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As to the Lid.

The importance of the discussion as to whether the "lid" has been pried loose in Minneapolis rests upon its effect on the future. The incoming mayor is pledged to keep the saloons closed on Sunday. The present mayor is keeping them closed on Sunday. But the dealers in intoxicants possibly may have a different idea of the Jones lid and the Haynes lid. If they could make the Jones lid, during the remainder of the year, take the shape that they hope to see in Haynes' lid, after the first of the year, there would be so much gained in the molding of public opinion in advance.

Whether the lid was lifted last Sunday or not it was not done with the advice or consent of Mayor Jones. He has made that clear in his statement to the press. He has also stated that he would discipline any policeman, who, assuming to act for him, has extended privileges not contemplated by the law.

The law will be enforced as Mayor Jones began to enforce it to the close of his term. This is only fair to Mayor Jones and to Mayor-elect Haynes. Mayor Jones cannot afford to have it said that he weakened on law enforcement after his defeat, because law enforcement was not defeated. It was indorsed by both candidates. Nor would it be fair to the incoming mayor for his predecessor to take any steps to rearrange the plan of administration in the last days of a term. Mayor Jones' business is to continue as he began with law enforcement and to leave Mr. Haynes the opportunity to carry out his campaign pledges in their virgin purity.

Our biting blast for this winter seems to have been detained at Medicine Hat.

American Diplomacy.

A row in high politics does not particularly differentiate itself from a row in local politics except in the fact that the persons implicated are more interesting and the details are more significant to a greater number of people. What must be borne in mind always is that the personal element in government is after all the controlling one. Officials whether kings, emperors, presidents, ambassadors or policemen are after all only men, and what they will say or do in certain circumstances is a good deal a matter of their previous training, their education and their own observation of history.

In the Storer controversy are exhibited three different kinds of people, all interesting.

There is first the president, impulsive, confiding, frank and ingenuous, dealing with great matters in a familiar correspondence which when revealed to the world makes people smile at the boyishness of the language while the strength of the sentiments both of friendship and propriety hold our admiration.

On the other side are the Storers, evidently narrow and petulant people, filled with an insatiate greed for recognition; careless even of appearances in their greed for presents of office or of favors. Mrs. Storer asks for Mr. Root's place or Mr. Choate's place or for any old person's place for Bellamy with the ingenuous frankness of a woman in a country store, asking for 27-cent butter for 23 cents. She wants it because she wants it.

Again she asks the president to remodel the whole diplomatic service so that her boy, who for health reasons cannot visit her at Madrid, may come to see his mama in Vienna. One cannot but sympathize with mother love, but that does not prevent an impatient shrug at the expense of a woman who cannot appreciate the difference between her family convenience and the possible needs of her country. The Storers seem to have been leeches on Roosevelt, and he stood the bloodsucking as long as he could, and then got mad as a hornet. But his anger is not nearly as remarkable as his previous patience.

These show the American side of the controversy. Compare it with the discreet secrecy of the Vatican, and you get an idea of why Europeans smile at American diplomacy. It is so different. The Vatican has not published any pamphlets. The Vatican has made no statements, has no supplementary statements to make. The Vatican has not called anybody a liar. Yet the Vatican holds the real secret of why Archbishop Ireland was not made a cardinal. Probably the Vatican will hold it always. The Vatican does not not give up.

A mining expert says not more than one mine in 300 succeeds. Have you invested in 300 yet?

The Trust-Hating Senate.

The question was raised in the senate yesterday as to whether Charles J. Bonaparte would make a good attorney general in view of the fact that seven years ago he expressed the opinion that combination was inevitable in modern civilization, that it has a good side and a bad side and that it cannot be altogether suppressed except at the price of liberty and civilization. These philosophic remarks led some of the senators to doubt whether as attorney general Mr. Bonaparte would pursue the trusts with that relentless vigor which the senate so ardently desires.

It is gratifying to find the trust-hating senate so alert in this matter. The leader in this expression of dubiety as to Mr. Bonaparte's qualifications was Senator Culberson of Texas, who hates a trust almost as virulently as his colleague, Senator Bailey. The latter disliked the Standard Oil trust so heartily that he borrowed $15,000 from it—an exhibition of ill-will and malevolence that would be hard to surpass.

