THE JOURNAL

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

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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

The Journal would be glad to receive by mail, or otherwise, the names of all persons who were readers and subscribers to this paper when it started, twenty-five years ago this fall, or who became subscribers during the first year of its existence, and their present addresses.

The Journal would also be pleased to have the names of men living who were newsboys in Minneapolis twenty-five years ago, and their present addresses.

The Great Daily

—OF THE—

Great Northwest

Daily Circulation of THE JOURNAL

Saturday, Oct. 3... 60,786

Saturday, Oct. 10.. 62,292

Saturday, Oct. 17.. 63,349

Saturday, Oct. 24.. 62,504

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Only 2-CENT Daily in Minneapolis.

REMEMBER, all this circulation is the 5 o'clock edition, which is delivered directly to the homes. All the members of the family have time to read it.

A Deep-Seated Evil.

The idea is getting a firm hold on the thinking portion of the American people that there is room in this country for moral regeneration all along the line. People are beginning to understand that graft flourishes because men do not do their duties as citizens or as members of the human family. In the November McClure's Ray Stannard Baker, discussing "The Trust's New Tool—The Labor Boss," shows how corrupt government, rotten corporations and grafting labor leaders grow out of the individual's neglect of his duties. The citizen is to blame for corrupt government, the stockholder is to blame for vicious corporation methods and the labor unionist who stays away from meetings is to blame for grafters of the Sam Parks stripe.

Mr. Baker tells of the corrupt handling of labor leaders by the Fuller Construction company, of which Cornelius Vanderbilt, Charles M. Schwab, John W. Gates and James H. Hyde are directors. Speaking of their knowledge of the affairs of the company Mr. Baker says:

They don't know and they don't care; all they demand is results in dividends. A practical manager is placed in control of the active operations of the company. The tremendous weapon of capital and capitalistic influence is placed in his hands, and he is told to get results. If he does not earn dividends, they hire a manager who will—by one means or another. If there is need of dirty work their smug consciences are never troubled with it.

What an indictment of pillars of society!

Another phase of our shortcomings is brought out in an editorial announcement in the same magazine of the resumption in the December number of Ida Tarbell's history of the Standard Oil company. With a fearlessness which has become a familiar characteristic of McClure's the editor says:

There is no right-thinking person who does not feel that the most important thing in the world is that men play fair, whatever the game. If they will not do it from innate decency and self-respect and a sense of the rights of their fellows, then they must be compelled by laws, by social ostracism, by all the outside influences which society has devised to constrain them. It is evident from Miss Tarbell's story that Mr. Rockefeller has used methods from the beginning which, if applied on the football field, would cause him to be kicked off in disgust. Why young men should be taught to admire in business what they despise in athletics is not clear.

Think of it! The uncrowned king of American business, the greatest millionaire of them all, the sanctimonious church member and Sunday school teacher, deliberately accused by the editor of a magazine of the first rank of being guilty of conduct that would cause him to be kicked off the football field in disgust!

There is certainly something to be said in favor of the times when they produce a publisher who has the courage to tell the truth as McClure's tells it.

At any rate, nobody will give out any tips at the university on the score next Saturday.

The present milling strike leaders refused last night to speak on the strike in the presence of their former president, but after they left he made a plea for the strikers which left a strong doubt in the minds of those who heard him as to whether the men who had gone out could have spoken as effectively.

No Chance for Competition.

There are only two days more in which expert accountants may estimate the cost of installing a new system of bookkeeping in this city. The Journal has already called attention to the remarkably short time provided for in the advertisement for bids for this complicated and important business. The first publication was made Oct. 20, and presumably expert accountants in different parts of the country were expected to tell within nine days what it would cost to install the new system. But, of course, no expert accountant can tell anything about that until he has had a chance to examine the character and the special laws establishing the different boards and make himself familiar with the requirements of the situation.

The advertisement could not reach New York or Boston, or any eastern city, from which expert accountants might be expected to come, in less than two days. Assuming that they could drop everything and take the next train to Minneapolis, it would take them two days more before they could begin their investigation here, and only five days would be left in which to familiarize themselves with the situation.

Of course, it cannot be reasonably expected that there will be any competition where the conditions are so difficult to comply with, if not actually impossible.

