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

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The Result in Maine.

The returns from Maine indicate that all the republican congressmen and the republican state ticket have been elected by reduced majorities. About two-thirds of the last republican majority has been cut off from each one. In Littlefield's district, where a strenuous fight was made against him by the federation of labor, the reduction in the republican vote is a little more than in the other districts. A common cause appears to have contributed to a common result. That common cause could not have been simply the labor fight, for no labor fight was made upon Cobb for governor nor against Burleigh, Allen or Powers for congress. But there was a general fight thruout the state against the Sturgis law, which was an act to further the enforcement of prohibition. The Sturgis law provided that the governor should appoint a commission to enforce the law in counties where the local authorities failed to act. The commission was empowered to appoint deputy commissioners who should go into the several counties and there become practically sheriffs so far as the enforcement of the prohibition law was concerned. The democrats fiercely resisted this law, declaring that before it was enforced there should be another referendum of the question and promising if the prohibition law was again endorsed by the people that the question would be removed from politics for a generation. This plea seems to have caught the people who vote independently. On this issue the republican ticket lost votes all along the line. The new legislature while still republican is republican by a considerably reduced majority, and the earlier reports say it will take action toward resubmission.

The federation of labor and the democrats will unquestionably claim a practical victory in Maine, but there is no evidence that on national issues they have made any headway at all.

The democrats have excavated a rainbow from underneath the Vermont returns. It is that only once since 1880 has a republican majority of less than 25,000 in Vermont failed to be followed by the election of a democrat is house. The republican majority in Vermont this year is only 15,000. Ergo, look for another exception.

Not Disturbing Rate Adjustments.

Governor Johnson declined to agree with the Duluth jobbers in their plea that rate reduction is dangerous, but in his letter of reply he failed to use the most obvious argument. His answer to the Duluth petition does not expose the weakness of the petitioners.

The main plea of the petitioners is that the present rate schedules are the result of adjustment to business necessities, and that it will be hazardous to change them. The railroad commission has not proposed to change any existing adjustment. It merely says that present rates are too high, and that after Oct. 8 no rates shall be charged in excess of the schedule framed. Rates are not chopped off on any Procrustean bed in overzealous effort to right conditions. The railroads are given every latitude they have now, provided they do not charge more than the schedule presented as reasonable. They may charge as much less as they like, and so retain the adjustment to business conditions they have already perfected. In saying that roads having the long haul will cease to compete, the petitioners are assuming a danger which probably does not exist. In saying that the roads will take advantage of the order to charge full distance rates, the petition also begs the question. It is groundless to say that they will raise rates where they are now lower than the schedule. They cannot raise rates in any case without the consent of the railroad commission.

The objectors do not seem to have comprehended the real scope and effect of the commission's order. They fall into the same error which ran thru all the arguments against the Hepburn bill. The law gives the commission the power to correct unfair rates, not to make rates originally. The interstate commerce commission and the state commission leave the railroads to make tariffs and adjust rates as between localities. The only interference comes when rates are shown to be unreasonable or discriminative. Then the railroads are ordered to correct them.

The Crop Report.

Two features in the government crop report of yesterday are distinctive. Corn is shown to have been in condition equal to 90.3 on Sept. 1, a figure even higher than the most hopeful had expected. It compares well with a condition of 89.5 a year ago and 81 for a ten-year average.

The condition of the spring wheat when harvested was disappointing to the optimists, for the figure was 83.4. A month ago the condition of spring when was 86.9 and on Sept. 1 last year it was 87.3. While this is not a serious decline, it will take the edge off in places and upon final showing it will probably be found that there is not quite so much wheat in the northwest as the crop estimators saw when they traveled over the country. The period of extremely hot weather, especially the Thursday following the Grand Army parade in Minneapolis, brought in reports from the country of wheat prematurely ripened and injured by the heat. There was also a severe storm that swept over south central Minnesota and lowered the prospects.

The report indicates that while there is a big spring wheat crop in Minnesota and the Dakotas, something less than indicated earlier in the season may be looked for when threshing returns are all in.

In corn it is the finest showing ever made at a corresponding time, acreage and condition considered. The greatest corn crop the country ever raised is almost secured. The government had already issued figures that indicated a possible yield of 2,713,000,000 bushels. Two crop experts who have covered five states reported yesterday that there is the probability of a crop of 3,000,000,000 bushels.

