

THE JOURNAL

LUCIAN SWIFT, MANAGER. J. S. McLAUGHLIN, EDITOR.

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Great Northwest

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Still Against the Government.

The resolution introduced yesterday in the senate by Senator Hoar, requesting the president to furnish further information as to the proceedings on the isthmus, with specifications as to various points, and the speech of Senator Morgan, in which that statesman exhausted his supply of damatory epithets, reveal substantially the same spirit and motive.

Morgan went so far as to say that the negotiation of the Panama treaty was "a most wretched, a most abominable and a most horrible transaction," and charged the president with committing a crime of "usurpation" in promptly acting to protect the free transit of the isthmus, as warden of such transit, and to defend the department of Panama against invasion which would permanently free transit, guaranteed perpetually by the United States under the terms of the historic treaty of 1846.

Had the regents failed to co-operate with the Pillsbury heirs, the athletic board of control, the city and the Northern Pacific railway in making an athletic field as well as a drill ground, the university would have had a property worth \$11,000 instead of one worth at least \$50,000.

There has been no misapplication of funds or misrepresentation. The appropriation was conscientiously used to acquire a needed drill ground and grade it. All the ground needed to make the field large enough for athletic purposes, the enclosure and all the other elements of an athletic field, have been acquired without the expenditure of a cent by the state, notwithstanding the fact that it would have been no more than proper for the regents to have asked the legislature to provide the university with an athletic field.

What troubles the Pipestone Review and other papers that are finding fault with the regents is simply that football is played on Northrop field. They are convinced that because such is the fact the campus was enlarged, at an expense of \$11,000 to the state, solely for football uses under presence of another purpose. A portion of the field is now flooded to make a skating rink, baseball is played on it in the spring, and there is ample room for field sports. When football is no more a popular game the athletic field or drill ground will still be there and will still be used. If football had not been played on the field the Review would never have complained. But, forsooth, because football is played there it follows that the regents have deceived the people!

The Slow-Coach Postoffice.

Mr. M. G. Cunniff, who is writing a series of articles for the World's Work, on "The Postoffice and the People," begins the article in the December number with high praise of the Minneapolis-St. Paul system of using the interurban street cars to collect mail and carry it between the two cities. He says that while it is but a tiny detail in the great post-office system, it is "an isolated example of excellent method contrasted with the lack of such efficiency elsewhere, but it has a meaning."

of this nation. The president's statement of the facts has satisfied the nation that, in performing his duty under the treaty of 1846, he has only left the important question, whether we shall have the canal or not, to be decided by the senate thru the ratification of the treaty with the republic of Panama.

The rumors of a Colombian invasion of Panama may or may not be true. Our government will protect the isthmus from the chaos of war in any event, promptly and decisively. It is its duty to do so.

If the other states did as well as Minnesota in sending cranks to call on the president he would never have a dull moment.

No Misrepresentation.

The persistence of criticism of the university regents in connection with the use made of the \$11,000 the legislature appropriated for an enlargement of the campus, makes it necessary for The Journal to again to defend a perfectly proper proceeding. The Pipestone Review, which is one of the state papers that have been loud in their faultfinding, declares that the alleged fault of the regents consists not alone in providing for a football field, but in misrepresenting the use they intended to make of the appropriation and in applying it wrongfully. The Review liberally admits that a great university must provide for college sports and physical training. If there had been misrepresentation and misapplication of funds The Journal would join the Review in calling the regents to judgment, but our contemporary is laboring under a misunderstanding.

The joint appropriation committee of the legislature thoroughly understood the whole proposition before it reported in favor of the appropriation. It visited the campus, saw the lots it was desired to purchase, and was informed of the use that it was proposed to make of the ground.

The federal government, which contributes \$40,000 a year to the current expense fund of the university, requires it to provide a suitable drill ground for military training. It was primarily to provide such a ground that it was decided to enlarge the campus. This demand for additional ground dovetailed into the need of a large athletic field. The result was that the two interests were combined to their mutual advantage, the university getting far more out of the combination than it could have got from an addition for a drill ground only.

