# THE JOURNAL

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### Servia and Kentucky.

In Servia, the army, having numbered itself with the guild of assassins and regicides, has placed the country under its heels and dictates what the public shall do and think, assuming greater breadths of tyrannical action as it becomes manifest that the registration of the massacre by the national assembly is increasingly regarded as a roaring farce. Colonels Maschin and Mitschitch, in their brilliant uniforms, control the situation and the aspect of affairs is that the grandson of old Black George, the "Deliverer," many have reason to curse the day on tizans held the glittering crown before his eyes and dictated his election to the as- army, not its Germanization. sembly. Peter Karageorgevitch would consult his own safety by remaining in Geneva. Bullets are very handy in Belgrade just now.

Turning from assassin-ridden Servia to assassin-ridden Kentucky, it is gratifying to note that in the "dark and bloody ground." the military are operating, not to suppress liberty, but to promote the of the city. Essentially there is no differorderly process of administering justice has been prevented or obstructed by what appears to be hereditary lawlessness on tern counties. In Breathitt county, the military have to protect newspaper men attending court and citizens in the transacseat threatened by the activities of inprevious experience of a most awful char-

made a code of law for themselves which have the federal or the state statutes. The moonshiner under this code thinks he has a clear right to shoot a federal deputy marshal, if he finds one within gunshot of his still. Under this code, a cheek. Kentuckian, allied with either side in a very pernicious lawlessness for the author Ities to interfere with his amusement of shooting down members of the opposing to insist that an impartial grand jury shall be selected to draw up indictments. He believes it is another of his inalienable and natural rights to superintend the construction of all juries, grand and petit, in his own and his family's interest. He is ready to defend his assassin's code with his own life if necessary, and, unfortunately, this home-made code has still a formidable degree of vitality and continues to defy the state and federal government at intervals. The Kentucky colonels, while a considerable number of them believe in the home-made code, are generally loyal to the constituted authority. Some of them have been charged with the assassination of the late Governor Goebel, and with attempting to establish a military dictatorship after the manner of those doughty Servian colonels, Maschin and Mitschitch. It has not been very long since a number of Kentucky colonels, finding that all their efforts to seat a defeated candidate for governor were failing, deliberately converted the legislative branch of the state government into a mob with the avowed purpose of subverting the law and defying the constitution and stirring up insurrection. These Kentucky colonels were not a whit more law-abiding than are the Servian colonels, Mitschitch and Maschin.

The fact is, that when we look with horror upon Servian or Russian lawlessness, it is well to recall the existence of a very ugly and dangerous tendency to lawlessness in our own country which is inevitably working toward the same excesses which have startled the civilized world, in Servia and Russia.

No Caesarism in It. Some of the democratic journals show symptoms of tremulousness peculiar to the ailment known as the ague, over the announcement of the organization of the general army staff. When the bill was discussed in the last congress, the charge was made that it was an unpatriotic attempt to Germanize our army and convert it into a machine for the promotion of Hohenzollern despotism to destroy our liberties. The argument that our military establishment had become too large and important to be properly managed by the secretary of war, was met by the retort that there is no use keeping up such a large military establishment and that the country ought to depend on its militia. It is to be feared that some of these opposing statesmen would like to have the country go back to the defenseless condi-

tions which obtained in 1860. The general staff from a patriotic and business standpoint is precisely what the nation needs. It is a body of officers distinct from the administrative staff of adjutants, commissaries, etc., having the peace, for use in time of war, so that in such an unprepared condition for war as it was in April, 1898, when war was declared against Spain. The chief of by the event, would insure its adoption, if staff will act as advisor to the president, it had any chance at all. who is commander-in-chief, and to the The meeting last night seemed to show to have the trouble over with at once.