Certainly there will be wheat enough and corn enough to make good the predictions ventured earlier in the season. The chief concern from now on must be the prices. Wheat ought not to go much lower legitimately. Pressure of the first movement of new wheat to market may send it off still more, but the cereal at 68 cents to 70 cents is not high and, judged by former range of prices, increased consumptive demand, and other comparisons, it would appear to be worth the money commercially.

Duet by Williams & Williams—"Oh, that We Two Were Mayoring!"

English Clothes in America.

The boast of a West End tailor that all the best-dressed men, including Americans, bought their clothes in London, has led one of our consuls to do a little investigating, with the result that the figures of exports do not justify the boast. "The leading West End tailor" says: "No Englishman orders his clothes from America; few Americans who can afford it and who prize style, quality and fit, order their clothes anywhere but in London."

In the face of this statement it is curious to find that of the total export of wearing apparel from Great Britain last year, amounting in all to $23,224,300, only a beggarly $275,500 came to the United States. If, as the West End tailor chortles, "the very existence of many of the high-grade London shops depends upon American patronage," they must be having a hard time of it.

It may be true that a great many American tourists have clothes made in London, but these individuals are not America. They bring home a suit of clothes usually to compare them with American makes and American prices and are generally satisfied that their own country successfully competes in both. This, of course, is what is natural. American tourists hear so much about the tariff injuriously affecting their chances to get good clothing at reasonable prices that they are eager to test the question by giving a London order. And London is so dear a place to buy that one experiment suffices.

Mr. Bryan stated what he thought about the railroad business expecting that everybody else would exercise the same freedom in discussion and he was correct in his expectations.

The mayor of Milwaukee is a famous automobilist, with record runs to his credit. His loyalty to the city is so great that he is said to blow the foam off the gasolene.

Delaware reports J. Edward Addicks thrown down again. Between the ruin of the peach crop and the beating off of Addicks, news in Delaware is always interesting.

The announcement that Adlai E. Stevenson is to write his political reminiscences sounds like an attempt to divert attention from the big stick to the ax.

Boston is now making arrests freely of people who throw stuff into the streets. Thus a custom of about 275 years is likely to be broken up.

Roger Sullivan in Illinois denies that he is "awed." There is a suspicious bunch in his bootleg that a careful X-ray analysis might indicate to be a razor.

In the excitement of the campaign we have forgotten to look to see what Brother O'Brien is doing to our ball team. Is it still living?

A New York stenographer declined the hand of her millionaire employer because she did not love him. This is said to be a true story.

No one, says the Atchison Globe, ever succeeds in training the dog out of a dog. This great truth is applicable to other animals.

If it is true that two Philadelphia lawyers who were directors in Mr. Hipple's late trust company received from Hipple's confederate, Segal, $750,000 in fees for approving, in their capacity as attorneys, securities which they were later to approve in their capacity as directors of the trust company, then our ideas of some "Philadelphia lawyers" must be modified.

Dancing is to be introduced in the public schools at Cleveland. Swimming and going up a ladder hand over hand are still neglected.

Every naval review tends to reduce the number of effective ships. Reviews are not so fatal as war, but they are easier to get up.

A telegram was sent to President Roosevelt from the ringside. There is no limit to the "gall" of some folk.

Rumors come from Havana that the insurrectos are mixing a little jute with the tobacco crop.

Gas Addicks declares he is still a candidate for senator. All right, Gas, but be still about it.

BOOKS

By W. P. K.

SARAH P. McLEAN GREENE RETURNS TO HER OWN.—The author of "Cape Cod Folks" and "Vesty of the Basins," has given to fiction readers a new story of life like that depicted in the two novels named. This story bears the rather obscure title, **Power Lot**, which is "short" for "Power Lot, God Help Us," the name of the coast settlement which is the scene of the story.

The "God Help Us" attached to the name is efficacious in the lives of at least four of the characters of the story, which, in short, is the record of the regeneration of the soul of a city youth who seemed to be going hopelessly fast down the descent to Avernus, and was sent to Power Lot in the hope that he might "come to himself." Come to himself he did under the influence of the simple life he was compelled to lead with the simple but sincere people of the place. Of course he furthermore found "the one woman."

The story is full of both humor and pathos. The characters are life-like, tho quaint and even grotesque, and the philosophy of the tale is wholesome and invigorating. The laughter—"Ho! ho! Ha! ha!"—of some of the characters sounds rather machine-made and unreal, and some of the other mannerisms do not ring true, but it is easy to overlook these in the absorbing interest of the tale.