Of the \$11,000 appropriated by the legislature, \$9,000 was spent in purchasing five lots and \$2,000 in grading them. No sodding or anything else was paid for out of this fund that was not required for a drill ground. Right here the athletic field of the undertaking begins. The Pillsbury heirs, who desired to see the university provided with a suitable field, gave five lots, the city of Minneapolis vacated a sixty-foot street crossing the campus, and the Northern Pacific railroad and the city together gave a street running east and west the whole length of the field. This donated ground is worth at least \$35,000, as compared with the \$11,000 given by the state. The brick and stone wall around the field was donated by Alfred C. Pillsbury, an alumnus of the university and a son of the late John S. Pillsbury. Then the athletic board of control met the expense of erecting grand stands, sodding, hauling black earth, grading and other expenses required to make the field suitable for athletic purposes.

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The meaning is, according to Mr. Cunniff, that the postoffice department is very largely what its head makes it. The twin city idea of mail boxes on street cars was adopted by

Postmaster General Wanamaker, a business man, who made a progressive director of the department. When the Minneapolis postmaster, Major W. D. Hale, proposed the idea, to Mr. Wanamaker it met with instant approval. In contrast with this alertness Mr. Cunniff says:

I asked a man who for years had been head of one of the most important post-office divisions whether all postmasters general were eager to meet such suggestions, whether all inspired progressiveness. "Well," said he, "I once had a vital improvement under way in my own division. Every day for a week I tried to see Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith about it, and when I caught him at last he saved me five minutes. A postmaster general who spends half the day signing routine mail and most of the other half receiving political callers does no violence to the traditions of the office."

Mr. Cunniff is demonstrating that the postoffice department is not American, if progressiveness and efficiency are American qualities. The department lacks a good general manager. The political head rarely is such. Besides the postmaster general, who can be changed with administrative ease and can be allowed ample time to receive political callers, there should be a manager of the department who keeps his place no matter what happens politically. He should be a progressive American business man who knows how to run things.

Now, here's trouble for General MacArthur. A Hawaiian militia colonel quotes him as saying that the Pan-Germanic doctrine is growing among German-Americans, "few of whom volunteered in the war with Spain." Hereafter, the poor newspaper man has usually been the scapegoat of unwise remarks by military men. This time a militia colonel will be officially designated as the liar.

The Department of Commerce.

It is evident from the first annual report of the secretary of labor and commerce that the American farmer will not hereafter be the only industrial class that has its interests efficiently looked after by the government. The new department will be on watch for commercial and, indirectly, general industrial interests. Just as the agricultural department does a lot of thinking, investigating, experimenting and planning for the farmer, so the department of commerce and labor will foster commerce. It will do much of the work that the commercial interests of the country might do for themselves by means of organizations, but the government recognizes that as an organization supported by an essentially commercial people it must endeavor to promote their welfare by means which are foreign to government in the proper sense.

Government is no longer confined to protection of the citizens individually and collectively. It cannot be. War to-day is more often waged with commercial weapons than firearms. The whole world is in a state of perpetual commercial war.

In such a state of affairs no government can afford to sit by and see its citizens waging individually a war in which they are opposed by the governments of other countries.

In this phase of its work the new department is the friend and guide of commerce, and its work is helpful and constructive—a phase that will be new to those who have thought of it only as a department intended to harass dangerous concentrations of capital.

The critical or repressive side of the new department is to be found in the bureau of corporations, which is charged with the study and investigation of corporations and their methods with a view to acquiring information that may be important in itself and also as the basis of legislation aimed at the abuses of the great modern corporations. This bureau has now begun exhaustive studies along nine separate lines, but has nothing definite to report in the way of results.

