

THE JOURNAL

LUCIAN SWIFT, J. S. McLAIR, MANAGER, EDITOR

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

C. J. Billson, Manager Foreign Advertising Department. NEW YORK OFFICE—36, 87, 88 Tribune Building. CHICAGO OFFICE—307, 308 Stock Exchange Building.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

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, 3.50 Saturday Eve. edition, 20 to 26 pages, 1.50 Delivered by Carrier. One copy, one week, 8 cents One copy, one month, 25 cents Single copy, 2 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.

COMPLAINTS

Subscribers will please notify the office in every case that their paper is not delivered promptly or the collections not properly made.

PERFORMED GREAT SERVICE

Albert Lea Tribune. The Minneapolis Journal has performed great service for the people in advocating and demanding healthy legislation during the time since the present legislative session began, and it did especially good work in favor of the gross earnings tax bill.

GIFTS RIGHTLY PLACED

The great increase of wealth in this country has been accompanied by a strong distributive tendency in noble benefactions which stimulate the intellectual forces, afford opportunities for education and ripe culture and contradicts the theory that the accumulation of riches steals the hearts of the rich against philanthropic impulses and begets a hard, sordid selfishness.

A MELIORIST

President Northrop of the state university, in his recent address before the Chicago Baptist Social Union on "The Outlook," took occasion to say a number of things in his own unmistakable English, which may well be pondered by those pessimists who see ruin ahead for America.

THE PROVISIONAL MULE

It is a mark of special favor, limited only to the baby, and with the little fellow on his back the mule would trot around the yard while the farmer sat on the porch. His father, with the rancor of poverty, endured impatiently the added expense. Certainly the mule, considered materially, was no profit to the farmer, and he had been proved beyond a doubt.

THE FLEET OF YACHTS

April 13.—Yachtsmen in and about New York are well engaged in the preparations for the coming season, starting in with the first warm days of early spring. Many shipyards and basins are to be found along the waterfront.

OTHER PEOPLE'S NOTIONS

Clean Up. As the time for the annual spring cleaning draws near, allow me to make a suggestion. There are at present many vacant lots and streets in Minneapolis, unsightly and unattractive on account of the rubbish scattered about, thereby giving the neighborhood an unkempt and bedraggled look.

appear in the list of bounties granted by the legislature that a Minneapolis Journal reporter had been favored with \$150. The bounty bestowed was not upon a Minneapolis Journal reporter, but upon an official of the house. No Journal reporter, as such, received any bounties from this legislature and asked for none which is more than can be said of the staff of the Pioneer.

The Filipino junta at Hong Kong seem to have difficulty in keeping up with the procession. They selected General Sandico as Aguinaldo's successor only to learn that Sandico surrendered before Aguinaldo did.

THE COURSE OF BUSINESS

The forecast of crop production in this country could not easily be more promising. It does not follow always that good prospects at seeding time are maintained until harvest, but there is no reason to feel discouraged at this time; indeed, everything pertaining to the foundation of prosperity in the country is most favorable.

The government estimate is favorable to a large yield of winter wheat and conditions in the spring wheat section are all that could be desired. On this basis the indications are for a large yield of wheat. If this is realized the price of wheat may be affected unfavorably, but this may not be altogether disadvantageous.

CHIEF NEWS THAN LATER

From sources which need not be revealed, but which The Journal regards as trustworthy, it is learned that the B. C. & N. railroad, with which the business men of Minneapolis have been negotiating concerning terminals in this city, has recently abandoned a project to construct a line from Sioux Falls to Madison after considerable work had been done by Dakota people in the aid of the enterprise, the reason assigned being that the Cedar Rapids road had agreed not to trespass on Milwaukee territory in that direction.

In line with this general subject of prosperity it is interesting to recall that the farmer has prospered with all other interests. He has sold his flax at a very high price, in some instances paying for his farm with the one crop; he has received a good price for his wheat and he has sold his corn at an advance of 10 cents over a year ago. His cattle have been selling for high prices and if he has been fortunate enough to have horses to sell, he has realized handsomely on them.

