

JOHNSON IS CHOSEN

Nominated for 3rd
Term as Gov-
ernor.

Delegates, Deaf to all Pleas
Against the Nomination,
Cry "Pick a Winner."

Governor Will Abide Wish
of the Party.

THE TICKET.

Governor—John A. Johnson.
Lieutenant Governor—J. J. Reiter,
Rochester.
Secretary of State—R. F. Lamb,
St. Paul.
State Treasurer—P. H. Nelson, Hib-
bing.
Attorney General—M. E. Mathews,
Minneapolis.
Railroad and Warehouse Com-
missioner—H. P. Bjorge, Otter Tail
county; Robert Mees, Faribault.

The delegates had their minds made

members of the committees were chosen by judicial districts, and a recess was taken.

Frank A. Day made a suggestion that a committee be appointed to make up a list of candidates for each of the other offices. He said there were no candidates available on for each place but owing to the demoralized condition of the party as to the nominees for governor, there had been no consideration given. He did not believe it possible to have up from the floor a well balanced ticket. A motion was adopted to have each judicial district select one member of a committee to consider and report on a ticket, aside from govern-

ment.

Hennepin had quite a contest over a place on this committee. Five candidates were named and a vote was taken to eliminate all but the two highest. The two, L. A. Stockwell and W. H. Williams, and Williams withdrew in favor of Stockwell.

A recess was then taken till 2 p.m. to give the committees a chance to do their work.

The delegates adjourned early before it, from the first gathering of the clan in the hotel lobbies today. Several friends of the governor, including Frank A. Day, A. C. Weis of St. Paul, and the Works of Madison, went through the crowd, deciding that Johnson would not accept and must not be nominated. Their words fell deaf ears.

"It is no use," said Senator Works.

"The more we talk the stronger they are determined to nominate him."

The delegates had their minds made

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

National Editorial Association.

St. Paul.—The annual session of the National Editorial Association began promptly on time and in the absence of Governor Johnson Mayor Lawler extended the formal hand of the city and the state to welcome the visitors.

There was little during the first day beyond making acquaintance, and the second day was given to sightseeing and organization had been effected.

The morning session was given to the reading of several papers of special interest. Don C. Seitz, of New York World, sent a paper on "Print Paper Combines and Prices."

The afternoon was spent in the absence of the author, W. J. Driscoll, of St. Paul, by several critics of the paper and its associates for their "stand up attitude" on the paper pupil tariff. It strongly recommended that every editor urge his local congressman to work for elimination of the paper pupil tariff.

L. Lawhaw, third assistant postmaster general of Washington, D. C., gave an able address on the relation of his department to the publishers, and particularly referred to the late strict regulations about the new class matter. He said the new regulations were to aid the department, the publisher, the advertiser, and the people. John Diamond of New York wanted to debate this, claiming the department has exceeded its authority by attempting to regulate congress which had declined to enact into laws. The subject will be further discussed at this morning's session.

John A. Shuster of New York, editor of League's Weekly, read a report on delusions of the press. He admitted the public demand for the sensational, but admitted that newspapers that cater only to the good "are as tame as a dog sitting in a man's grave yard." He asked that in fulfilling the demand for sensational editors confine their work to "the field of legitimate endeavor." Frank A. Edgecomb of Geneva, Neb., read a paper on circulation.

In the evening the sensible state house was abuzz with electric lights in reception by Governor Johnson and the state officers.

W. H. Hayes, of Texas, was chosen president and Seattle selected as next place of meeting.

The Old Red River Cart.

Hamline—According to the best authorities and the oldest citizens thirty-five years elapsed between the last appearance of a yoke of oxen and a Red river cart on the streets of St. Paul and the time of its introduction of pre-airailed days to the busy St. Paul City thoroughfare recently. The ox cart of the old Red river days, the same old ox cart in which settlers from Pembina used to travel to the state capital, has been seen again in central St. Paul's fair grounds so that the picture of the attack on Fort Ridgely is being given even though the Minnesota state fair, Aug. 11 to Sept. 5, may be complete.

