SCANDINAVIA'S "EASTERN DANGER"

THE THREATENING APPEARANCE OF RUSSIA AT THE BORDER PROMISES TO DRIVE THE SWEDES AND NORWEGIANS CLOSER TOGETHER.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Christiania, April 1, 1902.—During the last few months the air has been full of rumors in regard to the "Peril from the East." Public consciousness is getting more and more alive to the fact that the sudden change in the treatment of Finland on the part of Russia must mean something—that it cannot be from mere senseless brutality and hate of freedom but that it means a move westward, towards the Atlantic on the part of the Russian colossus. The new English-Japanese treaty makes the issue still more significant. If Russia finds her progress balked in the far east by two such powers as Japan and England may she not want to secure a formidable portion in England's rear on the Atlantic coast of Norway?

The Finland that was, with its semi-independent administration, with its national army, its western civilization and sympathies was a bar to the advance of Russia on the Scandinavian peninsula and a source of comfort and protection to Sweden and Norway. The Finland that is to be in the very near future, a mere province of Russia with Russian officials and police, garrisoned by Russian troops, with a system of strategical railways connecting the Finnish border against Sweden and Norway with the interior of Russia and the projected bridge across the Newa with military posts and magazines near the frontier, an attack on Sweden and Norway which previously would have taken weeks now will be reduced to a few days. It is even now possible for Russia quietly to mass large bodies of troops in Northern Finland which in the course of a few hours would be across the border to make a dash for the coveted position on the Norwegian sea-board.

The Railway Highway.

The Swedish government has been alive to the danger for some time and Swedish engineers are busily engaged on erecting formidable fortifications at Boden, the point of junction between the Great Northern railway of Sweden and the new railway from Narvik on the Norwegian coast, which is to be opened for traffic Jan. 1, 1903. As the new Finnish railway from Uleaaborg to Torreaa is to be completed by the end of the present year there will be only a few miles distance between the termini of the railway systems of the Scandinavian peninsula and of Russia. But while the Boden fortifications, properly equipped and manned, should prove an effective check on a Russian advance in northern Sweden, Norway has as yet done nothing to protect its frontier against Russia. Money has been appropriated quite liberally for fortifications which are now under construction on our borders against Sweden. We are straining every nerve to protect ourselves against our natural allies, while no attempt is made to frustrate possible designs on our interests on the part of Russia.

The Russian Move on the Atlantic.

How far those designs have advanced none can tell. Russia has a reputation of biding her time and doing nothing prematurely. The western coalition against Russia was broken long ago. France is her staunch friend and ally, England is losing her prestige and it is not inconceivable that Russia might find that the favorable moment has come to make her bold advance on the Atlantic. England's financial and military resources have been taxed severely in the unfortunate African war and France could be relied upon to tie up a considerable part of the British navy. When once a good position on the Atlantic coast is secured and fortified, Russian endurance can be relied on to hold it against a very strong force.

Russian Spies.

Alarmists have not been wanting in this country of late to predict that such things as these may come to pass in the near future. Our papers this winter have been full of accounts of the movements of supposed Russian spies in all parts of the country. They generally appear in the guise of saw-sharpeners, hunting for a job. Some of them probably are bonafide workingmen and Bobrikoff's Finnish paper tries to explain their presence in Sweden and Norway on the presumption that they are men who formerly were working in Finland, but who now on account of the strained relations between Finns and Russians find it hard to get anything to do in Finland and therefore wander farther west in quest of work. But it has been remarked that many of these men have a surprisingly military bearing, that they are very well provided with money, that they show great familiarity with maps and take a remarkable interest in strategic points and fortified places, etc.

Recently a story went the rounds of the papers that one of these saw sharpeners had called for a job at a house where he met the daughter of the house who recognized him as a Russian officer with whom she had danced at a ball in Berlin. Another story was to the effect that a Norwegian who has spent many years in Russia and is a perfect master of the language had fallen in with some of these men and that they, taking him for a Russian, had hinted to him that they were well supplied with money by the Russian government and that they were detailed on special service in the Scandinavian countries. The former story has been proven untrue and the latter does not seem to be very well authenticated. Then a short time ago among the papers of an absconding Norwegian attorney was found an application from him to the Russian foreign office for a "suitable place" in the Russian service and a reply directing him to the diplomatic representative of Russia in this country. This probably simply means that the man, finding his position in this country untenable, wanted to secure some position in Russia, but in the present state of feeling it has been taken to mean that the man was trying to sell his services to Russia as a traitor to his country.