If, as has been intimated, the officers who are responsible for this peculiar haste in requiring bids simply desired to shut out some local competitors whose participation in the competition they wished to avoid, they have probably taken a very ineffectual method of doing so, inasmuch as the local experts who are said to be undesirable as bidders are on the ground and familiar with the laws, the ordinances and the charter, could, if they desired, submit bids on shorter notice and more intelligently than strangers who have never had an opportunity to inform themselves concerning the peculiar conditions here. The conditions imposed certainly do not offer any opportunity for fair competition, and the results so obtained can hardly be expected to prove satisfactory in the long run.

The tax ferret scheme is likely to meet with unexpected opposition at an early date. It is understood that in order to test the legality of the contract an action will be instituted to enjoin the county commissioners from carrying out their agreement with Mr. Wooley. It is held by good lawyers to be void.

A Great Undertaking.

The officers and the directors of the Philharmonic club have for years labored hard to perfect in Minneapolis a choral society which could present the masterpieces in oratorio and other great compositions in an effective and creditable manner, and our citizens have not failed to give this organization the financial support necessary. This year, however, the society, in addition to its choral work, has organized the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra of fifty professional musicians which is to give six symphony concerts in addition to their work with the club in four choral concerts.

In connection with these concerts will appear a remarkable array of solo artists of such caliber as Sembrich, Thibaud and Fremstad.

The organization of a symphony orchestra is no small undertaking. It is not like the organization of a choral society made up of amateurs. In an orchestra every performer must be an artist and master of his instrument, and must be paid in proportion to his knowledge and skill.

The estimated expense involved in giving this series of concerts is about $20,000. It would not have been possible to organize the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra without a guarantee fund to defray the expenses in case of a deficit, and this the Philharmonic club has succeeded in obtaining from fifty of our public-spirited men, who, as the prospectus says, became parties to such a guarantee fund, "in the conviction that the love of good music for its own sake, together with a noble civic pride, would prompt the people of Minneapolis to heartily support this much-to-be-desired institution."

A permanent orchestra will mean much to the city. It is estimated that 25,000 students of music are attracted to Chicago annually because in that city there is the opportunity to hear the famous orchestra conducted by Theodore Thomas and the Apollo club chorus, etc. If this is true of Chicago, it is also true that with our great university, where a chair of music was installed last year, and with exceptional advantages in the way of good teachers and music conservatories, choral clubs and a symphony orchestra, Minneapolis will attract a large number of musical students from all parts of the west.

It is worthy of note that not only the well-to-do but the wage earner and his family will be afforded an opportunity to hear these concerts because of the exceptionally favorable scale of prices fixed by the club. When such artists as Sembrich can be heard for 50 cents, the privilege is brought within the reach of a great many people.

The club is mainly supported by an associate membership and it is safe to say that no course of concerts of higher character at more reasonable charge is given anywhere in the United States. It is up to the people of Minneapolis to prove their appreciation of what has been done for the city in the organization of this splendid orchestra by giving the enterprise a decent support. Guarantee funds cannot be relied upon indefinitely.

William Jennings Bryan seems to have matched his Chicago convention performance in the influence he exerted over Philo S. Bennett. There was more fame in the former but more dough in the latter. Mr. Bryan seems to be quite a practical man notwithstanding his impracticable money theory.

Congress and the Treaty.

It has been given out semiofficially that extraordinary efforts will be made to secure the uninterrupted consideration of the Cuban treaty at the extra session of congress, beginning Nov. 9 prox. That, indeed, was understood to be the exclusive objective of the session and, of course, the introduction of a Nicaragua canal discussion by Senator Morgan would be an attempt to divert the consideration of the very important Cuban treaty and delay action, when prompt and favorable consideration is urgently demanded by the Cubans and by the business community in this country, even if the sugar and a few other manufacturing interests have some idea of keeping up or reviving the fight they made against any tariff concessions whatever to Cuba.

The Cubans naturally expect congress to act favorably upon the treaty and without much delay. The whole subject has been thoroly discussed and opposition to the terms of the treaty would have the appearance of opposition to the increase of our trade with Cuba, when we are, as a nation, deeply interested in securing all the trade which the island, in its increasingly progressive tendency, may have to offer us, while we purchase largely of its products.

United States Consul General Steinhart of Cuba, who is in Washington this week, says that the Cuban government proposes to double the duty of 50 cents per hundred pounds on rice and to increase some other duties, which, under the proposed discrimination of 20 per cent off our imports into Cuba, would be an advantage to this country, and suggests the importance of ratifying the Cuban treaty. He says 80 per cent of the Cuban exports go to the United States, while European purchases, chiefly tobacco, make up the remaining 20 per cent of exports. The United States contributes only 40 per cent of the Cuban imports, Europe contributing 60 per cent. The proximity of Cuba and lower freight rates make it perfectly evident that business common sense and self-interest ought to reach out for all the advantages which even a small degree of reciprocity can give us toward supplying all the Cuban wants.

