is dead and that anyone who denies it is a liar. It is a pity that some of our statesmen lack this clear insight regarding themselves.

The invention of a new telephone "repeater" that permits the voice to be carried easily from San Francisco to New York is announced in California. We may soon be talking over suboceanic cables.

Minnesotans who are traveling, and have avoided both Vesuvius and San Francisco, feel that there is something in the old Scylla and Charybdis story.

An attempt is being made to get Pat Crowe on the lecture platform. It is hoped that it will be as successful as the attempt to get him into jail.

The Detroit papers are rejoicing over a "corset models' convention." The cigar store Indians will hold a campfire later.

In an earthquake there is nothing like having a good, broad expanse of prairie around with nothing to fall.

The airship has been regarded as dangerous. It is a safe retreat in earthquake time.

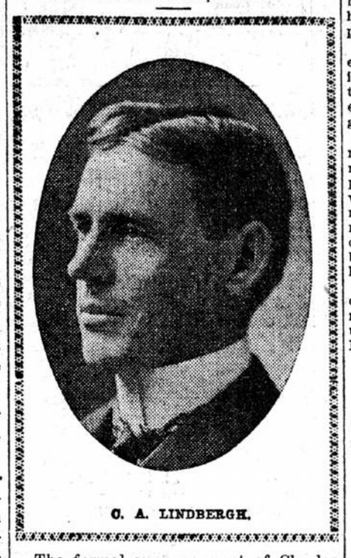
Minnesota Politics

Stephens and Cole Both Counted on to Break into Jacobson's Strength in the Northern and Central Counties—Both Expected to Make Aggressive Campaigns.

While there is a strong Jacobson sentiment all over northern Minnesota, it is evident that Jacobson will have to fight for every delegate he gets in the eighth and ninth districts, and for about all he secures in the sixth. Two northern Minnesota candidates will dispute him at every point. Andy Stephens is setting out to get the ninth district solid. A. L. Cole, who is considered a certain entry into the race, will look for delegates in the sixth, in several counties of the eighth, and in three or four ninth district counties. In these two candidates lie the greatest trouble for Jacobson. He will have the bulk of the seventh district, but not all of it, and to make the necessary showing at Duluth he must have a good string of delegates from the sixth and ninth.

Stephens is going to make a spectacular campaign. He will make a strong appeal for delegates in every county of the ninth, and also in other districts, especially down in the third, where he was born and brought up. It is expected that the Stephens men will make a demonstration at Duluth with banners and brass bands. Stephens will contest with Cole and Block for the St. Louis county delegation.

The Cole candidacy is about the only one that has not been brought out in the open, and it is giving the other aspirants some uneasiness. In advance of any declaration from the Walker man, sentiment is beginning to be manifested in his favor, not only in the northern counties, but in communities in the central and southern sections. The state development slogan has appealed to a good many business men who are more or less in politics.



C. A. LINDBERGH.

The formal announcement of Charles A. Lindbergh of Little Falls as a candidate for congress is expected within a few days. He has said nothing so far except that he will be a candidate, and that he will not make a campaign on any personal grounds. Mr. Lindbergh is a successful attorney and a native of Stearns county. He studied law in Judge Searle's office, and when admitted to the bar hung out his shingle at Little Falls, where he has since resided, building up a good practice and making considerable money in real estate.

Assuming that Buckman will run again, there are three candidates already in the sixth district—Buckman, Lindbergh and C. S. Benson of St. Cloud. The St. Cloud Journal-Press considers it possible that Frank M. Eddy will also get in the game.

C. S. Dunbar of Banks, who has announced himself a republican candidate for the senate in Faribault, has framed a unique platform. He stands for:

Equity to all. A 2-cent fare on all railroads in the state. No free passes except to railroad employees. Bad medicine to tax-dodgers. Confiscation of all property over and above what is listed to the assessor. Signature to assessment list to be prima facie evidence in action for perjury.

—Charles B. Cheney.

AMUSEMENTS

Foyer Chat.

George Primrose and his big minstrel company will hold high carnival at the Metropolitan for the half week opening tonight. The company numbers seventy-five comedians, singers, dancers and musicians, including such favorites for comedians as Eddie Mazier, Emile Subers, Alf Gilson and George Primrose.