The Baker & Taylor company, New York.

TWO VALUABLE BOOKS FOR THE NATURE LOVER.—Two books that will attract the attention of nature lovers and furnish much good reading for the winter months are to be found in **The Frog Book**, by Mary C. Dickerson, and **How to Make a Fruit Garden**, by S. W. Fletcher. The former treats exhaustively and entertainingly of the habits and life histories of toads and frogs in America, especially in the northeastern states. The author is already known for her "Moths and Butterflies," but the present work will add to her fame, as the work of a painstaking student of a little-studied phase of nature. The book is illustrated with more than 300 photographs taken from life by the author. Many of these are colored with admirable fidelity to nature. ($4 net).

"How to Make a Fruit Garden" is a how-to book that verily helps the reader to know how to. It is based upon expert knowledge and experience and contains not only a clear and comprehensive text, but numerous fine halftones. It is by far the best book upon the subject that has come to our attention. ($2 net.)

Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

THE MAGAZINES

"Disagreeable" Books.—Last month Mr. Sinclair's book, "The Jungle," appeared at the head of the best-selling books, as recorded in our pages, says **The Bookman** for September. This was to have been expected, for surely never did any novel in our times receive such extraordinary notice, both in quantity and quality. But what really is surprising is the fact that in the graded list of last month while "The Jungle" stood first, it won, first, so to speak, only by a neck. Winston Churchill's "Coniston" came within four points of equaling "The Jungle" in its sales. Why is this? Because, some one will say, "The Jungle" is a "disagreeable" book, and a disagreeable book never wins supreme success. This is true enough, but only partly true; or rather it lacks a certain discrimination in its truth. For many "disagreeable" books have had a great success. Not to go too far back in literary history, Zola's books were "disagreeable," and Tolstoy's most-read books—"Anna Karenina" and "The Kreutzer Sonata"—were "disagreeable," and so are all of Hardy's—"Tess" most of all—and so was "Sir Richard Calmady." The mere fact that a book is in general "disagreeable" does not then bar it from public favor nor diminish the vogue due to its intrinsic merits.

The Opium Trade as the Crux.—The status in the far east, since the peace of Portsmouth, is none too well understood. Chester C. Holcombe, formerly United States minister to China, contributes to **Appleton's Magazine** for September a keen and masterly analysis of the situation now existing in the far east. He clearly shows that British India and the opium trade are the crux of the situation which aligns England and Japan against Germany and Russia in the present status.

Suburban Life for September claims that it "is the most complete exponent of practical suburban living ever published." It assuredly is an attractive number.

The first fall number of **Keith's Magazine** on home building gives to prospective builders a collection of pleasing and artistic house designs of moderate cost. This number will prove of particular value to those who are desirous of knowing more about modern hardwood floors and their finishes. A special article on this subject with a color card insert illustrating a dozen various specimens of flooring is given.

AMUSEMENTS

Metropolitan—"The Sign of the Cross."

A ridiculously small audience saw "The Sign of the Cross" at the Metropolitan last evening. The heat was oppressive, a storm threatened, and the play was not one that appealed to theatergoers. That tells the story of the attendance.

Forecasts of the show were rather prolix in promises of something historico-religious, even sacred. It is probable that a poll of the audience would have revealed that all were more or less disappointed. People who attend a play for amusement were scarcely entertained; and the other part of the audience, drawn by the bait of something to throw light on the life and times of the early Christians, doubtless failed to realize their expectations.

The play, and all such plays, properly belongs in the catalog of those sacred dramas and cantatas presented at Christmastide by the devoted societies of young people that contribute to the festivities by giving amateur theatricals in the lecture room of the church. And such a representation would probably approach as nearly the historic costumes and scenery of the days of decadent Rome as does that of the professionals now presenting it.

Working as they did against the dreary handicap of empty seats, it must be admitted that the principal actors in "The Sign of the Cross" did well last night. There were bare spots in the cast, and there were unsatisfied longings for the unattainable in the stage settings. James Gordon as Marcus Superbus disarms criticism by his splendid interpretation of the haughty, powerful prefect and confidential officer of the emperor, and Harry Morton as Nero portrays the cruel and lustful Cesar in a way to emphasize the grossness of the monster and his susceptibility to flattery. Mr. Zimmer, Mr. Stowe and Mr. Johnson also carried well their respective parts.