The investment markets have been more quiet this week, but they have been, on the whole, firm. There was a showing of weakness the first of the week, but this was favorable for all interests rather than otherwise. Stocks were advancing too fast. But even now they cannot be held down. It is claimed that Mr. Hill has virtually secured what he desired in the Burlington connection, but details have not been given out in a way that satisfies the public as to just what has been done.

The legislature allowed the Laybourn resolution to lie on the table instead of expunging it from the records, as it ought to have done in justice to itself. That resolution, lying on the table, is perhaps a good thing for the men at whom it was directed, since it stands as a monument to their courage, and a reminder of the great service which they rendered to the state.

It is now explained that the reason Aguinaldo has been kept at General McArthur's headquarters is the fear that he will be assassinated by General Luna's followers. This is a nice way for the Filipinos to treat their George Washington!

The editor of the Slayton, Minn., Gazette, just tears a plume from the wing of the eagle of freedom and harpoons his beloved brother of the Heron Lake Times as follows:

The long-haired freak who runs the Heron Lake Times is real ugly because in a recent number that the Boers had hung the same terms offered by our friend, J. Bull, into that esteemed old gentleman's face with a bang, and also that the said J. Bull is using valuable prestige in Asia. He accuses us of the heinous crime of being Irish. Why, bless your dear eccentric soul, Jack, we have always prided ourselves on that fact, and if you have some great and noble us of our Irish blood, and if we haven't any of that, it's Scotch, Swenk, German or what not, and you can't tell the difference in two generations. People can differ radically in Minnesota without wanting to spill blood, as they do in France. There are two parties living in the same house in this town, one of whom believes this material world is real, while the other party is absolute-ly certain that the material world does not exist; that the first party believes the Boers are "dead wrong" and the second party believes they are "dead right," but they live together as happily as two cats eating milk out of the same saucer. That's what American stands for—or used to—at least the northern part of it.

When the editors of the Slayton Gazette and the Heron Lake Times meet on the street, they just quarrel to see which editor shall provide liquid refreshment for both.

Mayors Tom Johnson and Golden Rule Jones, whose duel this spring, "Would that We Two Were Mayors," with such a success, are now trying to accumulate enough reputation to break into the presidency handicap.

Do you have that bad taste in the mouth with sleepless nights, does your food disagree with you, do you have severe headache and pain in the head? Then take a day off and go fishing with the bait.

J. Adam Bede has been doing some immigrating for the Great Northern. He says he has been selling real estate and giving a school man with each section. No wonder land is going up.

After the other things have had their honors, the money goes into real estate and buildings. If you wait, you pay more money for the land. This happens every fifteen or twenty years.

The legislators left little about the capital except the odor of stale tobacco and the waste paper. Fortunately the desks were nailed down.

Keeping the street baseball game off of the new lawn is as exciting a pastime as teaching a new calf to drink out of a pail.

prosecution of all sensible reforms. The world is bad enough, and it needs bettering, but at the same time, it will do all concerned no harm to look on both sides of the matter. The deeper the matter is studied the clearer will it become that America, with all her faults, is the advance agent, not only of her own prosperity, but of the general good of the world.

Some one has said of Dr. Northrop that he is neither a pessimist nor an optimist, but a meliorist. That's good. He doesn't shut his eyes to the bad, which is a good thing, nor does he see only the good, which would be a good thing. It is his splendid meliorism which serves the better purpose and makes him the wiser counselor and the safer guide.

The morning papers have another bad spell. They spell their news with a "k." By their own admissions, on several occasions they have had plenty of real estate "knews," but they leave the publication of the news to The Journal.