A Swedish sensational paper has magnified this occurrence into a circumstantial account of high-treason in Norway and a specific charge that within the last few years several million rubles of corruption money have been expended in Norway by the Russian government.

Beside this, in Stockholm, rumors have been current of secret cabinet meetings, of the sudden dispatch of a high diplomatic emissary to some continental power, etc. Such rumors, even if there be nothing in them, indicate that both in Sweden and in Norway the public is getting alarmed. And recent articles in English and German papers show that the idea of a possible Russian move toward the Atlantic is not regarded as an utter impossibility.

The Norwegian authorities and the Norwegian press have been very careful not to do or to say anything which might possibly irritate our powerful neighbor. The Norwegian nation certainly desires nothing better than to be on the best of terms with Russia and is extremely anxious to furnish no pretext for meddling with our affairs. And Sweden, certainly, has the same desire. She certainly harbors no desire of revenge for the loss of Finland. She regrets the fate of the brothers in Finland, but bows to the inevitable. Sweden needs Russia commercially. Among the teeming millions of Russia there is a good market for Swedish products which is becoming every year more important. Under the circumstances it is interesting to note that Bobrikop's paper, the Finlandskaja Gaseta, always discriminates against the Swedes in favor of the Norwegians.

Babrikop's posing as a friend of Norway and appealing to the sympathies of Norway against the "warlike Swedes," who are threatening to invade humble, peaceful Russia, is a spectacle appealing to the risibilities of the world, but it must be borne in mind, also, that not very many years ago, when our trouble with Sweden was in its acute stage, Mr. Bjornson made the very reckless proposition that if Russia should desire one of our harbors on the Atlantic we might accommodate her.

The Eastern Danger's Results.

The realization of the eastern danger has certainly brought a new element into the discussion af the pending questions between Sweden and Norway. That part of the Swedish people which, a few years ago were all fire and fury against the Norwegians, who threatened the Norwegians with a military invasion if they refused to put up with Swedish pretensions to superiority in the union, have now come down a peg or two and are inclined to take Norwegian claims ineo reasonable consideration. They begin to see that a union in which the Norwegians feel satisfied, because they enjoy equal rights and standing at home and abroad, is the only union to rely on in case of an invasion from the east. On the other hand those Swedes who a few years ago were not averse to a possible dissolution of the union, as hinted at by Norwegian separatists, have now become the stanchest supporters of a strong union. In fact all Sweden now seems united in their faith in the union with Norway as a prime condition of the perpetuity of the liberty and independence of the Scandinavian peninsula, and, as a consequence, all parties in Sweden now sincerely wish to meet the Norwegians half way to have all causes for discontent on the part of the Norwegians removed.

Scandinavian Union Necessary.

This view of the importance of the permanence of the Scandinavian union seems to be the prevailing one in England and Germany, both of which powers, in spite of disagreements in other respects, are seriously interested in the integrity of the Scandinavian countries and in preventing Russia from securing the immense advantage of a strong naval station on the Atlantic coast. A dissolution of the union and a separate Norway, too weak to oppose any serious resistance to Russian encroachment, might easily invite England to prevent Russian occupation of the territory in question by occupying it herself. England has done such things before. In any event Norway would lose and the position of Sweden would be correspondingly weakened. On the other hand if the union is upheld and cemented into an earnest brotherhood, all causes for friction and mutual distrust being removed, the chances are that in the hour of danger united Scandinavia will be able to place obstacles in the way of the invader which may make even mighty Russia hesitate to begin the attack. Sweden is constantly increasing and improving her naval and land defenses and is bringing her army to a high state of efficiency.

