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CIRCULATION OF THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL

Table showing circulation statistics for November and December. Average for November: 51775. December data: Dec 2: 51,220; Dec 3: 51,471; Dec 4: 51,068; Dec 5: 50,923; Dec 6: 51,095; Dec 7: 52,807; Dec 9: 51,316; Dec 10: 51,333; Dec 11: 51,323; Dec 12: 50,902; Dec 13: 51,163; Dec 14: 52,085; Dec 16: 50,613; Dec 17: 50,700.

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 18th day of December, 1901.
C. A. TULLER, Notary Public, Hennepin County.

WHAT'S THE HURRY?

In another column to-day the county commissioners are criticized by a taxpayer for having put more money in the sinking fund than the law requires. The sinking fund is created for taking care of outstanding bonds, and as a general proposition it would be regarded as a fortunate thing if the sinking fund could be increased more rapidly than the law required. It means the payment of bonded indebtedness earlier than was originally contemplated. Hennepin county issued \$1,750,000 in bonds on account of the new courthouse; it has issued \$25,000 worth of bonds for bridges and other public improvements, making a total issue of \$1,775,000. Of this amount \$355,000 of the courthouse bonds become due in 1917, \$100,000 in 1920, \$315,000 in 1921, \$600,000 in 1924 and \$400,000 in 1925. This brings the bonded indebtedness on the courthouse bond issue by 1925.

The tax payer who makes the statement referred to insists that it is not necessary for the present generation, which built the courthouse, to pay for it entirely. Much less is it fair that the money necessary for that purpose should be collected in the sinking fund faster than the law requires, especially when there is no relief afforded the public in the way of reduced interest on the bonds lying in the sinking fund. The county charges itself interest on these bonds purchased by sinking fund money and held by the county just the same as if they had remained in the hands of individual purchasers. Now if our courthouse were a temporary structure and not likely to outlive the generation by which it is built, of course, that generation ought to pay for it entirely. But since the courthouse bids fair to outlive a dozen or a score of generations to come, there seems to be some propriety in allowing them to pay for that which is likely to be of as much use to the coming generations as it can be to the present. If no more money were placed in the sinking fund than the law requires the rate of taxation might be reduced.

UNITE TO HELP THE PARKS

Whatever tends to improve and extend the park systems of Minneapolis and St. Paul should meet with the approval of the citizens of both cities. Such is the movement for co-operation of the two cities in all park matters that have an interurban aspect, as well as for the promotion of legislation that will be for the common benefit. Paraphrasing it may be said that this co-operation between the two cities for common purposes, where there is no danger that selfish interests will neutralize the best intentions, is the best and, at present, the only practical method of co-operation. Fine speeches about twin city alliances, offensive and defensive, are well enough but they don't amount to anything substantial. When there is something at hand that can be advantageously done in union then is the time to combine. In the boulevarding and conserving of river banks, in the matter of good interurban driveways, there are concrete undertakings in the accomplishment of which union means strength. An intimate connection between the park managements of the two cities will be mutually helpful and stimulating.

SAWDUST AS A FOOD

In the matter of food economies for both man and beast, the Europeans can give us a lot of instruction. According to the report of Adolph Frankenthal, consul at Bern, they have found at least two ways of beating the humorous Yankee method of feeding green goggles on a horse and sending him seaward. In both of these ways seemingly indigestible and non-nutritious substances are made to fatten the animal instead of hasten the end of his activity. More than 75,000 tons of "tortlemess"utter" are annually fed to cattle in Europe. This compound with the long name is a "mixture of melasse," the residue from the beet sugar making process, and peat. Now a process has been discovered by which sawdust can be substituted for peat in combination with "melasse." Sawdust, it appears, is more nutritious than straw. For plenty of nitrogen, birch sawdust is the thing; for albumen, poplar heads the list; for fat, pine beats them all; walnut sawdust leads in wood fiber. In each one of these elements straw is inferior to sawdust. Herein is a suggestion for our local beet sugar factory and the saw mills. The factory can produce the "melasse"; the mills fine, fattening pine sawdust. After the sawdust has been chemically treated, the animals bellow for it, it is easily assimilated and easily digested. By combining it with "melasse" the silmy condition of the latter is removed and the fused product is palatable and doubly nutritious.

