

# Mr. Advertiser

Make a comparison every day of The Journal with any other Minneapolis newspaper and you will find more advertising, more pages and a better news service.

It is worth while to make a little study of the newspaper situation in Minneapolis and find out just how Minneapolis merchants regard circulation values.

Yesterday The Journal carried 561 inches of local display. The second paper had 373 inches.

## 50% More in The Journal

Minneapolis merchants use The Journal most because it reaches the most homes and gives the best results.

### THE JOURNAL

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

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. One week, 8 cents; one month, \$2.00.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL. One month, \$1.00; three months, \$2.50; six months, \$4.50; one year, \$8.00.

POSTAGE RATES OF SINGLE COPIES. Up to 15 pages, 1 cent; up to 25 pages, 2 cents; up to 35 pages, 3 cents.

All papers are continued until an explicit order is received for discontinuance and until all arrearages are paid.

PUBLICATION OFFICE—Minneapolis, Minn., Journal building, 47-49 Fourth street S.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—W. W. Jerome, chief editor, Washington Bureau, 101-102 Colorado building, Northwest corner of Washington.

NEW YORK OFFICE—Tribune building, D. A. CARROLL, Manager.

CHICAGO OFFICE—Tribune building, W. Y. PERRY, Manager.

LONDON—Journal on file at American Express office, 3 Waterloo place, U. S. Express office, 99 Strand.

PARIS—Journal on file at Eagle bureau, 68 Rue Cambon.

DENMARK—Journal on file at U. S. Legation.

ST. PAUL OFFICE—420 Endicott building, Telephone, N. W. Main 280.

HARTFORD OFFICE—Central avenue and Second street, Telephone, Main No. 9.

TELEPHONE—Journal has private switchboard for both lines. Call No. 8 on either line and call for department you wish to speak to.

The hundreds of thousands of people throughout the northwest who are especially interested in the important political developments in the Scandinavian peninsula had another occasion yesterday to appreciate the enterprise of The Journal.

The Associated Press report of the resignation of the Swedish cabinet and the proposals of Sweden to Norway, an account of the reception which those proposals met with in Christiansia, the other paper in the country covered both sides of the situation yesterday, bringing out a statement of Norwegian sentiment almost as promptly as an echo following the announcement of Swedish policy in Stockholm.

The Crop Report Scandal. With reference to that part of the Washington crop scandal that bears upon the tobacco report, a mere nothing, a round cipher, came close to putting additional blame upon the department.

The final report had been held up owing to the fact that in certain important tobacco-producing districts a large increase in acreage had been shown, but men outside the department, familiar with the tobacco areas, had pronounced it too high. Investigation showed them to be correct, and that the department in multiplying 326 by 100 had made the total 32,600 instead of 32,600. Thus was the department saved, for had the original figures been allowed to stand the charge would almost certainly have been made that the tobacco trust had a hand in the deal, such is the suspicion now attaching to the statistical bureau.

It is a bad thing for the department to have these things coming out, although the excuse is that the discharging of a number of important men made the error possible. The department nevertheless is much better off without these important men if all that has been said about them is true.

Yesterday the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, called upon for an expression with reference to a change in the grain reports, went on record as favoring the raising of the time of issuance from 3 p. m., Washington time, to 11 a. m. Additional to this there was a vote favoring the recommendation that the department cease issuing the monthly bulletins and issue only an annual report, but it may be doubted if this really represented the sober thought of a majority of the board.

The country is being stirred from end to end by this scandal, and expressions from commercial circles are seen daily. A canvass of the cotton mills of the east shows a long list in favor of discontinuance of the monthly cotton reports, and an equally long list favoring continuance. The grain trade shows the same division of feeling.

It is probable, however, that a thorough canvass, that would bring but the real sentiment, would find a majority in favor of leaving the present system un-

changed in this respect. The question of issuing the report at 3 p. m. or at 11 a. m. is one of whether it is not better to hold the reports off the markets until they close, to avoid the shock.

The objection is that European markets get the full reports first and have a chance to analyze them and act on them.

The thing needed in the statistical bureau is honesty. If the department went on collecting the data and gave out only an annual report it would seem that the pressure upon it for secret information would be even stronger than at present. The other extreme proposition is the immediate publication of all data. There are objections to this, the possibility of error and lack of time to correct it, for one thing. The present plan of issuing monthly reports appears to strike in between the two.

The work of the department should be continued, with such moderate changes as may suggest themselves during the investigation now going on.

The principal remedy for scandals would appear to consist in finding a method of compilation that will not put it entirely upon the honor of the man in charge, but, for his own protection, as well as the protection of others, will make it impossible for information to leak out.