Of the women, Miss Felice Robinson filled the measure of the pride-wounded Berenis, and by her sweet womanliness won sympathy for the slighted beauty beyond the intent of the author. Miss Salome Park as Dacia, Miss Minnie Fielding as Ancaria and Miss Madge Corcoran as Mercia proved themselves adequate to their roles. Miss Corcoran in particular probably fulfills one's imagination of the sweet-spirited, faithful, fervent and helpless Christian martyr. Miss Anita Allen as the boy Stephanus also faithfully portrayed the weak but well-meaning and gritty youngster. A cloak of Christian charity is more appropriate for several minor members of the company than the uncertain Roman togs they wore.

The play will be given tonight and Wednesday afternoon and evening.

Lyceum—"Lord and Lady Algy."

Clever and well acted, "Lord and Lady Algy," this week's offering of the Frawleys at the Lyceum, is, to use its own vernacular, "jolly good, really." It is well costumed and well made up, too, which adds considerably to the smoothness of the production. The stage settings are good, and the costumes used for the fancy dress ball act are especially well chosen. There is a strain of sentiment running under all the careless laughter and concealed behind the cynical smiles of the play, which is its greatest charm, and which is indicated with delicacy by the principals.

Lord Algy is an awfully decent chap, with a tender heart which he keeps to himself, and boundless good nature which he shares with everybody. The role is decidedly becoming to Daniel Frawley. When Mr. Frawley appeared as Sherlock Holmes last week, his acting made the part seem merely an expression of his own personality. The same can be said of his work this week—yet the characters are as widely separated as the poles. His acting thruout is flawless, and his work in the second act, where, to put it mildly, he appears with a highly sociable "jag" of the Chesterfieldian variety, is a triumph of artistic realism untouched by coarseness.

If Lord Algernon Chetland is a good fellow, Lady Algy is another. Full of horse talk and unconventional to the last degree, she is a thorobred from the red heels on her smart little boots, to the topmost curl of her yellow hair. Miss Ray Beveridge, who carried the role, has the smile of a child touched with the wisdom of a man, and is full of laughter which dances up and bursts like the golden bubbles in a glass of champagne.

Supporting Mr. Frawley and Miss Beveridge is a large cast of clever actors. Charles McDonald is right funny as the stiff old Duke of Droneborough. Henry C. Mortimer acts the sanctimonious prig, who is anything but good, with a suaveness which is almost oily; in the role of the Marquis of Quanenby, Lord Algy's elder brother. Mawley Jemmett, Lord Algernon's jockey, a little man with a big heart and an awful thirst, is well acted by Eugene Shakespeare. George Hassell makes good as Swepson, the butler. Charles Bates is a winner as Barbazon Tudway, the jealous husband. As Mrs. Tudway, the wavering wife, Dorothy Turner is pretty and convincing. Christine Hill does an excellent piece of character work as Mrs. Vokins, fat, foolish and determinedly youthful. The remainder of the cast is well filled.

As a relief from the tense sentiment which characterizes the ordinary run of plays, "Lord and Lady Algy" is refreshing. Redolent of the races and cynically frivolous, the play is really a study in the splendid Anglo-Saxon reserve, free with its laughs and hiding its love and hate, its happiness and heartbreak behind a jest. The final scene, where Lady Algy, having demonstrated her superior racing wisdam and comes back to save her ruined husband with her winnings, defers to his taste in cigarets, has more real sentiment in it than ten of the ordinary embraces which make the curtain scene in the usual run of comedies.

Unique—Polite Vaudeville.

Several clever stunts are billed at the Unique this week, and none of the acts are far from the fold of vaudeville fitness. The Fuller, Rose & Co. sketch team puts on a farcelet entitled "Slick Dick," which is decidedly amusing. Mart Fuller as Slick Dick does some clever comedy of the grimace variety. Frances Rose is pretty and vivacious as Dora. But the honors of the sketch easily go to Mart Fuller, Jr., age about 5 years, who is scheduled as "Mr. Poo Poo." One of the best costumed and best made-up teams which has been at the Unique for some time is the Riley and Matthews combination. As the Irishman Riley looks almost human, a striking innovation in vaudeville make-up.

Edna Davenport, singer and dancer, has a captivating manner and a good figure. Jimmy Rego, singer and dancer, has a burnt-cork complexion and pajamas wherewith to amuse the public. He does it. If James McDuff ever appears on the street in his make-up he will be arrested as a vag. Behind the footlights he is a success as a vocal mimic. Irene Little is equipped with a sentimental song of the "mushy" type and a set of stereopticon slides, and does some satisfactory work, considering her handicap. The motion pictures are good.

