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Envy's Volcano Not Yet Extinct.

It does not take a great deal to wash off the rouge of friendliness toward this city in St. Paul, and the Pioneer Press keeps in type some of the language of 1890, to be brought out when occasion demands. The Pioneer sounds the on-set this morning. Its editorial on the proposed location of a packing plant by the Armour in the New Brighton district intimates that St. Paul will take steps to prevent it, not because of any "feeling of jealousy" against this city, but because the average man is afraid of the parks, streets and alleys, public grounds and private residences of the capital will be overwhelmed by the stench from a rendering plant which will be located some miles farther from St. Paul than the plant of the same kind that city already has. The editorial is explained by the news item in the same issue which reports that General Flower has returned from Chicago, where he saw representatives of Armour, and that it is certain that the plant will come here, but that it may be located at South St. Paul, where, of course, it will make no smell at all. The matter of location appears to have a marvelous effect upon the odors created by a packing house. We understand that the one at South St. Paul actually improves the atmospheric conditions. If St. Paul could only get another and bigger plant, especially at the expense of Minneapolis, the whole packing region would become a nosegay which people would go miles to smell. The Pioneer Press may be an especially good authority on some kinds of smells, but so far as a packing plant is concerned, one would prefer to rely on the testimony of health officers and persons of special education in hygiene. They do not agree with the Pioneer Press at all regarding the effect of the sewage on the river, nor upon the resultant evil influence upon the atmosphere. The fact of the matter is that a modern rendering plant, like a properly constructed garbage crematory, is practically innocuous. By putting the plant at South St. Paul, where there would be scarcely room to turn round, and none in which to expand, the Armour might get themselves into a position where they could not build properly, and where they would become an intolerable nuisance to themselves and others. But by taking plenty of land and building as they propose to build at New Brighton, the pollution of either water or air becomes so reduced that it becomes a negligible quantity.

A Missouri republican county convention ignored the administration of Governor Folk, a democrat. Now a Kansas democratic county convention has instructed its nominee for the legislature to ignore party lines in favoring or opposing measures, and to look only to the welfare of the state. Will the old political bosses who run us please note this familiar handwriting on the wall?

The Third Term Will Not Down.

President Roosevelt has been solemnly renominated with or without his consent by the Louisville Courier-Journal, the New York World, the New York Herald and the Washington Post, which no sooner had agreed upon forcing the candidacy upon him than they turned in and enthusiastically defeated him with Bryan. If the president had no higher motive than personal ambition he might be tempted to enter the lists again for the purpose of indicating his willingness to endure the scorn of these false friends for the sake of triumphing over them, but the president construed and obeyed an instinct which led George Washington to place a limit upon the number of terms one man might serve in the presidency. That precedent has been very generally followed in this country except in legislative offices. The average of executive occupants is less than two terms. Governors and mayors when accorded two terms very generally step down and out. If by reason of personal ambition they seek the third it is usually hard sledding to attain the object.

The plain purpose of Washington was to leave an example behind him of adhesion to republican principles. Rotation in office is a cardinal tenet of a republican form of government. While hereditary executives have lost some of the appearance of evil in the old world it is apparent that the shearing of kings of their actual power has contributed more than anything else to the acceptance of their life tenure. But the presidency of the United States cannot be shorn of its power. On the contrary its power grows constantly and its influence advances by leaps and bounds. The wisdom of Washington approves itself in contemplation of the possibilities of a permanent presidency such as prevails in Mexico. The presence there of a permanent executive exercising almost exclusively prerogatives bears mute testimony to the retrograde state of education and general intelligence in Mexico. The freedom with which we change public servants in this republic as emphatically testifies to our advanced civilization which puts the country above the individual. We have no fear that the government will disintegrate when we change presidents. We have cultivated in the public schools the idea that any boy may be president. The corollary of that proposition is that no one

man shall be president for life. The precedent limiting the number of terms is that of Washington. It has the high sanction of universal acceptance.