The whole department, though it includes many old and well-established bureaus, is too new to present a report that will make much of an impression on the popular mind. It is still a department of plans and hopes, rather than of achievement.

Mr. J. J. Hill says that there are not five men in the world that can fix the railway rates for the whole of the United States and have them equitable. Exactly, but the logical outcome of Mr. Hill's merging policy would be that about that number of men would tackle the impossible job.

Street Railway Improvements.

The Twin City Rapid Transit company seems to be alive to the fact that its lines are within progressive and growing cities, and that it must be prepared to increase its means of handling its patronage. That is why the corporation has decided to authorize the issuance of \$10,000,000 worth of bonds, the only \$2,500,000 worth are to be issued now. This awakening is commendable, even if it has come a little late.

The fact is the business of the corporation has increased so rapidly that it outran the forecasts of its managers. The number of passengers carried has doubled since 1897, but so far the facilities for handling the business have not doubled. That is why, notwithstanding the good cars, the service has been so unsatisfactory at times during the last three or four years. Improvements now under way, whose cost will be met by the bonds about to be issued, will enable the service to catch up with the demands on it. With authority to issue \$5,500,000 more of bonds the company ought to be in a position to keep abreast of its business in the future and be in a position to discharge its obligations to the community. It is said that the company plans to spend \$1,000,000 on two additional interurban lines. There is no question that there is a field for them and that they will create business as well as divert some from one of the existing lines. But what is needed fully as much as

Interurban Lines is a Fast Service

between the two cities. The two cities constitute an urban center of not less than 400,000 people. Every merchant in either city and every individual ought to be in a position to profit by the benefits of so large a city. But so long as it takes two hours to make the round trip in cars that poke along, stop at every crossing and are usually overcrowded and badly ventilated, there can be no such free movement back and forth as will make the two cities commercially and socially what they are geographically—one city. When 400,000 people are collected around two centers only ten miles apart they require and are entitled to the fastest possible passenger service between those centers. The street railway company will be derelict in its duty to the two communities until it provides real rapid transit between them.

We hope that Mr. J. J. Hill is not gently breaking the news to us that there is to be an increase of railway rates on his lines. In Chicago yesterday he said that our rates are now about 40 per cent of those that prevail in Europe, while wages are from two and a half to four times what they are in Europe. He argued that either wages must be lowered or the cost of railway materials reduced, if rates are not to be increased. That doesn't follow. If the railways are making a good profit at present, it would follow that rates could not be lowered. Mr. Hill thinks that increased tonnage would prevent a rise in freight rates, but he doesn't see how that can be attained, unless we can get new markets for our products. Well, then we shall have to get the markets, if the standpatters will kindly consent.

If Japan has come to an understanding with Russia, she will have to date her eclipse from the moment the agreement was signed. To-day Japan might beat the Russian bear in war; to-morrow his huge mass and strength will be too much for the island empire.

There are 600 persons awaiting trial in Chicago, and still the police aren't arresting the offenders fast enough to preserve order. Why, did Wolfe ever go to New York? There is work enough in Chicago for him and all the rest of the prophets come back to earth.

MINNESOTA POLITICS

Appointment of General Douglas Spotts All Hennepin County Plans—There is Still a Chance, However, to Land a Place on Board of Control or the Attorney General—Four Supreme Judges to Elect—Prospects of a Three-Cornered Fight in the Sixth District.

The appointment of Attorney General Douglas to the supreme bench will knock down all the Hennepin county card holders, with their schemes of advancement for local jurists and attorneys. It will mean the end of the active campaign in this county will stay right where they are. Hennepin lost another chance for recognition by her usual mistake of having too many candidates.