Foyer Chat.

No violiniste who has appeared at the Orpheum theater combines such personal charm, and such artistic skill as Argyra Kastron, the Greek virtuoso, who is a feature of the current bill, possesses. A pupil of Cesar Thomson, and a former soloist with the Calve Concert company, and with Sousa and his band. Miss Kastron possesses all the style and technique of the thoroly skilled and experienced musician.

Edwin Arden in "Told in the Hills," will be the Metropolitan's offering for four nights and matinee opening Thursday evening. The original production and the same cast that scored such a phenomenal hit in Chicago this summer, will be seen here.

A story full of the deepest dramatic interest is told in the new play, "Sam Houston," which is to have its first production on the stage of the Metropolitan next Monday evening. Clay Clement will be seen in the title role. Seats for this engagement will be placed on sale Thursday morning.

Notwithstanding the extreme hot weather, Charles E. Blaney's "Across the Pacific," is playing to big business at the Bijou, and the piece seems to haev lost none of its old-time popularity. It is a mixture of farce comedy, straight melodramn and military drama. A popular priced matinee will be given tomorrow at 2:30.

To Spokane and eastern Washington $22.50 via the Great Northern Railway until Oct. 31st. City ticket office, Third street and Nicollet avenue.

Minnesota Politics

Cole's Fair Campaigning Is Effective—Jacobson Helping Swing Seventh District in Line—Doings in Dakota County.

A. L. Cole goes down to Mankato this evening, and in the morning will go to Garden City, where the Blue Earth county fair is in progress. He is billed to speak at the fair, and will put in the day at Garden City, meeting the voters of Blue Earth county. He had fine training last week for the county fair circuit. The Cole tent at the state fair was a scene of activity every morning, and thousands of voters called to shake hands and assure the nominee of their support. A large proportion of them took pains to assure Mr. Cole that they had voted for Johnson two years ago, but intended to give him their suffrages this fall. Senator Thompson, chairman of the executive committee, and L. E. Davidson, editor of the Perham Bulletin and one of Chairman Cole's valued assistants, were on hand at the tent most of the time, and they are enthusiastic over the impression the candidate made on the voters.

One day three democrats were active in bringing voters to the Cole tent. Their names are not given, but they were democrats who do not want Johnson, and will do everything they can toward Cole's election.

J. F. Jacobson's Labor day speech at Revere was immensely pleasing to his friends, and the state committee feels that a series of such addresses made in the territory that was strong for Jacobson before the convention will line up the Jacobson men almost solidly for Cole. The seventh district is the place where the most work needs to be done in this line. Soreness is not manifest there, but there is an indifference among republicans that needs to be overcome by some aggressive work. Considering the vigorous contest for the nomination, there is remarkably good feeling over the state now, and it begins to look as tho Cole would run well up with his ticket in southern Minnesota.

The Hastings-Farmington county seat fight is playing a big part in the legislative contest in Dakota county. There is a fight on in both parties, with eleven candidates in the race. Hastings has only two, and they are both running for the senate. Senator Albert Schaller is a candidate for his fourth term, and is opposed for the democratic nomination by P. H. O'Keefe of South St. Paul. Magnus Brown of Lakeville has filed for the republican nomination, and almost at the last minute Representative A. M. Hayes of Hastings jumped in. The republican house candidates are J. B. Kelley of Lakeville, running for his third term, also W. H. Wescott and R. S. Clegg of South St. Paul. On the democratic side, Joseph Peters of Empire is running for another term, and there are three other entries, H. C. Barton of Inver Grove, G. S. Day and Charles Fitch of South St. Paul. After the nominations are made it is likely that party lines will be lost sight of in large measure, and the fight will go largely on county seat lines. Hastings has conceded the house members, but is bound to have the senator.

The eighteenth legislative district will have a strong delegation. The senator will be either Senator O. G. Dale of Madison or J. O. Haugland of Montevideo. Both are strong reform men with good legislative records. M. S. Carl has no republican opponent for the house in Chippewa county, and Elias Rachie has no opponent in Lac qui Parle. They are independent, progressive members with one session's experience. —Charles B. Cheney.

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK

For Fair Play.

To the Editor of The Journal.

We, the undersigned, desire to call attention to some misstatements, both in the press and on the stump, respecting the law and the facts controlling the office of the city treasurer. It is claimed that the interest paid by the banks on city deposits has for the past ten years been put into the treasury as a "voluntary" act on the part of the present treasurer, and that in addition to the $5,000 salary paid to the treasurer, he could, if so disposed, have kept for his personal use all interest paid by the banks or otherwise earned.

