

THE JOURNAL

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

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CIRCULATION OF THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL FOR

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The above is a true and correct statement of the circulation of the Minneapolis Journal for dates mentioned. KINGSLEY T. BOARDMAN, Manager, Circulation.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 14th day of October, 1901. C. A. TULLER, Notary Public, Hennepin County.

GREAT IS 'OUR' LEVEN

These are proud days for the University of Minnesota. The doubts and fears of the well-wishers of the varsity football eleven have been dispelled. The defeat of Nebraska on Saturday by a score of 19 to 0 proved far more than the superiority of Minnesota over Nebraska—it proved that the great giant eleven of a year ago is in a fair way to be surpassed by this year's combination of agile stalwarts. It proved, too, that whatever the next few weeks may have in store, the university will be in at the finals in the contest for the western championship. With size, weight, spirit, agility, training and skill in the game all on their side, nothing but the most untoward circumstances can make this year's record of the maroon-and-gold other than fair to look upon. The Journal congratulates the players, gentlemen all; Coach Williams and the university, and hopes, as it expects, that no unfriendly ball will cross 'our' goal this year.

A BAD MISTAKE

The board of control has no right to complain if it discovers presently that it has lost the support of many of the people who favored the board of control idea and who helped to secure its adoption by the legislature. Those who favored that proposition were opposed to the amendments including the educational institutions along with the charitable and correctional. The effort to incorporate the educational institutions was a move on the part of those who opposed the bill in the hope of killing it off entirely. No friend of the board of control idea wished to see the normal schools or the university placed under the control of the board. Every one recognized that the successful management of these educational institutions involved retention of financial responsibility and the exercise of authority with respect to courses of study, employment of teachers, etc., in the same hands. The selections for the normal board and the university board are supposed to be made with special reference to the qualifications of the members to deal with educational questions. The board of control as originally proposed was to deal with an entirely different class of responsibilities and duties.

For some unaccountable reason, however, the board of control, after having relinquished all claim to authority over the normal schools, has seen fit to insist upon retaining control of the finances of the normal schools. The inconsistency of this position is manifest. Every reason in support of the relinquishment of control of the university would apply to the case of the normal schools. If the board of control had been disposed to create sentiment against itself and develop opposition to the whole board of control scheme it could not have adopted a better plan than that which it has pursued, a plan which the friends of the board of control never contemplated and which was only set as a trap by the enemies of the proposition. It is not creditable to the members of the

board that they have walked into this trap and developed opposition unnecessarily against themselves and the plan of organization of which they are the center and executive agents.

The board of control idea ought not to be condemned because of the mistakes of the present board. The scheme as originally contemplated is all right.

The news from Governor Pillsbury's residence to-day is less encouraging. Indeed, the physicians hold out little hope of Mr. Pillsbury's recovery. Every communication from the governor's residence with regard to his condition will be received with intense and anxious interest by the people of the state, who have come to regard John S. Pillsbury as our "Grand Old Man"—the man who has done more, perhaps, for the state of Minnesota, both in his official capacity and in his private relations, than any other citizen of the commonwealth. We shall not yet give up hope of his recovery, but shall receive with joy any evidence of his ability to successfully combat the disease and weakness which threaten his life.

A HARD QUESTION

Several days of association with a dozen western members of congress leads the writer to the conclusion that while these gentlemen are thoroughly sensible of the wrong sentiment among their constituents in favor of action more or less radical affecting the tariff, they are not at all agreed among themselves, or even at rest in their own minds individually, as to what is the proper course to pursue either as to reciprocity or tariff revision. And in this they are not to be criticized. There is the responsibility for the results. While they may sympathize more or less with the sentiment which seems to dominate the west in favor of the entire removal of some duties and the modification of others, and while they are altogether friendly to the general proposition of reciprocity, they are not entirely clear yet as to what is best under all the circumstances.

The question is certainly a very difficult one and should be so recognized. There is less radical sentiment on the tariff to-day, even among the people, than there has been at other times when important tariff changes have taken place. The consideration which gives every one pause in this connection is the fact that with the tariff as it is times are prosperous, and while it is believed that through judicious changes in the tariff, or through the readjustment of relations by treaty with countries business may be benefited, the way in which to bring about these changes is not so easy to discover.

The Globe has killed off the Monroe doctrine again. What our esteemed and glib contemporary doesn't know about the Monroe doctrine is all that saves that time-honored institution from utter extinguishment. Fortunately the Globe hits it every time just where it missed it before.