There is still a chance for some appointment to come to this county, either a position on the board of control or judge James A. Martin of the attorney generalship. While some of the states being made up include W. J. Donahoe, E. T. Young or Oscar Hallim for attorney general, there are strong arguments against the appointment of any of these three candidates. The expression of opinion dates for the nomination, and to recognize one of them with an appointment would be to give him a great advantage. It is, therefore, better for the others out there to run the race on their own merits, and to be elected to take their revenge on Judge Collins. With these considerations, it has been suggested that some new man be named to succeed General Douglas—some man who will not be a candidate for the nomination himself. This would leave the three candidates now in the field on an even footing, and none of them could object seriously to such treatment.

It is likely that the whole matter will be settled within the very few days, as the delay is embarrassing. The chief considerations involved, and the difficulty of taking any course without weakening the influence of the administration, makes it difficult to see how any of the supporters, who are getting all the fun out of it they can and making all the trouble they can for the administration slatemakers.

If General Douglas is appointed to the bench he must come up for nomination and election for the remainder of Judge Collins' term, ending in January, 1907. The appointment only holds good until after the next election. That means that four supreme judges must be elected by the people, the justice Start being the only one to hold over. Three will be elected for the full term and one for a short term of two years.

General Douglas will be a candidate for the short term, with good prospect of success, judging by the strenuous showing in the contest for the appointment. For the other three places there is sure to be a contest. Judges Brown, Lewis and Lovely will all ask for renomination. Judge Elliott of Minneapolis has been an announced candidate for some time and will no doubt continue in the race. Judge Pillsbury is already presenting himself, and no one knows how many others. From present indications Judge Brown is sure of a place, while the other two nominations will be contended for by Judges Lovely, Lewis, Elliott, Jaggard and others.

Congressman C. B. Buckman of Little Falls has next two opponents in the prize next year. Dr. L. W. Babcock of Wadena, and John P. Johnson of Bemidji, are being industriously boomed in the north end of the sixth district by elements hostile to Buckman, and A. F. Foster of Litchfield is already resuming his campaign where he left it off last year.

A curious thing about it is that while the present congressman is for Dunn and is pulling wires in behalf of the Princeton candidate, Dr. Babcock is also a brigadier in the same army. He is around fixing things for Dunn, and, like John Alden of old, he also puts in a word for himself. It is hard to see how he can get the appointment of his rival C. B. Buckman, as postmaster at Wadena, and would like very much to compass the congress that Dr. Foster is conducting. He is, however, and has a mind to try it himself.

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NEWS OF THE BOOK WORLD

A Freeze-Out Where Things Got Decidedly Hot—An Agnostic's Confession—In the Homes of Famous Actors and Actresses—A New Life of Christ.

A big lawsuit growing out of a "low down" attempt on the part of certain stockholders of a prosperous iron mining company to freeze out the minority holders, a divorce suit and a sequel which has an important bearing upon the mining suit, a murder and a sensational inquest—these are the main points upon which turn a decidedly readable yarn involving a never-"quitting" "limb of the law" in New York. He is fighting for the love of fighting, but he is in love with something else than fighting, too.

The story is "The Web," by Frederick Trevor Hill, who is himself a lawyer, was a clerk in the office of Robert G. Ingersoll, and has written several law books, which, it is safe to say, will not be read by so miscellaneous a company as this stirring tale. It is not a great story. It may not have a very long run of popularity. But for the reader, who seeks something different from the usual tale, who likes to read about a good lively legal battle and see a triumph of the right against heavy odds, and who takes pleasure in the freshly romantic, this book will have a charm.

There are over seventy poems in Marion Wildman's "A Hill Prayer and Other Poems," and only in about one-third of the poems the expression of religious or poetic genius. The title poem, "A Hill Prayer," is full of lines of beauty. It is an agnostic's confession of conquest by the notion of a creator thru the pressure of the divine power in birds and flowers and foliage, and all the beauties of nature.

Forgive the boldness of a heart that sought to worship Thee, or 'Tis the ungodly love that I tried to find a place to worship Thee, O Thou from whom thought bursts its clearest rays, and whose leaves that bid us 'Be of comfort: Some one knows And cherishes the smallest flower that grows, and bids us be true to our best selves.