As goes the independent voter, so goes the union.

Speculating in Trust Funds.

The collapse of the Milwaukee Avenue state bank of Chicago reveals a state of moral turpitude almost inconceivable in men charging themselves with the trustfulness of the funds of laboring men and their families. The bank appears to have been systematically looted of its deposits and the vast sums thus easily acquired applied to bolster unsteady real estate and building ventures.

The absence of a moral right to speculate in the funds of a savings institution adds to the aggravation of the offense, but it also adds to the responsibility of the state. What was the bank examiner doing when the officers of the institution were withdrawing sums aggregating millions from the deposits and investing them in wildcat schemes? Is it possible under the laws of Illinois for the funds of a savings bank to be thus invested legally? If so the state has failed conspicuously of its duty to protect the depositors by adequate laws. If not the bank examiner has failed miserably of his duty to know where and how the funds of the bank were invested.

Such a use of the funds of a savings institution would be impossible in the state of Minnesota without guilty connivance on the part of the examiner and the officers of the bank.

These are the days when the umbrella kleptomaniac has his worst attacks.

Voluntary Fare Reduction.

Western railroads make strenuous objections every time a reduction in passenger fares is suggested, and claim that there is no profit in their passenger business at present rates. They will offer proof of this to the Minnesota legislature next winter, when anti-pass legislation will be coupled with propositions to make 2 cents a mile the maximum passenger fare.

The action of some eastern railroads will furnish an argument for the reduction. Two-cent fares are quite the rule in the thickly settled portions of the east, and now the Pennsylvania road is out with an announcement of reduced rates on all its mileage east of Pittsburgh and Erie. There will be a flat rate of 2½ cents to the public, and what amounts to a 2-cent rate will be given thru transferable mileage books. After Sept. 1 there will be 1,000-mile tickets on sale for \$20, good in the hands of any holder. These also will be good in eastern territory. The Pennsylvania's voluntary action, coming so soon after the abolition of passes, makes a strong point in the argument that 2-cent fares are reasonable when everybody pays.

It is argued by the western roads that fares must be higher in this more sparsely settled region. One needs only to travel a few days to be persuaded that the plea is fallacious. The western states have fewer trunk line roads, and the passenger travel per train mile is not far from as heavy as that on the eastern roads. There are not so many people in the west, but they travel farther and often than their eastern cousins. Our population is more shifting, and business trips are more frequent and over greater territory. Trains going out of the twin cities to the north and west are loaded every day, and often overworked. This is on a 3-cent basis, with favored travelers getting 2½ cents or even 2-cent rates with mileage books.

A general reduction to a 2-cent rate would stimulate traffic in the west as it has in the east, and in a short time would doubtless result in greater gross earnings from passenger business, according to the experience of eastern roads, which have tried it. The railroads of the northwest could do a great stroke of business in winning public favor by making such a reduction voluntarily, without waiting for coercive legislation.

The Pioneer Press fears that our civic center will be located northeast, a little to this side of New Brighton.

Illinois Likes the Primary.

The party primary is endorsed by the Chicago News, which declares that thru it party voters are now enabled to give expression to their views. Notwithstanding the nomination of Lorimer, a great victory was obtained over the Lorimer faction in Chicago. Nearly all the cogs in his machine were smashed. The primary, which brought out a great vote, was perfectly handled, and the men who went to the polls had the satisfaction of knowing that their votes were counted as cast. This is something which the former dark lantern caucus of Illinois fell far short of insuring.