Evidently, Mr. Bonaparte must somehow demonstrate that he flies into an uncontrollable rage whenever he sees a trust mentioned in print, before these tireless and indefatigable trust-huntsmen of the senate will permit him to become attorney general. It makes one feel quite safe and secure to reflect that the United States senate is such a bulwark of the rights of the people and at the same time a besom of destruction for the devastating trusts.

Congress promises to turn out this winter a river and harbor bill that will make the treasury smoke.

The Winter Wheat Report.

The government has fixed upon Dec. 20 as the date for the issuance of the final report covering crop production for 1906 in detail. It was expected that it would appear in conjunction with the regular monthly report of Dec. 10, but the bureau of statistics has not yet been able to get all the data in hand.

The report of yesterday concerned itself principally with the future. In the winter wheat states of the west and southwest and in the east central and Ohio valley states, where winter wheat is raised, conditions are very favorable. The newly-seeded area is 1.1 per cent greater than last year. The average condition is 94.1, or exactly what it was a year ago. This is away above two years ago, when it was as low as 82.9, and is safely above the nine-year average of 92.9. In so far, then, as preliminary indications are of value, the prospects are for a good winter wheat crop next year and prosperity for those states in which it is the leading crop.

Every year the country puts between thirty-one and thirty-two million acres into winter wheat. The December estimate of condition, with acreages for the states, make the first intelligent guide for the interests that depend for activity upon crop production. But the December estimate is likely to be materially modified in the spring. Every April the government makes its estimate of the acreage abandoned since December, and sometimes this runs to a considerable part of the whole, depending principally upon the depth of snow covering during the winter and the severity of the weather.

Hence, while a report on winter wheat such as the department issued yesterday is a most favorable indication of a good crop, it is by no means infallible. Winter wheat differs from spring wheat in this respect. The government makes its estimate of spring wheat acreage and condition, and almost before the figures are digested by the trade, other considerations are uppermost, as the crop rises and pulls along toward maturity. In winter wheat there is the preliminary guide or estimate, followed by a long period of hibernation and waiting.

Winter wheat, tho not the largest, is one of the most important crops of the country. Production in the past, according to government figures, has been as follows: 1905, 419,000,000 bushels; 1904, 325,000,000 bu; 1903, 401,000,000 bushels; 1902, 415,000,000 bushels; 1901, 471,000,000; 1900, 330,000,000 bushels, and 1899, 296,000,000 bushels. In the year 1901, when the total wheat crop was the largest ever known, or 748,000,000 bushels, winter wheat ran to 471,000,000 bushels, and spring wheat to 276,000,000, and that is about the normal difference between the two crops, altho each year shows its wide variance, according to which part of the country has been most favored.

Talking about monster commercial buildings, Montgomery Ward & Co. of Chicago have just taken out a permit for the largest store building in the world. It will be 717 feet long, 268 feet wide and eight stories high. It will be built in sections divided by fire-brick walls, with the exception of which the material used will be steel, tile and concrete. This is larger than the Milwaukee station.

Senator Culberson's attack upon Secretary Bonaparte's Chicago speech in 1899 is hardly germane in 1906. As Senator Knox pointed out, a great many men have ideas now they did not have seven years ago. If Senator Culberson is not one of those he is more unfortunate than the man he attempts to criticize.

The limit of yellow journalism has probably not been reached in the employment of a condemned murderer's mother to write special telegrams about her son's conviction. They might get a special wire from Gillette in the electric chair.

Recent molasses is said to contain a percentage of zinc and sulphite of soda. Even the people who object the most to taking drugs in sickness are frequently drugged in health by our friends, the food manufacturerrs.

Carl Schurz left an estate of $250,000. The wonderful thing about it is that he amassed it as an author and did not beat anybody out of it, for no one had to buy his books to live.

There are several things President Roosevelt might do with the peace prize. One is to buy "Dear Maria" a string of pearls. As a peace offering this might go far.

Artistic sensibilities in France are offended at the American who went thru the Louvre on roller skates. He was doubtless one of a party "doing Paris in twenty minutes."

The Storers claim the credit of making Theodore Roosevelt. It is safe to say that he will not lay claim to having made them what they appear to be.