secretary of war, and the chiefs of a strong disinclination to change greatly bureaus of the war department. The the present city charter in getting on general staff is subject only to the secretary of war and the president. Under think that the present charter could be imthe old system there was constant attrition between the bureaus of the depart-ment. There have been also notable in- in accordance with the natural order of commanding general of the army and the the present charter under home rule ausecretary of war. General Sherman, for thority. A piecemeal change insures more instance, moved his headquarters to St. intelligent and more general public con-Louis to get out of unpleasant relations with the secretary of war. General Miles has had a frost-bitten time with Secreof the army no longer exists under the new arrangement, while the lieutenant syrup. If the Lancet had had any Amergeneral may be appointed chief of staff ican experience it would not have wasted if the president sees fit or assigned to the space protesting. People will eat what

tary Root and his predecessor. Secretary Alger. The office of commanding general command of a segment of the army. The they like and take the chances. members of the general staff are not to have permanent location at Washington, They have to go back to active service in the line after four years, and are only put semble in the general staff all the best and latest developments of military science and practice of war. If war breaks commissary service will be prepared. It is a measure of economy and it brings orde rout of chaos; preparedness out of

unpreparedness. The chief of staff in whom some of our statesmen perceive the foreshadowing of Caesar, is subject to the president and secretary of war and to play Caesar he would have to hypnotize these gentlemen all the bureau officials and army generals and inferior officers and men. The orwhich, thru blood and violence, his par- ganization of the general staff means more complete Americanizing of our

The University of Chicago has received

# Jew-baiting in Minneapolis.

The superintendent of police exhibits commendable zeal in his efforts to suppress Jew-baiting in the southern portion ence between worrying and tormenting sip about corruption that may or may thru the courts which, time and again, Hebrew peddlers in Minneapolis and torturing and killing Jews in Kishinef. In both cases the trouble proceeds from the part of the people in some of the eas- prejudice against the contemptuously styled "sheenies."

In Kishinef there may possibly be som conomic ground for hatred of the Hetion of ordinary business, and the county brews, because of the business superiority and greater industry of that people. transigent firebugs. In Mason county, In Minneapolis there is no such ground for the military are guarding the courthouse interfering with the useful activities of at Maysville, and the jail, with small the poor peddlers who always attend arms and gatling guns to keep the citi- scrupulously to their own affairs and zens from getting at three negroes to never provoke or seek trouble. It is hard service commission. Postmaster General yet said you love me!' she murmured, as he held her in his arms. 'I shall be tryzens from getting at three negroes to never provoke or seek trouble. It is hard which they have some acquaintance from persons, than the Jewish peddlers of this city. They are the last persons in the Mr. Tulloch when the latter preferred his world to be suspected of incurring the In Kentucky thousands of people have righteous wrath of anyone. The truth is, they are too quiet and unobtrusive. they deem has far greater authority than | They are so timid and so lacking in self. assertion that they become easily the objects of the activity of neighborhood bullies and gangs. They almost literally obey the scriptural injunction to turn the other

It is a disgrace to the city and especial bloody family feud, considers that it is ly to certain sections of it that these poor people cannot pursue their peaceful and useful callings without being subjected to insult, annoyance and physical violence. family at sight. He regards such gunning Heretofore police superintendents have as one of his inalienable and natural not thought it worth their while to give plaints. They are not petty, but, on the contrary, very grave. It is no petty matter when a peaceful citizen, minding his own affairs, is kept by unlawful violence or interference of other kinds from attending to his business. It is to be hoped that the police will be able to apprehend a few of the hoodlums and that the courts will make such examples of them that it will be many a day before any good citizen, whatever his race or however humble his calling shall be sub jected to insult and assault in Minneapo lis for no other reason than that he i humble and of another race and engaged in attending to his little business in his own lawful way.

> The Servian style of argument resem bles that in use in Kentucky. In both apologizing for indiscreet views? countries the man who doesn't change his views conformably to those in power is likely to lose his life.

### Charter Questions. At the meeting of the charter commis-

sion last night some opposition developed to special elections, but on the whole most of those who offered suggestions to the commission favored such elections. The only way in which municipal politics can be separted from general politics to the extent it should be is by means of separate elections. It may not be possible then to keep the local republican and democratic organizations out of municipal politics but the voter who recognizes that there is a vast difference between voting the state or national ticket labeled with his party name and the muncipal ticket similarly labeled will not be under such pressure as at general elections to vote for name instead of men and principles. The friends of improved municipal government must insist on separate municipal elec tions. Some of the local republican polground that the democrats have a habit of carrying spring elections. If they do, it is because they turn out, while many republicans stay at home. We are of the opinion that the people who go to the polls on election day are the ones who should control the city, not those who lack enough interest in municipal business to express an opinion.