The person who gets the most enjoyment out of next Saturday's football game will be one who goes expecting to see Michigan win but hoping she won't.

Yukon River Traffic.

Two million dollars' worth of river steamers and cargoes lost on the Yukon is suggestive of the volume of traffic on that great river. The Yukon has been low this year and navigation has been attended with a great deal of difficulty, particularly from the mouth near St. Michael to Dawson. Navigation on the upper river in the earlier part of the season was not attended with any serious lack of water, but dispatches from Washington to-day state that four river steamers are stuck on bars between Dawson and White Horse, steamers that belong to the White Pass railroad line doing business between Skagway and Dawson, and that two others are aground below Dawson. The ice is already forming in the Yukon and it seems impossible to release these boats and take them to safe anchorage before the river closes. In that event they will undoubtedly be crushed to pieces when the ice goes out next May or June. This $2,000,000 worth of steamers and cargoes is, of course, only a small part of the equipment and freight carried on the river during the past summer. There were nine boats running between St. Michael and Dawson this year, and probably more on the shorter stretch between White Horse and Dawson, together with some local boats on different stretches of the river.

Montana has a judiciary that has not entirely forgotten its duties. Judge Clancy has given up a hunting trip in order to expedite the appeal from the decision which threw 15,000 men out of work.

Cooling Off.

The Canadians are allowing their anger over the Alaskan decision to cool off. Referring to an editorial in The Journal, the Winnipeg Tribune says:

We have only to say that there is not a Canadian of any sense whatever who entertains the slightest feeling of resentment against the United States because of the decision. The American commissioners as representatives of their country contended for everything in sight, and quite properly so. It would be peevish and stupid in the extreme for Canadians to entertain any feeling against the states because of the result of the award.

The Toronto Mail and Empire, in marked contrast to the peevish and reckless utterances of some of the Canadian papers immediately after the decision was announced, declares that Lord Alverstone is above suspicion of being a diplomatic tool. It unqualifiedly affirms that he rendered his decision according to his interpretation of the treaty of 1825 and then adds:

That another form of determination might have produced a different result is probable. But while we maintain that our position was rightly taken, we have to accept the judgment just as we would receive the decision in any other suit at law, namely, in a manly fashion.

It is proper enough to hold to our own view, but it is not dignified to grumble, or to attribute motives to Lord Alverstone, when, owing to the independence of his position, such could not have influenced him. The attributing of such motives merely provokes a sentiment which it is not judicious to cultivate.

Those are fair and manly words. After all, our Canadians friends must remember that the American case must have been a pretty strong one to win the judgment of an Englishman who would naturally have a bias in favor of the premier colony of the empire.

We think there is no ground for the assertion made by some of the hotheads that the effect of the boundary decision will be to make Canadian goods entering the Klondike pay American tariff duties. The bonding privilege will continue to exist at Skagway as much as at Detroit. We should like to see the Canadians receive the privilege of absolute free trade thru that port. Possibly that can be made the subject of a provision of a reciprocity treaty if the joint high commission shall get together and draft one, now that the Canadian parliament has adjourned.

That St. Paul alderman who owned one vote in the council and also a bit of land needed for a street opening was in a position to do a real estate business on a profitable basis, and it is claimed that he did it.

Senator Stewart of Nevada seems to have found his wife thru an advertisement in "Hand and Heart," or something of the sort. Anyway, it shows the benefits of judicious advertising.

Doctors Hill, Clarke and others have been called in consultation regarding the Montana patient, but they are all baffled.

John Alexander Dowie appears to have found his Moscow in New York. He isn't the first man to make a mistake in "branching out."

MINNESOTA POLITICS

The Supreme Court Situation Discussed—Secretary of State Hanson Was Only Gossiping—Probate Legislative Candidates in the Fifty-third District.