The performance of "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," which will be seen at the Metropolitan the first half of the coming week, opening Sunday evening, is said to contain entertainment of so much diversity as to appeal to amusement seekers of all classes at one time or another during the presentation. When originally produced at the Drury Lane theater in London, it was one of the annual Christmas pantomimes, but for production in this country the book was rewritten, or Americanized, as it were, by J. J. McNally and J. Cheever Goodwin, who incorporated into it an abundance of mirthful comedy, bright, witty dialog and pleasing lyrics. The company of about 100 people is headed by Barney Bernard and Miss Isabelle Underwood.

Bickel, Watson and Wrothe, the trio of funmakers appearing in the musical farce, "Tom, Dick and Harry," at the Bijou, have established themselves as prime favorites with local theatergoers, and are attracting large audiences. Their new vehicle fairly bristles with good things, humor and song.

Hurtig and Seamon, the well-known amusement purveyors, are this season presenting one of the most pretentious organizations of colored people ever sent on the road. The name of the company is "Rufus Rastus." It consists of sixty colored artists, with Ernest Hogan, known as the "unbleached American," as the star, and will be seen at the Bijou next week, commencing Sunday afternoon.

"Men and Women," one of the brilliant series of American dramas by David Belasco and Henry C. De Mille, will be the attraction at the Lyceum theater next week. "The Eternal City," which is being given a notable presentation this week, continues to attract large audiences.

"Princess Trixie" is establishing a new record for attendance at the Unique theater this week, where crowds of people daily throng to see the wonderful little mare. West and Benton, in a refined musical act, the four Bragdons in a European acrobatic novelty, and a full vaudeville program of exceptional merit is also presented at every performance.

An interesting and amusing revival of the pantomimic acrobatic comedy once so popular, is being made with great success at the Orpheum theater this week by Rosaire and Doreto, "The Captain and the Drunken Sailor." As the captain, Rosaire does some remarkably difficult forward and backward somersault throwing on the bare stage, while Doreto, as the sailor laboring against a high tide, does a series of dangerous, but decidedly funny falls from all sorts of positions and heights, even falling over the footlights into the orchestra pit during his uncertain amblings about the stage.

Abd'el Kader and his three wives will head the bill at the Orpheum next week, while Willy Zimmermann, the Hungarian presenter of life portraits of celebrated composers, and Elizabeth Murray, the greatest "coon" song singer and story-teller on the stage, will also be on the bill.

Mrs. Leslie Carter's portrayal of her latest, and from all reports greatest, character, "Adrea," in which she will be seen at the Auditorium Monday and Tuesday, is said to be a delightfully finished display of her exceptional art. The scenic environments are to be classed as David Belasco's most daring achievement in stagecraft, and the effect serves to surround Mrs. Carter with a most bewildering succession of stage pictures. The regular box office sale opened this morning at the Metropolitan music store and the demand was most flattering. Plenty of good seats are still available, however, for each performance.

Indorses Cole Suggestions.

To the Editor of The Journal.

In a recent speech at Zumbrota A. L. Cole of Walker, Minn., makes the suggestion that a law be passed providing that self-binders and other agricultural implements be manufactured in the prison at Stillwater. I consider that a good suggestion and worthy of extended notice. The chief obstacle, the lack of skilled labor, can be overcome and the binder trust be given a jolt such as it has been giving the farmers during the past five years.

Mr. Cole also suggests that the state experimental farm give an object lesson in tile drainage, and suggests that a station for that purpose be located in southern Minnesota. That, too, would be a good thing.

We all liked what Mr. Cole said on the rate question. That speech contained much of great value to the farmers and people everywhere. The fact is, while we all know there are rate laws, we did not know, or if we did know, we did not realize that we, the shippers and receivers of freight were somewhat to blame ourselves for not attempting to have executed the laws we already have.

That speech is certainly deserving of careful study. It suggests many things not only to be thought of, but to be acted upon. —R. E. Crane.

President Farmers' Local Lodge of American Society of Equity.
Grand Meadow, Minn., April 12.

SLATER'S ERRAND IS BUTTER BRANDS

NEW YORK MARKET TO BE SOUNDED ON THE SUBJECT.

Department Ready to Begin System of Minnesota Brands for Choice Butter Shipped East, if Proper Co-operation Can Be Secured in the East—Will Visit Dr. Wiley.