There is really about as much weight in the arguments against seperate elections as there is sense in the Tribune's statement that it was feared to submit the charter at a special election because "it was probable that only those vitally interested in the charter would turn out to the polls at all, and the charter might be lost thru not securing the necessary foursevenths of the votes of the city." content with the requirements of a law that demands for the adoption of a charter four-sevenths of all the votes cast at special duty of devising plans in time of the election, the Tribune would have it four-sevenths of the votes of the city. As the government will not be found again a matter of fact the claim that only those vitally interested in the charter would turn out at a special election, if sustained

home rule basis. Many of our citizens proved by radical changes at once, and

they may be right, but after all it is more sideration of the city's organic law. There is no evidence that literature is

An American quick lunch restaurant was opened in London yesterday, and the Lancet's warning wasn't in it with the rush for buckwheat cakes with maple

If the late Mr. Haugan's reputation has been unjustly aspersed thru the publication of what the city controller's on the general staff on the ground of books show, it is the bookkeeping that is ability and no favoritism is to be tol- primarily to blame. The books certainly erated. The new arrangement will as- appear to say that Mr. Haugan's shortage was increased \$61,000 on one day. In the light of the explanations made it seems certain that Mr. Haugan's deficit out all the details of transportation and was not really increased by \$61,000 on the last day he was in office. That being the case the records of the city of Minne apolis libel him. But it must be remem bered that books of account are not neces sarily fiscal histories.

Mr. Lagerquist, a North Side high school senior, passed the Annapolis examinations the other day without any private tutoring or any special preparation. Using the same kind of argument that the enemies of the public schools use whenever a high-school boy fails in his naval or military academy examinations and basing it on Mr. Lagerquist's success, we must conclude that the high schools another money gift. Guess who gave it, of Minnesota are doing their work perfectly. At any rate, after allowing for Mr. Lagerquist's native ability, there must remain some credit for the North high

school. With so many revelations of corruption in public life and so much scandalous gosnot exist it is not surprising that a banker at Corning, N. Y., should unwarily offer the assistant secretary of the treasury a bribe of \$1,000. If there are not many people in the country who are so tactless as this banker there are many who are just as confident as he that every public man has his price, and that the way to get from the government what you want is to purchase it.

Speaking of indorsements, Mr. Tulloc seems to have received one from the civil contemptuous way in which he treated ing to express it all my life,' charges as to the management of the Washington city postoffice. The public is of the impression that this whole investigation goes against the grain with Mr. Payne.

The normal schools clamor for more manual instruction and the state super intendent of instruction can't get enough of it for the public schools; St. Paul is going in for more manual training and Minneapolis has just decided to reinstate that portion of it that it abandoned a few years ago. The progress of the fight on the co-called fads reminds us of the old problem of the cat climbing out of the origin and nature of the reciprocity idea,

The flood disaster at Heppner, Oregon, tho confined to a narrow valley, has dethe Mississippi and Missouri and their tributaries this year. The Heppner cataclysm, too, was one that could not e foreseen and its like may never be seen again. The skies appear suddenly to have dropped a lake down into the valley just so far as it relates to the reciprocity above the village. It was a genuine cloudburst and the cloud was an immense

And now President Mellen of the Northern Pacific says he never said it-regard ing Mr. Morgan, President Roosevelt and Wall street. Has Mr. Mellen, too, adopted the war department method of

# AT THE THEATERS

The Ferris Stock company at the Lyceum presented their clever production of A. C. Gunter's great play, "Mr. Barnes yesterday. Another matinee will be given For the coming we to-morrow. ompany will present George B. MacFarane's best play, "The Fatal Card."

# HISTORY WILL BE REPEATED

Aberdeen (S. D.) News. Lands in southeastern Nebraska ere selling twenty years ago for \$20 an acre are now worth \$80 to \$100 an acr and even higher. There is no reason why South Dakota farms should not experi ence a similar advance in price. The man tho invests in South Dakota land now and holds on to it will have a competency in a very few years, and is sure of a com-fortable livelihood all the time. For the man with but a small amount of money there is no better investment anywher than a South Dakota farm.