Two badly-scooped contemporaries deal in charges of bad faith in connection with the publication of important real estate news. The Journal will call that bluff right here by agreeing to print in its own columns any evidence our contemporaries can obtain from the parties to the transaction that this paper violated any pledges in that connection. We are aware that some people didn't want the news published yesterday, but they will not say that there was any agreement on the part of The Journal not to print it yesterday.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The work of the commissioner of labor, whether at the head of the bureau or of the department, has been continuous and consecutive, his reports being numbered without intermission to the form of the organization, the first three reports being on the subject of labor and the others from the department. In all there have been fifteen annual and nine special reports published, with the following designations:

- 1886—First, "Annual Depressions." 1888—Second, "Convict Labor." 1891—Third, "Strikes and Lockouts" (Jan. 1, 1891, to Dec. 31, 1890). 1894—Fourth, "Working Women in Large Cities." 1895—Fifth, "Railroad Labor." 1896—Sixth, "Cost of Production; Iron, Steel, Coal, etc." 1897—Seventh, "Cost of Production; the Textiles and Glass." 1898—Eighth, "Industrial Education." 1899—Ninth, "Building and Loan Associations." 1900—Tenth, "Strikes and Lockouts" (Jan. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1899). 1901—Eleventh, "York and Wages of Men, Women and Children." 1902—Twelfth, "Economic Aspects of the Labor Problem." 1903—Thirteenth, "Hand and Machine Labor." 1904—Fourteenth, "Water, Gas and Electric Light." 1905—Fifteenth, "A Compilation of Wages in Commercial Countries from Official Sources." SPECIAL. 1898—First, "Married Divorce." 1899—Second, "Labor Laws of the United States" (second edition, revised 1898). 1900—Third, "Analysis and Index of All Reports Issued by Bureau of Labor Statistics in the United States Prior to Nov. 1, 1892." 1901—Fourth, "Compulsory Insurance in Germany." 1902—Fifth, "The Gothenburg System of Liquor Traffic." 1903—Sixth, "The Phosphate Industry of the United States" (with maps and illustrations). 1904—Seventh, "The Slums of Baltimore, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia." 1905—Eighth, "The Housing of the Working People" (with plans and illustrations). 1906—Ninth, "The Italians in Chicago."

REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF LABOR

By the act of congress approved March 2, 1885, the commissioner is authorized to publish a bulletin relating to the condition of labor in this and other countries, with condensations of state and foreign labor reports, facts as to conditions of employment, and other facts as may be deemed of value to the industrial and laboring classes.

By the act of July 1, 1898, the commissioner is authorized to compile and publish annually, as a part of the bulletin of the department of labor, a statistical digest of the official statistics of the cities of the United States having over 30,000 population. In accordance with the act of March 2, 1885, the first number of the bulletin was published in November of that year, and it has been issued every other month since, containing usually from 120 to 150 pages. The main portions of the bulletin are the results of original investigations; the other parts contain condensations of state and foreign labor reports, as provided by law, the labor laws of the different states of the United States as they are passed, and the decisions of the highest courts in the country interpreting such labor laws in the light of declaring the policy of the bureau, stating:

It should be remembered that a bureau of labor cannot solve industrial or social problems of the kind which are the subject of material law to the citizens of the country, but its work must be classed among educational, social, intellectual and moral property.

The United States bureau was organized in January, 1885, and the commissioner, on Feb. 4, addressed a letter to the secretary of the Interior declaring the policy of the bureau, stating:

As a rule the department confines itself to the statistical method—that is, the collection of information on carefully prepared schedules of inquiry put into the hands of experts. This is the usual method of collecting information, but there are questions which cannot be dealt with by the statistical method, and the result of original inquiry made in some form. Rambling and nebulous observations, which would be likely to result from an investigation carried out by the expert not properly scheduled, and ought to be avoided.

The great advantages of the statistical method, carried out through the means of properly prepared schedules, have been demonstrated in many years of experience in the different states and by the department itself. With properly instructed special agents, who can secure exactly the information required, and who are on the spot to make any explanation to parties from whom data are sought, and who can and must consult the books of account at the establishments under investigation, the best and most accurate information can be secured, and in a condition for publication.

The department does not aim to secure aggregates, except in rare cases—that is, it cannot count the people; it cannot collect the facts of all the manufacturing establishments in the country, nor can it enumerate the different industries, nor ascertain the number of persons engaged in the different industries, with the aggregate wages paid. All the questions which are asked by the office, and the information resulting from inquiries covering such points is collected every ten years. On the other hand, the department, as a rule, deals with representative facts.

