

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO IN MINNEAPOLIS

AN ORIGINAL JOURNAL "NEWSY"

D. C. Johnson, of Princeton, Minn., Tells How He "Hustled Journals" on the Streets of Minneapolis Twenty-five Years Ago— Afterwards Carried a Route.

The number of boys who sold the Journal on the streets twenty-five years ago to-day, was not nearly so large as the crowd which sells them to-day, and that may be why it has been much more difficult to locate the original newsboys than any other class of people connected with the first issue of the paper. It was not very difficult to find about a dozen of the old time carrier boys, but only one of the old time "newsies" has made himself known. The following special dispatch from Princeton, Minn., tells all about him and his newsboy experiences of long ago:

Princeton, Minn., Nov. 26.—Among the most popular of Journal newsies and carriers of twenty-five years ago was a little lad who was nicknamed "Skinny" and "Boxer" by his comrades. D. C. Johnson, of Princeton, Minn., who answered those slang titles years ago, laughingly refers to his old boyhood days when he attended the Franklin school in Minneapolis and sold Journals after school hours. Mr. Johnson is now employed in John N. Berg's general store at Princeton, and when a Journal representative dropped in to see him the other day it required little effort for Mr. Johnson to become reminiscent, and he took great pleasure in telling of the days when he cried "Journal!" on the noisy thoroughfares of Minneapolis twenty-five years ago.

"Yes, I think I belong to the old newsboys' association of the Minneapolis Journal," said Mr. Johnson, "for I was one of the lads who used to go to the 'hole in the wall' and get my papers when he cried 'Journal!' on the noisy thoroughfares of Minneapolis twenty-five years ago."

quarter, which was more than I paid for them at the office. I have always considered the Journal as a member of the family and have always taken the paper, which comes regularly into my home to this day, and I feel lost without it."

POLITICS IN SEVENTY-EIGHT

Some of the Names Prominent in Public Life Twenty-five Years Ago.

Minnesota has nearly trebled her population in the twenty-five years since the Journal was founded. The government census gave the state 750,773 people in 1850. During the preceding decade the total increase was 341,067, or about 35,000 a year, so it is safe to say that in 1878 the population of the state did not much exceed 700,000. The 1900 census gave the state 1,751,394, and in the three years since this should have been increased to 1,900,000.

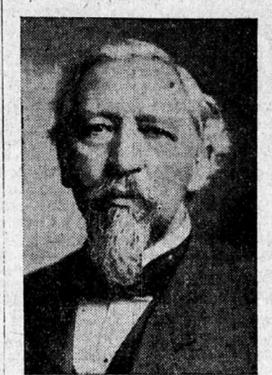
Few of the names prominent in the politics of the state at that time are familiar to Minnesotans of to-day. That generation has almost passed from the boards. There were two young men, however, who held important positions under the state government, who are still in active political life. George P. Wilson, then of Winona, was attorney general of the state. He is now a member of the state senate, representing the fifth and sixth wards of Minneapolis, and he is one of the associate counsel for the state in the suit against the Northern Securities merger. A. R. McGill of St. Paul was then insurance com-

B. Gillilan, C. A. Pillsbury and E. M. Wilson. The house delegation consisted of James Hanson, Daniel Anderson, H. G. Hicks, W. H. Johnson, A. Tharalson, J. Thompson, Jr., John Baxter, George Huhn and A. J. Smith.

ACTIVE IN EARLY DAYS

Names and Events in the Dental Profession Are Recalled.

"I was one of the original subscribers of the Journal," says Dr. A. L. Bausman, "and one of the first advertisers in its columns. In the earlier days of Minneapolis I had something to do with everything that was going on. I advertised in the newspapers, subscribed for them, and was interested in everything they said that meant the building up of the city. I served frequently on public committees, and had a hand in public affairs



DR. A. L. BAUSMAN.

generally from a church festival to the dental business of the city was not very large in the 1878 period. As he remembers it, there were only about half a dozen members of the profession here. Possibly there were a few more, but he can think of only that many at present. The state dental society was organized before the centennial year, but he thinks there was no local dental society as early as 1878. Dr. Bausman had his office at 242 Nicollet avenue, where he remained for twenty-five years ago. Dr. J. A. Bowman, who is still here in active practice, had his office in 1878 on Washington avenue, near First avenue S. Dr. C. M. Bailey, still in practice here, had an office on the East Side. Dr. D. L. Taylor, still in practice here, had an office not far from the Nicollet house. Of the two other dentists who were here in 1878, one, Dr. Stoneham, whose office was on the East Side, is dead, and Dr. Smith, who was located on Washington avenue, near First avenue S, has returned to his old home, in Maine. There were no dental schools here then. The six dentists who made up this early group were educated in Chicago and the east. Dr. Bausman came from Pittsburg, Dr. Bowman from Maine, Dr. Bailey from New York, and Dr. Taylor from Ohio. At present there are about fifty dentists in the city, and the number is being increased yearly.