# GETTING AT THE FACTS

In the days of Louis XIV. the Marecha de Grammont had taken a fortress by slege. "I will tell you a secret," said siege. "I will tell you a secret," said its military governor, after surrendering. "The reason of my capitulation was that had no more powder." "And secret or secret," returned the marechal, susuch easy terms was that I had no more balls."

# SMOOTH AND EASY

Rochester Herald. Oil and philanthropy mix beautifully, be-cause oil makes philathropy possible—at the expense of the public.

# THE ACHELESS TOOTH

Memphis Commercial-Appeal, w comes the wireless telephone. Wha we want next is the snoreless sleep, the NO GOOD ALIBI ON HAND

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle Former Mayor Ames should have followed the elder Weller's advice. A good nd is worth several lusan

sound alibl in hand is worth, ities out in the shrubbery. "SHORT AND EASY METHOD"

## **Books** and Authors

DEMOCRATIZING LITERATURE

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.

The London Academy and Literature expresses the belief that the "decline of expresses the belief that the "decline of literature" is due chiefly to "the democratizing of modern literature; the small, but educated audience of previous ages is replaced by replaced by a great scarce-educated audi-

in a process of decline. The term "lit-erature" covers a large area of literary output. There has been some falling off in the value and vitality of the fiction product and it has been some time since a poet to the manner born has beguiled the world with the witchery of song, but the "democratizing" of literature has been no detriment. The small aristocratic coterie of writers and readers can no longer monopolize letters any more than a small coterie can monopolize the largest and most liberal educative processes.

The demos is entering every field of literature, art, science, philosophy. The bars are down and the select coterie is no more, but the new comers are taking to themselves all the advantages opened to them and, out of the great mass of writers, there is a constantly growing ele-ment of genius and this element is generally refining the mass. It is well that this democratizing process is active, if slow. It is developing very many more individuals truly inspired in literature in the broadest sense of that term, and prolucing more of that which the reading and studying world wants than was deemed possible even at the beginning of the nineteenth century when the civilized world took a forward leap in real prog-

### NEW BOOKS

THE TRIUMPH. By Arthur Stanwood Pier. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. Minne apolis: N. McCarthy. Price, \$1.50. This is a purely American story, characters, atmosphere and all. The two principal characters, Neal Robeson and Cleanor Craig, draw the reader's interes from their very introduction. Robeson, a young doctor, comes to his home in small Pennsylvania town to practice medicine. He begins his career by preventing a bad man of the town, Ike Braddish, from running off with a young girl, with evil intent. Later he saves the girl again from Braddish and the latter be-comes his deadly and harassing enemy thru the whole story. Miss Craig, a brave, splendid girl, wins his love and upon a vigorous campaign to exterminate Robeson. Unfortunately Miss Craig employs Braddish to drill on her grounds for oil and a splendid flow is developed. Then the driller and his company of roughs seize the well and a flerce s fought with them by Robeson and others, and Braddish is killed. spirit had departed, having done his worst. After the tragedy at the oil well and when things were quieting down, this little scene occurs:

"Neal was left alone with Eleanor. No word was spoken, but they drew together, Neal looking at her with the boyish smile and the radiant eyes; she in shy reluctance till the last, when she came fling ing out her arms-'And you have never answered.

The reason he had loved without expression was because the girl had another lover and he thought her preference went to that rival. There is nothing in-sipid about the book; nothing impossible in the career of the bad men; nothing im possible in the strenuous righteousness of the hero and the heroine.

RECIPROCITY. By Professors J. Laurence Laughlin of Chicago University and H. Par-ker Willis of Washington and Lee University, New York: Bakherajob company, 38-37 East Seventeenth st. Octavo, cloth, net \$2. This is a book of the hour, which fills

speaks of its application in Europe and reviews the various phases of reciprocity which the United States has passed, including reciprocity with Canada, 1854-1866, and reciprocity with Hawaii, 1876stroyed more lives than all the floods of 1890, and gives a complete account of the various other reciprocity relations enjoyed by this country in the past, together with a full political and economic history, not only of them but all attempts that have been made to secure reciprocity at various times. In fact, the book is a com-

policy.