1885, the commissioner is authorized to publish a bulletin relating to the condition of labor in this and other countries, with condensations of state and foreign labor reports, facts as to conditions of employment, and other facts as may be deemed of value to the industrial and laboring classes.

By the act of July 1, 1898, the commissioner is authorized to compile and publish annually, as a part of the bulletin of the department of labor, a statistical digest of the official statistics of the cities of the United States having over 30,000 population. In accordance with the act of March 2, 1885, the first number of the bulletin was published in November of that year, and it has been issued every other month since, containing usually from 120 to 150 pages.

The main portions of the bulletin are the results of original investigations; the other parts contain condensations of state and foreign labor reports, as provided by law, the labor laws of the different states of the United States as they are passed, and the decisions of the highest courts in the country interpreting such labor laws in the light of declaring the policy of the bureau, stating:

As a rule the department confines itself to the statistical method—that is, the collection of information on carefully prepared schedules of inquiry put into the hands of experts. This is the usual method of collecting information, but there are questions which cannot be dealt with by the statistical method, and the result of original inquiry made in some form.

The great advantages of the statistical method, carried out through the means of properly prepared schedules, have been demonstrated in many years of experience in the different states and by the department itself. With properly instructed special agents, who can secure exactly the information required, and who are on the spot to make any explanation to parties from whom data are sought, and who can and must consult the books of account at the establishments under investigation, the best and most accurate information can be secured, and in a condition for publication.

The department does not aim to secure aggregates, except in rare cases—that is, it cannot count the people; it cannot collect the facts of all the manufacturing establishments in the country, nor can it enumerate the different industries, nor ascertain the number of persons engaged in the different industries, with the aggregate wages paid. All the questions which are asked by the office, and the information resulting from inquiries covering such points is collected every ten years. On the other hand, the department, as a rule, deals with representative facts.

It is often asked, "What good do labor statistics do? What is the value of the work of the department of labor?" One might as well undertake to answer the same question as to ask, "What good do statistics do?"

It is now well understood that the popular education of the people in the elements of facts of political and economic science is one of the greatest educational ends of today, and that departments and bureaus of statistics are being organized emphatically in the line of facilitating that great work by their faithful investigations into all the conditions where facts should be known and into the bad conditions of whatever nature and by their fearless investigation of the results of their investigations. There may have been much weak and unsatisfactory work by this class of offices, but, having no other object in view, the writer feels safe in asserting that, with but one or two exceptions, there has never been any attempt by the head of any of these bureaus to do anything but the best for the people, and to use the office to sustain theories. This is a record of which the official statisticians of our state and federal governments can be proud.

Minneapolis Journal's Current Topics Series. Papers By Experts and Specialists of National Reputation.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT DOES FOR THE PEOPLE

IX.—THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

By Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor.

(Copyright, 1901, by Victor F. Lawson.)

The bureau of labor was established by act of congress approved June 27, 1884, and was attached to the department of the Interior. The head of the office was designated the commissioner of labor, the act providing that he "shall collect information on the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor and the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity."

The United States bureau was organized in January, 1885, and the commissioner, on Feb. 4, addressed a letter to the secretary of the Interior declaring the policy of the bureau, stating:

As a rule the department confines itself to the statistical method—that is, the collection of information on carefully prepared schedules of inquiry put into the hands of experts. This is the usual method of collecting information, but there are questions which cannot be dealt with by the statistical method, and the result of original inquiry made in some form.

The great advantages of the statistical method, carried out through the means of properly prepared schedules, have been demonstrated in many years of experience in the different states and by the department itself. With properly instructed special agents, who can secure exactly the information required, and who are on the spot to make any explanation to parties from whom data are sought, and who can and must consult the books of account at the establishments under investigation, the best and most accurate information can be secured, and in a condition for publication.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The work of the commissioner of labor, whether at the head of the bureau or of the department, has been continuous and consecutive, his reports being numbered without intermission to the form of the organization, the first three reports being on the subject of labor and the others from the department. In all there have been fifteen annual and nine special reports published, with the following designations:

- 1886—First, "Annual Depressions." 1888—Second, "Convict Labor." 1891—Third, "Strikes and Lockouts" (Jan. 1, 1891, to Dec. 31, 1890). 1894—Fourth, "Working Women in Large Cities." 1895—Fifth, "Railroad Labor." 1896—Sixth, "Cost of Production; Iron, Steel, Coal, etc." 1897—Seventh, "Cost of Production; the Textiles and Glass." 1898—Eighth, "Industrial Education." 1899—Ninth, "Building and Loan Associations." 1900—Tenth, "Strikes and Lockouts" (Jan. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1899). 1901—Eleventh, "York and Wages of Men, Women and Children." 1902—Twelfth, "Economic Aspects of the Labor Problem." 1903—Thirteenth, "Hand and Machine Labor." 1904—Fourteenth, "Water, Gas and Electric Light." 1905—Fifteenth, "A Compilation of Wages in Commercial Countries from Official Sources." SPECIAL. 1898—First, "Married Divorce." 1899—Second, "Labor Laws of the United States" (second edition, revised 1898). 1900—Third, "Analysis and Index of All Reports Issued by Bureau of Labor Statistics in the United States Prior to Nov. 1, 1892." 1901—Fourth, "Compulsory Insurance in Germany." 1902—Fifth, "The Gothenburg System of Liquor Traffic." 1903—Sixth, "The Phosphate Industry of the United States" (with maps and illustrations). 1904—Seventh, "The Slums of Baltimore, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia." 1905—Eighth, "The Housing of the Working People" (with plans and illustrations). 1906—Ninth, "The Italians in Chicago."

REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF LABOR

By the act of congress approved March 2, 1885, the commissioner is authorized to publish a bulletin relating to the condition of labor in this and other countries, with condensations of state and foreign labor reports, facts as to conditions of employment, and other facts as may be deemed of value to the industrial and laboring classes.

By the act of July 1, 1898, the commissioner is authorized to compile and publish annually, as a part of the bulletin of the department of labor, a statistical digest of the official statistics of the cities of the United States having over 30,000 population. In accordance with the act of March 2, 1885, the first number of the bulletin was published in November of that year, and it has been issued every other month since, containing usually from 120 to 150 pages. The main portions of the bulletin are the results of original investigations; the other parts contain condensations of state and foreign labor reports, as provided by law, the labor laws of the different states of the United States as they are passed, and the decisions of the highest courts in the country interpreting such labor laws in the light of declaring the policy of the bureau, stating:

As a rule the department confines itself to the statistical method—that is, the collection of information on carefully prepared schedules of inquiry put into the hands of experts. This is the usual method of collecting information, but there are questions which cannot be dealt with by the statistical method, and the result of original inquiry made in some form.

The great advantages of the statistical method, carried out through the means of properly prepared schedules, have been demonstrated in many years of experience in the different states and by the department itself. With properly instructed special agents, who can secure exactly the information required, and who are on the spot to make any explanation to parties from whom data are sought, and who can and must consult the books of account at the establishments under investigation, the best and most accurate information can be secured, and in a condition for publication.

The department does not aim to secure aggregates, except in rare cases—that is, it cannot count the people; it cannot collect the facts of all the manufacturing establishments in the country, nor can it enumerate the different industries, nor ascertain the number of persons engaged in the different industries, with the aggregate wages paid. All the questions which are asked by the office, and the information resulting from inquiries covering such points is collected every ten years. On the other hand, the department, as a rule, deals with representative facts.

It is often asked, "What good do labor statistics do? What is the value of the work of the department of labor?" One might as well undertake to answer the same question as to ask, "What good do statistics do?"

It is now well understood that the popular education of the people in the elements of facts of political and economic science is one of the greatest educational ends of today, and that departments and bureaus of statistics are being organized emphatically in the line of facilitating that great work by their faithful investigations into all the conditions where facts should be known and into the bad conditions of whatever nature and by their fearless investigation of the results of their investigations. There may have been much weak and unsatisfactory work by this class of offices, but, having no other object in view, the writer feels safe in asserting that, with but one or two exceptions, there has never been any attempt by the head of any of these bureaus to do anything but the best for the people, and to use the office to sustain theories. This is a record of which the official statisticians of our state and federal governments can be proud.