There are effective lines in "Birds of the Mist," "The Angel and My Song," "A Rose From Home," and "From the Dark."

People have an inextinguishable curiosity to go behind the mimic life on the stage, where famous players of both sexes make a business of portraying human life in all its phases, exaggerating here and there, and carrying it to the extreme. He writes delightfully of some of the players of note in his book, Famous Actors and Actresses and Their Homes.

Mr. Kobbe's "causerie" about Maud Adams, Ethel Barrymore, John Drew, Richard Mansfield, Julia Marlowe, Sothorn and others, is simply charming. Maud Adams began her stage career when a little child, but she was well schooled in her knowledge of mature stage business. She has bibliophilic tendencies and a fond for old books and old jewelry, which she fortunately financially well equipped to gratify. Miss Adams' real name is Maude Kiskadden, and Professor Millsbaugh, president of the Minneapolis club at Wadena, who was principal of the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute when she was at school there, told Mr. Kobbe he thought Miss Adams should have retained her pretty original name on the stage. Mr. Kobbe thinks Ethel Barrymore "essentially girlish" in everything and "an actress because she cannot help herself, even if she would rather be a housewife." Her father was an actor; her mother an actress, and she is the niece of John Drew. There is a fine sketch of the latter distinguished actor. In the sketch of the actress, Mr. Kobbe's views on preparation for a new role are given. Her dad is book-collecting. In all these sketches Mr. Kobbe tells much of the actor's life and the relation of the actor to the club, which he believes to be a club for actors. The illustrations are numerous and artistic.

Many lives of Jesus of Nazareth have been written. Some of them have been written to assist the mind of divinity some to sustain the claim. In whatever form the Christ has been assailed, his kingdom on earth has never been overthrown. Men in multitudes will continue to believe his claim to be true. The sallants of his divinity, like Roman, reverence him as the most perfect example of righteous living. Dr. Barton's Jesus of Nazareth is one of the most elaborate and attractive biographies of Jesus in text and illustration recently published. There are 350 illustrations, including many half-tones of notable paintings of sacred scenes and scenes and structures in Palestine and reproductions of rare original prints. The valuable maps were made for this book by General H. B. Carrington, U. S. A. A retired and in the chapters entitled "The Christ of Art" will be found a most interesting discussion of the influence of Christ upon architecture, sculpture, music, poetry and painting, with remarks on the traditions of a contemporary portrait of Christ. Dr. Barton's book is a splendid example of artistic bookmaking.

Raphael Tuck & Sons' calendars for 1904, their Christmas cards and Father Time's Annals are out. "Father Time's Annals" is something to delight the hearts of little folk. It is full of illustrations in colors and in black and white by artists who know their such work, and of stories and poems of a kind little ones like to have read to them or like to practice their newly acquired reading abilities upon. The Christmas cards are of great variety and carry pretty Christmas sentiments. The calendars are works of art in colors. One of the best designs is that which has the months arranged on a clock dial. A hand which can be turned indicates the months in their order.

THE MAGAZINES

Future of Panama.—The isthmus of Panama is a subject of much use to magazines just now. "The Criterion for December" opens with an article on the nature of the isthmus. It contains this: "When the people of the isthmus threw themselves into the arms of their great North American neighbor they well know that they thereby turned their backs on centuries of misery and wretchedness to look into a future of truly golden auspices." This number of the magazine is replete with good things.

Electricity Direct from Coal.—How to obtain electricity direct from coal is a problem that is said to have been solved by Hugo Jones of Chicago. The story is told in the Western Electrician, whose article, among other excellent selections, is reprinted in Public Opinion for Dec. 3. Mr. Jones says that by his invention 60 per cent of the energy of the coal can be obtained in the form of electric energy.

