THE JOURNAL

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

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The Great Daily of the Great Northwest

A Record for 1903 that Counts.

THE JOURNAL in 1903 carried 393,756 inches of advertising or 62,964 inches more than in 1902, an increase of about 20 per cent.

THE JOURNAL in 1903 carried over 20,000 inches more in its daily issues than any other Minneapolis or St. Paul paper carried in its daily or daily and Sunday issues combined.

The Journal's Circulation for December averaged ***61,006*** copies, which goes directly to the homes.

How to Choose Delegates.

The statement of the Minnesota republican members of congress, issued thru Representative Stevens, will doubtless dispose of the suggestion that district delegates to the republican national convention from this state shall be chosen at the same time and place with the state convention to elect the delegates-at-large. It has been suggested that time and expense might be saved if the delegates representing each district in the state convention should constitute themselves a district convention to elect district delegates to the national convention.

This suggestion certainly has the merit of simplicity and the choice of delegates in accordance with it could be made in a manner as truly representative of the wishes of the republicans of the several districts as by the customary separate conventions.

But Minnesota has no desire to lose its voice in the national convention, or even to have the regularity of its representation questioned. The delegation in congress has demonstrated that to choose district delegates in any manner except by separate district conventions, called for the purpose, would be to incur the charge of irregularity and, possibly, the loss of representation in the convention.

This is not the time for any Roosevelt state to take chances. Apparently the president should be nominated by acclamation, but the plotters are at work—and strange things have happened in national conventions, where the game of politics is played for big stakes.

As for the question of the location of authority for calling the district conventions, the delegation has suggested the easiest and best way; that is that the congressional district campaign committees of 1902 shall be designated by the state committee as the convening authorities for their respective districts.

The Wisconsin Central is a clever road. It is not within 300 miles of the Missouri at the nearest point—and that is Minneapolis—but it is hauling trans-Missouri wheat into the flour city with the best of them.

Two College Types.

That fine element of American college enrollment, the men who "work" their own way in whole or in part thru their course of higher education, is still strongly in evidence. Yale probably approaches as near as any of our universities to being a fashionable resort for rich men's sons who take a college course more for superficial results than to gain power. It is to Yale that the foolish son of the foolish rich man betakes himself with a view to having a good time under the pretense of being a college man. But, fortunately, the hardworking youth who grimly fights his way thru college is still strongly in evidence at old Yale. In the class of 1903, "fifteen out of the nineteen highest appointments at graduation fell to men who had received tuition scholarships."

No college man who was privileged to attend a large university but can recall distinctly the sharp division existing in college life between the hustlers and the society and athletic men. The former are in college to get everything out of it that they can. The latter, as a class, are in college because it is "the thing," because they wish the distinction of athletics or the pleasures of the peculiar college social life. Their purpose is to get thru the course or to spend a year or two with a minimum of study. In other words they make a minor part of their college life of the thing for which the college primarily exists. They acquire but little knowledge and get practically none of the power that comes from hard, daily mental exercise.

As far as appearances go the hustlers are at a discount. Their trousers are usually some minutes behind the latest mode and all their clothes are worn longer than they should be, having a due regard to the aesthetics of dress. Their manners are often far from debonair and they are ill at ease in company. On the other hand, they do not usually participate in those follies which have the effect of making the average citizen look upon the college man as a nuisance.

They are not the college boys the world sees much of, but they score in the colleges' own tests of fitness, and later in life they are found wearing good clothes, living in good style and putting up just as good a front as the man who seemed more fortunate in undergraduate days. They get good garments with success. The other fellows sometimes lose even their attractive raiment and miss success. With these, life is in full bloom in the sophomoric days; with the others it is only in the bud.

St. Paul always resented the name of "Pig's Eye," but that is better than one which might be suggested, but won't be applied here, by the incident on the interurban car yesterday, when a passenger defied a Minneapolis health inspector who would have interfered to prevent the defiling of the car floor by spitting. The passenger declared that he was not in Minneapolis; that St. Paul had no regulations about spitting on the floor of public conveyances, and that he would spit on the floor as much as he pleased. He pleased to do a lot of it, thanks to the indifference of the St. Paul health department.

Chinese Interference.