"I always thought that the Journal would grow into a great newspaper," says Dr. Bausman. "It had the right sort of an air from the beginning, and the people believed in it. There had been a good many newspaper failures prior to 1878, but the Journal seemed to have been started than its more unfortunate predecessors. It inspired the confidence of the people generally, and as I remember, it was not long in getting a very respectable subscription list. I have watched its growth during the past twenty-five years with much interest and satisfaction. I have always looked upon it as one of the greatest powers for good the city ever had, and am glad to remember that it never advocated a wrong measure or supported a corrupt man for office, and did not do any of the things which had been evidences of weakness in the unsuccessful newspapers which it succeeded."

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, English was the native speech of perhaps 70,000,000 of men and women, and at the close of the century it was spoken by 150,000,000.

THE HEBREWS

An Important Factor in the Religious Life of the City.

A history of the religious life of the city would be incomplete without an account of the growth and struggles of the Hebrew church. There are now nearly ten thousand Jews in Minneapolis. They have six large synagogues and as many more smaller places of worship. Their commercial interests are large, and on the whole, the Jewish population is one of the important factors in the business life of the city.

Until about twenty years ago the Jews who had settled here were only engaged in small enterprises, most of them being peddlers of different kinds of wares. They numbered about one hundred and fifty in 1878. In 1880 there began a general exodus of the Jewish people from the crowded Ghetto of New York, and Minneapolis was one of the new western cities that opened to them a means of livelihood. Its opportunities had been advertised throughout the east, and many of the emigrants came here directly from the great metropolis. They found plenty to do, and at once entered into various occupations. There was a good demand for second-hand stores which would handle any and all old goods, and it was then that the pawnbroking business was placed on a firm footing. The Jews were not maltreated here, as in many cities, and it is probably due to that reason that they have come here in such large numbers.

Since the early days they have gained a position of prominence in business affairs. The number of peddlers will not now exceed 150, while the other members of the middle class are engaged in the various trades and small lines of business.

Jewish capital invested in business and property in the city is estimated at about five millions of dollars. They hold a large place in the market in jewelry, clothing and liquors, in a wholesale way, aside from owning numerous plants for the manufacture of the same. Large investments are also placed in furniture factories, and in some of the large department stores. Business is the one point where the Jews are thoroughly American and radically modern. They no longer depend on large profits, but on a large business, and use every modern means to gain a lead in their respective lines. Religiously the local Hebrews are even more strongly organized than they are commercially. The majority of the population are of the orthodox

erected at the corner of Fourth street and Sixth avenue N. in 1892. The congregation was afterward divided and a new church of the same name was built within a half-block of the old church. All of the synagogues are elegantly appointed, and, following the old custom, most of the money has been expended on the interior furnishings. All of them hold services during the week days, and on the Sabbath, however, the synagogues are usually crowded.

Rabbi Silber is the high priest of the synagogues, and his word is supreme in all matters relating to the church and the law. The separate congregations are presided over by rabbis, and the reverence shown them forms a noticeable contrast to the customs of some of the Christian congregations. All American cities the Jews have been accustomed to live entirely by themselves. Here they have followed the same plan, not by compulsion, but by choice. A large part of the property extending from Fourth to Tenth avenues N and from Washington avenue in some places to Dupont avenue is owned and occupied by a Hebrew population. Fully two-thirds of the people live within these bounds. They have their own stores and markets, and scarcely ever go downtown to do their trading. The Jew lives exactly as he would, were he to return to Palestine, and it is one of the most interesting places of the city. All the buildings are being enlarged and improved and ultimately the entire Hebrew population will get homes in the district. When it is considered that nearly one-twentieth of the people of Minneapolis are of Jewish birth, their influence in the community will be better understood.

JOHN T. BARNUM

Manufacturer Trunks and Leather Goods.

Mr. Barnum established his business in 1880 at 25 Washington avenue N, remaining there until 1883, when he removed to 240 Nicollet avenue. In 1888 he occupied the premises at 404 Nicollet avenue and in 1901 he leased the salesrooms at 715 and 717 Nicollet avenue, his present location. He manufactures a complete line of trunks, sample and suit cases and deals in everything in the way of leather novelties and travelers' equipment. He disposes of his goods not only in the city but covers the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho and other important points thru to the Pacific coast. At

OUR PIONEER WOMEN DOCTORS

How Two Brave New England Girls, Fresh From a Homeopathic College, Came in the Youth of Minneapolis to Minister Medically to Her Ailments.