The experience of Illinois is like that of other states. The primary, while not a perfect bar to manipulation, is so far in advance of the caucus methods that no set of voters having tasted the sweets of partial enfranchisement from the thrall of bosses would willingly go back to the old state of affairs. The occasional success of a boss of pleasing manners and startling agility on the political slack wire is not an argument against the system because bosses, whether of pleasing or displeasing manners, were constantly succeeding under the old system. Out of the primary Minneapolis got at the outset a most unfortunate nomination for the mayoralty. But it is observable that there has been constant improvement in the character of the men who have asked for this or other offices in the city since. Great stress is laid upon the bitterness of the feuds created by the primary, but, on the other hand, it should be remembered that a state convention could the republican party the governorship of Minnesota two years ago. That convention was the politicians' ideal. It was preceded by enough political chicanery to exhibit in relief all the smart tricks of the trade. It ought to have been a won-

derful success, and it was, in a way. But it was not a recommendation of the caucus system.

A use for coal ashes has been found. M. M. Marden of Philadelphia analyzed the furnace's output and found silica aluminum. Coal ash really differs but little from aluminum clay. That being the basis of coal ash, it seems probable that this heretofore perplexing refuse might be commercially of value. He proposes to reduce coal ashes to a pulverized material to enable that material to hold a binder so that this coal ashes might be molded. A short-fiber asbestos was found in West Virginia in great quantities, and ashes are now being molded and used for fireproofing.

The inspection on the hoof and rejection by Anthony Comstock of some of the New York varieties of "art" recalls the limerick of former days:

There was an old sculptor named Philias,
Whose knowledge of art was inviolable.
He carved Aphrodite
Without any nightie—
Which startled the purely fastidious.

After Pittsburgh's recent exploits even Fay Templeton's nerve in leading one of its prominent citizens to the altar failed to explode a headline. Pittsburgh hands us too much copy in a bunch.

Mr. Corey of Pittsburgh obtained his divorce, but it cost him \$3,000,000 to do it "quietly." Mr. Hartje, if he had known, would have given \$3,000,000 for a title of this brand of "quiet."

The high handshake is said to be coming in again. People with moderate incomes and average sense will cling to the glad hand such as father used to give the hardy voter.

The Perkins folks, while sweating allegiance to the national republican party, do not consider Cummins necessarily a national "party" for that kind of swearing.

When Samuel Gompers and the Citizens' Industrial association get together in a joint debate original candidates for public attention will have to use posters.

The destroying of the pier at Oyster Bay will prevent the president from landing there, says an exchange. Still the president has few fears at "landing."

As four-fifths of the Russians cannot read either the duma's or the czar's manifestoes, it must be assumed that they are just having fun anyhow.

A spy Kentucky court tried, condemned and hanged a man in fifty-five minutes. Lynchers will have to hurry to hold this record down.

There is not a single druggist's permit to sell liquor in Marion county, Kansas. It is a region unusually free from snakes, take it either way.

A period in the Russell Sage will have been found turned over. This law is likely to start a contest that will cost the estate dear.

St. Petersburg announces that the revolution has come. Aye, Nicholas, but not gone.

And the insurance companies will not give even a dollar.

AMUSEMENTS

Old Favorite at the Bijou.

In the role of General Kennon, one of the important roles in the production by the George Foxcroft company at the Bijou next week, "The Girl I Left Behind Me" will be seen Ben Johnson, a talented actor, well known in the twin cities and a decided favorite with Minneapolis theatergoers on account of his long association with the Lyceum theater stock company of this city. Mr. Johnson is an actor of rare intelligence, much force and decided virility. The part he plays next week is one that will illustrate fully his remarkable acting ability, and it is safe to predict that he will meet with a most cordial reception.

Foyer Chat.

The contagious spirit and enthusiasm typical of German student life has been remarkably reproduced in the Paris stock company's presentation of "Old Heidelberg" at the Metropolitan opera-house this week. The traditions of the famous school, with its picturesque surroundings, have been faithfully followed and results are most artistically satisfying. The effects produced are increased by the singing of Goethe's beautifully lyric song "Old Heidelberg" and by the well-drilled band of students. The play will be the bill for the rest of the week, and tomorrow matinee will be another souvenir day for the members of the fair sex who hold seat checks.

Why the Bryan Boom Will Burst.