Hall Caine says that Shakspere isn't so much. Shakspere certainly has the trick of making people think he is. Wonderful advertising.

Thank heaven there is at least one question that the fathers of the republic really settled for us. That is the religious question.

The Smoot case is up again. Just what effect President Smith's forty-third baby will have on it is at present problematical.

A $15,000,000 widow who would marry Boni at this juncture must have some liabilities not mentioned in the schedule.

Senator Tillman's announcement that he cannot be kept from talking is, unfortunately, too true for a joke.

The California muddle raises the question again, "Does the constitution follow the flag?"

GOALS FROM THE FIELD

There is going to be ecclesiastical war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, when St. John's Voice (circulation 1,000, guaranteed) reaches the desk of the Hon. Rev. G. L. Morrill. The Hon. Morrill is a doer of literary turns himself, and when this paragraph from the Voice is digested by him he is likely to take his pen in hand. The Voice says:

"It was certainly a unique service that was held at the People's church Thanksgiving morning. Each and every theater in town sent a performer to do a stunt. (We hope they did not appear in their stage costumes.) A solo was sung (by courtesy) entitled 'Mrs. Ha, Ha, Ha.' The climax was reached, as nearly as we can judge from the program, when the offertory was sung (also by courtesy) entitled 'Johnny Get Up from the Fire and Let Mr. Maguire Sit Down.' As each show in town contributed its quota it was no more than right that the chief clown of the 'Minneapolis Weekly Circus' should preside over the whole business."

When the author of "A Musical Minister" gets up from the fire the editor of the Voice will not want to sit down for a week.

Aldred Gwin Vanderbilt's entertainment of the Growlers' club this year came very near wrecking the club. He collected the members in autos and carried them on air cushions to a special car, which transported them to his country home, where they were entertained at a luncheon which was served with everything but a flaw. A horseshow was then arranged for them, at which each of the guests secured a blue ribbon for driving. Then he took them on a tour over beautiful roads in a perfectly appointed coach, and brought them back with an appetite whetted to a razor edge and set them down before a dinner which contained everything but an opening for a kick. Bridge whist, at which each player won, was next, and after passing the cigarets Mr. Vanderbilt bade his guests farewell with an expression which said, "Well, I haven't heard a single growl."

"Yes, confound you," roared the guests in chorus, "You have done us out of our annual growl and broken up the club."

The man Kauffman, a former Parisian chemist, who committed suicide by swallowing prussic acid, has revealed to would-be suicides a route which is absolutely sure. Strychnine, opium, carbolic acid and Rough-on-Rats involve long contests with the doctors, and the victim ordinarily thrashes around so as to muss up the place and injure the furniture. But with prussic acid it is different. You are dead as soon as you take it into your mouth, and you pass away beautifully, with nothing coming in the way of stomach pumps.

One of the questions asked at a recent state medical examination was concerning the antidotes for prussic acid. Only one answer received 10. It was, "the undertaker."

Fortunately, however, prussic acid cannot be had from the ordinary druggist, as he has it only in a diluted form, and he would be an extraordinary druggist who would sell it to the casual customer in any form.

As we understand it William Henry Eustis had no interest in the postoffice site except the fear that if somebody did not take a hand in the matter there would be no sites offered and the department might conclude that Minneapolis refused a new postoffice. He does not admit that he is checkmated; only blocked. —James Gray.

AMUSEMENTS

Metropolitan—Otis Skinner in "The Duel."

"The Duel," which Charles Frohman imported from France and had done into English from the French of Henri Lavedan by Louis N. Parker, is purely a psychological study. The dramatist is concerned not at all with the exposition of character nor has he a story to tell. The variant effects of love and religion when opposed to each other on three persons form the subject matter of his study and with the unerring relentlessness of a vivisectionist he lays bare the quivering souls of a woman, a doctor and a priest. The only complication is that the two men are brothers, estranged by religion. There is a fourth character, the seasoned old missionary bishop, who effects that compromise between love and religion on which any satisfying solution of the problem must be based. But his soul is not under examination. The microscope is focused now on the palpitating heart of the woman, now on the virile, violent love of the atheist doctor, now on the ascetic soul of the priest. There is, of course, a vast deal of talk with comparatively little action.