This is incorrect. The law requires all such interest to be turned over to the city, as appears from the following provisions of the charter:

Section 31—It is hereby made the duty of the city treasurer to make every endeavor to secure interest on the public funds, consistent with their safe-keeping, as herein provided; and to manage such funds in the interest of the city. But he shall in no case postpone or defer any payments after the same shall become due, in order to secure additional interest on such funds. At the close of each fiscal year the city treasurer shall make a statement of the total amount of interest on public funds received by him during the year, and such interest shall be placed to the credit of the several funds from which it shall accrue.

Not only is the treasurer required to turn over all interest on city funds, it is also his duty to give monthly detailed report of that interest as appears by the following provisions of the charter:

Section 29—The city council shall have power, where the same is not herein fixed, to fix the compensation of all officers elected or appointed under this act. Such compensation shall be fixed by resolution at the time the office is created, and at the commencement of any year, as soon after election as practicable, and when so fixed shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which such officer shall have been elected or appointed. All fees and emoluments of whatever character accruing to any city officer as such officer shall be reported to the city council monthly and paid monthly into the city treasury.

We regret that so unfair and unjust a method of advocacy has been adopted by the friends of Mr. Hulbert, and we believe it right to call public attention to the truth. We hardly think Mr. Hulbert, honored and respected citizen as he is, will indorse the effort of his friends to perpetuate his occupancy of the treasurer's office by any misstatement of the facts or the law. We do not believe that anyone has any ill-feeling for him, but many do believe that his ten years of service, the necessity of his absence in California each winter on account of his health and his advanced age, are facts that may be fairly considered in estimating his future efficiency.

It seems apparent that his duties as city treasurer, and as member of the city and county building commission, and as member of the armory board, and as treasurer of the school and park boards, cannot all of them be given that personal attention which vigilant watchfulness of public funds requires, during Mr. Hulbert's absence from the city.

The work of the office is exacting and the reports required are numerous and detailed, and cannot all of them be delegated to assistants. No one doubts Mr. Hulbert's ability and integrity, but we may fairly consider the question of his future efficiency.

The books of the city officials were last winter examined by the public examiner of Minnesota. It has for some months been a public document. It called attention to several points of criticism of the city treasurer's office and recommended changes in its conduct.

As for the other candidate for city treasurer, Mr. S. T. Johnson, he has served honorably and efficiently a term as public examiner of this state, and by his courageous and honest administration of that office did invaluable service in stopping the illegal cutting of pine timber from state lands, and the evasion of full gross earnings tax by the railroads, telephone, express and Pullman Car companies. He, Johnson, also secured remedies for abuses on the state iron ore properties. He was a pioneer in urging the rigid enforcement of all tax and lease laws of the state, and was the first to bring to strict account the great corporations controlling the transportation, lumber and ore interests of the state. It is but natural that he should have incurred the enmity of some of these, and we believe some of the methods adopted to prevent his nomination for city treasurer, and which we deplore, are inspired by the hatred of the interests he has been in duty compelled to oppose in the line of his public work.

We submit that all unbiased persons must honor and admire him for the great service he has rendered the state. He is a tried man. We all know he cannot be influenced or swerved from the line of public duty. The supreme court of the state has approved his work. Where can we get a man so well equipped and so deserving of the city treasurership as he?

He is not only a man of courage and conviction, but also a man of broad sympathy and generous public spirit, as evidenced by his untiring work for the benefit of the soldier boys during the Spanish-American war and his vigorous support of many other public enterprises. Yours truly,

—William M. Regan,
P. D. Boutell.
A. J. Powers.
E. H. Moulton.
W. A. Freemire.
E. G. Terwilliger.
J. G. Robb.
Ross A. Gamble.

Minneapolis, Sept. 11.

Some Sensational Votes.

To the Editor of The Journal.

On Sept. 3, 1906, there appeared in your paper a communication from C. C. Joslyn, a resident and voter of the forty-third senatorial district. In that communication Mr. Joslyn calls the public's attention to Senator Smith's record while a member of the state senate.

He shows from the journal of the senate that Mr. Smith has opposed number of bills recommended by the state auditor for the purpose of facilitating the taxation of public utility corporations. He also shows that he has opposed the interests of the people on a great many other bills. He also calls attention to the public speech delivered in the eighth ward by James A. Peterson on the record of Minneapolis senators, and asks Mr. Smith to explain in the columns of your paper.