The Albert Lea Times has fired the first gun in the campaign of the three supreme court judges who are up for re-election. In a half-column leader Editor Blackmer chides rather roundly those ambitious members of the legal profession who are so presumptuous as to aspire to the bench. He does not think they will develop much strength, and sizes up the question as follows:

"The plain fact about the supreme court situation at this time is that Judges Brown, Lewis and Lovely will be renominated hands down by the next republican state convention and re-elected by large majorities at the polls next fall. Judge Brown will have the solid backing of his section of the state. Eddy, Young and all the prominent men up there have hastened to assure it. Judge Lewis will be backed solidly by the Duluth country because he comes from there and has made a good judge. Judge Lovely will have the solid support from the southern part of the state for the same reason. The friends of each judge will also favor the nomination of both the others. The people will ask why these judges should not have a second term, and no one will or can reply. Their records are approved, the gentlemen are personally satisfactory, and their geography is perfect. It is not unconstitutional, but it is most inappropriate and unwise for new candidates to come into the field seeking nominations for the supreme court at this time, and it is to be hoped that the matter will be seen in the right light and that no one will disturb the fitness of things by attempting to make a scramble for the supreme bench when every one knows in advance that the attempt will be absolutely useless and vain and worse, for it will tend to discredit the over-ambitious officeseeker among his fellow attorneys and in the minds of the public generally."

The foregoing to the contrary, it looks as tho there would be quite a lively contest for the three nominations. Such a combination as the Times describes will be hard to break into, but a good many things are likely to happen in a convention. Judge Elliott of Minneapolis is a candidate now, and Attorney General Douglas is likely to be. Both are men of unquestioned strength, both able and popular, and they are easily the peers of the present judges. The chances are that they would not make any fight on Judge Brown, who is recognized as a very strong judge, but many attorneys say that the opinions of Judges Lovely and Lewis are not of the high standard that has usually characterized the utterances of the state supreme court. If there are two new candidates, they will naturally be opposed to Judges Lovely and Lewis.

Another false alarm has been raised about Bob Dunn's announcement of his candidacy. A St. Paul morning paper quoted Peter E. Hanson as predicting that the announcement would come this week. Mr. Hanson says he makes no pretensions to knowing, and that he only said he had heard that Dunn would announce his candidacy some time next month. That is about as definite as the other rumors that have been spread.

Everybody knows that Dunn will be a candidate, and that he has only withheld a formal announcement because he does not want to begin his campaign too soon. The only interest that attaches to the announcement is the desire to see what he will say about the issues; in what way he will declare his independence of the railroads and other corporations, and what he will say about the merger.

Mr. Hanson did not know he was being interviewed, and so allowed himself to express the opinion that Dunn would win. He said he did not find much Eddy sentiment, after making a trip into Eddy's section of the state. As a candidate for re-election, the secretary of state is not taking any hand in the governorship contest, but he is known to be very friendly to Dunn, and he does not believe in extending the third term idea to the governorship.

Dr. L. W. Babcock of Wadena, speaker of the last house, has announced that he is out of politics, and will not seek another office. As Todd county has the senator in that district, Wadena and Hubbard are each expected to furnish a house candidate. Colonel G. A. Whitney, who opposed Dr. Babcock last year, says he will not be a candidate, and there is a chance of the factions uniting on some man outside Wadena. H. M. Henderson, editor of the Verndale Sun, has been suggested, and the idea has met with favor, as he is a staunch party man, and Verndale has not fared very well in the distribution of political favors.

Up in Hubbard county, F. R. Hinds will be a candidate for re-election, and it is rumored that John H. O'Neil, who was defeated for renomination by Hinds, will be a candidate again. If both run the factional fight will be revived in all its vigor in all three counties.

Eugene G. Hay is in the city for a few days, making his preparations to remove east. He will retain his legal residence here, but will spend practically all his time in New York. He has been assigned to classification work, and will have a private secretary at $1,800 a year, who must be chosen from the classified service.

The Delano Eagle says:

"Dunn's enemies—the lumber barons and other corporations who rob the state—are still keeping up the Van Sant cry without any hope of Van Sant consenting to become a candidate for the third term. This is simply a move to gain time in the hope of some one else coming to the front. But Dunn has secured a big lead and there is every reason to believe that the country districts will be unanimous for him in the convention."

"Dunn's enemies—the lumber barons," sounds well, but doesn't the Eagle man know that the only members of that order of nobility who have talked politics lately have declared in favor of Dunn's nomination? That may not be Dunn's fault but don't talk about Dunn and "lumber barons" in that fashion.

—Charles B. Cheney.

NEWS OF BOOK WORLD

Jewish Scholars Oppose Higher Critical Views of the Pentateuch—The Deacon and Elder Defended—Some American Orations of To-day.