But the chief defect of "The Duel" for American audiences is that it is French. The situations and the characters would perhaps not be impossible in America, or at any rate they might be paralleled. But the Paris point of view is difficult for us to get. The American would not approach the problem as the Parisian does, non would he act as these Parisians do under the same circumstances. I do not mean to call into question the ethical standards of the play, for they are as lofty as those of our sternest moralist. The difficulty is one that attends the transplantation of any foreign play, no matter how strong its dramatic appeal.

The vivid pictorial quality of Otis Skinner's acting is brought into play in his portrayal of the priest. Few know so well as he how to make clear the inner meaning of every sentence, how to reveal with a look or a gesture the content of every situation. He has, it is true, a tendency toward theatricism that is with difficulty restrained, and that is more notable in a play of today than in a costume or a classic drama. Gifted with a wonderfully expressive voice, an inherent grace of manner and an intellectuality that demands lucidity above everything, Mr. Skinner makes any characterization upon which he bestows study attractive. But these very gifts lead him at times into an exuberance of expression which is welcome in romantic impersonations, but which detracts from the effectiveness of such a portraiture as this. In the tremendous scene with the jealous, frenzied brother at the close of the second act he reached emotional heights that stirred the audience greatly.

Walter Hitchcock, who plays the doctor, achieves an impersonation that is fairly effective in spite of its lack of restraint. Before reaching the climax just alluded to, he has already exhausted his powers of emotional expression and has nothing left to give in this remarkable scene. The professional side of the character is quite lost sight of in the stress of feeling that overwhelms the doctor, and yet if Mr. Hitchcock could contrive to give some sidelights on this man, supposed to be one of the leading alienists of Paris, the impersonation would be greatly enhanced in vraisemblance.

Miss Keith Wakeman as the woman who is torn between love and duty exhibits emotional powers of expression of high quality. Tall and queenly in appearance, she yet gives that touch of femininity to her alternations of passionate feeling and sublimated resignation which is so necessary to a clear understanding of the character. Charles Walcot's picture of the good old bishop, chastened by terrible experiences in China and a keen judge of men and women, was touched by a human quality that permitted us to descry and admire the man within the sacerdotal robes.

—W. B. Chamberlain.

Lyceum—"The Girl and the Judge."

When the curtain goes down on the last act of "The Girl and the Judge," as presented by the Frawleys at the Lyceum this week, it is to the genuine regret of the audience. Of course the play is over, the plot is worked out and everybody is happy, but it seems a pity to have to say good night to the delightful people on the stage so soon.

Slipping away from the east where the thefts of the kleptomaniac wife and mother have brought repeated disgrace upon them, the Stantons and their daughter Winnifred come to the small western town which is the scene of the play, to procure a separation. Here Winnifred, the girl, and George Buckingham Chartries, the judge, meet. The girl is extremely pretty, Miss Consuelo Bailey attends to that, and the judge, T. Daniel Frawley, is a boy disguised by the dignity of the probate bench. The obvious happens, but just as everything is pleasantly settled, after a three days' courtship, the kleptomaniac, Mrs. Stanton, complicates matters by stealing a bit of jewelry from the judge's mother. The theft is discovered and promptly covered up by the judge. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton agree to go away and try life together again that their daughter may not have her happiness spoiled, and the judge, when the girl attempts to release him from his engagement, makes answer in the language which is as widespread as the human race and as old as the Garden of Eden.

The play introduces a lot of charming people. Miss Bailey, the girl, and Mr. Frawley, the judge, are so good that it seems a shame to try to tell just how good they are. Their love story is an idyl of the modern school of romance, and it would be hard to say which is the more pleasing, Miss Bailey's girlishness of Mr. Frawley's gravely humorous tenderness. Mr. Frawley's work is characterized by his customary restraint and perfection in detail. Miss Bailey is at her best in the lighter scenes, but brings out effectively the pathos of her shame at her mother's dishonesty. As usual, Miss Bailey is perfectly gowned. The supporting parts are well handled.

The stage is well set and the players well costumed thruout. Altogether "The Girl and the Judge" is an unalloyed delight, and for once the Frawleys have hit upon a play which is as popular as it is good.