In Norway, in the course of a few years the navy, at a large outlay of money, has been brought from a state of "innocuous desuetude" into a very fine degree of efficiency, the sea approaches to the capital have been secured by formidable defenses, the army has been reorganized. But still greater sacrifices must be made to make quick and effective mobilization and transportation of the troops possible. And, above all, the present fear and suspicion of our Swedish allies must be forever removed, so that instead of squandering our money on extended lines of fortifications on the Swedish border we may concentrate all our efforts on securing the northern part of the country against a Russian attack, and be in readiness promptly and effectively to bring a well-drilled and well equipped army to the support of the Swedish army, when the fate of the Scandinavian peninsula is to be decided.

A feeling of true brotherhood, of unquestioning mutual reliance in life and death must supplant the present feeling of distrust and doubt if victory is to perch on our banners in the coming struggle. "The union, one and indivisible, now and forever," must become the watchword on both sides of the border.

The Norwegian Demands.

Under the circumstances it is a most gratifying thing to note that a last a practical step has been taken toward the final solution of the great question pending between Norway and Sweden: the establishment of a separate Norwegian consular service. This measure has been on the program of the liberal party for a great many years and I think that by this time all sensible Norwegians, regardless of party applications, regard it as eminently fit and proper that Norway, whose commercial interests in many localities are widely divergent from and even antagonistic to those of Sweden should have her own consular representatives appointed by and responsible to the Norwegian government.

But the liberal party committed the sad mistake of raising another issue before this question was settled by advancing the demand for a separate Norwegian foreign office, independent of that of Sweden, a measure which in the opinion of all Swedes and of a great many Norwegians would eventually bring about the disruption of the union. While the Swedes on sober consideration might have been willing to accede to the demand for a separate consular service, this new and extravagantly impolitic demand united all parties in Sweden in one unanimous protest against Norwegian encroachments and thus no real advance has been made towards a practical solution. But the Russian scare has already borne fruit in making the Swedes earnestly desirous of an amicable adjustment of difficulties with Norway and at the suggestion of the Swedish minister for foreign affairs not long ago the king has appointed a commisson to investigate and report on the practical workings of a separate Norwegian consular service. This commission consists of two Norwegians—Consul General Christopherson and Dr. Sugurd Ibsen and of two Swedes: Consul General Ameen and Ambassador Bildt.

The appointment of such a commission is prima facie evidence that the Swedes no longer deny the right of Norway to establish a separate consular service. Thus the struggle is happily in a good way to be removed from politics into practical realms and when four able and experienced men take the practical workings of the proposed reform under dispassionate consideration, it is to be hoped that within a not very distant period a system will be devised which will meet with the approval of both Sweden and Norway. A long continued struggle engendering animisities and distrust is something on which politicians live and thrive, but it is destructive to the most vital commercial interests of the nation. The politicians here had their innings and have made their stake, now at last the practical men of business may have a show. The commission after a series of meetings at Stockholm has adjourned to meet again in Norway some time in June.

It is a notable fact that in this first practical step which has been taken in Scandinavian politics for a long time the initiative belongs to the Swedish government. The Norwegian liberal ministry headed by Steen, which was heralded with such a blaze of trumpets on its accession to power, seems to have been utterly unable to do anything in the matter. When it had been in power for three years it requested Dr. Isben to write a paper on the consular question. Mr. Ibsen's able paper was presented and published, and nothing more was done. The cabinet did not take up the points advanced in the paper for discussion, it opened no negotiations with the Swedish government, and nothing more was heard about it till finally the Swedish government under the shadow of the Russian danger, felt that the time had come for a serious consideration of the question.

Norwegian Politics To-day.

Before the election of 1900 the liberal party had placed on its program the independence of Norway, carried into effect by the establishment of a separate Norwegian foreign office and a separate consular service. By its acquiescence in the Swedish proposal of Jan. 18, 1902, the Norwegian liberal government had practically ignored the demand of the platform for a separate foreign office. The appointment of the consular commission presupposes status quo in the foreign office. Whether the extremists of the party will suffer their pet measure to die such an ignominious death is a question for the future to solve. But at present it seems relegated to the background. And as to the consular question, the liberals here practically conceded that the conservatives were right in insisting that it is not a question which Norway can solve independently of Sweden, and that it is a question whose practical bearings on diplomatic relations and business need investigation and study before practical measures are adopted. A few years ago the party was entirely above such little prosaic consideration as these. The plan was to go ahead and act as if Sweden did not exist at all. The party tried to act accordingly and got stuck in the mud and has been sticking there ever since. To get the country out of this disgraceful position the party has been obliged to accept the advice proffered by their despised opponents. The great promises made before elections have proven mere wind—the time of disillusion has come.