The book is written from a free trade standpoint, and is, therefore, not at all times so favorable to reciprocity as in who believe in reciprocity as an adjunct to a protective tariff policy. In view of the special interest now taken in reciprocity with Canada, it may be truly said that it is precisely the book that is now demanded. A most interesting portion of the volume is its detailed and impartia account of reciprocity, or attempted reciprocity, with Cuba. The history of the Cuban negotiations and the complex struggle in congress over the ratification of the treaty is brought down almost to the present moment. "Reciprocity" is almost indispensable to any one who desires thoroly to study and understand the poli-tics of the United States for the last twenty years, or since reciprocity in some the form or other came to be one of the tariff policies constantly held before the nation The appendices of the book are especially valuable on account of the bibliography which thoroly covers the whole subject of reciprocity, including books, magazines, newspapers and original documents The appendices also give a chronology all reciprocity treaties, twenty-four number, that the United States has ever ratified, and also give the full text of all of those treaties. They contain valuable compilations of statistics covering our ex-ports and imports to countries with which the United States has had, or now has reciprocity treaties. While as a whole the is rather against reciprocity as general policy unless it can be carried much further than now seems possible and to the extent of making it amount to general revision of the tariff, it is notable that the authors are satisfied that the reciprocity treaty with Canada of 1854-1866 was a mutually beneficial one.

THE NATURE STUDY IDEA. By Professor H. Bailey. New York: Doubledacy, Page & Co. Minnenapolis: N. McCarthy. Price \$1

The author has very rational and cor rect views on the subject of nature study avely, "the reason of my accepting it on He properly characterizes it as "a revolt from the teaching of mere science in the elementary grades. \* \* It is not science; it is not knowledge; it is not facts. It is spirit. It is concerned with the child's outlook on the world." The author would encourage the teaching of nature-love, or nature-study in the schools as a justifiable and rational way to bring children to maturer years, liv ing closer to nature and in sympathetic contact with the things of the external world, awakening a real personal inter-est in all natural objects and phenomena. Nature must be studied; not a book, while the teacher's personality should stand out strongly as one who has gathered inspiration from personal study of nature and who has, withal, a large knowledge of science. In successive chap ters Professor Bailey adequately illus trates his conceptions of nature-study He would use it to carry a vital educational impulse to the farming communi-ties, to bring them in sympathy with their environment. The chapters on the interpretation of nature, the "New Hunt ing" and "The Integument Man" are full Buffalo News.

Colonel Bryan is making a sorry spectacle of himself, but it may be just as well

as against a man with a fund of mere

relate and his treasury of facts has small educative value.

### LITERARY NOTES

L. C. Page & Co., Boston, announce "The Mystery of Murray Davenport," by Robert Neilson Stephens, author of "Philip Winwood," "An Enemy to the King," etc. The Lamp for June contains an inter-esting sketch of the late litterateur, Rich ard Henry Stoddard and a full-page pic-ture of the family group—Mr. Stoddard, ture of the family group—Mr. Stoddard, Mrs. Stoddard and their son. A facsimile of a copy by Mr. Stoddard, in 1885, of his well-known "The Flight of Youth," writ-

ten in 1854, is given.

The largest book store in the world, according to The Lamp, is in Melbourne, Australia, the proprietor of which, Mr. Cole, keeps about a million volumes stock. Who can say the Australians are

W. H. Henley made many of Robert Louis Stevenson's admirers mad thru his harsh criticism of Stevenson's idiosyncrasies, notably his vanity, and he recently stirred up the people addicted to the Wordsworth cult by declaring that "four-fifths of his time Wordsworth was but a piddling poetaster."