Unique—Polite Vaudeville.

"Mephisto's Son," a series of motion pictures at the Unique this week, is the best thing on the bill. The pictures are really remarkable, and they more than redeem a program of doubtful merit. It is a mean man who pays Unique prices and then criticises the entertainment, but even a man with passes would be justified in expressing himself on one or two of the week's offerings.

Barring Irene Little, who sings an attractive song, and Charles Howison, whistler and bird imitator, the entertainment is mediocre. Howison does a clever bit of whistling, and his act is easily the best of the olio. O'Neill's Majestic minstrels, John O'Neill, Fred O'Neill and Joe O'Neill, show possibilities. Joe and John O'Neill, who hold down the ends, do some clever clog dancing, and their singing is acceptable.

John H. W. Byrne, "Not a Liar, Just a Storyteller," does nothing to show that he is either or neither. Howe and Edwards, who present a skit entitled "The Arrival of Mr. Dooley," occasionally do and say funny things but a tendency to coarseness deprives their act of any merit it might gain thru funny situations. The Garrity sisters are clever clog dancers, but if they didn't sing they would come closer to earning their salaries.

Hunt's Perfect Baking Powder would be just as good without the name, but you wouldn't know you were buying the best—ask for Hunt's Perfect.

'GOOD TIMES' WAVE SENDS MONEY UP

Secretary Shaw Attributes High Interest Rate to "Our Blessings."

Washington, Dec. 11.—Secretary Shaw, after an interview with the bankers' committee, now in session in the city, attributed the extraordinary high rates of interest to general prosperity.

"Our blessings are the real cause of the actual stringency in money, recognized everywhere," he said. "An unusually large crop and unexampled industrial activity have created an unprecedented demand for money.

"The cotton planter, unlike the western farmer, demands actual cash and he carries it home in his pocket. The western farmer is paid in checks, which he deposits in the bank to his credit and therefore does not absorb actual money as does the cotton planter. This money should be returned to the banks when the planter settles with his merchant soon after the 1st of January, but between now and then the cotton-consuming country, as well as the cotton-producing country, is short of money.

No Occasion for Alarm.

"There is no occasion for alarm, but I believe there is occasion for relief. This I have decided to grant in the following manner:

"I will deposit $10,000,000 in existing depositaries in the cities designated below to be secured by bonds acceptable for savings banks' investments under the laws of New York and Massachusetts, taken at 90 per cent of their value; these deposits to be returned, one half on the 20th of January, and the remainder on the 1st of February. I will also buy $10,000,000 of the bonds of 1907 at the following prices:

"Registered bonds ex-int. at 101 and coupon bonds at 102. In the event that the bonds purchased are now held as security for government deposits security of the character above indicated will be accepted in lieu thereof. Not more than $1,000,000 worth, however, will be purchased from any single institution under these conditions.

"The deposits will be made as follows: New York and New Orleans, $1,500,000 each; Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and St. Louis, $1,000,000 each; Cincinnati, Louisville, Atlanta and Memphis, $500,000 each."

CANADA HAS JAP PROBLEM

Dusky Orientals Plan Invasion of Dominion—Costa Suggests Alliance.

Buffalo, Dec. 11.—Louis Costa of Ottawa, one of the Canadian representatives of the international waterways commission, when asked the views of Canadians of the controversy in regard to school privileges of the Japanese in San Francisco, said:

"Canada is confronted with a problem essentially similar. The Pacific coast is facing a heavy invasion of cheap Japanese laborers. Two of our largest railroad lines now in process of construction are asking that the Japanese be admitted. They want to construct their lines as cheaply as possible. But our own citizens want the Japanese excluded so that the former may have the work and wages for building the roads.

"It all goes to prove that Canadians and Americans should sink their petty differences and come together in facing what may be a larger and common problem."

MILLIONS FOR OIL KING

Rockefeller's Income this Year Will Be $60,000,000, Rogers Says.

Journal Special Service.

New York, Dec. 11.—From authority that should be absolute, John D. Rockefeller's annual income has been told for the first time, authentically. It will be $60,000,000 when the year 1906 closes.