—O. J. Breda.

IMPURE BAKING POWDER SEIZED

The New York Board of Health Find It Contains Alum and Rock, Declare It Dangerous to Health and Dump It Into the River.

The New York papers report that the Health Department of that city has seized as dangerous to health nearly two tons of cheap mixtures sold for baking powder, and dumped them into the offal scow to be destroyed. More of the powder was found in a Sixth avenue department store. The report of the analysis of the Health Department stated that it was "an alum baking powder" containing alum and pulverized rock.

The different Health Authorities seem to have different ways of repressing the sale of bad baking powders. In England they have prosecuted the grocers under the general law and broken up the traffic. In Missouri the sale of alum baking powder is actually prohibited by law. In New York they seize the unwholesome stuff and cast it into the river without any discussion. The latter way is certainly effective.

The alum baking powders are usually offered at a low price, ten to twenty cents a pound, or with some prize, as a temptation to the housewife.

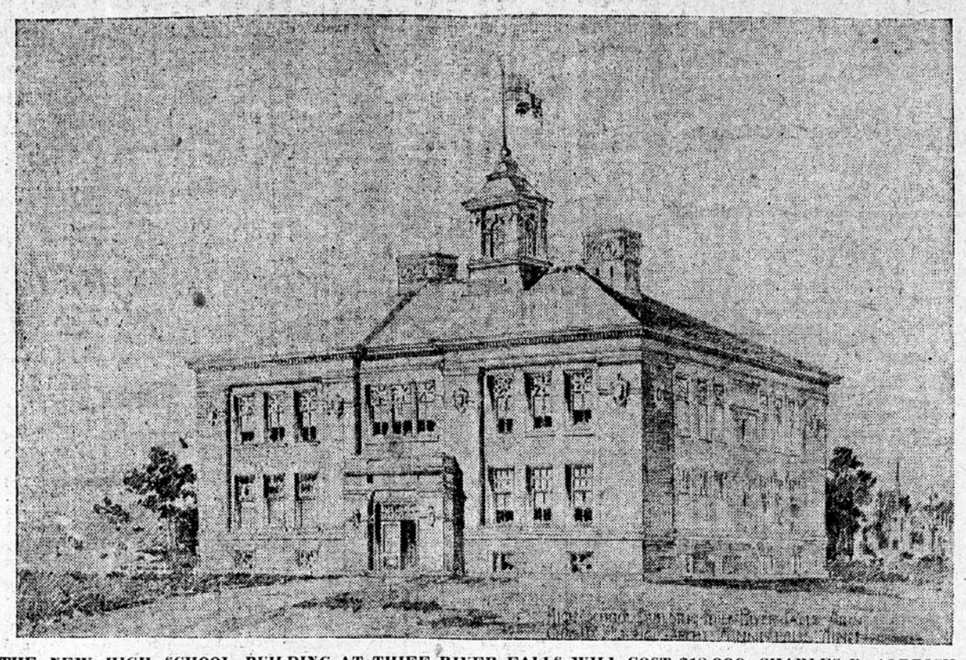
Consumers can protect themselves by buying only high-grade baking powder of established name and reputation. Do not be tempted by the grocer to take something else as "just as good," or "our own brand," for the trials show that the grocer himself is often deceived by unscrupulous makers and is selling an alum powder without knowing it.

There are several good powders on the market; let the housekeeper insist on having what she knows is right, and not be induced to risk the life of the family for an imaginary saving of a few cents.

Magic.

The way Salva-cea cures piles.