We may yet have to fight wolves in this country as they did in France in the last century. When wolves get so numerous that they pursue farmers within a few miles of Chicago those stories about the entire standing army of France being ordered out to capture one wolf do not seem quite so ridiculous as they once did.

like a ninny? When he is lined up with several hundred of his fellows and brushed past some celebrity with a fixed brass monkey smile, and tries to tell the celebrity how glad he is to see him.

DON'T BE IMPATIENT

There is a good deal of impatience among the people and the press of the state with regard to the progress of the executive department in its proposed action against the railroad merger. Some people seem to forget that it has taken months and years to devise and perfect and fortify the consolidation scheme, and that the attorney general cannot be expected to complete his plan of campaign against it within a few days. It is a big question and it is highly important that no mistakes be made at the beginning. Mistakes at this stage of the proceedings might be fatal where defeat would be entirely unnecessary if proper care were taken. The Journal is sufficiently in touch with the attorney general's office to know that the work is proceeding there diligently and satisfactorily and it speaks this word simply to suggest why the public should be less clamorous for quick results.

Although John P. Gibbs, commissioner of Itasca state park, is the source of the recommendation that the salary of the commissioner be raised, it should be carefully considered. The way things are moving now in congress, it looks as if Itasca park, with its thirty-five square miles, will be all that will be saved of the northern forests. It is doubly important that it should be well protected and cared for. Mr. Gibbs' recommendation of a project to create a fire break is a good one. If the park was worth getting it is worth protecting.

LABOR AND CAPITAL MEET

The conference between representatives of labor and capital in New York under the auspices of the American Civic Federation is as a brilliant rainbow of hope for the future of the industries of America. It gives promise that this nation is going to steer by the shoals of disputes and narrow policies on both sides that have so hindered the development of British industry. It makes warm the heart of every student of the great economic problems of the day, and see such an earnest gathering of the big men of labor, the big men of capital and representative men of that great part of the population that belongs neither to the ranks of capital nor labor, as those terms are used in describing the agents and instrumentalities of production. No particular scheme has been formulated beyond the appointment of a committee of thirty-six, twelve from each of the elements mentioned, to take up the question of preventing disastrous disputes between employers and employees. The very fact that such men as Schwab who doesn't believe in unions and such men as Schaffer, who opposes trusts, are thrown together on this committee; that the captains of labor and the captains of industry; that the heads of the capitalist trusts and the heads of the labor trusts, have come together to confer in a spirit of peace and good will, is potent for the realization of the purpose. What a blessing it would be if this simple, straightforward effort to reconcile labor and capital should accomplish more than all the complicated schemes of the theorists and believers in the infallibility of legislation!

Carroll D. Wright says, in one of his admirable papers, that, in industrial conciliation and arbitration, there are really three parties—the employers, the employees and the public. In the past this latter party has been generally disregarded as having no interest in the battles of the first two, which invariably disregard the right of the public to have industrial peace. The two other parties are really bound morally to keep the peace. Mr. Wright holds that the less machinery involved, the better the results, and the closer the employers and employees get in their relations in dealing with grievances, the better for the public. The meeting in New York under the auspices of the Civic Federation is a promising step in the right direction.

EDWARD'S FASTIDIOUSNESS

London reports that King Edward has decided that Americans are not to be admitted to his coronation, no matter how richly they are attired, and that foreign shoddydom, male and female, will not be admitted. Nothing is said about English shoddydom, of which there is a large assortment in that country, and of which there will be many representatives at the coronation. Within the last century there has been a copious injection of ordinary blood in the British aristocracy. Political exigencies have necessitated the creation of many new members of the aristocracy and not a year passes without the creation of new peers out of snobs and nouveaux riches, who can't go back a generation or so without tumbling upon some vulgar connection.

AMUSEMENTS

Foyer Chat.