During the progress of the great historical spectacle, which will interest the nation, the Red river cart of the old days will be seen winding its way across the prairie to a farm house in the neighborhood of the historic fort of '63, and it is in the building of this fair that the old-time atmosphere of the state fair has taken the greatest pride. For each detail, from the double bucket held to the rail fence, the haystacks and the chimney built on the outside, is complete, and the yoke of oxen dragging the old Red river cart is to be the principal feature of this part of the picture.

Bad Milk Shipper Fined.

Crookston—Deputy State Creamery Commissioner A. O. Storck of Crookston, has secured the punishment of the first violator of the pure cream and milk laws recently implicated by discoverer at Crookston express train.

Charles A. Carlson, of Kennedy, Minn., north of here on the St. Paul line, pleaded guilty and was fined \$15 and costs. Carlson admitted he had sold cream to a week old calf and then brought it to Kennedy on Saturday.

Washington—Louis M. Larson was appointed postmaster at Alberts, St. Paul county, Minn., in place of Bernard Morris.

Minneapolis—Peter Knipper, 70 years old, fell downstairs in his home at 219 Plymouth avenue. His skull was fractured, causing death.

St. Paul—Preparations are being made for the removal of the members of the old Fourteenth Minnesota Infantry, which will take place Sept. 4. The reunion is to be held at the armory.

Bethel—It is probable that the First National bank, in which institution late John G. Lund, who committed suicide in his Minneapolis office a short time ago, held a controlling interest, will open for business shortly.

Breckenridge—Rev. Wohner, of the United Methodist church of this city, has organized a new dairymen's association to keep cheese from molding is to dip it in paraffin and then store in a room which has a temperature below 40 degrees and where the air is dry.

An experienced dairymen says that 12 pounds of straw hay are required to a pound of cheese in feeding value. Hay goes too high at your local feed store the next best thing to do is to grow a little alfalfa.

NEWS NOTES.

Crookston—A. O. Storck, of Crookston, received notice from Sheriff R. H. Becker, of the state board of examiners, that the next meeting of that board will be held in this city on Thursday, Sept. 10.

Minneapolis—with threatening revolvers, seven tramps chased Watchman W. Larson, of the North Minneapolis Telephone company, with whom he was working as he could run.

Rochester—White John Pennington and Walter Evans were busy extracting money from the stone quarry here when they were buried beneath tons of rock and dirt without a moment's warning.

Hastings—Every hero of the Fort Ridgely massacres will be honored at celebration on site of old fort next Saturday.

On motion of Frank A. Day, the

LIVE STOCK

SHEEP FEEDING RACK.

Also a Few Words About Evidence of Scab in Flock.

Regarding the loss of wool, if sheep are pulling and biting, or if tufts of wool are found protruding from the fleece, the indications are that the disease is present. The sheep should be sheared, the wool washed, and when the wool is lost when shearing the disease is far advanced. An inspector should be consulted. Corrective causes wool to grow. Sometimes a diseased sheep as a whole, may be fed very light, when two or three greasy bodies in the flock may get too much, especially

by the ewe lamb.

The secret to success is to feed with a broad sow is the first two weeks after farrowing, says the Northwestern Agriculturist. Many pigs are lost in this time by feeding chilled drinks, which can cause impaction and fever. Keep the sow well watered with clean straw and give them all the sunlight possible. Damp nests are fatal to young litters. Exercise is absolutely necessary for young pigs in preventing thrush and kindred diseases. Pigs will eat scalded grain, overfeeding the sow are causes of great losses in litters. Avoid this by not overfeeding the mothers for the first ten days after farrowing. During the first four weeks of the pig's life we should feed for bone and muscle, not for fat. Therefore do not feed too much corn.

The secret in producing cheap pork is to maintain a steady gain and a high percentage of health and vigor from start to finish. To do this eat a proper diet of feed and make all changes from feeding for growth to feeding for flesh gradually. The sleeping places for hogs should in all cases be clean and dry, well ventilated and well provided with bedding, frequently changed.

He MUST BE HUMANE.

The Man That Takes Care of the Livestock.

The owner of livestock should make sure that the man that is taking care of his stock is humane in his methods. Many a young horse is about to be broken because of the manner that is explosive in his temperament. Such a man can sometimes be made to control himself, if he is talked to enough by his employer.