THE COMMISSION AND TRUSTS

The Industrial Commission's forthcoming report to congress, according to reports from Washington, will show disagreement as to remedial measures to prevent monopolistic abuses. The members of the commission are unable to agree upon restrictive legislation, some advocating the transfer of interstate commerce jurisdiction from congress to the several states; others simply stronger legislation on the subject by states and congress each retaining existing jurisdictions, and others giving the exclusive control of consolidated corporations to the United States government, while all advocate publicity of corporation operations.

It would be difficult to find in any roomful of men two or three who are of the same mind on the subject of dealing with industrial corporations. The extreme radical prescription: "Abolish the trusts!" has only a slender following. President Roosevelt, in his speech at our state fair grounds, characterized appeals, which lead directly or indirectly to suspicion among ourselves, and which tend to limit opportunity and shut the door of success against poor men, such as the "wipe-out-the-trusts" orators make, as an attack upon the fundamental principles of American citizenship, and he, while conceding the right of the government to supervise and control the great corporations, advised that, if such right is established, it should be exercised with caution and self-restraint. There is apparently no effective way by which to minimize the abuses of the capitalistic combinations erroneously called "trusts." If the government were endowed with full power of supervision and control, its strongest point would be the insistence upon corporate showing of business operations at stated periods in the most public manner and holding the menace of free-listing of industrial products which have been placed on sale at monopolistic prices, over corporate operations. The recent statement of its business in the most candid manner by the United States Steel corporation furnishes a suggestion for an indefinite extension of the process of publicity of corporate business statements made under oath. The public would be thereby protected from injurious investments in sickly stocks and there would be a weeding out of infirm concerns and a stimulus would be given to straight and unimpeachable business operations. Many of the propositions for checking corporate abuses, if actualized, would, as remedies, be far worse than the disease, and not in the public interest at all.

MINNESOTA POLITICS

The Appleton Press hits off the Stevens-Clapp feud about right in the following: "Those most closely in touch with the situation are not inclined to smile at H. F. Stevens' statement that he will oppose Moses E. Clapp for election to the senate in 1904. Clapp and Stevens are personal friends and a little matter of public record might easily affect the result."

St. Paul friends of both gentlemen, who are therefore "in touch with the situation," furnish an interesting confirmation of Mr. Stevens' intention. It is too early for judgment to be passed on either man, as they have four years in which to make the record on which he will be appearing next Monday evening. At that time senators will be elected by popular vote, and nominations will be made under the primary law. What a senatorial campaign that would make!

Since the first publication of the story in The Journal there has been unusually active comment, some of it invidious, others speculative.

The Albert Lea Tribune makes the following observations: "The announcement that H. F. Stevens of Paul will contest with Senator Clapp, also senator in 1904, for the position of U. S. Senator when the latter's time has expired is interesting as indicating that Stevens is to be a fight in Ramsey county, and that means that both of the contestants will fall into the hands of the party in power in another part of the state. Senator Clapp is alleged to have opposed Stevens in some ancient and obscure time and that hostility grew up and intensified. The appointment of Larry Hodgson, a democratic politician, by Senator Clapp, a prominent position in the consular service, did not add to the popularity of the junior senator among some of the political workers of the state, and it is more than likely he will encounter serious opposition to his re-election. Both candidates are able men, and the contest outside St. Paul, or Minneapolis, may have candidates, the people would be ably represented by either Mr. Stevens or Mr. Clapp. It is to be hoped that the fight will not become so acrimonious as to jeopardize the prospect of the return of a republican senate."

whatever, there were nearly 4,000 Nebraskans dumped in here Friday and Saturday to see the football game. And, yet, all who had money to pay for accommodations were taken care of comfortably at the hotels and cafes and left the city without any complaint on that score.

A Person's Right to His Own Mind

Dr. Vial of Paris hypothesized a Miss Thorne, an Australian, strangle her, and he did it to prove his power to another physician who was with him. The doctor compelled the girl to follow him to his office where, in the presence of several physicians, other experiments were conducted. For example, when he ordered her to stab a fruit vendor across the street, Miss Thorne seized a knife and started immediately. Dr. Vial then roused her from the trance, explained everything, apologized and offered to pay any fee demanded. Miss Thorne went home dazed and afterward was very ill. She told her brother what had happened and he, after thrashing the doctor soundly, sued for damages. The case is still in the courts. It is difficult to see how a doctor has any more right to drag a person around by her mind than by her ear. Sooner or later the courts will have to decide.