E. K. Slater, state dairy and food commissioner, goes to New York city next week to prepare the way for a campaign in the interests of Minnesota butter.

Under the new code the Minnesota department has authority at its discretion to issue stencil brands to creameries and dairies that come up to a required standard and comply with the commission's regulations. The brand may read "Minnesota Pure Creamery Butter" or "dairy" in place of "creamery," and the name of the county may be added. The intention is to utilize Minnesota's great reputation as a butter state to get top prices on the New York market. The national authorities will co-operate in this effort. At New York Mr. Slater will meet E. H. Webster, chief of the dairy division of the department of agriculture. He is establishing the inspection bureau there which he invited Mr. Slater to take charge of, and it is hoped to have that bureau work with the Minnesota department to see that the brands are not abused in the eastern market. Dr. Wiley of the department of agriculture will probably make a ruling to prevent the packages bearing Minnesota brands from being used over again. Mr. Slater will also confer with New York dealers to get the best ones to handle and push Minnesota brands.

On his return Commissioner Slater will stop at Washington to confer with Dr. Wiley, not only on the butter question, but on the subject of imported food products. These come under the supervision of the department of agriculture first, and it has authority to include impure or adulterated articles. Some articles passed by the national authorities seem illegal in Minnesota, and wishing to work in harmony on the subject, Mr. Slater will discuss the articles in question with Dr. Wiley.

PICTURE MOUNTED

Series of Four In Capitol Dome Is Now Complete.

The last of the Simmons pictures in the dome of the new capitol has been mounted, completing the series of four illustrating "The Civilization of the Northwest." The one just mounted is really the first of the series, and shows the American Genius, a young man, leaving home. He is held back by Timidity, but beckoned forward by Hope, and Minerva stands at his shoulder encouraging him. The picture was the first one started by Mr. Simmons, but was begun on the wrong scale and had to be entirely repainted.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

APRIL 19

1529—Name of Protestants derived from protest against the decrees of diet of Spires.

1689—Queen Christina of Sweden died.

1775—Battle of Lexington.

1782—Holland acknowledged the independence of the United States.

1824—Lord Byron (George Gordon) died. Born Jan. 22, 1788.

1831—Cabinet of Washington dissolved.

1861—Sixth regiment of Massachusetts attacked by mob in Baltimore.

1881—Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, died. Born Dec. 21, 1804.

1887—Alexander Mitchell, railway magnate, died.

1892—Bering sea modus vivendi adopted in United States senate.

PLANNING A ZOO FOR MINNEAPOLIS

CINCINNATI EXPERT GIVES SOME POINTERS TO PARK PEOPLE.

Farview Park Selected as the Best Available Place for a Wild Animal Collection, Which Shall Be Accessible and Topographically Desirable for the Care and Exhibition of Specimens.

Farview park is recommended as the most available place for a zoological garden by S. A. Stephan, general manager of the Cincinnati zoological garden, who spent yesterday looking over the parks of Minneapolis. He visited Lake Harriet, Minnehaha, Loring, Farview and other parks. He says that there is a fairly desirable location at Minnehaha park, but it would be necessary to sacrifice many fine trees and groves, which would be more valuable to the park system for picnic parties which frequent Minnehaha. Moreover, Minnehaha is too far away to be easily accessible by visitors who have only a few hours to spend in the parks.

The other parks, he says, are too flat for the purpose. The gardens should be located where the ground is high and hilly, so that the grounds may be quickly drained and easily kept dry. For these reasons he recommends Farview park, which is not only well adapted for an animal park, but can be reached in a few minutes from the heart of the city.

Farview, however, is not large enough for an extensive zoological park, as it contains only twenty-two acres, whereas twice that much ground would be much better.

Cincinnati's Zoo.

"Cincinnati has a 'zoo' which represents an investment of $400,000 and which costs $40,000 a year to maintain," said Mr. Stephan. "It contains fifty-five acres and a tract of twenty more adjoining has just been secured. It lies 275 feet above the river, three miles from the city hall, and is reached by five car lines. We have more than 1,600 animals, and the collection is one of the best in American, if not the best. Yet this fine collection was started a few years ago with one tiger, a couple of crows, a wolf and a few monkeys. Now we have elephants, a den of lions, three herds of buffalo and all manner of interesting birds and animals from all parts of the world.