Statistics of Strikes and Lockouts.

One or two illustrations will serve to show the methods adopted by the department. It has made two comprehensive reports giving the statistics relating to strikes and lockouts in this country. The first was in 1887, and the second in 1890. The department has since collected this information, which relates to the number of persons involved in the labor controversies, the losses to capital and to labor, the duration and the results of each controversy, all properly tabulated and presented by states and industries, the department secures the data from each side engaged in each controversy through the personal inquiries of an expert, who is kept of the occurrence of all strikes and lockouts, and then the localities are visited by the expert. He is prepared with schedules of inquiry, so that the information collected is of the most accurate and uniform basis. If the parties ordering the strike and the employers against whom the strike is directed agree as to the facts, they are accepted. If there is a disagreement, it is the business of the expert to ascertain the points of disagreement, and by continued inquiry, to secure an agreement as to the facts.

Gathering Statistics of Labor.

As a rule the department confines itself to the statistical method—that is, the collection of information on carefully prepared schedules of inquiry put into the hands of experts. This is the usual method of collecting information, but there are questions which cannot be dealt with by the statistical method, and the result of original inquiry made in some form.

The great advantages of the statistical method, carried out through the means of properly prepared schedules, have been demonstrated in many years of experience in the different states and by the department itself. With properly instructed special agents, who can secure exactly the information required, and who are on the spot to make any explanation to parties from whom data are sought, and who can and must consult the books of account at the establishments under investigation, the best and most accurate information can be secured, and in a condition for publication.

Getting Statistics of Divorce.

Another illustration is that connected with the investigation relative to divorces, especially ordered by congress. An investigation of the kind, in order to have any value sociologically, must cover a sufficiently long period of years to make the comparison valuable. So the facts were gathered for twenty years. At the time the investigation was made there were over 2,700 courts, state and federal, in the United States having jurisdiction of divorces. To secure the required data all the facts relative to every petition for a divorce and every decree for a period of twenty years from all the 2,700 and more courts had to be examined; yet this work was accomplished, and all the facts secured either by the service of experts or by the mail, for all the courts in the country.

After the information is brought to the office it is carefully examined, each schedule being checked, and if necessary, corrected. It must be had to original sources of information for correction. When the schedules are all in perfect order, or as perfect as the physical conditions will warrant, they are placed in the hands of the expert, who is classified in accordance with the information to be brought out.

Value of Labor Statistics.

It is often asked, "What good do labor statistics do? What is the value of the work of the department of labor?" One might as well undertake to answer the same question as to ask, "What good do statistics do?"

It is now well understood that the popular education of the people in the elements of facts of political and economic science is one of the greatest educational ends of today, and that departments and bureaus of statistics are being organized emphatically in the line of facilitating that great work by their faithful investigations into all the conditions where facts should be known and into the bad conditions of whatever nature and by their fearless investigation of the results of their investigations. There may have been much weak and unsatisfactory work by this class of offices, but, having no other object in view, the writer feels safe in asserting that, with but one or two exceptions, there has never been any attempt by the head of any of these bureaus to do anything but the best for the people, and to use the office to sustain theories. This is a record of which the official statisticians of our state and federal governments can be proud.

Carroll D. Wright

The Provisional Mule. By Lydia Felicia Perkins.

"Who's brand is it?" "This being a flash of almost masculine sagacity, her brother was silenced for the time." "If the mule was not a clear favor of providence, at least he seemed such to this humble family. It was just at cotton planting time that their only ox died—that stand-by of the poor farmer, the good-natured, patient, long-enduring, poorly fed and tended, yet reluctantly laying down the yoke work so long. This was a very serious matter to them, for on their cotton crop depended their life."