Mexico and many other countries have over to this age, since Bryan made his first canvass, says Leslie's Weekly. On his tour around the world he has struck only one country, China, which clings to silver, and that country will apply from other points; also one far plus \$2 to points in Indian Territory, Arkansas and Missouri; and \$25 from Chicago to Pueblo, Colorado. Splendid wages are offered ranging from \$10 to \$15 a day, except on Tuesdays, which are limited to thirty days, stopovers going and returning.

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Philadelphia Press.

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BOOKS

By W. P. K.

POMES UV CHILDHOOD—James W. Foley, the Bismarck, N. D., "pote," has his name on the title page of a book which bears the name Songs of School-days, and "rise to state" that the "pote" is honored by this book. The "potes" are in boy "language," boy "spelling" and boy "punctuations," which is all perjury; but they contain a very great deal of boy nature, and, therefore, are decidedly worth reading. Some noshup of the character of the potes may be gathered from the "Song of the Purpose of the Book," which begins thus:

Wuns I tolled henry beaus I we took
owr dreams an dedes an put um in a book
Bugged as I be be tre an henry said
It otto mak us famus wunt were dedd.
That is a sample, and with the subject, gives a clear enough idea of what the book contains. Illustrations in silhouette by G. Buffam are in strict keeping with the verses.

Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.
\$1.25 net.

TO WAIT WHITMAN.

Tranquil as stars that, unfaded,
Purse their lips to the
Vital as light, unshroued as wind,
Unloosed from time and place.

Solemn as birth, and sane as death,
Thy harle chanting move;
Bugged as sea and sky, and sea,
And bitter-sweet as love.

—May Morgan in the August Critic.

A STUDY IN SUBCONSCIOUS FUNCTIONING.

A book bearing the title The Subconscious, at once suggests a work on "subliminal," but that is not what one finds in a recent book to which Professor Joseph Jastrow of the University of Wisconsin has given the above title. The survey first emphasizes the wide range of subconscious activities in the normal mind, and then proceeds to a discussion of abnormal mind, habit, automatism, the simpler dream experiences and dream actions, as well as the distribution of attention in complex activities, and the general submerged tone of much of our thinking, feeling and action are fully illustrated. With similar treatment the pertinent experiences of the actions of drugs, hypnotic conditions, of trance states, and the dissolution of personality in hysterical and allied disorders. The whole is written with the view of meeting popular comprehension.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.
\$2.50 net.

LABOR'S STRUGGLE UPWARD.

An excellent review of the struggle of labor toward better conditions is to be found in The Battles of Labor, a little book containing the William Levis Little lecture for 1906, by Dr. W. L. Wright, Ph.D., LL.D., former United States commissioner of labor. These lectures by Dr. Wright are not only informing but intensely interesting.

George W. Jacob & Co., Philadelphia.
\$1 net.

"THE GIRL OUT THERE."

By Karl Edwin Harriman, is a light little novel of the love of a city youth for a charming country maiden, and the removal of obstacles to the happy ever after.

George W. Jacob & Co., Philadelphia.

THE MAGAZINES

Dreyfus' Spirit. From the One of several interesting changes in The Craftsman for August is a short paper under the above heading. It is by John Spargo, who says that Dreyfus was not always the sort of man he is now, that before he was sent to Devil's Isle he was, in fact, an offensive sort of person, with no ideals worth mentioning. The regeneration, Mr. Spargo believes, has come about thru his association with men who defended Dreyfus and won his battle for him at great cost to themselves, both pecuniarily and socially. The new civilization is of New Zealand. Florence Finch Kelly, is the leading article of the number.

The Foremost Personality in the Duma.—Aladin! Odd name. Odd individuality. Mottled lead is less fiery than the sort of man he is now, that before he was sent to Devil's Isle he was, in fact, an offensive sort of person, with no ideals worth mentioning. The regeneration, Mr. Spargo believes, has come about thru his association with men who defended Dreyfus and won his battle for him at great cost to themselves, both pecuniarily and socially. The new civilization is of New Zealand. Florence Finch Kelly, is the leading article of the number.