Jewish scholarship in its handling of the books of Genesis and Exodus in the fifth volume of the Jewish Encyclopedia just cut takes issue with the higher critical reconstructionists of the Pentateuch. The higher biblical criticism has sought to eliminate the supernatural element and make it appear that the Jewish people, by natural process, developed from gross polytheism to monotheism, slowly gravitating to higher ideals, and that the priests' code and Deutoronomy were forgeries of a later date than Moses, in the time of Josiah, perpetrated by wily priests to reform the people. In the articles, in the last volume of the Jewish encyclopedia on Genesis and Exodus, these highly critical reconstructionists of the Pentateuch will find some arguments which they will have difficulty in answering. Jewish scholarship finds Genesis a historical book, the work of a single writer, who has recounted the traditions of his people, combining them into a uniform work, preserving the textual and formal peculiarities incident to their difference in origin and mode of transmission, the conception of God found in the book being a practical and religious one. The reconstructionists have to depend solely on internal evidence, and they admit that their work of trying to trace the origin of each verse to detect the Yahvist and Elohist authorship is a most complicated combination process. As a matter of fact, the alleged contradictions of the text have not as yet been shown to exist. Neither has it been proved that Genesis is a "book of fables and legends," as many reconstructionists assert. The article on Genesis gives an interesting abstract of the postulates of the reconstructionist critics with a statement of the points where Jewish scholarship differs from them. In the article on Exodus the two views are also interestingly stated. On pages 304 and 305 will be found some remarks of value on the Yahvist and Elohist authorship differentiation theory.

All that has been said in these columns in commendation of the Encyclopedia is more than verified as each successive volume is issued, and the fifth volume, like the others, has among the contributors a strong array of the most erudite of Jewish scholars and expert exegetes, the subjects treated being from Dreyfus-Brisac to Gnosticism, the many illustrations being of a high order of excellence. The thoroness of the text on Jewish archeology, history, customs, literature, art, religion, geography, traditions, is noticeable, and this volume of 1,326 signed articles is especially interesting from the historical standpoint.

MARY MAPES DODGE,
The Editor of St. Nicholas Magazine.

Mary Mapes Dodge is well known to hosts of youthful readers and many older readers as well thru her connection with St. Nicholas Magazine and as the author of "The Irving Stories," "Hans Brinker," "A Few Friends" and other stories.

Her first "Baby Days," out of print for some years, was one of the most popular and best loved juvenile books ever issued. The new "Baby Days" has nearly two hundred pages of solid delight for the wee ones—pictures and jingles, stories and verse, as attractive and winning as the babies for whom they are intended.

Dr. Campbell, in his **Typical Elders and Deacons**, a work of sketches of human types, discusses the church officers bearing these names in both a critical and commendatory vein, with no little humor in some of his remarks. He seems to have been moved to write the book to remove some of the black pigment which the average novel writer smears them deacons and elders, presenting them either as hypocrites of a very bad type, or in some way making them the subjects of ridicule. He presents character sketches of the ideal deacon and elder, and, in such sketches as "A Loquacious Deacon," "A Chronic Grumbler," "A Manly Elder," "A Critical Elder," "An Elder of Good Report," "A Minister's Standby," "A Strict Deacon," "A Troubler in Israel," "A Hobby Rider," he represents types of human handicaps to the work of the church and also of those who are active and faithful in promoting that work.

Mrs. Harriet Blackstone's **The Best American Orations of To-day**, which contains seventy-five speeches by men of more recent times, shows the difficulty of undertaking such a work. We have many men in this country, statesmen, lawyers, litterateurs, and so on, who can write a most brilliant essay, read it or commit it to memory and speak it, but they lack the great gift of oratory, of eloquence which moves and stirs the souls of men. About 70 per cent of the orators whose speeches are quoted in this compilation, are not, strictly speaking, orators. Bourke Cockran, Chauncey Depew, Dr. Hillis, Carl Schurz, Ambassador Choate, Archbishop Ireland and a few others have revealed the oratorical gift.

Dr. Schenck's book, **Modern Theology**, is a very valuable hand book for junior class students in theological seminaries, because of its suggestive and informing way of pointing out the practical work of the Christian ministry.

Lovers of the theater will find a very handy scrapbook issued by Dobb, Mead & Co., under the title **Plays I Have Seen**. It is bound in green ribbed silk, has a place for the owner's name and address, blank pages for an index, and following that pages for comprehensive information about plays the owner has seen, including pictures of actors or scenes.