The man that takes care of cows should be impressed with the fact that cleanliness affects the animal. Great injury is often done young cows by the man in charge of them losing his temper and trying to pound them into what he regards as proper habits.

The man that is not rightly balanced for his work will not be able to be made manifest by the action of the animals themselves. They will show their fear of him and will rid him as much as possible.

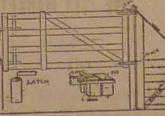
The man that has the confidence of his employer will be well rewarded in life for them. They will show no fear of him, and often they will come to him in the pasture. One may be sure that in such a case the man is the proper one to have charge of the stock.

Animals quickly recognize a friend, says the Farmers' Review, and as quickly understand the man that dislikes them. The employer of farm help should always be most favorable to the employment of a man that feels an attachment to animals. The animals will be more comfortable and more profitable.

A STOCK GATE.

It Can Be Made to Raise to Let Small Stock Under.

This gate is made the same as an ordinary gate except a three by three post at the hinged end. This post is



Details of Gate.

make as high as the horse post. The three posts are fastened to the three by three in such a way that it will slide up as far as wanted. The weight of the gate will hold it at any height. The three by three is hinged with three blugs of the type used in a cretaria and hangs with the gate. This is a very convenient arrangement when you want to let small stock through and keep larger animals in the field. It is also very convenient in the winter time when the snow is deep.

A Glossy Coat.

The beauty of the horse is increased by a glossy coat. This is especially desirable, if the horse is to be offered for sale. There are two things that go to produce the glossy coat, and that are good feeding and good currying. The latter brings out the gloss that is in the oil that is supplied by the glands to the hair. Currying in a normal condition. Good food consists in giving enough of a grain ration, so that the animal may have an abundance of material out of which to make muscle and fatty tissue. Not all the muscle is able to supply the needs of the animal, but the animal is able to lay up a great deal of fat under the skin. This makes the skin and hair of better character than when the material for the fat formation is lacking.

China Struggles to Free Itself from the Curse of Opium

Some New Prohibitory Statutes Are Laid Out and a Responsible Official Is Put in Charge.

By LAI HUNG KUAN

(Chairman Chinese Ministerial Board)

Expert on Results of Terrible Drug Tells How Mother Country Is Attempting by Enforcement of Laws to Rid Itself of Fiends, Created by Inhalation Fumes of the Poppy.



AN OPIUM SMOKING DISTRICT IN THE UNITED STATES



INTERIOR OF AN OPIUM JOINT

CHINA would rid itself of the curse of opium, the sway of the drug is threatened. China, the home of the drug, and millions of its devotees, is putting its sincerity by honestly administering laws intended to break the thrall in which the lifting poppy had held the nation for centuries.

The recently-enacted prohibitory laws are being enforced against both rich and poor, and as a first plan a gradual reduction of opium through one of the world's greatest vice dens is looked upon.

In the battle against opium the world has suffered a fatal blow. Queen Victoria of England served as one of the officers of an international organization whose representations did much to finally teach the dangerous vices of China that it would no longer be allowed to oppose the world protest against the unlimited production and use of opium.

The United States has sent Major aid. Thomas Burke of Seattle, Dr. Henry Wright of Malone and Dr. Charles D. Tenney, Chinese secretary of the American legation at Peking, are members of an international committee which has made many valuable suggestions as to the best methods by which the curse of opium can be lessened pending final legislation.

Burke and Wright are devoting themselves to the collection of data on the opium traffic in the United States and in the Philippine Islands, and Dr. Tenney is studying the situation in China.

The earthquake in San Francisco helped to solve the opium problem in the United States, for it wiped out an area where

more opium was smoked than in any other part of the country. The Chinese denizens of San Francisco numbered thousands of smokers, Americans as well as Mongolians.

The earthquake wiped out these dens, and it destroyed an immense quantity of the drug. Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and all the larger cities of the United States with their Chinese population have opium dens, but the number is decreasing, for renewed precautions by state, city and federal authorities have made it increasingly difficult for them to operate.

But the biggest part of the work, the most valuable and the farthest-reaching, is that being done in China, for it strikes at the root of all the trouble, literally at the root.

It is right that the opium fields themselves, where the poppy leaves grow, that the reformers are doing the most important part of their work.