The tension is unbroken in the orient, but Japan is reported as being very tired of waiting on Russia's leisure and as likely to force Russia's hand by a peremptory demand for a disclosure of her real position.

The delay of Russia is simply to gain time. The first reserves of the czar's army have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness, and that means the mobilization of 2,000,000 of troops in addition to the 1,500,000 available on the peace footing. It is conjectured that Russia has no less than 250,000 men in Manchuria now, with 50,000 more en route, but no one can vouch for these figures. Russia may have learned wisdom by her blunders in 1877, when she invaded Turkey with 230,000 men and found it necessary to increase that force to 554,000 men in both armies of attack, in Asia and Europe. Russia had seen Prussia, a kingdom greatly inferior to herself in size and population, mobilize an army of 1,350,000 men and invade France and crush that power in a few months, by quick, decisive and intelligent strategic movements. But she lacked the genius of military organization possessed by Prussia. Her military prestige was based chiefly upon the destruction of the army of Napoleon in 1812. The severity of her climate helped Russia out on that occasion, and the invasion of that country by Napoleon was the act of a madman. Russia is proceeding cautiously in her present step in expansion. She has reached a point in her eastward march where she is brought in contact with more intelligent people than they of central Asia, Irkutsk and the trans-Baikal regions. She has to face modernized Japan and a slowly-awakening China and the western powers who have substantial interests in the farther orient. If she strikes, she must strike hard and with military organization of the very best. It is doubtful if she has that. In Europe, the military experts affirm that Russia cannot maintain a war with an antagonist of any formidable strength longer than three years.

The statement from Peking that China is arranging to reorganize her army and is increasing taxation and cutting down other expenses for military purposes, and with the view of assisting Japan as against Russia, will not, as stated in the dispatches, make it necessary for Great Britain, under her treaty with Japan, to participate in the struggle. The treaty requires that, if either power engages in war with another power, the other contracting party will maintain strict neutrality and will do its best to prevent other powers from joining in hostilities against its ally, and, if any other power joins in hostility with that ally, the other contracting party will come to its assistance and will conduct war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it. If China chooses to help Japan and fight Russia the treaty makes no demand on either ally to prevent such action. If China were to join Russia in attacking Japan, Great Britain, under the treaty, would be obliged to restrain China. The probability is that, if China pursues this reported military policy, it will be to her own undoing unless the powers proceed to protect their own interests from the results of a possible defeat of China by Russia. The so-called Banner Army of China is composed of alien Manchus, descendants of the Manchus who entered Peking and captured China in 1644, whose dynasty is now on the Chinese throne. The Green Standard army is composed of Chinese, who do police duty. The forces are divided among the provinces, but are under the supreme control of the governor general of each province, and, it is only by pleading and much coaxing that the officers can be induced to move their armies beyond the borders of the province where they are located. The government, recognizing the lack of patriotism and national spirit in China, is bribing the people to be patriotic at this juncture, and publishing penalties against those who do not fall in with the government plans for making the army effective. The movement, if carried out, promises much trouble for China.

President Roosevelt failed to appoint any member of the Minneapolis bar to attend the universal congress of lawyers at the world's fair. Will he lose the support of the bar?

Temperance Movements in France and Germany.

Prohibition in Germany!

It sounds visionary, doesn't it? But it is possible. For more than twenty years now there has been a growing agitation of the desirability of abstinence from alcoholic liquors. Within a quarter of a century more than a thousand different books have been published in Germany dealing with the dangers of alcoholism. A Berlin paper says:

The evidence is clear that the people of Germany have taken up the alcohol question with an energy excelled by no other people on the fact of the earth. Good Templar lodges are multiplying every year. The Blue Cross has spread all over the empire.

Germany has passed the first stage of reform—that of moderation. Abstinence is now the general cry, and with a decided squint toward legislation, both remedial and preventive. At the present swift rate, the reform may have complete prohibition for its watchword in ten more years.

At the late Bremen congress 1,500 delegates sat for four days discussing the drink peril.

The consumption of alcohol per capita in Germany is 2.44 gallons annually. If, then, Germany feels the need of reform, how much more is it needed in France, where the consumption per capita is 4.81 gallons. Drinkers of light wines, but long considered a most abstemious people, the French have rapidly become the leaders of the nations in alcoholic excesses. And the serious-minded men of France recognize the peril. An anti-alcoholic convention was held in Paris in October, and strong resolutions urging governmental restrictions were adopted.