Henry H. Rogers and John D. Archbold were talking with a prominent financier when the subject came up of how fast the oil king's millions were piling on one another. Said Mr. Rogers: "I know for a fact that Mr. Rockefeller's income this year will be sixty millions." Mr. Archbold assented.

Mr. Rockefeller's income every day is therefore $164,584.50. Every hour of the twenty-four, waking or sleeping, playing golf, or skating, sitting in church or superintending the new house at Pocantico, John D. Rockefeller is sure that $6,849.94 is accumulating. This is $114 a minute. His fortune accumulates at the rate of $1.90 every time the clock ticks.

WISCONSIN MAN HONORED

He Is to Preach Advent Sermons in Rome.

Journal Special Service.

Rome, Dec. 11.—Rev. Dr. R. O'Condon of Wisconsin has been entrusted with the preaching of the advent sermons at the church of San Silvestro, where the services are conducted in English. This is a high honor. His predecessors in the same post were the Cardinal and Papal Secretary of State Merry del Val, and the English ecclesiastical, Mgr. Vaughan. Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia also preached in the same church in his youth.

Foyer Chat.

That dainty, little bit of theatrical Dresden china, Adelaide Thurston, will be seen at the Metropolitan the latter half of this week in her new play of the fisher folk along the coast of Maine, by Pauline Phelps and Marion Short. It is called "The Girl from Out Yonder."

The celebrated operatic comedy, "Sergeant Kitty," comes to the Metropolitan for half a week, commencing next Sunday evening, with Helen Byron in the principal role. Seats for this engagement will be placed on sale Thursday morning.

One of the most delightful sketches presented at the Orpheum theater in many a week is "Sister Mary from Tipperary," as done by Alfred Kelcy and company, in the same style and with the same perfection of detail as characterized their success of last season, "The Tale of a Turkey," and makes Mr. Kelcy one of the best sketch producers in vaudeville. "Sister Mary from Tipperary" is one of the principal features of the current comedy bill at this vaudeville house.

"The Black Politician," the piece presented at the Bijou this week by "The Smart Set," a colored organization, is a musical farce pure and simple, which is prolific of abundant opportunities for laughter. S. H. Dudley, the leading comedian, makes a distinct hit in the role of Hezekiah, the politician. A popular-priced matinee will be given tomorrow at 2:30.

Theodore Kremer's thrilling melodramatic success, "Race for Life," which comes to the Bijou next week, is said to resemble in theme, representation and production such well-known successes as "In Old Kentucky" and "The County Fair."

POWERFUL INFLUENCES IN LAND STEALS

Ingenuity and Resources of Despoilers of Public Domain Deplored by Secretary Hitchcock in Annual Report--Connivance in Land Offices, He Indicates.

By W. W. Jermane, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

Washington, Dec. 11.—In the annual report of the interior department, which was made public today, Secretary Hitchcock sums up the results of his prosecution of those who have attempted to defraud the government of its public lands, and predicts that there won't be any let-up in the prosecutions on the part of his successor.

"The unusual activity in the public land service referred to in my last annual report has not abated," says the secretary. "The prosecution of all persons conspiring to defraud the government of its public lands is being continued with vigor, as is shown by the fact that 490 persons have been indicted in the various land states and territories for the violation of public land laws, eighty-nine have been convicted, and indictments are still pending against 401."

Land Thieves Powerful.

Then comes the most startling portion of the voluminous report—the practical charge of connivance with the land thieves by agents of the department. Regarding this Secretary Hitchcock says:

It is to be regretted, however, that the efforts made to release it from the grip of its despoilers have been met by every embarrassment that human ingenuity could devise; powerful influences have been concerned, and have not hesitated to aggressively exert every agency that could be commanded to weaken the hand of the law; even local land-office officials have been subservient to such influences, and the punishment imposed by the courts has, in many cases, been so conspicuously inadequate as to encourage rather than deter violations of the law. Whether this official stagnation is due in any degree to local political influences to which these officials are more or less indebted for their commissions and the retention of their positions, is not important to discuss at this time, it being sufficient to state that it is a deplorable fact that such action, or rather inaction, is bringing reproach upon the public service, besides enhancing the difficulties which beset the administration in any efforts that it may make to rescue the public domain from serious peril.

No Mercy for Guilty.