The no hat fad at Smith college has proved an inestimable blessing not only to the women but to the men of the community as well. It is believed that 69 per cent of the time consumed in getting ready for an entertainment or a walk has been saved. Besides this the opportunities for conversation opened by the absence of the question, "Is my hat on straight?" has resulted in the liberal education of several young men. One girl, writing to her chum, attributes her engagement to the fact that she did not have to distract her intended's attention at the crucial moment by the perennial inquiry about the angle of her headgear.

The Middle West and Minnesota. "The Great Central Market," a magazine of business published in Chicago, prints in its July number a remarkable article on the progress of the middle west. Taking up a belt of states including Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Iowa and Minnesota, it shows that these states have in two decades, from 1880 to 1900, gained remarkably in manufactures as well as in agriculture.

In 1880 the great manufacturing states of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New Jersey, turned out 53 per cent of the finished products of the United States. In 1900 these states produced only 43 per cent of the manufactures, while the middle west, which had produced only 30 per cent in 1880, furnished 37 per cent.

In agricultural advancement the middle west makes a marvelous showing. In the two decades from 1880 to 1900 the value of farm lands in the fifteen states in this grouping underwent an advance of \$6,989,000,000, or 79 per cent of the total increase of the United States.

In the value of farm products there was an increase of \$1,947,327,127, or 67 per cent of the entire increase of the United States.

In the value of domestic animals there was an increase of \$1,547,327,127, or 62 per cent of the entire country's increase.

In banking capital a most remarkable showing has been made by these fifteen states. In 1904 the capital reached \$513,500,000, or 37 per cent of all the banking capital of the country. The individual deposits were \$2,717,000,000, or 27 per cent of the whole country.

The analysis by states is most interesting and the showing made by Minnesota must be gratifying to every citizen of the state. The population of the state in 1904 is given at 1,935,000, which agrees very fairly with the expected returns of the state census of 1905. In the value of agricultural products in the two decades under consideration Minnesota made an increase of 126 per cent; domestic animals increased 62 per cent; farm lands 24 per cent. But the most remarkable progress was made in manufactures. In 1900 the state had 11,114 establishments, or nearly three times the number it had in 1880. The capital employed had increased 450 per cent. The value of manufactured products had increased 248 per cent. Bank

deposits just doubled in twenty years. The showing made by these states of the so-called middle west is significant as showing that the star of empire in its progress westward has found an abiding place for a time at least. She seems to have paused to attend to the development of this empire of the Mississippi valley.

Wouldn't it be terrible if black rust should set in on the \_\_\_\_\_'s circulation?

### Demoralizing to Good Government.

They probably don't know it; they are probably only influenced by considerations of friendship, good fellowship or the inability to decline to interfere when pressed to do so by the individual most affected; but the people who make up these delegations are waiting upon the mayor almost daily in behalf of this officer who is to be promoted, or that officer who is to be reduced, or that other one who is to be changed to a new field, or the one who is to be dismissed altogether—we say, they probably don't know it, but they are arraying themselves squarely against all possibility of discipline and efficiency and are developing insubordination and demoralization of the police force.

The law makes the mayor the head of the police department and makes him responsible for its efficiency. Just now custom and practice seem to be robbing him of his authority, without reducing his responsibility. Such conduct on the part of citizens is utterly destructive of good government. If the mayor decided to make changes in the police force presumably he has good reasons for doing so and the delegations who beset him at the solicitation of officers affected are doing themselves and the general public serious injury. There is no excuse for it. The question of public interest is not whether this officer or that one shall be promoted or reduced or dismissed, but what is for the benefit of the service and what will provide for life and property the highest degree of security.

One section of this city has been disgraced repeatedly of late by outbreaks of lawlessness, and it is the mayor's business to put a stop to it. To interfere with the steps which he takes to that end is to array oneself on the side of lawlessness, to tie the mayor's hands in his laudable efforts and to destroy the discipline and the morale of the police force in that part of the city. We don't believe people who have allowed themselves to be used in this way want to produce that kind of a result, but that is the only natural and possible outcome of their interference, and if the mayor is the man we think he is he will not be hampered or influenced by pressure of this kind. When an inefficient officer learns that all he has got to do to keep his place is to drag in a lot of his friends to persuade or threaten the mayor, the police force will be worse than useless.

Norway and Sweden are nearing the point-with-pride and view-with-alarm stage.

### A Plot for a Novelist.

Steffens, nor any of the eager writers of political fiction, have conceived a better plot than that which is credited to Governor Odell of New York. The denouement is said to explain the reelection of Depew to the senate and the sudden abandonment by Mr. Odell of his yearning to expose the shipbuilding trust. Trusts are not afraid of governors. This one was particularly chummy with Governor Odell and he induced him to invest, under promise of great profit, \$170,000. The governor was no fool, in that he saw he had been fooled. The shipyard trust was a failure and a fraud.