The Lamp for June publishes a fine, full-page photo of Edith Wharton, hitherto in private hands. Carlyle says: "If I have to lead another life in any other planet, I shall take preclous good care not to hang myself round

any man's neck, either as a locket or

### Carlyle might marry a Marsian. THE MAGAZINES

Ainslee's completed novel is "The Ribboned Way," a summer romance of the woods, with two women from town, the most interesting figures and giving a heap of trouble to two or three men. Mr. Forman's story, "A Recruit in Diplomacy," in which a football expert figures, is an attractive feature and there are many other shorter beguiling tales, making a most attractive number. New York: 156

Fifth avenue. The Smart Set's completed novel is "The Metempsychosis of the Ogdens," which tells how a quarrel between a daughter and her rich father over the girl's de mand for a thousand dollars, was inter rupted by a ghostly figure who declared that father must become the daughter and the daughter the father. The trans-position led to most amusing incidents and an interesting love incident enhances the story. The whole number is rich in good stories. New York: 452 Fifth ave-

### WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK

A Brave Motorman.

To the Editor of The Journal. When we after the first feelings of horror and astonishment have subsided, think over the disaster of last week at the Hennepin avenue bridge, it seems marvelous that the passengers in the train below should escape without anyone recelving scarcely as much as a bruise; but even more so that an electric car thronged with passengers, should luckly get over the swaying bridge the very instant before it caved in. A number of persons thus almost miraculously, it would seem, escaped immediate death or possibly injuries that might have dis-abled them for life.

. The motorman in charge of the car says that from his post he noticed that the structure swayed, and, without a second' deliberation, he threw the current wide open and dashed over. The saving of these lives was therefore due to no miracle but entirely to the cool and brave act of the man in charge. Now, those acquainted with the service say that perhaps in nine cases out of ten the action of the motorman might have been the very opposite, and, had it been, that car would have been in the crash as sure as it escaped. Had there been at th motor a man less acquainted with his position, an extra man, or one of excitable disposition, the first thing to suggest itself on finding himself on a swaying structure with a number of human lives in charge, would have been hesitation, and he might either have stopped the car

relieve the strain. It seems strange, especially as the car is said to have been crowded, mostly by one has so far thought of showing his appreciation of the motorman who by stroke saved the situation. Persons have been liberally rewarded for deeds not more daring and productive of less good In one way it is not really so strange that this has not suggested itself to anyseems so marvelous as to be the work of fortune: but as the first impression away and it is realized that it was no miracle, but the act of a cool brain, accompanied by a stroke of the arm tha ing, many homes from sudden sorrow, and Minneapolis from what might have been one of the worst disasters in her annals would it not be fitting for those neares concerned to show their appreciation of the workman.

Their Addresses. To the Editor of The Journal.

Will you tell me thru the columns of your paper how a letter ought to be addressed to reach these three men: Andrew Carnegie, W. K. Vanderbilt, George

Carnegie-No. 5 West Fifty-first street New York.
Vanderbilt—No. 660 Fifth avenue, New York. Gould—195 Broadway, New York (Residence, Lakewood, N. J.)

To the Editor of The Journal.
Under the heading, "Sunday Schoo Faults;" in your paper of Saturday, at-tention is drawn to the faults of Sunday workers. This article is dated June 13, and is taken from a school workers. Chicago, June 13, and is taken from a book lately issued by Professors Burton and Mathews of the Chicago university From this article it is evident that thes eminent theorists give as the reason for boys and girls of older years dropping out of the Sunday schools, that it is a want of pedagogical application of the princi-ples of the Bible to human minds. would like to ask these worthy gentlemen why last year, over the entire United ing the common schools, passed thru th high school? Why last year 55 per cent of Chicago children passed out of the common school without even entering the grammar grade? Is it want of Sunday school pedagogy there? Are the Sunday school voluntary workers to blame for this? Ir day schools cannot hold the boys with all their present equipment of update pedagogics, with all the money spent for their continuance, how can teacher not trained, with but thirty minutes week, be expected to do what the day schools cannot do?

thing else than the application of peda-gogics needed to hold the boys. We want better teaching; we want better methods for our Sunday schools; but this is the reason of the boys dropping out. The real reason, in both day and Sunday school, is in the degeneracy of home life in the insatiate greed for wealth, in the desecration of the Sabbath. Try again Mr. Professor, for you are wide of the mark.

—John Orchard. Field Worker N. Dakota and Minnesota.

Louisville Courier-Journal, An esteemed contemporary asks us why we refer to the smart set as oscillating "between hell and the iron works." Be cause it gets its inspiration from the one, its money from the other.