He seemed to become excited with the motion, and indulged in polkas, two-steps of all kinds, and wound up with a spirited gallop twice around the field, and then came cantering and ambled around the field, looking trustingly into his face. But finding he was only wanted as a plowing implement, he turned about and looped to the house. Arriving at the close gate he stretched his neck, and nosing up the latch, sauntered in. So, when Aunt Rachel, washing dishes, looked up, she saw the provisional mule smirking amiably at the window.

stood to be a mark of special favor, limited only to the baby, and with the little fellow on his back the mule would trot around the yard while the farmer sat on the porch. His father, with the rancor of poverty, endured impatiently the added expense. Certainly the mule, considered materially, was no profit to the farmer, and he had been proved beyond a doubt. His favorite trick when harnessed to the plow was to pick the harness to pieces at the knots, then shake it off playfully, looking around for the approval of the farmer. He was eating up the fodder provided for his predecessor, the ox, and there would be no cotton crop for want of proper attention. The mule had been a week with the family, when the county sheriff, who had been looking eagerly for the stray notices, but found, instead, this astonishing insertion:

BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL

No. 21 Park Row.

The Fleet of Yachts.

April 13.—Yachtsmen in and about New York are well engaged in the preparations for the coming season, starting in with the first warm days of early spring. Many shipyards and basins are to be found along the waterfront. A long time has been spent under consideration a project to erect a building to house the various societies composing the Scientific Alliance of New York, thus giving them a long-needed public place for the conduct of original research. Now the alliance has its plans laid out and is moving towards the desired object. It is decided to erect a \$300,000 building on ground to cost \$200,000 more and the officials of the alliance are confident the required half million dollars will be forthcoming at an early date.

Temple of Science.

After ten years of consideration and discussion Greater New York is at last assured of a Temple of Science in the near future. The first place drawn more water than the biggest of ocean steamships, fully laden, as the cellar floor is fifty-five feet below the sidewalk level and thirty-five feet below the ground level. The building under construction, is eighteen stories high and the highest building ever underpinned. This construction is the completed because of the fact that the ground floor was filled with the safes and vaults of a safe deposit company, and a settlement of even the sixteenth of an inch would have stopped the workings of the elevators.

Some of Engineering.

One of the most remarkable engineering work ever accomplished in the construction of a building was utilized for the foundation of the new annex to the Mutual Life building in Nassau street, making the structure in many respects the most notable in the world.

Only Authority Left.

For information as to the best disposition to make of the presidents, apply to G. Cleveland, Princeton.

Extensive Smell of Sulphur.

There will be sweeping, walking and gnashing of teeth from the Frodoogin and Hell-for-Sartin Creek across the continent to San Diego over the defeat of the river and harbor bill. As Senator Carter, who lashed it to death, he is anasthma-maranatha.

Should Offset Our Complaints.

Toledo Blade. There are indications that northern Ohio will have a good winter crop this year. The first two years. This mantle of snow has been worth thousands of dollars to the farmers.

So Do Ours, When They're In.

Detroit Free Press. According to the Voters' Municipal League of that city, Chicago democrats have renominated the following: "blonde, gray eyes, brown hair, six by six, two horns, one leopard, three water buffaloes, a horned horse, two antelopes, two Isabella antelopes, six pelicans, two porcupines and fifty monkeys."

Advice Ignored.

Atlanta Journal. Free trade league is about to try the experiment of levying a tariff on sugar. The plan is in the face of Editor Bryan's advice to King Edward.

Boxer Movement.

The Boxer movement, it is said, is revivifying in the first place, draws more water than the biggest of ocean steamships, fully laden, as the cellar floor is fifty-five feet below the sidewalk level and thirty-five feet below the ground level. The building under construction, is eighteen stories high and the highest building ever underpinned.

Boxer Movement.

The Boxer movement, it is said, is revivifying in the first place, draws more water than the biggest of ocean steamships, fully laden, as the cellar floor is fifty-five feet below the sidewalk level and thirty-five feet below the ground level. The building under construction, is eighteen stories high and the highest building ever underpinned.

Boxer Movement.

The Boxer movement, it is said, is revivifying in the first place, draws more water than the biggest of ocean steamships, fully laden, as the cellar floor is fifty-five feet below the sidewalk level and thirty-five feet below the ground level. The building under construction, is eighteen stories high and the highest building ever underpinned.