Had he been a private citizen he would have swallowed his disappointment and taken his loss like a man who had bet on a poor hand and been called. But Odell was not that kind of a man. He shouted loud and angrily for the return of his money. Above his shouts could be heard the laughter of the promoters—they never gave back, not even to governors. Why should governors get back? Did not Prime Minister Gladstone get bitten on confederate bonds? Governors get back! Governors are Vanderbilt!

But this was not an ordinary governor. This one thought and thought, and then he started a suit and told the newspapers all about it. Again the promoters laughed, but this time the governor laughed, too. He knew what the suit was for.

The legislature was about to meet. Governor Odell had heard that there was to be a United States senator elected to succeed Depew. He had pledged himself to Depew, but that was before the suit. Circumstances alter cases and also political pledges. Governor Odell was now convinced that Mr. Black should be the senator, and accordingly put him up. The Depew people went to see him, and after a while Governor Odell announced that he had concluded that Depew should, in justice, have another term. Depew was elected and curiously enough, about the same time Odell abandoned the suit against the shipping trust and refused to have anything more to do with the reporters, who were coming to him for hot interviews on what he would do to "those robbers."

The big insurance companies were deep in the ship trust scandal, and did not want it exposed. Depew was deep in the confidence and the games of the insurance companies. They had every reason to want the Odell suit dropped and it was dropped. Depew had every reason to seek Governor Odell's support, and he got it. The senatorship and the suit may have collided somewhere.

James J. Hill looms among the subscribers to "Fads and Fancies." Heretofore Mr. Hill's fads have been exact knowledge of his business in all its branches and his fancies have been that his employees should anticipate the questions he was about to ask. There is told a story which illustrates this fad of the railroad magnate. It ought perhaps to appear in the book. Mr. Hill stopped off his car at a point where construction was going on and asked the foreman, "How many

deposits just doubled in twenty years. The showing made by these states of the so-called middle west is significant as showing that the star of empire in its progress westward has found an abiding place for a time at least. She seems to have paused to attend to the development of this empire of the Mississippi valley.

Wouldn't it be terrible if black rust should set in on the \_\_\_\_\_'s circulation?

### The Rich Again Done Up.

The fatuousness of the rich is again brought painfully to public notice by the exposure of the "Fads and Fancies" volume of a notorious New York publication.

This was to be a magnificent edition, limited to 100 copies, in which the fads of the wealthy were to be embalmed forever. They paid \$1,500 for a page of adulation and no more copies were to be issued than would supply one to each subscriber. A good many people hold that the victims, in some instances, paid for the good will of the publication, and the suppression of some unpleasant incidents in their lives, rather than for the volume of flattery and gush. This at least was the view of one man, who was approached for a subscription, and on being given an intimation that his surmise might be correct countered by securing the arrest of the solicitor on a charge of blackmail. The district attorney then got hold of the matter, and is making an investigation which promises to make a bad quarter of an hour for several rich New Yorkers.

Of course the rich must be protected from blackmail because it is the crime that seeks its victims among those who have, but they must not expect in addition to protection the respect of the community, when they show such a poor opinion of themselves as to fall under the lure of such a transparent money-getting venture. Some rich New Yorkers make "Scotty" look respectable.

The Journal's flippant suggestion that men might be lured to church by serving them the stock quotations piping hot during the service was not so far out of the way. A cotton broker who was drawn on a New York jury claimed he could not keep his mind on the case unless he was allowed to receive the quotations and thus learn whether he was going up or going down. The judge admitted the point and the slips were regularly delivered to him. The attorney for the defense made no objection, but when his client was convicted promptly appealed on the ground of the misconduct of the cotton broker. All great reforms must go thru the period of carping criticism and petty opposition.

"What is the charge against these men?" asked the judge as the accused were brought before him.

"I originally intended," said the district attorney, "to bring a charge of counterfeiting against them, but since their arrest, having learned that they are old offenders and dangerous men, I shall withdraw the indictment and ask them to plead to a more heinous offense. I charge them, now with disturbing tainted money." The prisoners wilted and begged to be allowed to plead guilty to counterfeiting, which the court graciously permitted them to do.

"The average person should live to be 120 years old," says Dr. Linton H. Montgomery of Chicago, who favors the establishment of a department of health with a real doctor at its head seated in the presidential cabinet. No doubt this would tend to the longevity of the race, especially among the doctors who were waiting to be called to the cabinet.

It doesn't make so much difference as to a basis for representation so long as the PEOPLE are fully represented. If the next republican state convention is run by the people instead of by politicians, who have an axe to grind, the election of a republican governor will be easy.—Northfield News.

Let's see; who did run the last convention, anyway?

