THE JOURNAL

LUCIAN SWIFT, Manager. J. S. McLAIN, Editor.

THE JOURNAL is published every evening, except Sunday, at 47-49 Fourth Street South, Journal Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

C. J. Billson, Manager Eastern Advertising.

NEW YORK OFFICE—48-51-52 Tribune building.

CHICAGO OFFICE—605 Stock Exchange building.

George M. S. Horton, Manager European Advertising.

LONDON OFFICE—Trafalgar buildings, Trafalgar Square. Our readers visiting London are most cordially invited to make free use of these rooms as guests of THE JOURNAL. Mail matter can be addressed there and will be properly handled and forwarded as instructions are received.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

Payable to The Journal Printing Co.

Delivered by Mail.

One copy, one month	$0.35
One copy, three months	1.00
One copy, six months	2.00
One copy, one year	4.00

Delivered by Carrier.

One copy, one week	2 cents
One copy, one month	35 cents
Single copy	1 cents

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Subscribers ordering addresses of their papers changed must always give their former as well as present address.

CONTINUED

All papers are continued until an explicit order is received for discontinuance and until all arrearages are paid.

HELP FOR NEW RICHMOND

While some of the cities nearer to the scene of the New Richmond disaster were able to render that stricken city earlier and more prompt assistance, none will be more willing than Minneapolis to carry on the work of relief which will undoubtedly be required there for some time to come. It is evident that what was done for Hinckley must be done for New Richmond, although on a larger scale, and although New Richmond is in Wisconsin, and Wisconsin may feel able to take care of her own, they are our neighbors, and the troubles of help which were made yesterday, and have been increased to-day, show that state lines are no bar to human sympathy and that Minneapolis can be depended upon to do her share.

The first thing, of course, is the immediate relief of the wounded, food for the destitute and burial for the dead. But New Richmond, as a city, is practically in ruins. The business center of the town, a live, prosperous little city of upwards of 2,000 people, has left scarcely a single business house. New Richmond will not be abandoned. It must be rebuilt. Food, clothing and shelter for the homeless and building material for the rebuilding of the wrecked houses and stores, churches and schools will be required. But it will be forthcoming. The prosperous neighbors of these unfortunate and suffering people will be generous. They can afford to be. They have already indicated their desire to be. What is needed is efficient management of the relief work. This, of course, must be left to the local authorities and the state government of Wisconsin, which has already taken steps to meet the emergency.

It would seem that these terrible visitations of calamity could serve no other purpose than to stir up the generous impulses of the heart and develop in men the better qualities of their nature. This incident will not fail to produce such result.

THE TRIBUNE

The circulation war of the Tribune is beginning to earn its salary. But it took a pretty lively shaking up to make him do it. As the result of a couple of kicks administered yesterday he got a move on himself and found out that the time to make big claims of circulation is when there is big news and naturally a bigger than ordinary demand for papers. We expect this indolent procrastinator to make a better and more reasonable record hereafter—one with some sense in it. His work heretofore has been too ridiculous and transparent for any use.

NEEDED IN LUZON

The development of a large force of insurgents, in Cavite province, just south of Manilla, well armed and supplied with artillery and showing good fighting, if not staying qualities, is an event which has surprised the government at Washington, and one which should lead to an immediate determination to give General Otis not less than 50,000 men to bring the Luzon campaign to a speedy and successful close. If the insurgents propose to fight through the rainy season, we must have troops to fight them. Whether the heavy fighting of yesterday was a last desperate effort of Aguinaldo to gain one victory at least, as surmised at Washington, or not, Otis must have the men, not in driblets, but in battalions and brigades, to make it impossible for the insurgents to mass troops as they did yesterday at Imroor and Las Piras in sight of Manilla across the bay.

It was thought that General Lawton's successful operations in the Morong peninsula about finished up the insurgents in the vicinity of Manilla and Bay Laguna. It is evident that there are yet large bodies of insurgents to be crushed in southern Luzon and that they have numerous and a vast material which must be cut off at the sources of supply.

Von Moltke's strategy would have reduced the Tagal insurgents to a body of piteous supplicants for mercy and peace, but Otis considered a sufficient number of men. Von Moltke distributed his invading force into several armies operating on different lines, in the Franco-Prussian war, and so distributed his forces in Metz; continually turned its flank and concurrently whipped the scattered segments of the French army. Otis, with fewer lines, under scientific distribution, could have pushed the insurgents to surrender north of the Rio Grande; could have held, by efficient garrisons, the central Luzon provinces of Luzon, and he would have had enough men to hold Manilla and clear the island of insurgents by the time the new garrison the territory gained. This could have been done before June 1.

It was not done because the administration injected the Philippines' peace commissioners into Luzon at a critical time and this led the rebel chiefs to believe that the United States was timorous and in a concessionary mood.