The laws of China that order the reduction of the crops are being enforced by the mandarins. Many of these mandarins are former opium slaves to the weed, and they can never hope to conquer the fondness for it, but the government of China has awakened, and the penalty for disobedience is a severe head. Therefore no matter what may be the personal feelings of the mandarin, it is not safe for him to dis-

obey the law. According to the imperial edict laid under poppy cultivation is to be reduced one-tenth annually, and rewards will be given in districts where the production is totally wiped out before the expiration of that period.

All opium smokers now have to register themselves, stating

the amount of their consumption, and no opium may be sold to a person not so registered.

Smokers under 60 years of age must decrease their allowance by one-fifth annually.

Equally important has been the compulsory legislation dealing with the public dens for the smoking of the fatal pitch. These had to be closed within six months after the law went into effect. That time has now expired, and investigators in the various districts report that the orders have been generally obeyed. Not only that, in some cases where in defiance of the law dens are still open for the public they are little patronized, the fear of official vengeance frightening away the smokers.

The sale of smoking perquisites is no longer permitted, neither may wineshops or any other places of public entertainment permit the sale of opium or smoking of it on the premises.

Soles where opium, or anything connected with it, is sold must be registered and must show an annual decrease in their business under penalty of confiscation.

Moreover, the new law earnestly calls upon the officials of the nation to set up an example to the people, and to oppose wherever possible the spread of the habit. They are ordered, in case they be smokers, to give up the vice within six months, and while this may not be practicable, at least the law will have the effect of compelling them to do their smoking in private, and thus prevent the populace from being able to make the excuse that they have only been doing what the law said.

But proclaimments are only of value in so far as they are enforced, and all the laws in the world are useless if they are consigned to oblivion after once having been put on the statute books. It is therefore of interest to know that trained experts in conditions, not only Chinese agents, but Americans, Englishmen and Frenchmen, have sent throughout the kingdom with the goodwill of the throne to find out to what extent the laws are being enforced.

Evidences have been found. In Kwang-Tung, for instance, one ingenious magistrate issued certificates so freely as to indicate that the entire population of the district was more than 60 years old, and therefore immune from the drastic provisions of the law.

It has also been found that while there are evasions of the law, the attitude of the throne has borne valuable fruit in making the better classes of people regard opium smoking as no longer permissible to persons of education and breeding. No longer do the young men in the tea shops tempted to annoy the皇上 with the fact that everybody else does and nobody thinks it wrong.

The government has not been so vigorous as might be desired in punishing officials who are themselves opium smokers,

but it could hardly be expected to have the whole reform achieved in a day. There have been some punishments. Two mandarins and two chief officials of the censorate were forced to give up their places because they loved opium more than the royal command.

It is no small loss that the Chinese government faces in yielding to the world's opinion and suppressing the opium trade. The central government will lose annually about \$7,500,000, and the outlying provinces will suffer to the extent of about \$20,000,000.

It is a curious fact that China, deprived of opium, is turning to smoking tobacco. The government has encouraged this tendency, and it is argued that a nation used to smoking for untold centuries can hardly be expected to give over the habit unless some harmless substitute is provided.

With governments all over the world forbidding the sale of opium, save for medical uses, the habit seems to be doomed.

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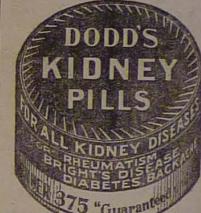


The Gumption—Well, you fellows can say what you like about the editor. For my part, I always stick up for him.

Excursion to Milwaukee.

Reduced rates of fare and one-half for the round trip are offered to merchants in the West and Northwest by the Milwaukee Association of Jobbers and Manufacturers. The dates of sale at all stations distant 100 miles or more from Milwaukee are from September 1st to September 6th inclusive. Tickets good returning until September 10th. To obtain tickets, go to your local agent and show them their local agent receipt for one-half your fare to Milwaukee, which, when countersigned, entitles you to a reduced rate of fare by the Milwaukee Association of Jobbers and Manufacturers. You will be entitled to return tickets for one-half fare. Bring your family with you. Office of the Milwaukee Association of Jobbers and Manufacturers, 45-49 University Building, corner Mason and Broadway.

Ingratitude is a sign of weakness; one never finds a strong man ungrateful.—Mountfort.



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