We are coming right along, Minnesota. With a team of giants strong, Minnesota. When the mighty game is through, the tall Norwegians feeling blue. Minnesota. Nebraska State Journal.

And the next day when they came from Nebraska, And they didn't see the game, Did Nebraska; But they didn't see the wood, And it was not right they should, For the Norwaks were too good For Nebraska.

Those corn dodgers over there, Oh, Nebraska! Went right on their air For Nebraska! But they lit in broken bow, While Doc Bixby bellowed "Oh!" Just as usual, to be sure, On Nebraska.

John King and Lizzie Smith were quietly married at Amityville, L. I. A charitable party of 600 rippled and clapped from the house filled up the well and frightened the bride into hysterics.

The coming Mrs. Chauncey Depew is mistress of four modern languages. Chauncey will soon find who is the real expert on oratory.

Carrie Nation has landed in jail in West Virginia for being a loud and self-assertive it and disturbing the peace of the solar system.

A Sunday paper cablegram says that "westmen of English notables now sleep in Westminster abbey." The preacher at that age must be a remarkably uninteresting one.

The Rocky Mountains are said to be in motion. It is suspected that the chief of police of Denver has ordered them to "move on."

Bourke Cockran has crawled into bed with Seth Low. The situation in New York is very simple.

Davy Hill is watching the row in New York with ideas as confused as a consultation of physicians.

The Albert Lea Standard has been putting in its coal and demands the suppression of all the trusts.

AMUSEMENTS

Foyer Chat. Last night's bills at the theaters were: At the Metropolitan, "Foxy Quiller," Reginald de Kover's comedy, with Jerome Sykes in the title role and a large and brilliant company; at the Bijou, the pretty romantic drama, "On the Swanne River." Reviews of the performances will appear in this column to-morrow.

Wilson Barrett's powerful drama, "The Sign of the Cross," returns to the Metropolitan for the week beginning Friday, Oct. 20. Charles A. Millward, who is said to be a very powerful and impressive young English actor, will be seen for the first time in this city as Marcus Superbus.

Ward & Vokes will present their new farcical extravaganza, "The Head Waiters," at the Bijou for one week, commencing next Sunday afternoon. The coming of these popular farces always means attractive girls and many of them, costly music, rich costumes and the champagne and the good fun. This year they are said to have more than usual of all these things and a superb scenic frame in which to show them off. The company numbers the city people and includes such well-known artists as: Daisy Vokes, Lucy Daly, George Sidney, Louis Vokes, Oliver Labadie and the Tuxedo ladies.

BOARD OF MISSIONS

Mrs. O. A. Burgess, Indianapolis, the New President.

ENDEAVOR SOCIETIES' MEETING

Four Thousand People Attend the Union Communion Service at the Exposition.

The Christian Women's Board of Missions, prior to the adjournment of the convention, Saturday afternoon, elected the following officers:

- President, Mrs. O. A. Burgess, Indianapolis, Ind. Vice president, Mrs. A. M. Atkinson, Wabash, Ind. Corresponding secretary, Mrs. Helen E. Moses, Indianapolis, Ind. Recording secretary, Mrs. Annie B. Gray, Indianapolis, Ind. Treasurer, Miss Mary J. Judson, Indianapolis, Ind. Superintendent of young people's work, Miss Mattie Pounds, Indianapolis, Ind. Resident members of the board: Mrs. Emma B. Ryan, Indianapolis, Ind. Mrs. R. K. Syars, Indianapolis, Ind. Mrs. W. O. Darnall, Lebanon, Ind. Mrs. Alice Siderer, Indianapolis, Ind. Mrs. James Tiley, Indianapolis, Ind. State officers were elected as follows: Alabama—President, Mrs. R. H. Kerr, Birmingham, Ala.

The name of Charles Carlton, Bonham, Texas, was omitted from the list of those attending the Minneapolis convention who were present at the organization of the society of the American Christian Missionary Society, in 1848. Mr. Carlton graduated at Bethany college, West Virginia, in 1849. For thirty-four years he was president of Carlton college, at Bonham, and he has been a preacher thirty-two years. Mr. Carlton is now 81 years of age.

Convention Notes.