The weakness of Otis' force was well known to the insurgents, who have spies in place within our lines and have been enabled too freely to come within them to overcome effectually our small force in splendid soldiers has accomplished wonderful success, but to hold every advantage gained, the process of making a few regiments, comparatively, do heavier fighting than was experienced in the Santiago campaign, without relief or rest, must be absurdly utopian. The sooner we have an overwhelming force in Luzon, the sooner will the island be pacified. The entire force of Lawton in yesterday's battle did not exceed 3,000 men. He probably was confronted by two or three times that many well-armed insurgents. The latter are never, as usual, put on the run. What is needed is force enough to make such runs continuous; force enough to hold every inch of territory gained.

Our flag is still there. The Minneapolis ball players are still at the top of the list.

DEMOCRATIC PATCH WORK

It is announced that Watterson is trying to get the gold democrats, who remained with their party in 1896, together in New York for a conference to-day. Watterson himself is reported to have had a conference with Colonel William Jennings Bryan when the latter was in Louisville recently, and he is said to have promised to stand by the party next year.

The conference called in New York is doubtless for the purpose of taking action to induce the gold democrats who voted for Palmer to get back into the bedraggled and forlorn democratic procession. Watterson has been running his paper, the Louisville Courier Journal, as an anti-free silver, anti-Chicago platform, anti-Bryan democratic journal. He has fought Mr. Harlin, Joe Blackburn and the whole crowd of Kentucky bourbon silverites. Now that he is getting ready to support the Chicago platform (if he so represents) if the national democratic convention adopts it and Bryan, the brilliant Harvard graduate, is nominated, he is only preparing to walk with his party "through the slaughter-house into the open grave," and go down again among its ruins.

However, the New York conference may bring forth something interesting. No conference of any kind in the democratic party can devise any way to save the party from defeat next year, for it is, as usual, preparing to do the wrong thing, as it did in 1896, and, being controlled by such men as Bryan, Altgeld, George Fred Williams, Senator Jones of Arkansas and Stone of Missouri, the toboggan slide to humiliation will be all the more slippery and speedy. In the closing weeks of 1900, there will be an immense amount of democratic sputtering and swearing. The Sir Andrew Agnecheeks and Sir Toby Belches of the party will unwittingly be playing very side-splitting opera bouffe for the amusement of the country. Brutus saw his evil genius before Philippi; but the democratic evil genius troubleth not its subject until the catastrophe has done its worst. But now the democratic party is developing into a virago and a common scold. And Jefferson has to father it still!

It is war and it may be magnificent, but we can give Mr. McKinley a private tip that if he doesn't give those exhausted and over-worked boys in the Philippines some help pretty soon there will be the largest roar let out in this country that he ever heard. What's the use of requiring 30,000 men to do 60,000 or 70,000 men's work, and wearing out by excessive duty those that the Filipinos do not kill? You haven't got troops enough in the Philippines, Mr. McKinley. That fact is as clear as day to the country and the country doesn't like it, and is doing a whole lot of talking about it.

GOVERNMENT CROP WORK

The June crop report compared with the government's estimates of yield in 1898 is a sufficient argument in itself why the work should be abandoned. The government estimate of yield of wheat in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota in 1898 was 173,000,000 from 12,200,000 acres. North Dakota is credited on the last crop with 55,654,445 bushels from 3,564,992 acres, while South Dakota has credited 2,350,000 acres, or within 600,000 acres of North Dakota. With Minnesota at 4,560,189 acres, the total acreage was 12,318,466, or an average yield in 1898 of about 14 1-3 bushels per acre.

The distribution of the crop of 1898 proves that the yield was about 200,000,000. The Journal's estimate before harvest was 190,000,000, which was intended to be conservative. Here is an error for the government of fully 25,000,000 bushels on three states, an error discovered in part when it made farm reserves 190,000,000 last March, a total that depressed wheat prices all the spring, because in relation to its figures of yield, based on condition of the growing crop last summer, this reserve was out of all proportion to those figures. In other words the government is seldom consistent the year round and in making a monthly report it could not be. This in itself is sufficient reason for its abolishment.

The acreage given for North and South Dakota is another illustration of poor work. No one in the northwest will believe that the acreage of these two states is within 600,000 the same, when North Dakota has the great Red River valley to draw from. The acreage of Minnesota has nearer 5,000,000 acres in wheat than 3,600,000. Minnesota probably has close to 6,000,000 acres in wheat. The yields cannot be accounted for on any other basis. The yield of the country in 1898 was nearer 725,000,000 than 675,000,000, the government estimate. On the latter basis there would not be nearly 200,000,000 in farm hands March 1, as the government said.