Both France and Germany can check the evil if they are really determined to do it. The history of certain nations shows that. In 1829 the Swedes consumed 6.17 gallons of pure spirits per capita. Now the consumption has fallen to less than 1.31 gallons. In 1850 the Finns consumed 5.28 gallons per capita; now the consumption is a fraction over half a gallon.

It has long been understood that in private life the prizes are for the sober men. Statesmen are beginning to understand that the sober nations will be the only world powers.

There is no reason why Minneapolis should pay $2 more a ton for water pipe than St. Paul. It is to be hoped that the council committee on waterworks will be able to get more satisfactory bids. Possibly the companies that are trying to hold up the city in this matter may discover later that even from a strictly selfish point of view their course has not been wise.

It was a great demonstration of John Mitchell's loyalty to the cause of labor when he refused yesterday to accept an increase of his salary from $3,000 to $5,000 a year. His services are worth much more than the latter figure, and he owes it to himself to accept a salary that will enable him to lay aside something for a rainy day.

People who know how hard the farmer earns his money will not be surprised at the death of the woman near Excelsior who lost her life in trying to save a purse containing $150.

Speaking of Minnesota livestock, what's the matter with our wolves?

SENTIMENT MIGHT CHANGE THE VOTE

Pioneer Press.

The Minneapolis Journal speaks of a vote having been taken in a small group of people in that city, made up principally of old soldiers, on the question "whether those present would favor armed intervention by the United States to protect our commercial rights in China in case they were denied by Russia." The majority seems to have been large against such intervention. The old soldiers "had seen a good deal of war, they knew what it meant, and they did not think a mere question of commercial privilege or right should be allowed to involve this country in a war with Russia."

The soldiers were undoubtedly right, and on such a presentation of the question they would undoubtedly have the support of the country at large. But suppose that, in addition to the commercial motive for intervention, some strong sentimental motive is presented, such as years ago prompted the acceptance of Texas' proposal of annexation, at the cost of a war with Mexico, or again such as moved the United States to intervention in behalf of Cuba. Suppose our protege, Japan, is at the point of subjugation by Russia, and, taking a look into the future, we see that such subjugation will mean, not only the loss of our "commercial rights" in China, but in Japan likewise; and furthermore that Russian domination in China—adding 400,000,000 people to the millions already owning the sway of the czar—will create an invincible power inimical to civilization everywhere and especially inimical to that type of civilization found under the American flag? Would not those old soldiers in Minneapolis, and a great many others, see that there was something more than a mere commercial proposition—something indeed where a failure on the part of the United States to intervene might be construed as the shirking of a plain duty and an act of treachery to the ideals of our republic? The idea that our government must intervene for the right only when the power attacked is feeble, as in the case of Cuba, does not comport with our claim to leadership in the family of nations.

THEN YOU'LL REMEMBER ME

When other lips and other hearts
Their tales of love shall tell,
In language whose excess imparts
The pow'r they feel so well,
There may perhaps in such a scene,
Some recollection be,
Of days that have as happy been,
And you'll remember me.
And you'll remember, you'll remember me.

When coldness or deceit shall slight,
The beauty now they prize,
And deem it but a faded light
Which beams within your eyes,
When hollow hearts shall wear a mask
'Twill break your own to see,
In such a moment I but ask
That you'll remember me.
That you'll remember, you'll remember me.
—Balfe.

MINNESOTA POLITICS

Conditions Have Changed in the Third District—Dunn Men Ridicule Martin's Presumption in Claiming Votes for Collins—He Is Considered as Poaching on Private Preserves—Nicollet County Tied Up to Dunn by Davis, Regardless of Block's Interests.

Editor Miller of the St. Peter Free Press says:

"The Free Press has always entertained the highest respect for Judge Collins and at one time would have been much pleased had he been chosen as gubernatorial candidate by the republican party. But existing conditions have changed considerably and what then appeared desirable and perhaps good policy would hardly answer the needs of the party to-day. What we need now is a gubernatorial candidate of distinct personality, capable, absolutely honest and with the courage of his convictions. Such a man is Robert C. Dunn, whose record as legislator and as state auditor is ample proof that he has all the elements in him that go to make a first-class executive."