Public Health Association Meeting.—The Sanitarian for December is chiefly interesting for its extended report of the October meeting of the American Public Health association at Washington and for its summary of conclusions of the international congress of hygiene and demography at Brussels.

Disposal of Sewage.—Providence seems to have successfully solved the problem of sewage purification that uses a precipitation plant which cost, exclusive of site, \$309,155.50. The Municipal Journal and Engineer for December gives an account of it; also of other methods.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE WEB. By Frederick Trevor Hill. Illustrated by A. J. Keller. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Minneapolis: S. McCarthy, Price \$1.75.

A HILL PRAYER AND OTHER POEMS. By Marion Warner Wildman. Boston: Richard G. Badger, the Gorham Press. Price \$1.25.

FAMOUS ACTORS AND ACTRESSES AND THEIR HOMES. By Frederick Trevor Hill. Illustrated from photographs. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price \$2.50.

JESUS OF NAZARETH. The Story of His Life and the Scenes of His Ministry, with a Chapter on the Christ of Art. By William E. Barton. Boston: The Old World Press, Inc. Price \$2.50.

FATHER TIME'S ANNALS, CALENDARS AND CHRISTMAS CARDS. Published by Raphael Tuck & Sons, Limited, London, Paris and New York.

AT THE THEATERS

Foyer Chat. The widely heralded New England drama "Quincy Adams Sawyer" will begin an engagement of three nights and Saturday matinee at the Metropolitan to-night. It is a play of rural home life, containing many unique and interesting characters, and full of fine feelings and sentiments that are natural to such life. The scenic equipment is a most elaborate one and the company of more than average ability.

There was a heavy advance sale at the Metropolitan this morning for appearance of William H. Crane in "The Specter" next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. It is nearly four years since the public has had an opportunity of seeing Mr. Crane in a new part and as he seems particularly well fitted for the one he is to portray in the play taken from Mr. Wilson's entertaining novel, it is easy to believe the statement that he has made a most emphatic hit in several of the comedians. His biggest successes have occurred in types of the middle class American, the breezy, active, energetic, honest individual who loves his family and his home. Peter Bines, the old minor, is just such a man.

"The Storaks," which proved one of the most popular of all the musical plays seen at the Metropolitan, has been booked for a return engagement of three nights and matinee at that house, commencing Thursday, Dec. 17.

A large audience greeted the Ferris Stock company in their very clever production of Jules Verne's spectacular drama, "Around the World in Eighty Days," this afternoon at the Lyceum. The last matinee will be given at 2:15 Saturday. For the coming week Dick Ferris and his company will appear in Broadway in the clever comedy entitled, "What Happened to Jones."

"McFadden's Row of Flats," with its yellow kids, varied political and amusing features, has been booked for two large audiences at the Bijou yesterday.

"A Desperate Chance," the latest melodrama from the pen of the well-known playwright, Theodore Kremer, based upon the eventful and tragic career of the Bidwell Brothers, has been booked for one week at the Bijou Sunday afternoon.

There has been so much agitation concerning Wagner's "Parsifal" that the coming rendition of it by the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra at the next concert, Jan. 5, at the International auditorium, will be of great interest. It was this work, which the great composer bequeathed to his wife, Cosima Wagner, and of which she retains the exclusive possession until this year, that the "Columbia" manager of the Metropolitan Opera company, has finally obtained the right to produce it in America. Thibaud, the violinist who is to appear at the same concert, is reputed most enthusiastically at every concert he gives in the east.

PRINCE OTTO'S CRIMES

Story of the Shooting by Princess Elizabeth Accredited. Brussels, Dec. 10.—Notwithstanding the assurances received from the Bohemian capital that the story of the shooting of the Fraulein Ziegler by Princess Elizabeth was invented by one of Prince Otto's servants, Belgian court officials give entire credence to the report of the tragedy. Divorce proceedings are threatened by the princess.