Minneapolis people have always known that some day Minneapolis consequently, in the early days, when "city" seemed a misnomer for the collection of houses which straggled over



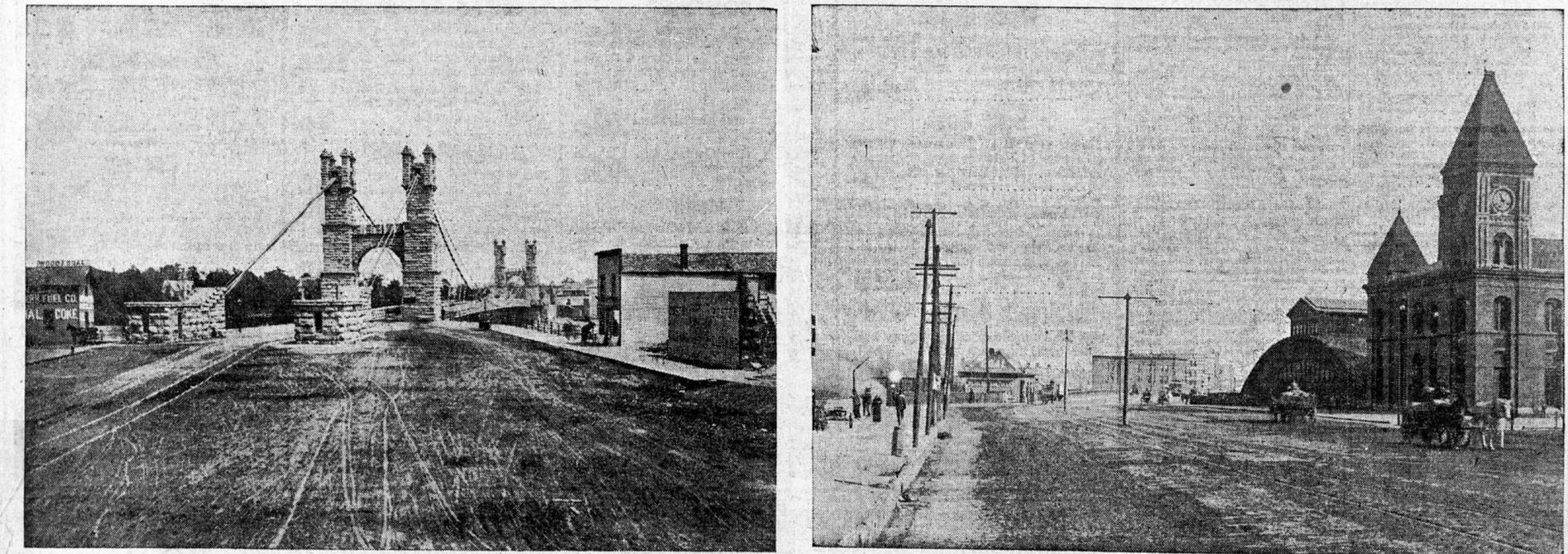
DR. ADELE S. HUTCHINSON.

the clearing, they reached forth a welcoming hand to all who could aid it in its growth. When they heard, back in 1877, that two young women, graduates of the medical department of the Boston university, had come west to cast in their fortunes with those of

"Minneapolis may be said to have been in an expectant attitude twenty-five years ago," said Dr. Hutchinson. "She hoped for great things from the city and the people, and she has not been disappointed. She looked at questions with a fairness and a broadness that overcame any narrow prejudice, and she has given women a chance with men. When a woman failed the blame was not placed at her sex, but at her personal ability. It was the individual who could not grasp success, and women were deemed as capable as ever."

Dr. Swain remained in the city seven years, and then, growing homesick for the New England atmosphere in which she had been raised, she returned to the east. Dr. Hutchinson remained to become again a pioneer. As she was one of the first women doctors to come to the city, so she was the first woman and one of the first homeopaths to receive a place on the staff of the city hospital, and the first woman to be appointed to the state medical board. She is entering on the last year of her second term on the board, and is one of the few women in the United States to serve in that capacity.

In the east the prejudice against women doctors still smolders, and twenty-five years ago the coals were very bright and hot to the fingers of the women who dared to touch them. In the west people were too busy wrestling the future from the wilderness to have prejudices, and they asked the same of women that they did of men, courage, patience and knowledge, and they ask the same to-day, just as they did a quarter of a century ago.