Thief River Falls' New High School



THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING AT THIEF RIVER FALLS WILL COST $18,000—CHARLES R. ALDRICH OF MINNEAPOLIS, THE ARCHITECT, IS WORKING ON THE PLANS AT THE PRESENT TIME—THIS WILL BE THE FOURTH SCHOOL BUILDING IN THE CITY—IT WILL STAND TWO STORIES HIGH AND WILL BE BRICK—A NEW FEATURE WILL BE THE LARGE ASSEMBLY ROOM—CONSTRUCTION WILL BEGIN SOON.

A Mariner on 'Change

CAPTAIN J. C. VERHOEFF HAD AN ADVENTUROUS CAREER AFLOAT BEFORE GOING INTO GRAIN.

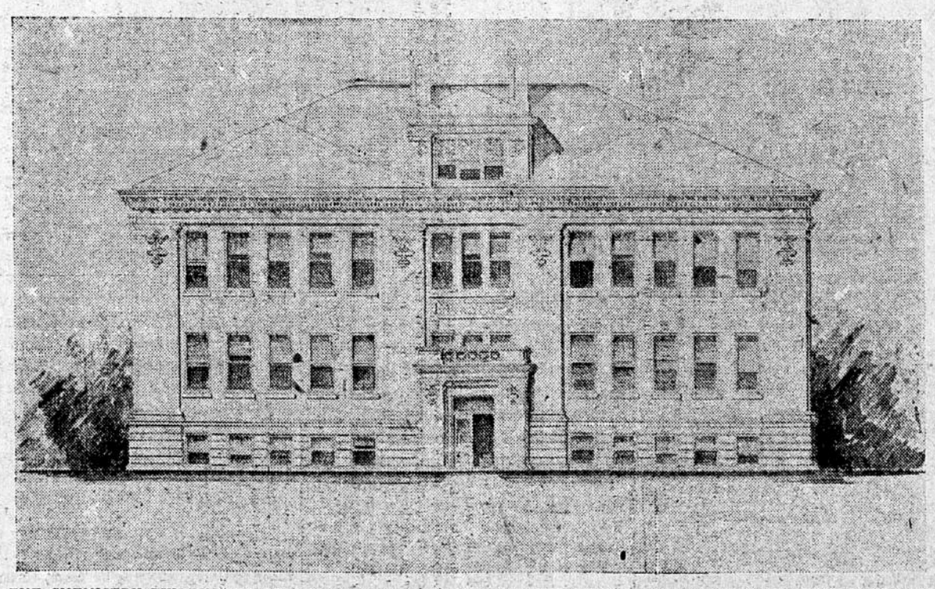
The death of Captain J. C. Reno, a pioneer whose life was linked with the development of the northwest takes another of the men identified with early day Mississippi river traffic. Many of the men who sailed the great lakes, or ran the steamers on the river in the early days have passed away. Of those of the later period of a quarter of a century ago there are a few left.

Minneapolis has a resident who was once prominently identified with the Mississippi river traffic. Captain J. C. Verhoeff, now a prominent member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, was once the best known master on the lower river. Captain Verhoeff began his career on the river when a young man, and stood the master's examination after a period of practical experience and passed with honor. He was one of the youngest men that ever commanded a Mississippi river steamer. In 1869 Captain Verhoeff took command of the steamer Prytona at New Orleans, and commanded this craft for twelve years. This was at the time when the south was going through the reconstruction period following the civil war. Steamboat captains in those days had to be men of nerve. The only handicap to Captain Verhoeff was his youth, but this he soon outgrew, and he has never been similarly troubled since.

There are certain peculiarities of dress, habits, and manners of speech to be noted in the men who follow the seas. Previously to his Mississippi river command, Captain Verhoeff as a lad had sailed the oceans, on ships owned by his family, and to this day he is in look and action a typical sailor. It is said that if a man has ever followed the water for a long time, that he can never shake off the peculiarities of carriage and other mannerisms there acquired.

