

DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY NOMINEES



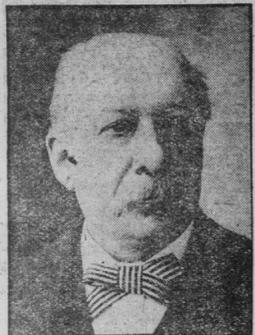
JOHN B. COVINGTON,



ANDREW DAHLQUIST,



MICHAEL DORAN JR.,



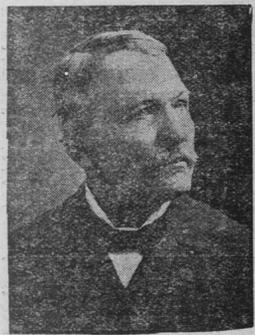
P. J. GIESEN,



HENRY G. HAAS,



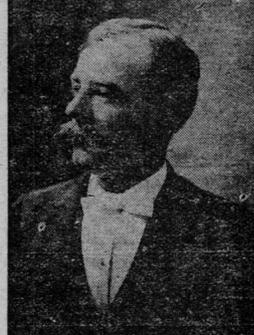
R. D. O'BRIEN,



RUDOLPH SCHIFFMANN,



FRANK YOERG,



DR. E. H. WHITCOMB,

DEMOCRATIC ALDERMANIC NOMINEES



CHARLES E. NYBERG,
First Ward.



WILLIAM BUSCHMANN,
Second Ward.



OTTO W. ROHLAND,
Fifth Ward.



JOHN J. BRENNAN,
Ninth Ward.



MATHIAS BANTZ,
Eighth Ward.



M. J. MORIARTY,
Sixth Ward.

JAPANESE ARE HAPPY IN THEIR HOME LIVES

Simple Pleasures Satisfy the Mikado's Subjects in Their Innocence.

"The people of Japan are the gayest in the world, for all that they ignore completely the greater portion of European amusements and sports. The Buddhist respect for life denies to them the pleasure of hunting," says the Revue de Paris. "They have no concert saloons. Society life and the little enjoyments that tickle the vanity are utterly unknown to the vast majority of the Japanese. Their recreations are traditional. By the rich the classic dances of the Guechus are preferred, and by all other classes the national theater is the favorite, while the circus, where wrestling matches go on, is also largely patronized.

"But the Japanese recreation par excellence is walking. To take a walk in Japan is to go ahead and be delighted with the ever-changing scenery, to become attached to creatures and things, to the throats, to the buildings, to the temples, to the forests, to the animals, to the flowers, the rocks and the clouds. The Japanese walk first through the



L. J. DOBNER,
Tenth Ward.

streets of their cities, especially Tokyo, Nagoya and Kyoto. They seem to take extreme pleasure in the spectacles presented before their eyes. The greater portion of them travel with their families. The old people are treated with the greatest consideration. The little

children, dressed in bright colors, are carried on the backs of their fathers and mothers. Kouroumas (little push carts) are steered through the crowds. The Guechus (dancing girls) appear in the loud costumes which indicate their profession. They move along with a joyous air, and everybody admires them. On both sides of the streets there are some great bazars and many little shops. Their paper lanterns give out a strange light, like that of an impressionist picture. The women examine the stuffs for sale, and bargain just for fun. In the illuminated gardens the visitors take ice cream made of crushed ice, fine sugar and soda.