The bills he calls attention to are senate file 51, known as the anti-pass and 2-cent fare bill; house file 674, providing for a 4 per cent gross earning tax on freight lines; house file 689, providing for the taxation of sleeping car companies; house file 736, providing for a 4 per cent tax on the gross earnings of express companies, and house file 82, the so-called "reciprocal demurrage bill."

He also calls attention to the attempt of the senate to put into the constitutional amendment of 1903 a provision prohibiting property to be taxed unless it has a cash value, which he claims was for the purpose of exempting all franchises from taxation.

I am a resident of the forty-second senatorial district of this state and I find upon investigation that our senator, Henry J. Gjertsen, has taken the same position on those bills as was taken by Smith, and I would request that the same courtesy be extended Mr. Gjertsen as was extended Mr. Smith, namely, that the columns of The Journal be open to him for explanation of his conduct on those bills. Yours respectfully,

—W. A. Campbell,
4334 Forty-first Av S, City.

Mr. Campbell is somewhat in error as to the parallel between the records of the two senators. Three of the bills named, house files 674, 689 and 736, were never reported to the senate by the committee on taxes. Senator Gjertsen was not a member of that committee, and so had nothing to do with the death of those measures. The record shows that Senator Gjertsen did oppose senate file 51 and house file 82, voting against the latter in compliance with the wishes of his constituents. As to the constitutional amendment of 1903, no copy of the senate journal for that year is at hand, and The Journal is unable to say what attitude Senator Gjertsen took. The Journal is willing to give Senator Gjertsen the opportunity it offered Senator Smith, to explain his record as to these measures, if he desires.

FOR GAMBLERS

New York Press.

If you must gamble and cannot resist, here's a tip: Put your money on Hard Work, a sure winner, but not a great favorite.

POLITE FABRICATION

Somerville Journal.

Pointer for the young man who wants to be popular: When a girl asks you if elbow sleeves are becoming to her, always lie.

THAT HOME REMEDY

High up on a shelf in the pantry it stood—
In fancy I see it again—
A remedy certain to do you much good,
Tho fraught with incredible pain.
There is nothing in all of the various ills
That mortals are called to endure,
From a sty or a stonebruise to fever and chills,
That it wasn't expected to cure.

Its flavor was that of some lake down below
That the imps keep eternally hot,
If outwardly used, in two minutes 'twould show
A blister, more likely than not.
And when, like a martyr who yields to despair,
You weakened and uttered a yell,
The folks would approvingly nod and declare:
"That's a sign it is making him well."

Tho I long for the moments of innocent glee
That only a child can enjoy,
I always think twice before yearning to be
A careless and frolicsome boy.
Tho life's serious cares cause full many an ache,
And hope only leads to dismay,
I'd rather face all such distresses than take
One dose from that bottle today.

—Washington Star.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

SEPT. 11

1700—James Thomson, Scotch poet, born. Died Aug. 27, 1748.

1777—Stars and stripes first carried into battle at battle of the Brandywine.

1814—Americans and British engage in battle of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain.

1838—John Ireland, Roman Catholic archbishop of St. Paul, born Burnchurch, County Kilkenny, Ireland.

1861—President Lincoln modified General Fremont's emancipation proclamation.

1897—Owing to strike riots martial law declared at Hazleton, Pa.

1902—United States warships sent to Panama.

1905—Car fell from New York elevated railroad into street; 12 killed, 40 injured.

GUATEMALA PLOTS TO SEIZE SALVADOR

Presidents Cabrera and Escalon in Scheme to Merge Control of Republics.

Journal Special Service.

City of Mexico, Sept. 11.—It is stated by men prominent in political affairs in Central America, who have just arrived here, that President Cabrera of Guatamala is seeking to secure control of Salvador, and is being assisted by President Escalon of Salvador.

The scheme involves the election of former Secretary of War Figuerer of Salvador, who recently resigned the secretaryship to become a presidential candidate, and who is regarded as the weakest of the four strongest candidates among a total of seven or eight who want the position.

Escalon was known as the agent of General Regalado, who was killed while leading his troops against Guatamalan soldiers in the recent trouble between the two countries. Regalado was a favorite with the Salvadoreans and had little trouble in securing the election of Escalon to the presidency. Shortly after his death it is alleged President Escalon formed an agreement with Cabrera whereby the latter is to assist in the election of Figuerer as president of Salvador and will then practically control the latter country, installing his spy system in the country as he now has it in Guatamala.