Des Moines Capital.
"Is Cleveland the democratic Moses?"
anxiously inquired an humble seeker after knowledge. It is difficult at this writing to tell. Mr. Bryan talks as the he were

# THE NONPAREIL MAN

Casually Observed.

If Mrs. Carlyle's "dearest friend" has broken loose and tasted the joys of print we may expect a long series of revelations as to how Tammas conducted himself;

What to Eat brings out that moldy old aphorism about laughter being good for digestion. We prefer food.

Noah was 600 years old when he went into the ark. It seems to take about 600 years' experience before a man or a city learns not to build habitations on flood

Doc Bixby claims that the Nonpareil column ought to correspond with some

man who has hair for sale. This column has never tried to put up a bluff as the Eighth Sutherland Sister.

Rev. John Gauffman of Indiana preaches while asleep. As the dispatch says his sermons are three hours long there might be some excuse for his people listening

Many hitherto damp spots in Texas are going prohibition. With booze cut out, the record for sudden gun death for which Texas has been famous, is likely to fall The Royal Neighbors of St. Cloud gave Mrs. Adam Yeager a baby shower,

bringing in to her all kinds of wearing apparel for the triplets, with which Mrs.

men: they are all good men, but they came from Minnesota and we have to chain

millstone." In Mars, however, even Mrs. Yeager answered the president's strenuous appeal to the country. The Royal Neighbors are living up to their name. The Alden Advance tells of a good Alden man who died and went to heaven. Before long he noticed a number of persons dragging each a ball and chain as they walked. "How is this?" he asked the guide. 'Isn't this heaven, and why are there so many bad men here?" The angel smiled and replied: "Why those are not bad

> them down or they would go back." And then the other angels rang the bell. **\*** • • • • The Waconia roller mill is haunted. For some weeks loud shricks and walls have been heard from its gloomy depths, and many people have declared that they could detect a rattling of chains and the sound of demoniacal laughter. People who have traveled that way have crossed themselves and hurried by with one eye cast over their shoulders, fearing lest some headless horseman should dash out and hurl his head at them. Last week, however, it all came out when the Waconia Patriot came out. The Patriot investigated the mill and then commented on "the remarkable daily performances upon the cornet of Professors Lahr and Scharmer, who execute difficult selections from operas in duetto as they go about their respective duties of pitching wood and grinding wheat in different parts of the mill.

There is a boy in the graduating class at Fergus Falls who is going to end up in the state legislature pretty soon. The Breckenridge Telegram says that this Napoleon of Finance hired a number of small boys to go in and buy up all the tickets which had been placed on sale for commencement exercises. He then placed them on sale at another store for three times what they cost him. The superintendent gave him his choice of returning the tickets or being dropped from the graduating class. The tickets went back. Genius like this will run J. Pierpont Morgan out of

# BOWSER'S BIOGRAPHY.

Only \$25 to Go Down to Fame Along With Washington.

Copyright, 1903, by C. B. Lewis. "By the way," began Mr. Bowser, as he looked up from his paper, "Weren't you saying something the other day about your watch being out of order?" "Yes, it was out of order," replied Mrs. Bowser, "but I had it fixed. A man

came along yesterday morning and I gave it to him, and he had it back before 2 "Do you mean that a stranger came along?"

"Yes; he said he was from a jewelry store." "And you handed him your watch without knowing who he was?"

"Yes." "Well, if you don't deserve to be robbed of your shoes! By thunder, but I wouldn't believe it."

"Why, what's wrong?" innocently asked Mrs. Bowser. "Wrong? Wrong? You have a watch worth \$100. You hand it out to a stran-

r without one chance in a hundred that you will ever see him again. If any one had told me that you were as big an idlot as that I couldn't have believed it."

"But the man brought it back" "Are you sure it is the same watch?"

"And he didn't steal half the wheels?"

Everybody heaved a sigh or relief.

"Well, you have had a narrow escape, and I hope it will be a great moral lesson to you. You are what is called an easy mark."

"I don't see that I did anything very silly," protested Mrs. Bowser. "I have known of your being swindled fifty different times, and you can't point to one single instance where I--"

"What-what!" he shouted, as he sprang up. "Woman, be careful how you have I ever "On hair dyes and tonics and fire escapes and patent fuels and such things."