"But Japanese gaiety is especially manifested at popular festivals, and these are frequent. Very often, the feast is purely local. On the occasion of some anniversary, processions move around a temple; the streets are illuminated and decorated; little multi-colored flags are suspended between the houses, and paper lanterns with harmonious colors, surmounted by little umbrellas, made of red or blue paper, are hung before each door. The streets assume, especially in the evening, a strange aspect. A real artistic sentiment is applied to materials of the commonest kind, such as paper, wood, stones, feathers and straw, produces charming and fragile objects of beauty, which are admired by all, rich and poor, during several evenings. "At Yokohama I witnessed the an-

nual feast of boys. On that day the Japanese stick up bamboo poles in front of their houses. On the tops of these poles are attached enormous paper fishes of the most brilliant colors, and these fishes swell out and flutter in the breeze. The number of fishes attached to each pole signifies the number of boys in the house. In this way the parents express the wish that their boys may be able to ascend the current of life, overcoming all obstacles, just as the carp goes up the rivers in spite of the current. All the inhabitants go to the tops of the neighboring hills to enjoy the queer spectacle of the city surrounded by these singular fishes. Abundance of healthy and cheap amusements is one of the characteristic traits of Japanese life.

"The Japanese are singularly fond of long walks in the country. They admire all the changes which they find in the scenery—all the different colors of the land and the clouds, the reflections of the moon and the brilliance of the snow. They follow with the eye of an artist the movements of an animal, of a bird, or even of an insect. I have seen Japanese of a very humble station, in life standing for several moments admiring the storks gliding among the pine trees and the lanterns of a public garden. They know how to take an interest in things to which the most sensitive of Europeans are indifferent. For flowers they have a particular devotion. The most popular festivals, the national festivals, are celebrated, not as they are among us, to mark the anniversaries of bloody battles or of wretched revolutions, but to welcome the appearance of certain flowers. They move along in joyous bands, from the beginning of the month of February, to admire the blossoms of the plum trees, and to enjoy their odor, which is celebrated in their old songs. They go to see the cherry trees in blossom, at the beginning of April; the azaleas, the glycins at the beginning of May and the lotus in the month of August. In autumn the red leaves of the maple trees become the objects of their delight. The first week in November is the time for the chrysanthemums.

"In the suburbs of the great cities each village is remarkable for the number of its flowers. The public and private gardens of the Japanese are altogether different from ours. They have gravelled walks bordered by pines and maples. There are immense trees, dwarf trees and shrubs chosen for the color of their leaves or flowers. There is a lake; there are streams, bridges, rock work, stone lanterns and tiny Shintoist chapels, all of which form the indispensable elements of a Japanese garden. They are arranged like a picture, following the rules of refined aestheticism dating from the fifteenth century and varying according to the different schools. In the garden of a tea house of Osaka a Japanese friend said to me: "In two weeks all Osaka will come here, in the morning to witness the opening of the iris.

"Frequently in some spot, famous for the beauty of its flowers or for the magnificence of the landscape, a woodland, an island, a lake or a cascade, a temple is erected. The Japanese families love to call up the gods, just as they do in the taverns to call up the servants. Then, with smiling faces, they say a short prayer and drop their contributions into the boxes, after which they visit the temple and admire the antique sculptures and the gilded lacquers. Finally they all go off in family groups to chat and to laugh in the tea houses established in the neighborhood of the holy places.

To The Women

Who study the hygienic interests of their families, there is no subject of greater importance than that of the bread problem—what the methods of making and how baked are questions which have become of greatest importance from a health standpoint.

Uneeda Biscuit

solved the problem of how to get a bread food at once wholesome and palatable. Uneeda Biscuit contain all the nutriment of the wheat, made in the cleanest bakeries in the world; by most skillful bakers. Sold in air-tight packages—always fresh, always ready for use.

5c

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Animals at School.

Is there anything which, without great violence to language, may be called a school of the woods? In the sense in which a playground is a school—a playground without rules or methods or a director—there is a school of the woods. It is an unkempt, an unconscious school of the city surrounded by these singular fishes. Abundance of healthy and cheap amusements is one of the characteristic traits of Japanese life.

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When he had his attention drawn later to the properties of radium, it struck him that the stones from the Pieds des Monts mine, which he found to contain the most uranium, might also contain radium, and if so it might be possible to prove its presence by luminous rays. But he could not see a single luminous ray when the stone was put in darkness.