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Minnesota Politics

Renewed Efforts to Bring Jacobson Back to the Legislature—Democratic State Campaign Really Opened, and Convention Will Be a Hardly Necessary Formality—Prohibitionist Activity.

J. F. Jacobson of Madison may yet return to the legislature, where he served with such distinction and such benefit to the state for six sessions of the lower house. There has been a strong demand for him to go back to house and lead in reform legislation. So far he has withstood that demand, and his successor in the house, Elias Rachle, has already refused for another term. An effort was made to get him to run for the senate. Senator O. G. Dale of Madison urged him to run, offering to step aside, but Mr. Jacobson refused. Progressive public men who have the welfare of reform measures at heart prefer to see the man from Lac qui Parle in the house, and they are renewing their efforts to bring him back. It would be a financial sacrifice to him, and one which he would not make again, but it is hoped that he will in the end take a larger view of the public interest, and consent to serve another term. In what will be one of the most important sessions in the history of the state. The passage of the tax amendment to the constitution this fall will pave the way for some constructive tax legislation, and that one subject will be big enough to engage the entire attention of veterans like Jacobson. The taxation and the railroad issues will be of ample importance to justify him in returning for a good winter's work.

With a necessary session in the legislature, like A. L. Cole to co-operate, with Eberhart for lieutenant governor to appoint the senate committees, and with Jacobson in the house to keep things moving, something ought to be accomplished in that session. It is really unnecessary for the democrats to hold a convention in Minnesota this fall. They have already opened the headquarters for the fall campaign, a month before the delegates are to assemble in Minneapolis, and all the delegates can do is to adopt the platform and nominate the ticket, prepared by Governor Johnson's managers. The democratic campaign has opened in all respects except the formality of a convention and a speech from the governor. A good democratic campaign has already been raised, most of it by assessments on the governor's appointees in high places and low. As told in The Journal elsewhere, this fund is being used to line up some of the republican papers for Johnson.

The democratic leaders are very anxious to have F. G. Winston of Minneapolis run again for lieutenant governor, realizing the strength which he gave Johnson in Hennepin and elsewhere. They would have no competitors in naming Winston again, and turning down the Judge L. G. Pendergast of Bemidji, a fact which is in the campaign. Since the election is strongly urged by his friends as a concession to the north country. It is doubtful, however, whether Mr. Winston can prevail upon this time to take any sort of hand in the campaign. Since the muss over the surveyor generalship, relations between the governor and his former running mate have been considerably strained. It will be remembered that Mr. Winston, once mayor of Minneapolis, was appointed to that lucrative office. He felt entitled to name a man for the place, after his sacrifice of time and money; but he found that his choice was not going to be respected. When he learned to his satisfaction that another man was slated for appointment, Mr. Winston "blocked the gate" by being elected to the office of surveyor general. It is understood that the surplus fees which usually go into the pocket of the surveyor general will this time be turned into the campaign fund, and that is about all the connection Mr. Winston desires to have with the present campaign.

Speaking of campaign funds, it looks as though the prohibitionists would soon be accused of running the real "boodle campaign" in Minnesota. They have a state fund of \$100,000 already raised, and expect to get it to \$150,000 before election. With this fund they will send out a small army of speakers. Charles W. Dorsett, the candidate for governor, will be out in a tally-ho with a party of orators during the last part of the campaign, and will cover a number of counties. The prohibition leaders expect to increase their vote for the state ticket, but they are trying especially to break into the legislature. They have filed a number of petitions, and will have some good men running in republican counties where no democrat attempts to be elected. The state of the prohibitionists and the zeal which animates the party. The latest move is to secure 50,000 voters' signatures to a pledge, agreeing to support the prohibition ticket, or at least the nominees for legislature.

R. J. Wells of Breckenridge, who says he will be a candidate for speaker if re-elected to the house, has a fight on his hands. Myrie Edwards, mayor of Breckenridge, has announced himself a candidate for the house nomination in Wilkin county.