"This fine institution is entirely self-sustaining. The general price of admission is 10 cents for children and 25 cents for adults, and there are thousands of visitors annually. Each school principal is required to take all the pupils in the school to the garden once a year. For these children's days there is a special admission price of 5 cents, and the streetcars sell special tickets at 5 cents for the round trip. The children are accompanied by their teachers, who give them a natural history talk as they pass from one place to another.

"The garden is not owned by the park board, but was started by a number of public-spirited citizens, who contributed liberally in money and animals. We sell large numbers of animals and birds every year and derive a good revenue from this source. For instance, we get $200 for a baby buffalo. There is always a surplus at the end of each year, and this money is not returned in dividends, but is reinvested in animals or the improvement of the grounds.

In Other Cities.

"This plan has been followed in many places, notably by Buffalo, and has proven a decided success. There is no reason why Minneapolis cannot have as fine a 'zoo' as any in the country and there is nothing that will attract visitors any more than a fine collection of wild animals. This has been the experience all over the country. In Cincinnati the first animals were presented by the leading citizens, one man giving a tiger, another a buffalo, another a flock of pheasants, and so on. Once established, the gardens would take care of themselves if well managed and would increase without any additional outlay.

"Minneapolis has some fine elk and deer and some fine bears. The bear pit and the deer paddock at Minnehaha are very satisfactory, but the remainder of the menagerie is of little account with the exception of the swans and the silver gray fox. Minneapolis should do better."

Probably no man who ever came to Minneapolis was more surprised than was Mr. Stephan when he reached the city. He last saw Minneapolis in 1874, when he was with the Great Eastern circus.

"Of course I knew Minneapolis had grown," he said with a laugh, "I had a rather clear impression of the city as it was in 1874, and I never was so disconcerted in all my life as when I went from the depot to the hotel. I didn't see a familiar thing. You have a remarkably fine city, but you need a zoological garden to make it complete."

KNIGHTS ARE COMING

Annual Convention of K. of P. Will Bring Many Delegates.

The thirty-fourth annual convention of the Minnesota Knights of Pythias will be held in Minneapolis May 8 and 9. Heretofore the state gatherings have been held in the fall, but by an order adopted at the last meeting the time was changed to May, and Minneapolis will have the first of the spring gatherings.

The order is in a most prosperous condition, ranking third in Minnesota fraternal orders, with 112 lodges and 10,000 members. It is believed that fully 200 visiting delegates will attend the convention. Eleven constitutional changes affecting the operation of the order are to be considered. Headquarters of the Minnesota grand lodge and of the convention will be at the West hotel. All sessions will be held in Elks' hall.

The grand lodge officers are:

Carroll S. Bartram, St. Paul, grand chancellor.

Thomas H. Hineline, Minneapolis, grand vice chancellor.

Carl Reed Taylor, Fergus Falls, grand prelate.

Fred E. Wheaton, Minneapolis, grand keeper of records and seals.

Charles W. Farwell, Minneapolis, grand master of exchequer.

Henry C. Olson, Morris, grand master at arms.

Hugh E. Shedd, Red Wing, grand inner guard.

Frank L. Pierce, Breckenridge, grand outer guard.

NOT WORRIED.

Philadelphia Press.

"I don't suppose these automobiles bother you much," remarked the visitor.

"No," replied the lounger at the crossroads store; "I reckon we'll find somethin' else to pitch quoits with when horses begin to git scarce."

HALL ANALYZES EARTH TREMORS

"U" AUTHORITY ON GEOLOGY SETS FORTH THE THEORIES.

No Connection Between Vesuvius' Eruption and the San Francisco Catastrophe, He Says—Scientists Mistaken About Conditions on the West Coast of the United States.

"Coincidences, merely coincidences," said Christopher W. Hall, professor of geology at the state university, when his attention was called to the significant fact that there were volcanic outbreaks and earthquakes, only a short time before the San Francisco catastrophe, at Vesuvius, Formosa, in the South seas and the West Indies.

Professor Hall explained that the theory that these widely separated disturbances of the earth's crust are related to each other is contrary to the most generally accepted hypothesis as to the earth's structure.