COOK'S WOUNDS MAY KILL

Pennsylvania's Legislative Candidate in Dangerous Condition.

Pittsburg, Sept. 11.—Former Legislator L. B. Cook, who was stabbed by Magistrate A. W. McMillan of Carnegie, who found him with his wife, may die. The surgeons who have Cook in charge have not yet decided that his recovery is assured. They refuse to allow the police to release McMillan on bail, which is freely offered.

Cook himself believes that he will recover and has authorized a close personal friend to make a statement for him. It was, in short, that he had gone to the Sadler resort Sunday to talk politics with Harry Sadler, head of the house; that while there McMillan and Mrs. Cook came. McMillan, who had been jealous of his wife, on seeing Cook, jumped at him, according to Cook's story. He fails to explain how he and Mrs. McMillan both rushed from the house with little or no clothing.

That Cook, who has just won a hard fight for the republican nomination for the legislature from the fourth, will be forced to resign from the ticket, should he recover, is the information given semi-officially here this evening.

COREY TO WEDD ACTRESS?

Fresh Rumors Connect Steel Man with Mabel Gilman.

Journal Special Service.

New York, Sept. 11.—Rumor has it again, but with more force than before, that Mabel Gilman, the actress, and William E. Corey of the United States Steel corporation, who was recently divorced by his wife, will be married next month. A friend of Miss Gilman, recently returned from Paris, started the rumor afresh, and insists that such is the expectation of the actress.

Miss Gilman is living in luxury in Paris, with her mother. The actress' friend, who is a milliner, goes so far as to say that she was with Miss Gilman when the latter bought her trousseau.

She also declared that a home already had been purchased, in which the couple will live, and that the bride-to-be is now engaged buying household effects without stopping to inquire the price.

RIOT IN SAN FRANCISCO

Mob Attacks Strikebreakers as They Pass Thru Streets to Station.

San Francisco, Sept. 11.—A riot marked the departure of 150 strikebreakers imported to break the strike of the United Railway, employees last evening.

Surrounded by armed guards, and as many members of the police department as could be rushed to the scene, the men were marched half way across the city, pursued by a mob of strike sympathizers who hurled bricks and abuse. Becoming frightened, the guards and strikebreakers lost their heads and began shooting.

The affair terminated at the ferry building, where several guards were arrested. Reports from the hospitals of the city indicate that a dozen persons have been wounded, but none seriously.

SURPRISE IN CONFERENCE

Methodists Vote Down a Resolution Condemning the Theater.

Grinnell, Iowa, Sept. 11.—The Iowa Methodist Episcopal conference here today defeated a resolution condemning the theatrical form of amusement, after one of the most heated arguments of the entire session. Bishop Goodsell sprung a surprise by a speech which caused the defeat of a resolution commending him for his strict adherence to the Sabbath.

$34.90 to California.

Save $15 by going via the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad before Oct. 31. Rate applies via all direct routes. Liberal stopovers in Arizona, Nevada and California.

For full particulars call on J. G. Rickel, city ticket agent, 424 Nicollet avenue.

Low one-way colonists' tickets to Puget sound points, $25.00 via the Great Northern Railway until Oct. 31st. City ticket office, Third street and Nicollet avenue.

$59.90 Round Trip to California.

Tickets on sale Sept. 3d to 14th via the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad; limit Oct. 31st. Stop-overs allowed in both directions. Tickets good going one route, returning another.

For full particulars call on J. G. Rickel, city ticket agent, 424 Nicollet avenue.

Cheap Rates South and Southwest.

September 18th and October 2d and 16th.

The Rock Island lines will sell round-trip tickets to Galveston, Houston, Brownsville, Fort Worth, Dallas, Corpus Christi, and many other points in the southwest for $27.50.

For tickets and literature call on or address A. L. Steece, City Passenger agent, 322 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

I don't care how good a cook you are, you need good baking powder to make good cake or biscuit. Order a can of Hunt's Perfect today.

$34.90—California—$34.90.

The "Rock Island" will sell colonist tickets to Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco daily until Oct. 31, for $34.90. Through tourist sleeping cars will leave Minneapolis every Tuesday for Los Angeles and San Francisco. For tickets and tourist car folder apply to A. L. Steece, city passenger agent, or H. C. Cobb, excursion agent, 322 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.