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OL' GLORY'S COMINGS

FLY FOR THE G. A. R.

FLOWER DEMAND EXCEEDS SUPPLY

EVERY POST IN TOWN VALUABLE NEXT WEEK.

Call for Decorations for Receptions, Banquets, Social Functions, Headquarters and Parades Overtaxes Commercial and Private Growers—Women Will Welcome Contributions.

The "G. A. R. flower gardens" are being carefully tended this week that they may furnish a wealth of bloom for the decoration of the various convention halls and headquarters. Many of the loyal W. R. C. women and Ladies of the G. A. R. planted their gardens in the spring with special thought of the flowers that would be needed for the coming week, and they have had this thought in mind all thru the summer.

Garden flowers will be sent in by the country corps and circles in boxes. The Excelsior and Osceola corps are planning to furnish hundreds of sweet peas, carnations, marigolds and other gay blossoms. The Sunshine society has promised to assist and will send four dozen asters and six dozen of other flowers. It is almost impossible to obtain enough floral contributions and the patriotic people are asked to send all the flowers they can to the different headquarters. The florists are doing their part, and one florist has promised 300 roses as her contribution.

"I will strip every rosebush I have for the old soldiers," she said with enthusiastic loyalty. Others who have promised large donations are Misses F. S. Andrews, R. W. Cone, Williams, J. W. Campbell and Mrs. Martha Gordon of Hamline. Flowers for the big W. R. C. reception at the variety armory, may be left at the armory or at the home of the chairman of the floral committee, Mrs. Lucinda Andrews, 424 First avenue S.

Where Blooms Are Needed. Flowers will be needed for the national headquarters of the G. A. R., the W. R. C., the Ladies of the G. A. R., for the Minnesota and other department headquarters, for the armory, the auditorium, for the other convention halls and any other place where there will be a patriotic gathering. On the first day of the G. A. R. convention the patriotic wheelbarrows will be at the buttonhole of every old soldier, and the different corps are planning a similar decoration for the parade. Sunday, Monday and Tuesday flowers will be needed. The G. A. R. should be left at the armory, and Tuesday and Friday at Wesley, the convention church; on Tuesday flowers are also to be left at the armory.

The different corps have been asked to be responsible for the blossoms as follows: Sunday, Acker corps, St. Paul; Monday, Butler, Chase, Bryant and Butler; Tuesday, Chase, Bryant and Butler; Wednesday, Morgan, Plummer and Morton; Thursday, Acker, Bryant, Butler, Chase, Grant and Morton; Friday, Downs, Butler, Chase, Bryant, Morgan, Plummer and Aponatosky.

STATE SENDS TENTS

General Wood Arranges for Pitching Camp for Veterans.

Adjutant General F. B. Wood of the Minnesota National Guard, reported yesterday with Wallace G. Nye of the G. A. R. committee, as to tents and other state supplies that will be necessary for the Grand Army encampment next week. The local committees will have 200 tents from the state, and if necessary another 100 can be secured. The state also has enough mattresses to provide sleeping accommodation for four men to each tent. The state's military stores, which are now at Camp Lakeview, Lake City, are being taken to the state and the National Guard regiments, will be packed and shipped direct to Minneapolis. General Wood will detail a squad of his regulars to come to Minneapolis with the tents and supplies and lay out the camps. He will also detail a squad to remain with the camp to see that everything is kept in order and to superintend the camp work.

ALL VETERANS TO REGISTER

Plan Is Suggested to Assist Former Comrades to Meet.

Registration headquarters for veterans where every veteran in the city next week will be asked to register his name, company and regiment, and present address, will be opened at 510 Second avenue S. This feature of the encampment is new and was undertaken at the suggestion of several prominent veterans.

PLEASURES MULTIPLY

New Forms of Diversions Devised to Entertain Visitors.