The last performance of "Florodora" will be given at the Metropolitan to-night. To-morrow night William S. Gill, supported by an excellent company, will present "Pud-ding Willson" at the Metropolitan. The engagement is for four nights and matinee, closing Sunday, Dec. 22.

PASSING OF THE MILLIONAIRE

World's Work. When our national resources shall have been fully developed and the opportunities for acquiring vast wealth diminish, it is more than probable that the class of great millionaires will disappear. That they themselves fully recognize the instability of their tenure as social lords is proved by the immense amounts bestowed by them upon public institutions, such as colleges, libraries, art museums, hospitals, etc., and the comparatively few instances in which they have attempted to conserve the bulk of a great fortune in the hands of a single family. Nor is it at all clear that our attainment to the highest degree of culture of polish is in the least dependent upon the example or patronage of an exalted class. As a people, we are exceptional in this, also, that we have the most abundant opportunities for informing ourselves in matters of letters and literature; that we are free to choose from the intellectual and aesthetic storehouses of the world, and that there is abroad among us a spirit that will be satisfied with none but the best.

PITCHERS, PITCHERS AND PITCHERS

A Newark, N. J., woman has a collection of 1,500 pitchers, no two of which are alike. They are of every shape and color under the sun, and have been pieces of the old crockery and corners of the world. One of them was obtained at the little store that Dickens immortalized as "the old curiosity shop," in which the attempt to buy the pitcher made in the rooms of the New Jersey Historical Society.

Minneapolis is to have our charter commission submit the old charter for adoption, simply changing the time of city elections to the autumn of the odd-numbered years. This would give us city elections separate from the state elections, place us on the home rule basis and enable us to handle our city affairs independently of the state. We could then modify and improve our municipal system and make any changes in the details of our form of government that we might think desirable.

General Miles, in speaking of the verdict in the Schley case, says: "I am willing to take the judgment of Admiral Dewey. He has been a commander of a fleet, and as such has known the anxieties and responsibilities which rest on a man under these circumstances." That's the way a good many of us feel.

POISONOUS FOODS

Dr. R. O. Beard contributes a strong article to the Northwestern Lancet on "Food Adulteration and Food Laws," in which he shows how necessary is the work of the state dairy and food department and why it should command the support of all citizens who wish to protect their health, and of all doctors. The doctor makes the point that not all adulterations or substitutions are injurious to health; some of them, in fact, being superior in this respect to the genuine articles. While the pure food laws are aimed at all adulterations and substitutions, the citizen desirous of protecting his health against a secret and insidious foe is chiefly interested in preventing the use of that which is destructive or hurtful to the tissues and functions of the body.

THE NONPAREIL MAN

On the Side. William Allen White of Kansas wrote an article in McClure's Magazine dealing with Senator Platt in a way that made the senator's teeth feel as if somebody was filing a saw in his neighborhood. The Easy One is going to sue for libel.

THE MODERN INQUIRER

The other day the lady who "recites"—who gets the NEVILS and the other things on the slab at the Morgue—met the lady who is always willing to pat the piano on the neck at those little social entertainments at her lodgings and in the city. Addressing her to the other lady, she said: "I have heard that you are a very good pianist."

ONE SERPENT'S APPEAL

From a gentleman who has at one time a resident of Brazil comes a remarkable story about a snake that he encountered in the woods one day, which followed him with much persistence. "Sitting on a stump I became aware of the approach of a huge snake," writes this gentleman. "He must have been fifteen feet in length. There was no doubt the snake was about to attack me."

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of jokes. This is the aristocracy which has exclusive privileges in Westminster Abbey upon the occasion of the coronation of King Edward.

City Treasurer Hulbert has finally found a way to pay the policemen, the nurses and other city employees who were in danger of having an empty-stocking Christmas. But it is no credit to those responsible for the management of the departments that have come to the end of the year short of funds that their employees were not paid in the regular way.

William Allen White must have got "Boss" Platt about right. It's the man who deserves an epithet who gets the hottest when it is applied to him.