New booths at the Exposition have been opened by the Christian Benevolent association, 908 Auburn avenue, St. Louis, Mo. His home at Hot Springs, the National Old People's home at Jacksonville, Ill., the Christian Evangelist of Chicago and several state organizations. Mrs. M. A. Porter of this city has opened the curio booth belonging to the Christian Women's Board of Missions. It contains relics and articles of interest from

Ingham; secretary, Mrs. J. C. W. Smith, Union. Arkansas—President, Mrs. Kate W. Parlee, Little Rock; secretary, Mrs. Josie E. Yowell, Little Rock. California, North—President, Mrs. Henry Shadle, Madera; secretary, Mrs. Mattie C. Proctor, San Jose. California, South—President, Mrs. A. C. Smitter, Los Angeles; secretary, Mrs. R. L. Brown, Los Angeles. Colorado—President, Mrs. Laura B. Thompson, Denver; secretary, Miss Sallie Barriger, Denver. District of Columbia—President, Mrs. Emma S. Lattimore, Washington; secretary, Mrs. Laura Morrison, Washington. Florida—President, Miss B. Withers, Ocoee; secretary, Miss Harriet Rager, Ocoee. Georgia—President, Mrs. A. Phillips, Augusta; secretary, Mrs. W. A. Chaastan, Augusta. Illinois—President, Miss Annie E. Davidson, Eureka; secretary, Miss Annie Hale, Athens. Indiana—President, Mrs. Effie Cunningham, Franklin; secretary, Mrs. S. K. Jones, Corydon. Iowa—President, Mrs. A. M. Haggard, Des Moines; secretary, Miss Annette Newcomer, Des Moines. Kansas—President, Mrs. Libbie F. Ingels, Leanna; secretary, Miss A. Rosalee Pendleton, Topeka. Kentucky—President, Mrs. Ida W. Harrison, Lexington; secretary, Mrs. Sarah Yager, Lexington. Louisiana—President, Mrs. John J. Ziegler, New Orleans; secretary, Miss Grace Jackson, New Orleans. Maryland—President, Mrs. J. H. Roseman, Baltimore; secretary, Miss Rebecca Siter, Baltimore. New England—President, Mrs. Newton

Professor Moore, State University of Missouri.

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BISHOP WHIPPLE'S WISH

A Memorial Tower at Fairbairn to Be His Monument. The memory of Bishop Whipple is to be kept green by a memorial tower on the cathedral at Fairbairn in which he lies buried.

The Cathedral of Our Merciful Savior, beneath whose altar Bishop Whipple was buried, is without a tower. It was the bishop's wish that a tower be built as his monument. The tower is to be a Gothic tower, and it will be a massive, square Gothic tower, such as is often seen on English cathedrals, but is very rare in this country. It will be nearly 100 feet high and fifteen feet square. Heavy buttresses will reach to the tops of the large stained glass Gothic windows of the tower, which will be surmounted by several small spires.

The tower is expected to be one of the most perfect of its kind in America. It was designed by Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson of Boston. It will be of stone and will cost \$12,000. The cost has already been subscribed by friends of the late bishop in all parts of the country. Dean Slattery, of the Cathedral of Our Merciful Savior, Fairbairn, is receiving the subscriptions.

WILL INSPECT SIR KNIGHTS

Grand Commander Chamberlain Will Be Here Oct. 17. Minneapolis Mounted Commandery No. 23, Knights Templars, will have its annual inspection Thursday, Oct. 17. The ceremony will be under the direction of Right Excellent Sir W. Chamberlain, grand commander of the grand commandery. The sir knights will assemble at the asylum at 1 o'clock prepared to mount at 2 o'clock, when the column will move to the West hotel, where the grand commander and staff will be in waiting. From the hotel the cavalcade will proceed to the city hall, where the inspection of the mounted battalion will take place. Following the evolutions the sir knights will march past and return to the asylum. The guests will be driven about the city.