The veterans are to have a round of merry-making next week. Every day the list of receptions and reunions grows larger. The Ladies of the G. A. R. will give a large reception in the West in honor of Commander Tanner and adjutant president Tuesday evening from 8 until 10 o'clock.

The department of Minnesota Ladies of the G. A. R. will give a reception for the national president, Mrs. Ruth Foster, of Denver, Wednesday from 5 to 5 p.m. in the council chamber at the courthouse.

SERVICE FOR VETERANS

Many Churches Will Provide Special Programs Next Sunday.

There will be a patriotic service in Tuttle Universalist church Sunday morning. John Day Smith, Frank Nye and Levi Longfellow, G. A. R. department commander, will be the speakers, and Bryant post quartet will sing. One of the most interesting services will be at the soldiers' home at 10:30 a.m., where Captain Jesse Cole, chaplain-in-chief of the G. A. R., will speak. Arrangements have been made for the patriotic rally in Wesley church Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Addresses will be given by former Governor Van Sant, Dr. Samuel P. Long, formerly chaplain of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania volunteer regiment. There will be a splendid musical program.

BE COURTEOUS

Nothing pays so well as courtesy. During the Grand Army encampment, Minneapolis citizens can contribute materially to the comfort and pleasure of visitors by extending to them courteous treatment. Every citizen who is willing to put himself or herself out to convey helpful information to a stranger. The Grand Army committee has provided a large number of special buttons which it proposes to distribute to members of the Commercial club and other organizations of the city in the hope that they will be worn during the week and that the wearers will do all they can to assist visitors in the city. The buttons will be distributed by mail before the encampment and their use will contribute largely toward making the guests of the city feel that they are among friends. Minneapolis Commercial Club Chronicle.

BUCKEYES SECURE QUARTERS.

Judge Simpson's Court Room Will Be Ohio Rendezvous.

The governing committee of the Ohio association met Monday and took action looking toward the entertainment of the visitors to the encampment. Judge Simpson's court room in the court house has been secured as state headquarters. It will be open every day during the week, and will be kept by the Ohio people at Big Island park one afternoon of encampment week.

AUTO TOUR FOR PRESIDENTS

W. R. C. Officials Will Be Guests of Citizens' Committee.

The citizens' committee of Minneapolis has planned a delightful automobile ride for Monday afternoon, when the national president of the W. R. C., the past department presidents, the present department presidents and the delegates will be given a ride about the city. It will require 100 automobiles to carry the guests.

WISCONSIN MEN TO MEET

Veterans and Former Residents of State Convene Tonight.

Wisconsin veterans and former residents of the badger state will meet tonight in the county commissioners' rooms on the Fifth street side of the county building for the purpose of the entertainment of Wisconsin visitors next week. The speakers announced for the meeting are former Governor Van Sant, Department Commander L. J. Loflow, Mayor D. P. Jones, Frank M. Nye and Wallace G. Nye. All loyal Wisconsin sons are urged to attend the meeting, which is called by the Wisconsin headquarters committee.

COMING FROM APPLETON

Wisconsin City Will Send Thirty-five Veterans to Encampment.

Special to The Journal. Appleton, Wis., Aug. 8.—Thirty-five civil war veterans of Appleton are planning to leave this city for Minneapolis to attend the national encampment of the G. A. R.

A UNIQUE SOUVENIR

A. P. Connolly's Book Contains Thrilling Stories of the Indian War.

One of the most interesting souvenirs of G. A. R. week will be the little book "Minneapolis and the G. A. R.," just issued by A. P. Connolly, a pioneer resident of Minneapolis and a veteran of the civil and Indian wars. The title of the book does not fully indicate its character. It opens with a lively historical sketch of Minneapolis, interspersed with descriptions of scenes at Camp Release. Inasmuch as Mr. Connolly was in the thick of the fighting during the Sioux disturbances, these chapters form a valuable contribution to the history of the state.

At the Produce Exchange.

The produce and commission men plan to transform Commission row into a sea of good things at any time during