Just what the changing conditions are that Editor Miller refers to do not appear from the article, but it seems probable that he means the conditions in St. Peter. Since he favored Collins for governor Nicollet county has been shifted to the third district, C. R. Davis has been elected congressman and lieutenant to Joel Heatwole, and H. C. Miller has been appointed postmaster at St. Peter, thus becoming a cog in the famous machine. This may not be the explanation, but it is certainly one phase of the "changing conditions."

The Dunn supporters treat with scorn the idea that Judge Collins will get any delegates from the third district. Is not the third a suburb of Northfield carried in the vest pocket of the potentate from that village? Is not political control of the third district one of the "good will" assets of the Northfield News, and will not the dire vengeance of its proprietor be visited upon the third and fourth generations of the man who dares to support Collins and live in the third district? Collins get votes in the third district? Absurd.

While there is considerable mystery still about the relations between Heatwole and Congressman Davis, they seem to be working together to the extent that both are "plugging" for Bob Dunn. The St. Peter congressman has passed the word around that Dunn is the man the third wants, and has agreed to deliver his own county of Nicollet. As Nicollet is the home of Julius Block, it is somewhat embarrassing to the genial treasurer to have this matter taken out of his hands. It puts him in an attitude of tying up to Dunn, when he is doing his best to keep free from entanglement. But then, that is one of the misfortunes of living in St. Peter, the city of statesmen.
—Charles B. Cheney.

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.

"Methodism and Theater Going."

To the Editor of The Journal.

You will pardon my calling your attention to a statement made by your New York correspondent in your issue of Jan. 17 under the head of "Methodism and Theater Going." Your correspondent starts out with the following: "Are theater going, dancing and card playing compatible with a truly Christian life?" and goes on to say: "This is a question which has long vexed the authorities of the Methodist Episcopal church," etc.

Now we would beg leave to call your attention to the fact that instead of there being any question as to the right or wrong in the before-mentioned amusements, every Methodist, as well as most Christians in other denominations, admit that they are wrong and are not compatible with the Christian life.

The question which came up in Chicago in 1900, and which will no doubt arise in Los Angeles in 1904 is not: Are these things wrong? but: Shall the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal church set these particular amusements forth as things prohibited, at the same time failing to mention many other wrongs of equal importance?

Inasmuch as your correspondent's statement is misleading, we would respectfully ask you to correct same.
—A Methodist.

Doland, S. D., Jan. 18, 1904.

The Spitter and the Gambler.

To the Editor of The Journal.

The writer has been waiting since last Easter for the Knight Templars to send some valiant knight to battle against the dragon which has been slaying the young men, and women of our city as was indicated in the sermon at that time, but he has concluded that the same spirit of cowardly fear has ruled in the commanderies of the present that oreder the knights of old to let the dragon alone. There is not a policeman—unless a green one on the force—but knows that the wineroom, the gambling room, and the various mantraps are running just as vigorously as under the Ames' regime. The police are working under orders, however, and therefore must not see the violations by gamblers. But any country boy who spits on Washington avenue must be run in immediately. Hence the writer has been waiting for some noble knight to come forth to battle with the dragon in the form of modern vice and iniquity. The churches are just as valiant as the noble knights. The preachers with few exceptions are afraid to take hold of anything dirty.

The Christians would rather listen to executed anthems, and attenuated doctrines than to engage in hand to hand conflict with such institutions as the Columbia and such like places, are said to be. These men who run them are few in number, are not nearly so well educated, are detested by the respectable people, and yet from mayor to bishop, from chief of police to doctors of divinity, they are feared, denounced—and let alone.

To use a common expression, "Why don't somebody clean them out?" Are the citizens afraid? What is the grand jury doing? To what fund are the gamblers and wineroom proprietors contributing now? Who holds the funds? These things do not exist for naught. Is graft fattening again in the high places? Would that same brave young Diendonne de Gozon would come forth and slay our dragon. All an old man can do is to sit and wait for action. Will not some one strike a blow for virtue? Yours respectfully,
—E. D. Ward.

Woman Suffrage and Woman Progress.