"Never in this world, and you know it. No human man has ever played me for a flat, and none ever will, while you would give up the dress off your back if The door bell rang just then, and a stranger who had called to see Mr. Bowser

was admitted. He was a sleek, slick man, and there was molasses in his mouth "Mr. Bowser, I am from the firm of Ink & Roller, the Chicago publishers. We are getting out a book of biographical sketches of 250 great men of America, begin-

ning with Washington. I have been instructed to call on you. We feel that the book would not be complete without a sketch of your life." "H'm. I don't think I care for it," replied Mr. Bowser, tho at the same time

secretly pleased with the idea. "But you must sacrifice your modesty for the sake of future generations. You are like all great men-over modest-but I trust you will not carry it too far in this case. Let me show you what I have written up from such facts as I could gather, and I want you to correct any mistakes and elaborate on the whole.

The caller thereupon produced a type-written paper and read: "Benjamin Bowser, descendant of William Bowser, who commanded the patriot troops at Lexington. Was a wheel-horse in politics for thirty years. Wrote many poems and essays, and delivered many speeches that attracted wide-spread attention. Might have been vice president, but declined the honor. Had the respect love and esteem of all who came in contact with him. In his unflinching integrity of character, he was often compared to Nero. The world will know fewer men deserving of a niche in the temple of fame."

That was all, but it was enough to melt Mr. Bowser and send a warm glow all

"Understand," said the agent, "we make no charge for this-none whatever. If you feel that you would like several of the books, however, they will cost you \$5 a volume. No one is obliged to buy. The notices will go in just the same. Have I got the facts right?"

"Y-e;s," was the hesitating reply.

"And do you wish to elaborate on them?" "Very well. I will bid you good evening, and I thank you for your courtesy.

"Hold on a minute," said Mr. Bowser, as the agent arose to depart. "I think-I think I will want about five of those books." "Yes? I will put you down for five. Our rules are cash in advance. I will write you a receipt for the money, and I hope you will get a special photograph for us. If you desire to make any changes, please communicate with Chicago."

Mr. Bowser returned to the sitting-room with a pleased smile on his face, and the receipt in his hand, and after strutting up and down for five minutes, he com-

municated the affair to Mrs. Bowser. "Yes, I thought so," she quietly replied. "You'd better go over and see our butcher. "What has our butcher got to do with it?" "Well, when I was in there the other day this same agent was trying to in-

duce him to have his biography published, but he only asked him a dollar a volume for the books." Mr. Bowser looked at her for a minute, and then his face began to pale and his hair to curl. Without a word he put on his overcoat and hat and left the house.

The butcher was in his shop. There was a private and confidential confab lasting ten minutes, and then Mr. Bowser disappeared. A few minutes later the butcher himself appeared at the Bowser residence and smilingly said to Mrs.

"I am requested to tell you that your husband is on the trail of the fakir, and at last reports both were going for the country at a gait of eight miles an hour. I think that Mr. Bowser intends to pursue him for at least 10,000 miles, if necessary,

and if he isn't home for a month ortwo, you needn't worry." And while Mrs. Bowser and the cat turned out the lights and went to bed, the villain was still pursued.

# BARRIE'S JOKE ON HIMSELF

poking fun at himself. On one occasion there appeared in the Scots Observer a brilliant lampoon in which Mr. Barrie was represented as attending a public dinner, keeping every one in roars of laughter with his unceasing stream of wit and epigram, an dfinally ending up by making the speech of the evening. When a cerfain literary friend of Mr. Barrie's saw this wickedly clever piece of satire, his indignation knew no bounds, and he rushed into print demanding by all the outraged gods that the author of this infamous article should straightway disclose himself and be dealt with accordingly. But alas, for this well meaning friend, the author was none other than Mr. Barrie himself.

# ECONOMY SLIGHTLY OVERDONE

A queer notice caught my eye in front of a bookseller's shop the other day." said Senator Hanna, "and for a long time I couldn't make it out. It was like this. See if you can understand it."

The senator then copied the bookseller's notice on a leaf of his notebook as

REDUCED. MILL ON POLITICAL ECONOMY. DITTO ON THE FLOSS.