With a view to avoiding public scandal, it is stated that the emperor of Austria has summoned the prince and princess to meet him at Wallisee castle in upper Austria, whither his majesty has gone to visit his daughter, Archduchess Marie-Valerie, wife of Archduke Francis-Salvator. Princess Elizabeth is shortly expected to become a mother. Fraulein Ziegler is said to have similar expectations.

SKUNKS AT INAUGURATION

Practical Jokers Turn Odoriferous Animals Loose in Louisville. Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 10.—Governor J. C. W. Peckham's inauguration and the festivities in connection with it were marred yesterday by the presence of skunks. During the early morning hours some evilly disposed persons brought ten able-bodied specimens of these odoriferous little beasts into Frankfort and gave them their liberty in the streets of the town.

When the state of affairs was realized a skunk vigilance committee was organized. It divided into parties, which set out with the cry, "Death to skunks." In a little time there had been several deaths in the skunk family, with no harm to the vigilantes beyond the necessity of a change of clothes. The "skunkers," as they have been called, were not caught.

NOVEL PEACE PRIZE

Norwegian Parliament Awards It to London Publisher. Christiania, Dec. 10.—The Norwegian parliament has awarded the Nobel peace prize to the London publisher, William R. Cramer, M. P., publisher of the Arbitrator of London, for his work in behalf of international arbitration.

Extra. Iowa.—The body of Joseph Robison, aged 17 years, with a bleeding strap about the neck, was found eight miles from here.

THE NONPAREIL MAN

A Short Treatise on the Folly of Taking a Cold Tubbing in the Morning—A Man Who Uses a Fifty-pound Hunk of Ice in His Moving Tale of a Foreman Who Played a Practical Joke on His Wife, but Who Fell into the Hands of a Judge Who Was Not a Humorist.

Brrrrrrr! Do you ever take those cold baths in the morning? Some people take the water with the ripples on it just as it runs from the faucet. Others throw in a hunk of ice. An Australian who is stopping at the Auditorium in Chicago has fifty pounds of frosted laketon delivered daily for his "tub." He drops this chunk of misery into the water and then climbs in and rubs it over himself till he purrs in the luxury of his own comfort.

When we do anything like that we hope some sensible man will back a good strong mile up near us and prod him with a pitchfork.

Some time back in the eighties we got an idea that a cold bath in the morning was de rigueur. We were chilly and blue around the gills all the time and people closely related complained of a constant deterioration in our vocabulary. A nation that takes a cold tubbing in the morning is bound to deteriorate. Look at England! No nation on the planet is so bettobed as that one which is little England. What is the result? Her commerce is now falling off like an Italian hunk carrier from a broken ladder. There is no evidence in history that the Pilgrim Fathers ever cut their throats for the sake of a cold bath. They got the water as warm as possible and got as close to the fireplace as possible. The result was that they cut their throats in New England, threw down the Dutch in New Amsterdam and swept over the continent like a forest fire.

The foreman on the paper where I first "accepted a position" at \$4 a week told me that about a year after he was married and living in one of those old New England houses without a bathroom, he once laid in wait for an hour in a chamber beside the stove to get a hot water tub. He had a quart of water and was waiting for his wife to take a bath beside the tub. He waited for an hour, but she did not, and he inadvertently dropped the water thru the opening. He said that it sounded like a whole lot of crazy Indians charged full of firewater having a ghost dance.

When the lady sued for divorce this quart of water was one of the grounds. The judge said that a man that would do that to his wife was deserving of the addition to the divorce, he slapped a little alimony liability on the foreman. The printer explained to the court that it was a joke, but the judge was not a humorist.

So you see that if a cold bath isn't premeditated it is not acceptable. One has to work up to it in his mind or it is shattering to the system.

There is a man in the third ward somewhere who is too busy with his own affairs to bother much about the shortcomings of his neighbor.

Commander Peary says he expects to reach the pole. Well, we don't intend to go out and try to stop him.