"According to the best physicists, among them Sir William Thompson," said Professor Hall, "the earth is as solid as a piece of steel. Its mean density is estimated at 5. The density of the rocks at its surface is between 2.5 and 3, but at its center its estimated density is 16. It is hard to conceive of any general disturbance in as solid a mass as this earth, and the most accepted geological theory is that such disturbances are local and cannot be traced to any mass of molten or fluid matter in the earth's center.

"Lines of Weakness."

"It is a well-established geological fact that there are certain 'lines of weakness' in the earth, places where the different elements which make up the earth have not reached their ultimate adjustment. Such a 'line of weakness' is found along the western coast of the Americas. All along the Pacific coast there are volcanic cones. Those in the south are comparatively recent, while those to the north have been inactive for about 200,000 years.

"Geologists have generally believed that the active volcano zone lay far south of San Francisco, but this catastrophe has shown that we were mistaken. The earthquake of yesterday morning was entirely unforeseen in geological science and may necessitate a readjustment of some of our theories as to the earth's structure.'

To explain the geological action of earthquakes and volcanoes, Professor Hall referred to the seventh hypothesis presented by Professor Thomas C. Chamberlin of the University of Chicago in Chamberlin and Salisbury's recent work on geology. This hypothesis is that the earth was and is formed by the "slow adhesion of meteoroidal or planetesimal matter" and that this matter is in a process of adjustment under the law of gravitation.

Gases and Pressure.

Under this law the heavier elements, such as the metals, are drawn toward the center of the earth while the lighter, such as oxygen, hydrogen and other gases, being less attracted, form the other parts of the sphere. The heterogeneous material drawn from space to make up the earth is still in the process of adjustment, and while the earth as a whole is well organized, there are certain pockets or flaws where lighter elements, principally gases, are caught under heavier elements. The tremendous pressure raises these confined gases to a high temperature, so high that they are able at length to make their way to the surface by fusing the rock in their path, making lava.

"These gases, and their attendant lava, are found in the middle zone of the earth, between the homogeneous central sphere and the loose upper crust. Flaws in the upper crust direct the egress of these streams of molten rock and hot gas, either to the surface, causing volcanic eruptions, or near enough to the surface to become cooled.

"This earth is one of the most delicately adjusted things in the universe," said Professor Hall, "and these awful natural catastrophes are but slight movements to preserve the proper balance. Compared with the perfection of the whole, they amount to little, tho they are terrible things for the men who happen to cross their path.

"As to the theory that sun spots affect these earth disturbances, I do not care to say much. It is possible, of course, that, by affecting the amount of heat received from the sun, they may indirectly affect the amount of atmospheric pressure over a given area. When you think that a rise of one inch in the barometer means an increased pressure of one-half pound to every square inch of surface, you can imagine the tremendous pressure exerted over an area of hundreds of square miles. Changes in barometric pressure, increasing the stress on one part of the earth's surface and decreasing it on another, might furnish those lines of release for which the volcanic pockets in the earth's body seem to be waiting."

CITY IS DUSTED

"Tom, Dick and Harry" Show Folks Do Novel Advertising.

The Bijou operahouse has twenty men on the streets helping to clean up the town. Each carries a big feather duster or a broom. They divide into three squads and march in a row. Passing a store each one successively dusts its windows. Groups of men on street corners, who look as if they might stand for a joke, are greeted with a "little dust on your coat collar—allow me," as the feathers brush them off.

A street car at a junction point is surrounded and the windows dusted. The passengers look on with astonishment. The shopkeepers observing the dusters flying about their windows rush to the door to see what is the matter. Pedestrians stop to gawk and laugh. Its a good "ad" for the arrival of spring and cleaning-up time, and incidentally, of course, for the show at the Bijou, for the backs and fronts of the men have placards that read "See Tom, Dick and Harry."

WORK FOR NEW BOARD

Question for Rector for Grace Church Is Not Decided.

At the annual meeting of Grace Episcopal parish last night it was decided to leave the question of finding a rector to replace Rev. G. L. Stowe, who has been called to Christ church, to the newly elected board of officers. The report of the treasurer showed disbursements of $556.41, and a total income of $489.20 for the year. The following officers were elected: Senior warden, Albert Coupe; junior warden, F. C. Vye; vestrymen, J. Posten, F. G. Betts, J. T. Nicholson.

The failure of many a man is caused by "putting off" things that should be done. Don't put off your initial taste of Pickwick Rye, if you want to know a truly good whisky.