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Knox, Worcester, Mass.; secretary, Mrs. James Warnock, Swampscott, Mass. Michigan—President, Mrs. Fannie E. Thompson, Ann Arbor; secretary, Mrs. G. P. Coler, Ann Arbor. Minnesota—President, Mrs. A. D. Harmon, St. Paul; secretary, Mrs. J. T. Ingersoll, St. Paul. Mississippi—President, Mrs. M. L. Glascock, Madison; secretary, Mrs. Lella A. McKay, Ridgeland. Missouri—President, Mrs. M. M. Goodie, St. Joseph; secretary, Mrs. L. G. Banis, St. Louis. Montana—President, Mrs. J. M. Simpson, Deer Lodge; secretary, Mrs. William Williams, Deer Lodge. Nebraska—President, Mrs. J. S. McCleary, Beatrice; secretary, Miss Olive Griffl, Pawnee City. New York—President, Mrs. Laura Gerould, Craig, Buffalo; secretary, Mrs. Nellie Tabor Dunstan, Buffalo. North Carolina—President, Mrs. Clara Grant, Kinston; secretary, Mrs. Eva Melton, Wilson. Ohio—President, Mrs. Anna R. Atwater, Macedonia Depot; secretary, Miss Mary A. Macdonald, Macedonia Depot. Oklahoma—President, Mrs. J. H. Monroe, El Reno; secretary, Mrs. C. H. Everest, Oklahoma City. Oregon—President, Mrs. L. A. Bristol, Humboldt; secretary, Mrs. Ella M. McBurn, Merrillville; secretary, Mrs. Ella M. McBurn, Corvallis. Pennsylvania—President, Mrs. T. W. Phillips, Newcastles; secretary, Mrs. C. L. Thurgood, Pittsburgh. South Carolina—President, Mrs. L. A. Bush,

Ellenton; secretary, Miss Cora Brunson, St. Stephens. South Dakota—President, Miss Rachel Crouch, Montrose; secretary, Mrs. Millie Vercoe, Bradley. Texas—President, Miss Grace Carlton, Bonham; secretary, Mrs. C. Walden, Fort Worth. Virginia—President, Mrs. E. E. Ely, Kent. Louisiana; secretary, Miss Gillie Cary, Richmond. West Virginia—President, Mrs. R. H. Wray, Bethany; secretary, Mrs. K. A. Richardson, Bethany. Washington—President, Mrs. Nettie Ebert, Tacoma; secretary, Mrs. Lydia A. Hopkins, Tacoma. Wisconsin—President, Mrs. E. W. Tucker, Milwaukee; secretary, Miss Ida Towne, Wauquan.

Christian Endeavorers Meet.

The evening session was devoted to a meeting of the Christian Endeavor Societies. I. J. Spencer of Lexington, Ky., president and John W. Baer and J. H. Garrison delivered addresses. Mr. Baer is secretary of the international union, with headquarters at Boston; and Mr. Garrison is editor of the Christian Evangelist, published at St. Louis. The report of John E. Pounds, superintendent of Endeavor work in the Christian church, showed an increase from 5,277 societies, a gain of 275 during the last year. Iowa showed the greatest gain, with Minnesota seventeenth in the list of thirty-seven states and territories.

Communion Service at Expo.

The only general meeting of the convention held yesterday was a union communion service at the Exposition building in the afternoon, which was attended by about 4,000 people. The service was conducted under the direction of A. D. Harmon and C. Thomas of the Twin City churches. E. J. Lupton, Missouri, delivered the prayer and C. L. Loos, Kentucky, read the scriptural lesson. The address was made by A. F. Philpott of Indianapolis, who spoke of "The Table of His Memory." He said that the communion table was of three-fold significance. He recalls a crowning event in Christ's life and emphasizes the example of his life and character. It shows that the followers of the Master are one in Him, and it reveals the future as it recalls the past, looking forward to his second coming.

One of the Fathers.

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The Passing of Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH BRUDER by Henry Irving Dodge

Copyright, 1901, by Henry Irving Dodge.

"Big Four" pulled into Beaver Meadows on the Rome-Watertown division and Joseph Bruder and his wife got down from the train. Bruder was smiling behind his "beaver" of a hat. Bruder was six feet four and broad, and his wife was five feet and narrow. Bruder carried a huge valve that cost a dollar and had done service, also an ax. Mrs. Bruder wore mits and a plaitive piquant smile. In her eyes there was a strange light, the light of the "beaver" of a hat. This seemed to be a sore point with the little woman, for she was ever on the alert for the quizzing glances of strangers, and one couple she stood and gazed at. But the man never looked at her. He was arrested by a plaintive glance from the woman, which said as plainly as speech, "Please don't make fun of us."

But the man never looked at her. He was arrested by a plaintive glance from the woman, which said as plainly as speech, "Please don't make fun of us." "But man never looked at her head about what other folks thought. He was a wood-chopper, and that's all he knew or cared. Next to his wife he loved his ax, and it used to be his pride that he could put a keen edge on it to shavv' wood. He used to lay his cheek fondly against the purple blade and it cal' it his darling. And he seemed to understand him, for it would bark with quick obedience when his arms swung it aloft and bite the maple and bury its nose to the point where the tempered steel joined the softer stave.