THE MAGAZINES

Striking Political Episode.—A piece of history that has been allowed to slip from notice largely is told again in **Pearson's** for November. It is the story of the Hayes-Tilden electoral commission of over a quarter of a century ago. How near it came to having serious consequences may be judged from the speech of "Joe" Blackburn, who was for punishing "aye, if need be, in blood, the perpetration of all the villainy and scoundrelism" of the proceeding. Other articles of special note in the number are "The Discovery of Life in Metals" and "Reminiscences," by "Ned" Harrigan.

How to Succeed Socially.—The recipe of "One Who Knows," in **Ainslee's** for November, is very simple. It is this and no more, he (or it may be she) says, "have something that contributes to the general ease or amusement of the people with whom you want to play"—money, for example. Other illustrations and elaborations are given in an article which takes altogether about a page and a half of the magazine.

A Two-Cent Magazine.—The 5-cent magazine has been outdone. A 2-cent monthly is in the field. It wears the name **Pictorial** and has a considerable amount of instructive and readable material between the covers of the first issue that for November.

Some Fine Photographs.—Some of the best of the convention pictures shown at the annual meeting of the Photographers' Association of America are reproduced in **Photo Era** for October. The reproductions are works of art and include an ikonotype study of Andrew Robson by Sweet of Minneapolis.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA. A Descriptive Record of the History, Religion, Literature and Customs of the Jewish People from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. Prepared by more than four hundred scholars and specialists. Complete in twelve volumes. Illustrated. New York: Funk & Wagnalls company. Price $1 a volume.

TYPICAL ELDERS AND DEACONS. By James M. Campbell, D. D. (Hamish Mann), author of "Clerical Types," etc. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. Price $1.

THE BEST AMERICAN ORATIONS OF TO-DAY. Compiled by Harriet Blackstone, compiler of "New Pieces that Will Take Prizes in Prize Speaking Contests." New York: Hinds & Noble, 31-35 W Fifteenth street.

MODERN PRACTICAL THEOLOGY. A Manual of Homilies, Liturgies, Polmenics, Archagies Pedagogy, Sociology and the English Bible. By Ferdinand S. Schenck, D. D. New York. Funk & Wagnalls. Price $1 net.

PLAYS I HAVE SEEN. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Minneapolis: William Donaldson & Co.

ADMIRAL PORTER. By James Russell Soley, formerly assistant secretary of the navy. Illustrated. Great Commander Series. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price $1.50.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH. A Biography by Washington Irving, with Introduction and Notes by Willis Boughton, Ph. D. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price 15 cents.

JOY BELLS. A QUINNEBASSET STORY. By Sophie May, author of "In Old Quinnebasset," "Our Helen," etc. Illustrated by F. T. Merrill. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price $1.

AT THE THEATERS

Metropolitan—"The Tenderfoot."

If, as might seem probable, we are doomed to an endless round of musical comedy, by all means let it be of the Richard Carle variety. Like Mr. Gillette, Richard Carle writes his own comedies and then plays them better than anyone else could do. His versatility and originality, no less than his sparkling wit, are alike demonstrated in his latest feat of writing the book for "The Tenderfoot" and acting the principal role. The farcical tale which forms the basis of the book will not stand analysis—what plot of that ilk ever did?—but it meets the requirements in two important particulars, for it furnishes dramatic situations and it outlines a number of those oddly grotesque characters, so necessary in musical comedy. The tenderfoot professor, which Mr. Carle wrote to fit his own personality, is an intellectual craven, whose antic wit and nimble absurdities are laugh-compelling and do not pall. It is a finely conceived and well executed caricature of that type whose faculties of mind have been carefully trained at the expense of manliness. A master of mental fence, the professor cannot wield a real weapon for himself or for anyone else.

Mr. Carle has achieved another success in "The Tenderfoot" which is so unusual as to be remarkable. He has written a musical comedy with its scene laid in Texas, and in spite of the absurdities and inconsistencies that are inevitable in that form of composition, has given his piece the real atmosphere of the southwest. His cavalrymen and cowboys and Indians and other characters of that cattle country have not in the process of caricaturing lost so much semblance to the original type as to interfere greatly with the breezy effect of the locale. This is a distinct advance in the modern making of musical comedy for which we are greatly in Mr. Carle's debt. His lyrics are not notable, neither are they bad. The score furnished by H. L. Heartz is admirably suited to the subject and matter of the book. It has the breezy lilt of the plains, with an occasional touch of the military swing. From the fine opening chorus of the cavalrymen to the last finale it goes off with zestful dash. The songs are pretty and pleasing, if not of enduring merit.