Mr. Obalski submitted the stone to Gustave Kinfret, one of the parliamentary draughtsmen, and the latter exposed the stone to a photographic plate in a dark room, where it was left for about twelve hours. At the end of that time it was found that the stone had been photographed upon the plate. Several similar experiments made after that have had the same result, so that it is believed that the stone and other similar ones to be found in the Lac du Pied des Monts mine contains radium.

CLOTHES KILL INDIANS.

The Cocopas are a peaceful tribe. Their warfare is described as symbolic. Their shields are oyster shells fastened in their noses and hanging over their mouths, thus protecting their breath, which to them is the sign of life. Protection of the breath is to them protection of the warrior's life. Their spears are the reverse of those used by other people, the sharpened point being on the end which rests on the ground. The upper end is decorated with a flag. The war club is their weapon for knocking an enemy down. Then they jab with the spear.

The only change in the tribe since the days of Columbus is in adopting white men's clothes. On account of the climate in which they live that has proved fatal.

The daily extremes of temperature in the arid country they inhabit range from 50 to 100 degrees. It is as great often as the extremes of summer and winter in St. Louis, the nights being very cold and the days hot.

When the Indians wore little clothing their skins were toughened to protect them from the changes in temperature. They did not contract colds. Living along the Colorado river they

did not suffer even if the weather was cold when they left the water.

When they adopted coats and trousers their skins lost their toughness. They could not endure the severe changes and caught cold. Ignorant of the use of clothing, they wore it in the water and also when they slept, often lying down in the cold in wet clothes which they had worn in the river.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Out of His Line.

Hewitt—When I see those end-seat hogs on the street cars I wonder what they do when they go to church, often lying down in the cold in wet clothes which they had worn in the river.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

CONTRACT WORK.

Boulevarding Lincoln and Goodrich Avenues.

Office of the Board of Public Works, City of St. Paul, Minn., March 15, 1904. Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city, until 2 p. m. on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1904, for the curbing, filling, leveling and improving Lincoln avenue, from Victoria street to Oxford street, and Goodrich avenue, from Victoria street to Chateaufort street, using Kettie River curbing, all under one contract, in said city, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board.

A bond with at least two (2) sureties in a sum of at least twenty (20) per cent or a certified check on a bank of St. Paul in a sum of at least ten (10) per cent of the gross amount bid, must accompany each bid. Said check shall be made payable to the Clerk of said Board.

The said Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JOHN S. GRODE, President.

Official: R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works, March 14-1904-10t

CONTRACT WORK.

Grading Case Street, From Forest to Cypress Street.

Office of the Board of Public Works, City of St. Paul, Minn., March 15, 1904. Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city, until 2 p. m. on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1904, for the grading of Case street, from Forest street to Cypress street, in said city, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board.

A bond with at least two (2) sureties in a sum of at least ten (10) per cent of the gross amount bid, must accompany each bid. Said check shall be made payable to the Clerk of said Board.

The said Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JOHN S. GRODE, President.

Official: R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works, March 14-1904-10t

CONTRACT WORK.

Grading Capitol Boulevard.

Office of the Board of Public Works, City of St. Paul, Minn., March 15, 1904. Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city, until 2 p. m. on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1904, for the grading of Capitol boulevard from Como avenue to Arch street, in said city, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board.

A bond with at least two (2) sureties in a sum of at least ten (10) per cent of the gross amount bid, must accompany each bid. Said check shall be made payable to the Clerk of said Board.

The said Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JOHN S. GRODE, President.

Official: R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works, March 12-1904-10t.

IT'S NOT SO! MAC IS NOT GOING TO MOVE!

He has secured a long lease on his present location, where he is showing the finest line of Spring Haberdashery in town.

SEE THE "MACNIDER" \$3.00 HAT

If in doubt as to the style "ask Mac." No charge for the information. Come in today.



SIXTH AND WABASHA