BRIDGE SQUARE IN 1878.

BRIDGE SQUARE IN 1903.

to be a great scramble among the kids to see which could get his papers first and make a dash up the street for customers. I often think of those times. I was only a small lad in those days, but was growing very fast and my bones grew faster than the flesh on them. The boys for this reason, I presume, called me "Skinny." Later I was also dubbed "Boxer." It used to be a common thing for the boys, when some one would ask them how they felt, to say "Bugs and Worms," and I thought the first time I heard the expression that they said "Boxes and Worms" and this is the reply I made when I was first asked the question. For this I was afterwards called "Boxer" and the name stuck to me like a brother. When I go to Minneapolis a certain mail carrier who is still in the service and knew me as a newsboy still calls me "Boxer."

"The Journal was the best seller I had and I seldom got stuck. My banner sales were made the day that the field was shot, and I sold over 300 Journals that day. People were crazy for papers and we couldn't get them fast enough. The second largest sales I ever made in a single day were the time of the second mill explosion. The paper was always very popular and I had many regular customers who stuck to me as long as I sold Journals. I afterwards started in carrying Journals. I used to leave "See that shoulder?" said Mr. Johnson as he walked toward the front of the store, and pointed to his right shoulder which was some lower than his left.

"That comes from carrying Journals. I had the largest route at that time in the city and it was known, I think, as No. 20. It extended from Third street N to Sixth street and from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth avenue N. I started with 124 Journals and my list doubled in the two years I carried papers. I had a great load on Saturdays, when the Journal contained the supplement and my stack of papers was three feet high. I used to leave the Journal office about four p. m. and sometimes would not get through until seven or eight in the evening. Many times when the snow was deep and the wind was cold I used to think that my pile of Journals would never grow less. My route grew rapidly and I paid me well for my long evening tramps with my bundle of Journals.

"We used to have some very queer customers on our routes in those days, and I presume there are many on the same order nowadays. I remember one very generous citizen who one year took a dozen of my carriers' New Year's addresses and handed me a

missioner. He was afterward governor and is now a state senator and postmaster of St. Paul.

John S. Pillsbury was governor then. He was elected for his second term in the fall of 1878, on the issue of the payment of the state's repudiated railroad bonds. He served three terms in all. His private secretary was Pennock Pusey, and E. Coleman Macy was the governor's executive clerk.

J. B. Wakefield was lieutenant governor and presided over the senate. C. A. Gillilan, later lieutenant governor, was speaker of the house that winter. He was succeeded by Loren Fletcher.

William Windom and S. J. R. McMillan represented Minnesota in the United States senate. Windom was the senior senator, serving his first term, and S. J. R. McMillan served continuously for twelve years, being succeeded by Cushman K. Davis. Senator Davis in 1878, was in private life, having served a term as governor from 1874 to 1876.

Minnesota had three congressmen then, instead of nine to-day. M. H. Dunnell of Owatonna represented the first district. He is still living in the same place, but spends much of his time in Washington on business. He is no longer active in politics. H. B. Strait was congressman from the second district, and the great third district, taking in St. Paul and Minneapolis and all the northern part of the state, was represented by Jacob H. Stewart. In the election that fall W. D. Washburn was chosen to succeed him.

John S. Irgens was secretary of state then, and William Pfander was state treasurer. O. P. Whitcomb was state auditor. William R. Marshall, who had already served four years as governor, was railroad commissioner. Under the law at that time there was only one commissioner, instead of three. David Burt was then state superintendent, and H. M. Knox filled the newly created office of public examiner. H. P. Van Cleve was adjutant general, and W. H. Taylor was state librarian. James K. Hoffman filled the already coveted post of state oil inspector.

The supreme court then had only three judges, instead of five. James Gillilan was chief justice, and his associates were John M. Berry and P. R. E. Cornish. William Mitchell was then judge in the third district. Sam H. Nichols, now a live factor in the politics of the state of Washington, was then clerk of the supreme court. Hennepin county was represented in the legislature by three senators, J.

was the best committeeman he ever had known.

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the beginning of his business he established a factory at 619-23 First avenue S where he gives employment to a large number of skilled workmen.

HERBERT PEARCE,
Ladies' Garments, Furs, Etc.