The government should limit its crop report to a final estimate of yield after the crop has been distributed and it should not be based on distribution rather than on estimates of yield made by individuals all over the country.

Mr. Pingree says it's not so; he is not alarmed; it's good for us. He says there has no notion of letting the procession move on without him as its most picturesque feature.

PROSPERITY BRINGS THEM

The immigration statistics for May show a large increase of alien arrivals, 52,000 having landed at the various ports as compared with 31,000 for the same month in 1898. Since March the volume of immigration has been steadily increasing. It has jumped from 20,000 to 42,000 in April and 52,000 in May.

This increase is due to the great prosperity of the United States of which the people in Europe have full knowledge, if Bryan and his pessimistic crowd have not, as they profess. When business was dull and labor opportunities got down to the minimum, European immigration dropped off. The present increase is one of the infallible signs of great prosperity here. If the increase is maintained through this month, the close of the fiscal year will show an aggregate of immigrants landed during the year of 225,000. Included in this army of aliens are elements which we do not want.

In 1897 an attempt was made in congress to exclude undesirable immigrants by the educational test. The bill would have kept out thousands from Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Greece and Portugal who have an average illiteracy of 47.9 per cent. The steamship companies contributed largely to the defeat of the measure referred to. They get $20 a head for steerage passengers, and it makes no difference to them whether the immigrants are literate or illiterate. Most of the immigrants referred to locate in the big cities as far west as Chicago, or west in the coal mines of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois. Southeastern European immigrants, to a large extent, locate in the slums of large cities. They do not locate on farms and develop the country and identify themselves with it. The restriction bill would not have deprived the west of agricultural immigration—the kind it wants—from Germany, Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries.

This nation has the right to exclude a bad quality of immigrants to protect itself. We are perfectly willing for immigrants of a constructive kind, whom we can rapidly assimilate, to come and reap all the advantages they can from our prosperity. The class of immigrants objected to do have a very low standard of living and they do not seem able to get away from it. They herd by themselves, moreover, and, as far as possible, keep themselves and their children from a proper acquaintance with our laws and customs and higher standard of living. The next congress should enact an immigration restriction bill with an illiteracy test. That is only a national duty.

Speaking of the humors of litigation, Kansas comes to the fresh with a human being who brought a suit to restrain himself as county treasurer from collecting the sidewalk tax due from himself as a citizen. And the court had him. Jerusalem, the critter, had to pay the original tax to Jennings, the treasurer, all the costs of the litigation and a 50-cent penalty for delay. The right of the American citizen to make a blooming idiot of himself has never been infringed.

Mr. Peffer is writing a serial history of "Populism, Its Rise and Fall," for the Chicago Tribune. Judging by Mr. Peffer's former literary efforts, there will be whiskers on it.

Society at Madrid is cutting Bellamy Storer. This will give Mr. Storer a chance to catch up with his correspondence and pave around among some of the old book notices.

Down in Maine Elder Higgins exhorted so loud that several women became hysterical. Then the Maineiac turned and feathered the elder, thus making him a lay brother.

A scoundrel made a circuit of New York lawyers' offices and in many cases roped in a mark on a fairy tale. Are our lawyers lambs in disguise?

The Connecticut legislature has appropriated $20,000 for good roads. The nutmeg state knew how to develop their land.

In case of tornadoes, always hunt the southwest corner of the cellar—if the tornado doesn't get there first.

AMUSEMENTS.

Summer Opera Chat.

Miss Hertha Nilsson will sing the role of Queen Ulrica in Tyder night's performance of "Said Pasha." Miss Nilsson has been a member of the Boston Lyric Opera company for some time and is reputed to possess a voice of considerable power which has been carefully trained. Her local friends are much interested in her appearance. "Said Pasha" is drawing well.

None of the modern comic operas has such an engaging list of special features as "Wang," which will be put on Sunday night by the Boston Lyric Opera company for a week's run. In music it is particularly attractive, the banjo chorus, nursery rhymes, the man in the moon and other features being immensely popular. The week's rendition of "Said Pasha" has been quite enough to exhibit the fact that the Boston Lyric Opera company is a talented organization and as a result there is great interest manifest in the presentation of a work that has as many points to distinguish it as Morse & Goodwin's "Wang."

The management at Harriet have decided to make the opening of the opera season at that popular resort next Monday evening and on Sunday Professor Dana will direct his popular military band in a concert. Each succeeding rehearsal of "Hocoocoo" by the Murphy Hall company gives more promise and the management promises one of the most delightful performances of "Hocoocoo" ever given in the northwest. This lyric is written and composed in Von Suppe's most delicate vein and combines a deal of fine laughable comedy with much tuneful music. The comedy will be in the hands of Ian Dunn and Harry Lightwood, two comedians said to be extremely clever. The prima donna roles will be managed by Miss Fanny Myers and Miss Eleanor Jenkins.