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The 1899 act was a party measure. Republican members of the legislature were elected a commission, and the majority for the appointive system. Governor Lind controlled the commission, and hence the patronage. The democrats might elect a governor, but it did not seem likely that they could ever elect a commission, and the majority for the passage of the Torson bill was a party one. It was cloaked under the pretense of giving the people their choice.

The result has been disastrous from a party standpoint. All agree that no governor would ever have appointed the present commission. It is the only branch of the state government for which no party is necessary, and if something is not done with it, it will seriously embarrass the party in the next campaign.

"Something is bound to happen," said a well-known member of the legislature the other day. "I do not see how it can be stopped. I have been out over the state commission, and with one exception the republican members have seen the reason for going to do away with the commission. If there is any show for such legislation, it is bound to be up."

The present situation eloquently demonstrates the need of a commission in harmony with the governor. He will be handicapped in his contest with the railroads by the apathy of the commission, and something is done to bring it under his authority.

The worst of it is, the two members who are particularly obnoxious were elected for four years, and will control things for three years more unless displaced.

The feeling that prevails is eloquently shown by the following from the Albert Lea Tribune: "Chairman Mills of the state railroad and warehouse commission is succeeding in getting about as much uncomplimentary comment upon his person as he can get. His attitude toward the proposed railroad merger and other questions affecting these great corporations is the worst thing that any individual could wish, and the unpleasant part of the situation is that the castigations he is receiving are not being regarded as a rebuke to the commission, but as a rebuke to the people, as the body that has failed to do anything to draw its salary out of the pockets of the people. It is a disgrace that it should make any pretensions to friendliness."

If Judge Theodore Bruener of St. Cloud knew how badly some sixth district democrats are wanting him, he would not wonder if he would think more seriously of the proposition. Judge Bruener has turned a cold shoulder to the politicians so far, to their dismay. They were not to be surprised to run John Lind for governor than to get Bruener on the ticket for congress. He is in nearly every way the strongest democrat in the district, and would be a valuable asset to the party, which is very strong, almost solidly. His thoughts do not seem to run on political preferment of late years, however.

It is a pity that the Bryan democratic elements of the opposition party have evidence that they had forgiven the past, and would fall in line for Bruener, he might be persuaded. He realizes, however, that many of them would never forget his snubbing of the other hand, a silver man would not get the full democratic strength, and the general feeling is that Judge Bruener, if he would only resign, is the best likely to win of any democrat in the district.

Once more the discussion of a four-year term for the governor is going the rounds. The Red Wing Republican started it, the Austin Register endorsed it and others will be speedily heard from. There appears to be a strong sentiment in favor of the change, and a move in that direction will probably be made at the next regular session.

The auditor and clerk of the supreme court, says a four-year term is best for the courts. The good reason why they should be longer than the rest. The auditor's office is the most efficiently run of any in the capitol, because of the long experience of employees. The governor is best acquainted with all the time, and so are his subordinates, who barely get acquainted with their duties when they have to face an upheaval. A green hand would not be able to do the work of the auditor's office, and the same is true of the clerk's office. The change would go into effect before 1906, if passed by the next legislature.

James W. Nash was elected secretary of the Hennepin Republican association last evening at a meeting of the executive committee. He succeeded J. Albert Johnson, deceased.

The committee is working hard on arrangements for the Lincoln Day banquet, which will be held at the West Hotel Feb. 12. It will be known in a few days whether Senator Fairbanks of Indiana will be present on that occasion.

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The present situation eloquently demonstrates the need of a commission in harmony with the governor. He will be handicapped in his contest with the railroads by the apathy of the commission, and something is done to bring it under his authority.

The worst of it is, the two members who are particularly obnoxious were elected for four years, and will control things for three years more unless displaced.

The feeling that prevails is eloquently shown by the following from the Albert Lea Tribune: "Chairman Mills of the state railroad and warehouse commission is succeeding in getting about as much uncomplimentary comment upon his person as he can get. His attitude toward the proposed railroad merger and other questions affecting these great corporations is the worst thing that any individual could wish, and the unpleasant part of the situation is that the castigations he is receiving are not being regarded as a rebuke to the commission, but as a