Among the characterizations are several quite worthy to rank with that of the star. Henry Norman, for instance, who has been in his day all kinds of an operatic villain, is fitted to a dot with the character of the "square" gambler with his picturesque slang and generous heart. One regrets that Mr. Norman does not have more vocal opportunities, for in truth his fine voice is needed to overcome a paucity of high-grade singing ability in the company. Charles Wayne, as the lady-killing but man-fearing sergeant, is a large factor in the fun-making. It is a swaggering character, quite original and wholly funny. William Rock achieves a wonderfully life-like picture of an Americanized Chinaman, while Edmund Stanley, as the colonel, exhibits the only really musical voice heard in solo and moreover acts his part with dashing virility. Grace Cameron, as the heiress, is piquantly pretty and sings well in the upper register, if not in the lower. Anna Conley, as the saucy aproned maid, does a conventional part conventionally well. Ethel Johnson, with meager opportunities, extracts considerable fun from the role of the waif, whose bills of fare would drive an epicure insane.

Mr. Carle has tried the experiment with but indifferent success of giving some lines to members of the chorus. These are intended, probably, to differentiate the characters, and, while bright enough in themselves, do not seem to take well. The chorus, however, in both departments, is well trained and full voiced. The feminine department is not without individual comeliness. The whole production is prettily mounted and well managed. "The Tenderfoot" is quite the best of all the musical comedies that have come to us this season and their name is legion. It is another triumph for the Dearborn theater and for Chicago as a point of origin for good things theatrical.

—W. B. Chamberlain.

Foyer Chat.

The tuneful airs of "The Burgomaster" will again be heard at the Metropolitan next Sunday evening, when the favorite musical comedy will be seen for an engagement of one night only, with a big company of sixty people and a cast which comprises a number of the famous originals.

In "The Eternal City," to be seen at the Metropolitan all of next week, commencing Monday evening, with Edward Morgan as the star and Sarah Truax as the leading woman, theater patrons of this city will have the opportunity of seeing what many consider Hall Caine's greatest work. Pietro Mascagni's musical setting, performed by an enlarged orchestra, will be one of the attractive features.

An opportunity to see Eugenie Blair again will be given at the Bijou next week, when "Zaza" and "Magda" will be presented.

The most successful and picturesque of New England comedy-dramas, "Shore Acres," is underlined for an appearance at the Bijou following Eugenie Blair. It is now in its twelfth season.

The attraction at the Lyceum for next week will be the Ferris Stock company in Boucicault's domestic drama, "Colleen Bawn."

HALF WAY MEASURES NOT APPROVED

Montreal Gazette.

Mayor Jones of Toledo, who is known as Golden Rule Jones, has enunciated the principle that street cars should be free, as they are after all only moving streets. It is too bad the mayor stops when he does. If the street cars should be free, why not the railways also? They are only moving highways.

THE NONPAREIL MAN

Casually Observed.

It would seem to a layman that if a bank wants to break, it just breaks, no matter what its last statement was.

Whether you knock a man down and go thru his garments or whether you work off on him an issue of watered stock the result is much the same. You get his dough.

A man can never accumulate much fat on the ribs of his soul while he is in the business of beating his neighbor.

A Chicago professor says he would like to see prayer meetings enlivened by an occasional college yell. Say, he ought to have gone to the Methodist prayer meetin' with our grandpa!

The doctor who wants to have "incurables" killed by law may look at it from a different point of view the first time he becomes an incurable.

The Cincinnati Enquirer has yet another. Allowing that Mary is 24 and Ann 18, Ann's beau is as old as Mary was when Ann lacked six years of being as old as her beau now is, and the difference between Ann's age and that of her beau is one-seventh of her beau's age. How old is he? We would also add the following addenda. Provided Ann and her beau are married how old will Mary's first child be six years after the date of the former's marriage, provided that Ann's second child dies in infancy.