In the discharge of my duty under the law I have proceeded without the slightest prejudice for or against any person or persons interested. In such efforts as have been made to protect the service under my supervision from the ravages of inordinate greed, I have not considered either the station or the power of the guilty. Apparently they are all on the same footing; in my judgment, however, the higher the offender the greater the crime against society and law, because of the force and influence of the higher example. It is not possible for persons and corporations of great influence and power to maintain inclosures of the public lands in open disregard of a criminal statute, without thereby encouraging others to do likewise; and here it may be properly noted that reports on file in the department indicate that approximately 500,000 acres and more of the public domain in certain states and territories are by unlawful means appropriated to the exclusive use of private interests for private gain.

My official influence in this matter will soon terminate, but I shall have the comfort in retiring from the public service of a well-founded conviction that the action of the president relative to this class of lawlessness will be so rigorous as to enable my successor to successfully administer the law.

The details of the land fraud prosecutions, in Minnesota and the Dakotas, as set forth by the secretary, are as follows:

Minnesota.

The following persons are under indictment: Matthew Jones, R. B. Stearns and Carl F. Winger.

Convictions and sentences:

United States vs. Ed J. Straw—Perjury. Found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Ramsey county jail and fined $200.

United States vs. Herman Hauki—Section 2461, U. S. R. S. Criminal liability settled by payment of $100.

United States vs. R. B. Stearns, William T. Horsnell—Conspiracy. Section 5440, U. S. R. S. Stearns found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in state prison at Stillwater and fined $1,000. Horsnell found guilty and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in Ramsey county jail and fined $500. Case now pending in circuit court of appeals.

United States vs. Soren F. Sorenson—Section 2461, U. S. R. S. Found guilty and sentenced to forty-five days' imprisonment in Otter Tail county jail and fined $375.

North Dakota.

Indictments pending: For perjury, George W. Jones, Claude M. Wetherbee, John Van Slyke, Joseph Stalder, Nick Mahervold, Walter H. Robinson, William Ryan, Homer Welsher, J. J. Marony, Loring W. Jordan, Elmer Carr, And Kerzmann, Louis Welsher and Ray Wilson; for subornation of perjury, Robert Everett, E. E. Hazen, Edgar Wetherbee, Willis Gettle and Tom Welch; for violation of the act of Jan. 30, 1897, John Miller; for violation of the act of Jan. 30, 1897, Wanikya; convictions, Eugene Brown and Gabriel Porter, pleaded guilty and sentenced to three days' imprisonment in Ramsey county jail and fined $5 each; William McMasters, pleaded guilty and fined $100.

Eight cases of unlawful fencing are pending in this state, involving 79,050 acres.

South Dakota.

Indictments pending: For conspiracy to defraud the government, John I. Newell, Thomas H. Ayres, John F. McGuire and Howard Binford; for perjury, Carl Pitan, eight indictments, and Lizzie Burke; for subornation of perjury, John Q. Anderson, four indictments, and Elmer Hawkes; for forgery, A. H. Cobb and Royal B. Stearns. Proceedings against Carl Pitan for conspiracy to defraud the government have resulted in a sentence of twelve months in the county jail and a fine of $1,000, to stand committed till paid.

The special agent in charge of the state reports action in twelve cases of unlawful fencing, affecting 45,726 acres.

The secretary says that during the past season there were cut from ceded Chippewa lands 173,560,998 feet of timber. The price paid was $1,122,918.93, and the expense to the Indians $35,592.84, or less than 3 1-5 per cent. For the three years during which logging has been carried on the expenses have been less than 3½ per cent.

WIDOW REJECTS WOOER

Foolish Man Who Secured a License Before Her Consent Is Duly Posted.

Special to The Journal.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Dec. 11.—John Bergin of Eau Claire was in the city today to consult with friends as to whether there was any way to win the love of Mrs. Rosa Fraker.

For weeks Bergin has been laying siege to the heart of this widow and last week he proposed and was rejected. Bergin was not discouraged, however. "She will think better of it," he thought.

The next day he visited the county clerk's office and secured a marriage license and he again went into the presence of Mrs. Fraker. For a second time the buxom widow spurned him.

To make her position known to the world she published the following notice: "Notice to the public: The marriage license of Mrs. Rosa Fraker and John Bergin was secured without my knowledge. I am not married and am not going to be."