The business of Mr. Pearce was started by him at 402-405 Nicollet avenue in the year 1900, on one floor, and by his managerial ability and energy he has not only gained the confidence of a large and growing clientele, but has increased his sales to such an extent that he is now occupying four floors and feels somewhat hampered for space. His success is largely due to the fact that he always furnishes the proper styles in advance and makes no effort to secure the exorbitant profit that this class of merchandise sometimes obtains.

Quality of style is his first consideration (not the lowness of price.) The business house of Herbert Pearce is recognized as the youngest on Nicollet avenue and employs a small army of expert employees.

the growing metropolis, they did not erect fences of prejudice and custom to keep them out, but they gave them a greeting which assured them that their welcome was as sincere as it was hearty.

Dr. Adele S. Hutchinson and Dr. Mary L. Swain, two New England young women, who had never been far from their own hearthstones, bravely said good-by to eastern homes and friends on their graduation and came west with the courage, Dr. Hutchinson now laughingly says, of ignorance, but which was really born of confidence in themselves and in human nature. They were not yet far in their twenties, but their medical training had given them a self-reliance which enabled them to come to a new country to begin a new life amid new surroundings, which would be as different from the old as is a June day from one of December. They had no friends. Dr. Swain was distantly connected with the Morrisons, the she had seen little of her relatives, for in those days the east and the west were farther apart, but they had courage, ability and youth, and with these three one can accomplish great things.

Shortly after their arrival the Minnesota Homeopathic society, of which Dr. W. H. Leonard was president, held its annual meeting and gallantly elected the two young women to membership. Just before this the St. Paul society had voted that women would not be admitted to its ranks, but when the application was made to the state organization there was little debate or question, and the men of the St. Paul society joined in the homeopaths who had a large singing club and a band, and so did the Norwegians and Swedes. These people were the leaders in the musical and theatrical companies, and are still the main support of the art locally.

Early in 1878 the Norwegians organized a male chorus which had the center of the field for several years. They not only gave frequent entertainments in the city, but made a number of successful trips on the road. Band music was not as popular in those days as it is now and bands did not appear except on special occasions.

It was not until 1878 that Minneapolis began to have a national reputation and her commercial importance naturally attracted the attention of musical and theatrical companies. Then it was that the city jumped to the front and assumed the position of the amusement center of the north-west. The singing societies succeeded in bringing Mme. Patti here. Her engagement was a success in every way and it was followed by others of a sim-

MUSIC IN THE LONG AGO
Minneapolis Regarded by Famous Musicians as Appreciative.

Famous musicians have said that Minneapolis is more appreciative of good talent than any other city in the country. This shows up only one side of the question and might convey the idea that these artists are so well received because there is no good local talent. A look at the musical record of the city, however, will dispel any such delusion, for there are few cities of its size that can boast of as much good talent as Minneapolis, nor as many musicians who have won fame abroad.

In 1878 Minneapolis was considered stronger in the member and ability of her musical organizations than other cities of the same size. At that time the city had no auditorium, but churches and private halls answered its purpose.

Also hampered by a lack of amusement halls, the city did have something that local musicians are clamoring for to-day, namely, an academy of music, with a hall devoted to the presentation of musical entertainments only. This building was situated at the corner of Hennepin and Washington. The Harmonia hall and the Pence opera-house were in use at the time and when traveling troupes were lacking their places were taken by local talent.

The musical organizations twenty-five years ago consisted almost entirely of singing societies and bands of the different nationalities. The Harmonia had a large singing club and a band, and so did the Norwegians and Swedes. These people were the leaders in the musical and theatrical companies, and are still the main support of the art locally.

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class and will not permit modernism to enter into their rites and ceremonies. One can enter a synagogue to-day and see the same ceremonies that were performed in the Temple of Solomon at Jerusalem. The law of Moses is still observed, and the ancient family customs practiced to the letter. Even the mode of living and house arrangement is unlike that of other homes, due to the fact that for centuries the Jews have lived in settlements by themselves and have made no effort to depart from the old ways.

Perfect harmony exists between all the congregations, and in this lies their great strength. The greater share of the population consists of Russian, Rumanian and Polish Jews, yet their church government and ceremonies are exactly the same and no faction lines are drawn.

The names of the Minneapolis congregations are: Keneseth Israel, Keneseth Israel II, Mikro Kodesh, Adath Yeshurun, Anshei Tavrig, Rumanian Hebrew and the Temple Shaari. The latter is a Reformed church and the services are more after modern plans. The Keneseth Israel was the first church built and was



MIKRO KODESH SYNAGOGUE. Home of one of the leading Hebrew congregations of Minneapolis, and the seat of the Rabbi-in-Chief of all congregations, Rev. Mordca S. Silber.