When he got out of the train he looked around in a sort of inquisitive, defiant way, and put his hand clumsily around his wife and drew her shoulder over against his thigh. There was no one at the depot but the agent, a veteran in the business, the tenure of whose position was due to five toes that he had years before contributed to the annual "beaver" of a hat. The man never looked at her. He was arrested by a plaintive glance from the woman, which said as plainly as speech, "Please don't make fun of us."

He paused and Bruder looked at his wife, but she remained silent. "Of course I ain't got nothin' against these men here, and it may not sound well comin' from me, but bein' in the employ of this corporation as ain't supposed to show no partiality, but seems ter me these men in a little unreasonable 'fore 'em," he went on, as neither Bruder nor his wife spoke, "these men here, they're makin' dead loads of money, and so they makes a big kick and goes on strike. So the company jest shuts down, and I heard the superintendent say as that they was goin' to start a prooc' to harrow 'em. Of course, I don't want that to go no further."

"Did the company treat the men fair?" asked Mrs. Bruder. "Of course it did," said Smith quickly. "Ain't they got a right to pay their money out any way they like? Couldn't these men pick up and leave if they didn't like it?" "Most of these men has their own homes, hasn't they?" asked Mrs. Bruder. "Yes, they has," said Smith. "But if they keeps on this way they won't have no one left in their homes. You'd better come in and sit down. Harris' team may not be here for an hour yet. They generally come to meet the down train. 'Big Four' is waitin' here fer it to pass."

He adroitly halted the couple in front of the open door of the freight room, and instantly the maternal eye of Mrs. Bruder looked at the little fellow. "Whose is that?" she asked. "That's Cy Selden's baby," said Smith, lying hypocritically.

Mrs. Bruder looked at her husband, then back to Smith. "What ailed it?" she asked. "Cholera morbus?" "Smith drew closer and lowered his voice a bit. "I don't know if they give out," he said, "but between you and me it didn't have enough to eat."

Just then Smith found sudden business in the depot, where he remained until he heard the booming of the down train, when he went out on the platform to pass up the mails. He lingered for a moment and watched "Big Four" pull out from the siding, then he looked all around. There was no one in sight.

"How'd yer do it Bill?" asked Jack Lundy that night, while a half dozen strikers in the matter about a score of men, whose shoulders the task of adjusting the affair should be thrust.

That explains why Smith was perturbed upon the arrival of the down train. Joseph Bruder; it also explains why he alone was at the depot to meet the distinguished pair. It is an axiom that good luck always comes to the lazy. Smith was a lazy man, which accounts for the piece of good luck which

Daily New York Letter

Dr. Newton on Anarchy. Oct. 14.—Dr. R. Heber Newton preached on anarchy at the morning service of All Souls' Episcopal church yesterday. He said: "Socialism and anarchism have, indeed, the same object, the regeneration of humanity. They are alike in seeking to bring to an end our competitive system and the militarism which curses our modern civilization. They unite in endeavoring to bring in an era of peace and brotherhood, and to become collective. But one seeks this by the way of evolution; the other by its best-known forms by the way of revolution. One is a natural development from the present system; the other would break with the existing system and make a fresh start in civilization. The one would multiply the functions of government, the other would minimize the functions of government. One believes in law; the other believes in no law. The ideal society of socialism is a vast organization in which all are parts of a stupendous whole, co-ordinated into a noble state—its type is the human body. The ideal anarchism is a mass of individual cells, uniting together into temporary forms, free to break up at any moment. Its type is the jellyfish. No one but a fool could contrast the two."

Going on, Dr. Newton said there was a philosophical anarchism and a revolutionary anarchism. The one as represented by Kropotkin, was vastly different from that whose exponent was the bomb-thrower. In discussing the remedies for revolutionary anarchism, he said that on account of the danger to back on the principle of free speech, as whatever danger there was in this freedom, the danger in its suppression was vastly greater.

\$70,000 Robbery Cleared Up

Detective C. T. Connors of the Pinkerton agency arrived in this city to-day after clearing up the \$70,000 theft from Mrs. Dennan Thompson, wife of the actor. The theft was committed on Saturday at Ithaca, when the company was playing in that place, and when they reached Albany on Sunday, Dennan Thompson called upon Superintendent Samuel P. Die