To the Editor of The Journal.

The first organization of women in the United States was that formed by woman suffragists. The first college graduates, the first women speakers, the first petitioners to legislatures for better law for women, were woman suffragists.

When Ernestine L. Rose, in 1836, wished to petition the New York legislature to give married women the right to control their own property, she could find in the whole state but five women to join with her.

A half-century has rolled by and the results of this movement are so complete, that many a woman grasps the privileges and liberties of to-day without the slightest thought that other women bore the brunt of a cruel world's bitterest condemnation, that she might possess them. She takes her college degree, forgetful that when this movement began the world honestly believed that women did not possess physical health or mental strength sufficient to master a college course. She freely speaks in public, forgetful that other women were mobbed and "rotten egged" before the public would tolerate such liberty. She enters business and professions, collects her wages, manages fortunes, buys and sells, forgetful that none of these privileges would be hers, had not other women plead her cause. She attends her club, forgetful that the first organizations were compelled to live down the public conviction that organized women only sought "notoriety by making themselves conspicuous before men."

Happily the old common law has been largely replaced by rational statutes and few of the old humiliating and oppressive conditions remain, thanks to the courage, the persistency and the logic of that band of early woman suffragists, most of whom have passed on to their reward.
—Carrie Chapman Catt,
President National Woman Suffrage Association.

Willett's Lecture.

To the Editor of The Journal.

So far I have seen no comment on Dr. Willett's admirable lecture Tuesday evening at the Y. M. C. A., and it seems it should not pass unnoticed.

It is to be regretted that the lecture was not more widely advertised. I saw only a few window posters and one small reading notice in a Sunday paper. And had I not just happened to see that I should have missed attending a lecture that I had been planning all winter to attend.

However, to those of us who did hear the lecture, "New Continents," it will be an occasion long remembered for the good things we received, and will be so valuable in helping us to rightly choose and follow the new paths ahead—clearing our vision for the new continents before us.

Surely those who heard the lecture will say with me that those not there missed one of the best things of the season.
—A Reader of The Journal.

The Old City Hall.

To the Editor of The Journal.

Jan. 4 a Mr. Smith gave the public a new idea—how to make the old city hall useful. He would convert it into a clubhouse for the street car men of Minneapolis. Well, perhaps it would do. But did Mr. Smith ever think how much time a street car man would have to spend in that clubhouse? A street car man is supposed to live for the public alone; he hasn't very much business to have any other connections. In view of the number of men working on the different lines in the twin cities, very few have what is called a steady run, and even then it is chopped up with a couple of hours between runs. The great number of extras are required to be there at all times, ready for a call if there is any, and if not they are supposed to hold down that bench. There is lots to be said on this subject, but I leave it to Mr. Smith to find out. When he does he will give up his scheme to make the old city hall useful.
—A Workman.

Courthouse Parks.

To the Editor of The Journal.

Now, when the park board is out of debt and the outskirts of our city are amply supplied with parks and boulevards that will suffice for years, would it be out of place to ask that honorable body to consider the suggestion made a year ago, viz., "to purchase two squares for courthouse parks, one facing the Fourth street side of the building and the other on the Fifth street side, and have them both converted into modern parks, supplied with monuments, fountains, beautiful flower groups, etc., which every city up to date is planning to have."

St. Paul is to have a beautiful park around the capitol.

It has truthfully been said: "When a man can get outside of the built-up portion of the city, he is in no need of parks." It is also useless to put expensive flower beds in parks in the outskirts as those places are more for outings and picnics, but the above suggested parks, which are within the reach of every one, will without doubt at all times be of the greatest delight to visitors and citizens alike. What could be more delightful and practical than the courthouse parks, which would give the necessary space and ground that are so necessary to give the magnificent structure a handsome setting.

While there is means and opportunity to have more breathing space at the courthouse may we not hope that the park board will concentrate means and energy at the present and get hold of this property for beautifying the city?

What do other people think?
—Taxpayer.

Edwin Warfield, governor-elect of Maryland, has been a man of many occupations. In the course of his life he has been a farmer's boy, a clerk in a country store, school teacher, register of wills of Howard county, country editor, state senator, publisher, banker and president of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the American Historical Society.