Governor Van Sant has not changed under the honors and responsibilities of his high office, and is the same honest gruff and hearty man as when he ran a steamboat. It is said that Commodore Vanderbilt could never shake off the rough and hearty manner that grew upon him in early life when he was a ferryman. Captain Frederick Pabst, the richest man in Wisconsin and the head of the great Milwaukee brewing firm, was in early life a captain on the lakes. Forty years have passed since he retired, but to-day he is a typical sailor. Captain Verhoeff is of the same type. Time has not changed him, and he has the hearty laugh and breezy manner of the old salt, for which his friends on 'change like him the better.

New Chemistry Building at State Farm



THE CHEMISTRY BUILDING TO BE DEVOTED TO THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND TO THE STATE EXPERIMENTAL STATION CHEMICAL WORK WILL BE IN CHARGE OF PROFESSOR HARRY SNIDER, WHO HAS GIVEN THE PLANS HIS UNLIMITED ATTENTION. IT WILL COST $25,000, AND CONTRACTS WILL PROBABLY BE LET APRIL 30. ON THE MAIN FLOOR WILL BE THE OFFICE OF THE CHEMIST, THE DOMESTIC CHEMISTRY LABORATORY AND LABORATORY FOR SOILS AND FERTILIZERS, AND TO BE USED ALTERNATELY FOR COLLEGE QUANTITATIVE ANLYSIS; ALSO A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR MICROSCOPIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK AND RECORDS. THE LECTURE ROOM TO SEAT 200 WILL BE ON THE UPPER FLOOR, AS WELL AS THE SCHOOL LABORATORY, WITH INSTRUCTORS' ROOMS AND STOREROOM. IN THE BASEMENT WILL BE DEMONSTRATIVE CLASSROOMS AND A ROOM FOR HUMAN FOOD INVESTIGATIONS, WITH GENERAL WORK AND POWER ROOMS.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ORCHESTRAS

Interesting Facts About Some of the Musical Organizations That Lighten the Daily Round in Minneapolis Schools.

VERY few years have passed since in rural districts school boys snatched their caps at the close of school and rushed away, whooping joyously. The school boy of to-day is not less active, but he curbs his spirits by cultivating a soldierly bearing in marching out with the lines. The miracle was wrought in part by the introduction of music, and this has so far found favor among the children that for some time several of the schools of Minneapolis have had regularly organized orchestras formed by pupils of ability. Members of grammar school orchestras range from 10 to 16 years of age, and for their years they play with good expression. Really fine work is done by high school students, who are able by their broader experience to interpret intelligently difficult passages of classical music and to develop its beauty by appropriate touches. Both grammar and high school students are greatly interested in the work; they practice regularly and conscientiously, though never allowing their practice to interfere seriously with their more sober school duties. Music varies a somewhat prosaic round of school life; and while the orchestras are a source of benefit and satisfaction to their members, they are a means of enjoyment to their respective schools.

Douglas School's Orchestra.

Douglas school has the largest and most complete organization, probably because it contains more girls than any other of the grammar school orchestras. The members range from 10 to 14 years of age; they show considerable musical talent for pupils so young, according to Professor Appelon, who directs them. Royce Minter, piano, accompanies the following violins: Cyrus Chamberlain, Joseph Griffith, Genevieve Griffith, Willie Branyan, Eugene Bibb, Florence Earle, Ethel Marron and Warren Webster. The orchestra meets with Professor Appelon Monday of each week, practicing an hour. Every Monday, Tuesday and Friday the members take their instruments to school, playing for physical culture exercises and other movements. On Fridays they have an additional hour of practice.

An interesting feature of the organization is the business meeting, which is held every Thursday morning. A new chairman and a leader are elected each meeting, the latter presiding at all practice except the lesson period. There is also an assistant leader who attends to the music. The treasurer is perhaps the most important officer. He is elected for the school term, and buys all music, besides attending to other money matters. Those who have heard the orchestra play have been greatly pleased.

Only Boys in This.

The Emerson school orchestra is composed entirely of boys. They do not object to girls becoming members, however, and as there are several girls now in the school who play, they will probably be invited to join later on. A musical organization formed by the more advanced boys speaks well for the school. Very often the larger boys object to music, thinking it a bore or only for girls and little folks. But for some time the boys of Emerson school have taken great interest in their music, the eighth grade being especially proud of its bass.