MAY BE MILWAUKEE MOVE

Plat of New Montana Road Filed with Land Office.

Special to The Journal.

Helena, Mont., Dec. 11.—The plat of the Montana Eastern railway has been filed in the Helena land office. According to the plat the line is to extend from Canyon ferry to Helena, following the right-of-way of the Montana Eastern road, which, years ago, graded the roadbed from Helena to the ferry with the expectation of building to Lewiston.

The directors of the company are R. A. Harlow, F. W. Sharpe, T. A. Maper and M. S. Gunn. Mr Harlow is the vice president in Montana of the Milwaukee road, and the supposition is that the Montana Eastern is to be a subsidiary line of the Milwaukee.

IRELAND HAS TRADE MARK

Island Takes Steps to Protect Its Manufactures Against Fraud.

London, Dec. 11.—An Irish trademark applicable to every article manufactured or produced in Ireland, has been registered, and Ireland thus becomes the first country to have a national trademark as a protection against fraud. The design of the trademark consists of an old Irish ornament with the words "Deanta I Neirinn," meaning "made in Ireland."

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

DEC. 11

1792—Trial of Louis XVI of France.

1811—William Pinckney of Maryland became attorney general of the United States.

1862—Fredericksburg, Va., bombarded by union troops, under cover of which they crossed the Rappahannock.

1866—French occupation of Rome terminated.

1871—Grand Duke Alexis of Russia gave $5,000 to the poor of New York city as a memento of his visit.

1891—Marquis of Dufferin appointed British ambassador at Paris.

1898—General Garcia, Cuban leader, died in Washington.

1899—President directed General Otis to open Philippine ports to commerce.

AMBASSADOR FACES DEATH

Baron Speck von Sternberg in Auto Crash in Washington.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German ambassador, yesterday had a narrow escape when an electric car on Fourteenth street crashed into his automobile, the impact tearing the front end of the machine off and breaking the fender of the car. The ambassador's life was saved, an eyewitness stated, by a quick application of the brakes by the motorman. The accident was caused by the chauffeur losing control of the machine while trying to cross the tracks in front of the car.

Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador, had his big automobile touring car badly damaged last night in a collision with an electric car at the corner of Seventeenth and I streets northwest. The ambassador was waiting for its arrival to carry him to the home of Secretary Taft and only the chauffeur was in the machine. The latter narrowly escaped.

FRISCO LASHED BY GALE

One Man Killed and Damage of Half Million Done.

San Francisco, Dec. 11.—The fiercest storm that this city has experienced in many years swept over San Francisco yesterday, causing the death of one man, injuring a score of others and doing damage estimated at $500,000.

Sections of ruined walls were leveled, temporary structures blown down, schools and houses unroofed, cellars and basements flooded, streetcar service interrupted for several hours and all activity on the water front suspended. It was the severest windstorm experienced on this part of the coast for fourteen years.

Low Rates to the Southeast.

Commencing December 18th and on the first and third Tuesdays of each month thereafter until March, 1907, the Chicago Great Western Railway will sell one-way colonist tickets at nearly half fare to points in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. For further information apply to C. D. Fisher, City Ticket Agent, corner Nicollet avenue and Fifth street, Minneapolis.

Low Rates to Havana, Cuba.

The Chicago Great Western Railway will sell tickets to Havana for one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Dec. 18th, 19th and 20th, good to return until Jan. 9th. For further information apply to C. D. Fisher, city ticket agent, corner Nicollet avenue and Fifth street, Minneapolis.

New York and Philadelphia.

The service and scenery on the Grand Trunk-Lesigh Valley through double-track route to New York and Philadelphia via Niagara Falls, is unsurpassed. Three trains daily from Chicago. Lowest rates and no excess fare on any train. Apply to W. J. Gilkerson, Traveling Passenger Agent, 713 Guaranty Bldg., Minneapolis Minn.

Cheap Rates to the Southeast.

Commencing December 18th and on the first and third Tuesdays of each month until March, 1907, the North-Western line will sell one-way colonist tickets at nearly half fare to points in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. Get tickets and information at 600 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, 396 Robert street, St. Paul, or address T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

Defective Page