EVARTS AS A JUNIOR

Saturday Evening Post.

William Maxwell Evarts, one attorney general of the United States, secretary of state and United States senator from New York, has been living in his home in New York city, a close retirement, for the last six years. Many times it was reported that he had lost his mind, and again that he was at death's door from physical ailments.

Neither is the case. Though far from being well, his mind is clear and active, and his old-fashioned home, now in the heart of business in the bustling East Side, is visited almost daily by some of the most distinguished men and women of the nation, who find the old lawyer mentally as alert as ever, and physically as well as he pretends to be.

William M. Chase, N. A., the painter, who is the president of the National Arts, relates many anecdotes of the veteran statesman. He exhibited the portrait of Mr. Evarts which now hangs in the state capitol at Montpelier, Vermont.

Mr. Evarts, in many respects, was a difficult subject to paint. He was not restless, but he was jerky, jerky enough to make painting his interpolated the painter.

"Mr. Chase," I understand that you are a famous marksman—that you can split physiques with a rifle ball at a hundred yards and do all manner of feats. This great skill," he said, with a twinkle, "must give you wonderful confidence among your fellow men. I should make you quarrelsome. Very few people would care to be challenged to shooting you to fight a duel."

"Well, Mr. Evarts," broke in the artist, warmly, "I never would challenge a man to fight a duel because I am too good a marksman as I am."

Mr. Evarts, with a dry smile, "I can read the future. I shall pick up my paper some morning and read, 'Mr. Evarts, Mr. Chase, the artist, and Mr. Jones, the sculptor, met yesterday upon the field of honor in Hoboken. At the word "fire" the three pulled their triggers and the bullets met in mid-air.'"

PLAIN SORT AT HAMLING

Anoka Union.

Because Rev. Andrew Hamling of Minneapolis said in a sermon: "The best Christian I find love peace, family and quality more than dollars," Hamling's church club, this last, this little-minded organization, passed a resolution condemning him for the noble words. My God! is it any wonder that Christianity makes so little progress in this country?

End of the Century Progress.

Cincinnati Commercial Bulletin.

Queen Victoria's latest gifts in the shape of knighthoods and other decorations are not generally regarded as indicating much progress and art. That is better than instances of the kind that have been condemning throne who haven't an idea above an oyster. And yet that was the old way.

TAKING PUBLIC FRANCHISES

John Ford, state senator of New York, contributes to the discussion on the taxation of public franchises to the North American Review, which is especially interesting as he is the author of the New York franchise tax bill, by which all state public and quasi public corporations have been exempt from local assessment in New York since the court of appeals created corporate and public franchises from taxation. The bill of Senator Ford was introduced to remove this injustice and bring public franchises especially within the schedule of taxable property. The contention is that, if such franchises are real property for all other purposes, they are real property for taxation purposes. Owners of franchises having the most valuable property of the community, costing them little, were exempted and other real property had to pay the burden. Mr. Ford proposes to take the market or actual value of all the interests—stocks and bonds, debts for current expenses, and the market or actual value of all franchises of the corporations. After deducting the actual or market value of all the tangible property in the association, there remains the value of the intangible property, or the franchise. This is a rational method of computing franchise values." Under the act, the sources of revenue enjoyed by franchise owners for their own benefit are utilized for the public advantage. That is the directing action looking to a more lawful public advantage from franchise-granting is now taking. It is equitable and simple.

When street railways were introduced in Baltimore forty years ago, the city authorities were wise and progressive enough to think long and seriously from the standpoint of business equity, before granting franchises. They secured the interests of the street railways, but recognized the fact that the public had rights, and were very wide awake to the railways. The city therefore reserved the right to purchase, at interval of fifteen years, the entire stock and equipment of the company, the value thereof to be determined by arbitration, if necessary, and franchises tax of one-half of 1 per cent on the capital stock. Under this arrangement was so moderate that the company sold out to a Philadelphia syndicate in 1899 for $100,000. The city could have easily obtained a quarter of a million for the franchise and the company would still have a certainty of a big profit. Chicago was caught in the rush of street railway franchises and the companies are operated by lease to companies of them to whom the franchises were granted and the city finds itself nursing a very bad bargain. The North American Review, No. 11 Warren street.

MODERN DEVELOPMENT

In the current number of the Forum, there are several articles dealing with the question of commercial and territorial expansion. Goldwin Smith's "The Idea of Imperial Expansion," sets forth the boldness with which England finds means to administer the government of her colonies successfully, and debats the question which we have any but political and federal ties to Great Britain. We are responsible places in our dependencies. Mr. Smith claims that we have shown ability in public affairs, and that we are not in the opposite places in our dependencies. He claims that we have shown ability in public affairs, and that we are not in the opposite place