There is another good thing about this orchestra. The boys practice twice a week and play at school on all special occasions but they are not permitted to practice either at school or at home if it interferes with their school work. All of the members receive outside instruction, but they have no other director than one of the members. Ralph Wright, piano, holds the position of leader. The other members are: Loyal Coli, flute; Millard Cairns, William Haskell, George Thompson, Charles Onion, mandolin; Charles Onion is so far advanced that he has a pupil on the mandolin. All of the boys are energetic, industrious boys, possessed of considerable assurance.

Two at Garfield School.

Only one of the schools can boast of two orchestras. The eighth grade class of Garfield school furnishes an orchestra which plays in the afternoon. But as these pupils graduate in June, an orchestra, composed of younger pupils, plays for marching in the forenoon—by patience and practice fitting themselves to wear the dignity and honors of the older musicians. Warren Munzer, Winnie Christianson, and Charlie Eisler, violins, accompanied by Bernice Grinnell, piano, form the younger orchestra. The same pianist accompanies Grover Zeglin, mandolin; Arne Moe and Walter Stenvig, violins, in the afternoon. The members of both orchestras are very self-reliant, working by themselves to great advantage. If for any reason they are unable to play, nothing seems to go as it should and the pupils are somewhat bewildered in marching.

Motley's Boy Musicians.

Motley school also possesses a boys' orchestra. Every Monday the physical exercises of the school consist of marching, and the boys play for this as well as for marching in and out of the building at recess, noon, and again at the close of school. Eddie Everington plays the cornet; Eddie Ryan and Adolph Olson, the violin; Hadden Ostmund presides at the piano. Mr. Everington, the father of one of the members, has been a great help to the orchestra. He plays with them besides teaching one or two individually.

There is on the East Side a young musician of some note who was formerly a student at Motley school. While attending the university he composed some music, and one of his compositions was played by the orchestra at a recent entertainment given by the school.

Central High Mandolin Club.

All the hurry and hard work of a strenuous university life cannot banish from the student mind an interest in the high school from which its owner graduated. Some of the members of the central high school mandolin club are now members of the University club, and probably it is owing to this fact that their director, Professor Robertson, became director of the Central high school organization. Professor Robertson has been the leader since last September, when the mandolin club was re-formed. The present officers are: President, Lelford Thompon; vice president, Adele Clarke; treasurer, Monroe Keith; librarian, Ralph Knight. Each member of the club pays $1 a month as dues, the money being used to buy music, classical and popular, and to pay other expenses. The club has the largest membership of any of the school orchestras, and consists of the following: Adele Clarke, Grace Gerrish, Monroe Keith, Ralph Morrison, Edwin Northrup, Carlton Olson, Luther Rexford, first mandolins; Olivette Fairfax, Russell Greer, Albion Houle, William Simmons, Io Sublette, Talcott Williamson, Florence Wright, second mandolins; Helen Barbour, Ralph Knight, Arthur McFarland, guitar; Mable Lee, Telford Thompson, violin; Willis Spring, flute; Annie Laurie Lewis, piano.

South High's Musicians.

Arthur H. Conary, appointed by Professor Ozias, has been the director of the South high school orchestra since last September. Mr. Conary plays first violin in company with Thomas Swift, Walter Johnson and Harold McCall. Walter Williams, Ida Davis, Marjorie Smith, and Win Larkin, play second violins; Robert Sheldon, clarinet; John Moss, trombone; Joe Lollis, drums. Blanch Hellickson presides at the piano. The orchestra meets every Friday at the close of school, practicing in the assembly hall. The members are sight readers, and practice more to keep the organization in existence than because it is necessary, although they realize that the practice is very beneficial. They play at all school functions, and sometimes at entertainments not connected with the school. In the latter case they do not receive payment, but sometimes donations are made to a music fund.

At North High School.

The director of the North Side high school orchestra, Clemens Rahn, was also appointed by the principal of the school, Professor W. W. Hobbs. Mr. Rahn plays the clarinet. The other members are Magdalene Olberg, John Wingate, first violins; Clara Krejci, Henry Schulette, second violins; Victor Carlson, cornet; Paul Llemandt, trombone; Clara Rahn, piano. They practice every Thursday at the fourth period, except when they are rehearsing for alumni entertainments, and other special occasions, when they practice more often. Mr. Rahn selects the music, which is paid for by contribution by the approval of the orchestra.