A few years ago Robert A. Johnston of New York was many times a millionaire. In these days of his prosperity he built a $200,000 tomb to hold his remains when he should come to die. But Mr. Johnston became involved in business complications and lost his wealth, and is to-day a penniless recluse, who is permitted to live in a barn on the rural premises once owned by himself as a country estate on the Hudson. His only income is a meager allowance as a care-taker of the premises—and yet the marble walls of his two-hundred-thousand-dollar sepulcher still await his coming. If he could get his money out of his tomb he might be well fixed financially for the rest of his life, but unfortunately the market for $200,000 sepulchers is very limited. There are no market quotations on them. People are willing to buy a burial lot sometimes but they hesitate about putting a fortune into it. The old aphorism "think about dying" used to be popular. We are very slow to learn to think properly about living. Still, we know of no newspaper man who has yet made the mistake of putting $200,000 into a tomb.

Alfred Hodder in Everybody's Magazine tells how Tammany took toll of every dead man in the hospitals of New York. In order to control the graft easier it was the custom to remove patients that were considered hopeless to a certain hospital that they might die there. There was a little ring of undertakers that had the inside and it was notified by the hospital authorities of the death of an inmate and a member of it hastened to see the family of the deceased to secure the job. If the family preferred some outside undertaker, the rejected operator was given the death certificate by the superintendent of the hospital, and would squeeze a fee out of the family on the pretense that he had performed legal services in the case, before delivering up the certificate. Death has no terrors for the grafter. He works it.

Dean Pigou of London, upon whom the mantle of Sydney Smith is said to have fallen, deprecates some views of Sunday school especially as to the accuracy of the instruction which, a picture of St. John the Baptist's head being brought on a charger, represented that charger as "a horse rampant." But he is alive to the difficulties of the Sunday school and not averse to some forms of bribery, tho he considers that "treats" are overdone. Indeed, one little boy he heard of was so stuffed with buns and cake that at last he gasped out, "Carry me home, mother, but do not bend me."

Of the intellectual results obtained, Dr. Pigou seems less confident. He recalls the mother who had lost her child. "Ah, sir, I am happy to think my lamb is safe in the arms of Beelzebub." He remembers the prize definition of a cherub—"A cherub is an infant angel who died before baptism, and will undoubtedly be saved"; which suggests that other definition—"A cherub is an immoral being of uncertain shape"; and he has saved for us this pearl—"Sins of omission are those which we ought to have committed and have forgotten to commit."

They are telling in St. Louis how a fit of weeping nearly broke up a tragedy. This terrible tragedy occurred on the stage, in fact it was a play. Women were accustomed to weep silently into their handkerchiefs during its performance—in fact there are three or four weeps in every act. Usually this flow of tears does not interfere either with the enjoyment or with the play. But the other night mama took with her little Charlie, aged 5. When little Charlie saw mama doing a weep, he took hold himself and let out a roar of crying that nearly knocked the proscenium boxes over. Nothing else could be heard for two rods around. The outcry penetrated the farthest corners of the theater. It took all the "go" out of the heroine. The man who had just been murdered sat up. Three or four ushers hurried to tell mama that little Charlie lagged superfluous and the play practically stopped till the roar, still working overtime, was heard being carried thru the lobby of the theater and out into the open air where it melted into the indistinguishable roar of traffic and momentarily drowned it out. Charlie's mother the next day was telling how Charlie "dissolved in tears at a telling point in the play last night."

—A. J. R.

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK

People who have things to say to the public that ought to be said, are invited to use this column. But the space is limited, and all communications must be "boiled down" as much as possible. Three hundred words is a safe limit.

The 1894 Dollar Hoax.

To the Editor of The Journal.

I saw an article in a newspaper last week which said that the possessor of an 1894 silver dollar would be given a ticket to St. Louis and return. If there is anything in it, to whom should application be made for passage and at what time does the offer expire?

—H. V. H.

The article is a hoax. No such offer has ever been made. A silver dollar of 1894 would help some toward the trip, but several other dollars of any old date would be necessary.

STIRRING TIMES DOWN EAST

New York Press.

These certainly be stirring times—times of upheaval and things happening. While our minds are uneasily contemplating the situation in Manchuria we were startled by the report that John Jacob Astor has been seen at the theater wearing a black tie with a "claw-hammer" coat and having the bottoms of his evening trousers rolled up. In the midst of the Macedonian massacres we pause to contemplate the awful fact that Harry Lehr has declared war on the lapel button-hole and sworn to devote the rest of his sweet young life to its extermination.

HOW TO PRONOUNCE JACOB A RIIS

A good man named Jacob A. Riis
One day packed his little valis.
"I'll go uot to Lincoln,"
Said he. "I'm althincoln
That crime there is on the incrilis."

—Adrian, Minn., Democrat.

Defective Page