NEWS OF THE BOOK WORLD

Dispute as to Birthplace of Dante Likely to Be Given New Life by a Discovery in Florence—A Man Who Has Done Much in Teaching People to Know Birds.

"Casa di Dante" where there possibly lived in 1265 a Florentine citizen named Alighieri, has just been restored, says the New York Times Saturday Review. The demolition of a bulkhead revealed the coat of arms of the Delabelle carved in the structure. This discovery has reawakened the heated polemics of Dante enthusiasts about the birthplace of the poet, and the controversy may possibly find an echo in this country. Both Witte and Davidson, not to mention lesser lights among Danteists, long contended that the "Casa di Dante" did not merit its title. Other houses in the vicinity are now being examined by experts. Should it be proved that the house so long known as Dante's birthplace had no right to the title, one of the chief arguments of those who believe that Dante's Beatrice was not Beatrice Portinari will have been swept away.

The author of **The World Destroyer** gives us two or three hundred pages of hysterical articulation. From a joyous assembly of friends where his engagement to the girl of his heart is to be announced by the girl's father, the hero is plunged into an abyss of darkness where all the furies are let loose. He is terribly injured by falling down stairs. He awakes to consciousness and fearful hallucinations, posing as the world's master.

Mrs. Rankin's **Everyday English** is written with the laudable purpose of promoting a better kind of training in the English language than at present obtains, and which, during the past few years, has not only been discussed seriously by our higher educators, but has by them been practically introduced in two or three university courses. Courses in the more effective training in the language are recognized as essential by all thoughtful educators. Mrs. Rankin thinks there should be a general awakening on the subject, as the annual influx of immigrants, speaking other languages and having children who seldom hear English spoken at home, lays upon American educational forces the obligation of teaching them the true meaning and power of the English they learn to speak.

There is in the author's very perspicuous treatment of her subject very little to criticize adversely, and very much to commend.

Frank M. Chapman, author of **The Color Key of North American Birds**, just published by Doubleday, Page & Co., more than any other man, perhaps, is teaching people to know the birds. One of the foremost living ornithologists and a curator in the American Museum of Natural History, New York city, going to some obscure corner of the world each year to get new birds, photographs and information, he is also a most delightful literary writer and lecturer on the subject, finding time, with it all, to edit a magazine about birds—the illustrated Bird-Lore. His private collection of photographs of American birds in their natural haunts is the largest and most remarkable in the world.

Ray Stannard Baker's **Boys' Second Book of Inventions** is, like his volume for boys on German inventions, irresistible to most boys. Mr. Baker has the excellent gift of perspicuity, and he discusses such new discoveries as radium and its qualities, so far as known, and wireless telegraphy, in a way at once fascinating and informing. Nothing could be more interesting than his account of the wonderful white powder, radium, worth about a million dollars a pound, which, if gathered in a mass of a pound or two, would kill every one coming within its influence. Even very small quantities badly burn experimenters and produce ulcers. A dangerous substance, indeed, but one which will one day be harnessed in the service of man. Mr. Baker's stories of the newest electric light, the new lighthouse construction, the fixing of nitrogen, and others, make up a most attractive book. The volume is profusely illustrated.

MAGAZINE IDEAS

Where Unionism Is Supreme.—It is in San Francisco, says Ray Stannard Baker in **McClure's** for February. "In San Francisco we have a new kind of industrial peace—a condition, perhaps, without precedent—in which the ancient master, the employer, has been hopelessly defeated and unionism reigns supreme." Such a condition is described by Mr. Baker in "A Corner in Labor."

Miriam Michelson has a story, "Prince Roseleaf and a Girl from Kansas," in the same number. The girl from Kansas is as breezy as a Kansas prairie, and Prince Roseleaf loses his heart to her in following a man from Cook's thru Europe, a position he was forced to assume because papa in New York shut down on his remittances. There are seven or eight more stories in the magazine, including one by Booth Tarkington, besides other informing and entertaining reading.