PRESIDENT ELIOT ON WOMEN'S EDUCATION

BELIEVES COLLEGE TRAINING SHOULD HAVE A DIRECT BEARING UPON THE PROBABLE LIFE OCCUPATION OF A STUDENT.

President Eliot of Harvard has been interviewed on woman's education by Good Housekeeping to the following purport:

"The growing demand for the teaching of domestic science—or sanitary science, as they describe it at the University of Chicago—meets with one principal objection: the college authorities say that the college aims with a young woman as with a young man to train and broaden the intellect, to lay the foundation, without taking into account the individual's future or probable occupation."

"I should hardly agree with the position," replied President Eliot, "that college education should not take into account the probable life occupation of the student. A young man or woman who graduates say at 23 years of age has spent probably one-third of his or her life in the training of the mind for the work of the remaining years, and this training should have a decided bearing upon that work."

"But the idea of immediate or direct utility in the choice of a course of study seems to be scouted by these educators. Is it not true that the ancient languages for example, which are said to have 'culture' for their purpose, were placed in the college courses with a view to utility?"

"Yes; if you mean at the time of the revival of learning five centuries ago. Latin was the common vehicle of learning, and the common language of the scholars. It was as indispensable then as the study of English is now."

"The view that there 'is no sex in intellect' as regards education, then, does not have your indorsement?"

"I think that is arrant nonsense!" replied President Eliot with a smile. "A deal of rubbish has been printed on the education of women."

"It at least shows an interest?"

"Yes, yes"; smilingly. "We find it wise to regard the coming occupation of young men in planning their college training, whenever possible—that is, when they know what their life work is to be. Now, one can predict the occupation of the great majority of women. We know that they are destined to be mothers and home-makers."

"The sciences, then, that will aid them the most in their life work have a legitimate place in the college curriculum, provided these are scientifically and thoroughly taught?"

"Yes."

DISHES FOR EPICURES.
Brooklyn Eagle.

Senator Foster of Washington and Congressman Loud of California live at the same hotel when in Washington. Each man is something of an epicure. A few weeks ago Mr. Loud received a fine carcass of lamb from a constituent. When it was served he sent a choice cut over to the senator.

"Give Senator Foster my compliments," said Mr. Loud to the waiter, "and tell him that that lamb never tasted anything but milk."

In due time Senator Foster had an opportunity to reciprocate. Some one on the Pacific coast sent him a magnificent salmon. When the salmon was placed before him he cut off a pound or two and, calling the same waiter to his side, he said:

"Take this to Congressman Loud with my warmest regards, and tell him that this salmon never tasted anything but cream."

M. & St. L. R. R. Changes Time.

On and after Sunday, April 20, train No. 14, Watertown & Storm Lake Express, will leave Minneapolis at 8:45 a. m. instead of 9:20 a. m.; No. 16 will leave here at 5:50 p. m. for Estherville, Iowa, and Madison, Minn.; No. 7 will arrive from Minnetonka at 7:55 a. m.

CASEY'S TRUISM.
Detroit Free Press.

Dennis—"Tis th' ear-lry bur-rd gets th' wur-rm, Misther Casey?

Casey—"Tis thot. If ye wa-ant to keep yere head above wather these days ye ca-ant let th' grass grow under yere feet, Misther Dennis.

A Philippine Railway.

An entertaining letter from one of the Minnesota boys at Manila tells about the Manila and Dagupan railroad, the only railroad in the Philippine islands. It runs from Manila to Dagupan; distance, 196 kilometers, or 120 miles. He recently covered the line on its one daily through train and in measuring the difference between the civilization and enlightenment of the people of the Philippines and those of the United States he points to the difference between this train with its primitive and meagre accommodations and the Milwaukee's splendid Pioneer Limited, running between the Twin Cities and Chicago. One raw and crude and unpromising and the other the perfection of modern progress.

Defective Page