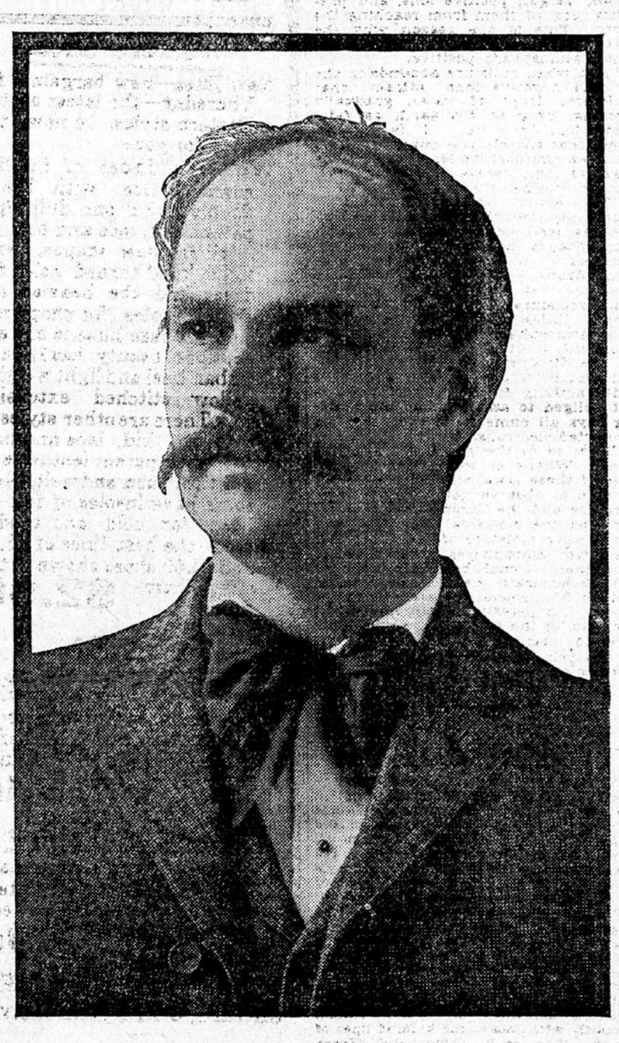
The Black Cat's Monthly Meow.—The **Black Cat** for February, with its usual number of yarns, is out.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH. Language Lessons for Grammar Grades. By Jean Sherwood Rankin. Chicago: Educational Publishing company, No. 228 Wabash avenue.

THE WORLD DESTROYER. By Horace Mann. Washington, D. C.: The Lucas-Lincoln company, No. 715 Fourteenth street NW.

BOYS' SECOND BOOK OF INVENTIONS. By Ray Stannard Baker, author of "Boys' Book of Inventions Seen in Germany." Illustrated. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. Minneapolis: N. McCarthy. Price $2.



FRANK M. CHAPMAN.
Author of "The Color Key of North American Birds."

THE NONPAREIL MAN

The Exciting Tale of the Twenty-five North Dakota Hunters Who Went After Rabbits With a Garden Hose and Fell Into the Hands of a Powerful Animal Who Was Prepared for Defense—Serious Accidents That Befel Two Hunters at a Time When the Mercury Might Have Been Higher.

Twenty-five Litchville, N. D., hunters participated in a rabbit chase last week and are Bulletined in the Litchville paper. Fred Bettschen came home robed in entirely new apparel which fitted him like the bark of a dog. He fell into the Jim river and was with much difficulty pulled out of the wet. His companions took him to a lonesome shanty, separated him from his clothes with a hammer, wrapped the chilled and discouraged Nimrod in buffalo robes and hung his garments over a brush fire to dry. The brush fire dried his clothes and also set fire to them, burning a large section from the bosom of his pantaloons and leaving him as helpless as the day he was born, twenty miles from home and the thermometer hovering way under the zero mark, with an assortment of grinning idiots as companions.

Later in the week a soil tickler came into town and said he had seen "that gang" hunting rabbits with a garden hose. Clif Rich got at one end of the hole and Mr. Casey, not the one who fanned out, poked a piece of garden hose into the other end of the hole and talked language at the rabbit. Every rabbit in the place at once tried to get out quick. The farmer said they caught many rabbits. All went well until they happened to scare out a skunkus Americanus who threw the game. So another member of the party went home clad in his natural modesty, a necktie and a hoss-blanket.

This incident closed the hunt, but the hunt ball was postponed until the atmosphere cleared a trifle and until the gentleman who had inadvertently grabbed the "kitty" had cooled off and stopped wishing he had looked first and grabbed second instead of reversing this operation. Any remarks regarding the Belgian or other hare as a game bird are not well taken in certain quarters of Litchville.

Bring on your thaw.

Old line democrats refer to the Hearst boom as "the yellow peril."

It is not so cold but what that poor family's back yard will hold a cord of hard wood if you feel inclined to have it dumped there.

The Social Economics club of Chicago, made up of members of the woman's clubs, has been searching for the clue to "the Happy Home." Mrs. Edward A. Bigelow gave this as her receipt:

"Feed the brute good, well cooked food and forgive him."

Wonder how this strikes Ed when he sees it in the paper? Then Mrs. Carroll took up the bat and after acknowledging that the home was not quite complete without the father and provider who was, as it were, a sort of furniture that was at least useful if not an ornament, she handed out this "rap:"

"It has taken ages of repression to bring the husband and father to his present condition of abject slavery of the wife and mother. He is the victim of a process that began in the Garden of Eden and gives no promise of ending until he is called to the reward that awaits the humble on the other and brighter shore."

How does this set on papa's stomach? The paper does not state. No yellow reporter flew over and interviewed Mr. Carroll at his favorite bar. We say "bar" without knowing Mr. Carroll's personal habits, but feeling confident of them while opinions like those expressed by mother are held in the Carroll home. We may talk prohibition until our throats are dry, but while conditions such as are outlined above are possible any attempt to enforce it will be a screaming farce.
—A. J. R.

AT THE THEATERS

Foyer Chat.

To-night's performance of "The Sultan of Sulu" will terminate a profitable engagement for Henry W. Savage's excellent company at the Metropolitan.

To-morrow night at the Metropolitan will witness the first presentation in this city of Paul M. Potter's dramatic version of Ouida's fascinating romance "Under Two Flags," with Jane Kennark in the leading role.

Adelaide Thurston will open an engagement of half a week at the Metropolitan next Sunday evening, presenting for the first time in this city her new comedy by Paul Wilstach, "Polly Primrose." In this new play Miss Thurston is credited with achieving the greatest success since she began her career as a star.

Dan Sully will return to the Metropolitan for an engagement of three nights and matinee beginning Thursday evening, Feb. 4, in a new play "The Chief Justice," written especially for him by Fitzgerald Murphy, author of "The Parish Priest."

Animal sense is clearly demonstrated at the Bijou this week, where Carl Hagenbeck's trained wild animals are the actors. The intelligence of these beasts from every clime is truly remarkable. A matinee is given every day.

"The Fatal Wedding," will be the attraction at the Bijou next week. The play will be produced upon the same scale of splendor which marked its presentation here last year.

"Thelma," as produced by the Ferris players at the Lyceum this week, is proving a drawing card, the house being packed at both the matinee and the evening performance yesterday. For the coming week the company will be seen in the old English drama, "Taken From Life," a play that has never been seen in this city.

The Imperials, replenished with a new line of scenery, wardrobe and vaudeville features, are attracting the burlesque patrons to the Dewey this week. Byron & Langdon in a new act head the vaudeville bill.

ATTITUDE OF THE MERGERITES

Grand Forks Herald.

It is a peculiar fact that while the advocates of the merger with one breath deny that there has been any consolidation of the roads affected or that such consolidation was attempted or expected, with the next breath they describe the benefits which the consolidation of interests and the elimination of "cut-throat competition" will confer on the people of the northwest. This peculiarity has been noticed ever since the beginning of the controversy, and has been strongly in evidence in all the important speeches which have been made and the newspaper articles which have been written on that side of the controversy. It would be gratifying if the advocates of this plan would take one side of the discussion or the other. The merger tends to interfere with competition or it does not. Competition is a good thing or it is not. If the argument is that while competition is a good thing, the merger does nothing to interfere with it, that is one proposition. If we are to understand that competition is bad, and that the merger, in destroying it is doing a good thing, that is another proposition.

THE ETERNAL PLAN

I know there are no errors
In the great eternal plan;
That all things work together
For the final good of man.
And I know as my soul speeds onward
On its grand eternal quest,
I shall say, as I look earthward,
Whatever is, is best.
—La Porte City (Iowa) Press.