"So you are a Chinese prince," remarked the immigration officer. "May I ask what price you are?"

"The price of coolies," rejoined the immigrant as his feet struck American soil.

Various improvement associations are about ready to wipe out the park board, viewing the process as coming under the head of improvement, no doubt. It is possible the park board could be improved and perhaps this is the way to do it.

A New Jersey man has been left several hundred thousand dollars on the condition that he does not drink any alcoholic liquors for three years. He will remove to North Dakota and drink soda water.

Since the Wallace incident the president has taken to scanning resignations from the tropics with care. Governor Carter of Hawaii, who wanted to resign, has just been sent home to resume work.

The city directory says there are 275,000 of us; the census says there are 261,000 of us. Anyway there are a lot of us, and we are all looking for the St. Paul returns. Where are they?

Senator Mitchell is to pay a fine of \$1,000 and undergo six months' penal servitude. The latter will be just like sitting on a conference committee at the end of the session.

With Saghallen captured, Lnevitch surrounded, Vladivostok invested, it only remains for Komura and party to make a "ring around the rosy" about M. Witte.

Hamilton Wright, a misguided youth who has written 325 illustrated articles about California, is claiming the belt as a press agent. He ought to have it.

After all, Helnze does not have fifty-seven varieties of success with the law. He gets about as many reversals as verdicts.

The wolf bounty law has cost Minnesota last year \$29,000 without any allowance for Minneapolis hunts in Peaseville.

An excited tourist who found two streaks of rust fenced in tried to ruin the crops of the Red River valley.

Reports from Japan indicate that the elder statesmen consider Vladivostok a good investment.



### THE UNEASY CHAIR

A LONG SHORT STORY COMPILED BY THREE MATRIMONIAL VENTURES.—Three affairs of the heart furnish the foreground, the middle ground and the background of W. D. Howells' rather elaborate sketch which goes by the name of Miss Bellard's Inspiration. In the foreground is the affair of a rather mature "young couple" just engaged, in the middle ground that of a couple married and in love, but making a mess of the business thru selfishness, in the background that of a couple faring with moderate joyfulness thru that period designated at its beginning as the "happy afterward."

All three are brought together under the roof of a rather comfortable country home, and the mess of things made by couple number two discourages the fairer half of couple number one and leads her to break her troth and forswear matrimony. The "inspiration" comes afterward.

What poor humanity would do without such inspirations is a source of wonder, illogical and imbecile they often seem. There is more wisdom in them than we give them credit for. They serve, at least sometimes, to offset the errors of our reasonings, which very often ought to be spelled ratiocinations. Such was the case, at least, with Miss Bellard's deductions from the mess of couple number two.

Mr. Howells tells his story with that precision and sureness of diction which make his writing, in fiction or essay, a delight to read.

Harper & Brothers, New York. \$1.50.

### CLEAR LIGHT ON BANKING.

A book which clearly sets forth the nature of legitimate banking in sharp distinction from that of financing the schemes of "promoters," "trustees" etc., and one which the common people can understand, ought to meet with a hearty welcome and a large sale. Such a book is that of Dr. F. A. Cleveland on "The Bank and the Treasury."

After a clear exhibit of what commercial banking ought to be, the book contains a brief but clear discussion of our American System of Currency and Banking. "National Credit—Money and the National Bank," "The Demand for a Sound and Elastic System of Bank Credit," "The Relation of Bank Capitalization to the Problem of Elasticity," "The Public Control of Commercial Banks," etc. There certain defects of the national banking law are pointed out, discussed and the nature of the remedy indicated.

The book is a clear and strong discussion of the subject, and, the one may differ from some of its conclusions, it has the merit of making clear the points at issue and leading to healthy opinions where most people have only very "foggy notions" which they mistake for real opinions. For example, if people are in earnest and calm as to the author's idea of the true nature and purpose of commercial banking, we should not have to read such failures as we do, and there ought to be "state hotels" for offenders against law.

—W. R. K. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. \$1.50 net.

### BOOKS AND SEASONS.

When poets are read under the veil of green mist all the willows by the brook, our hearts are drawn to thy beloved book, wilderness, thou forest, hill and dale. When river summer sweeps her scented gale above the rose dew-drenched, our senses steep themselves in verdant calm as in Shelley's "Alastor," Spenser's fairy tale. When autumn whistles shrill, its little sprites schemes of red and gold, and the night at the warm hearth fire on a winter's night. The Roman and the Florentine draw him. Each poet claims a season for his own. Sweet Shakespeare, the round year is thine alone.—Maud Wiley Goodwin in August Century.

### WHO RILEY REALLY IS.

The following story of "Bob" Burdette, the humorist, is told by his friend, Strickland W. Gillman, also a humorist, who has from Baltimore, says Success for August.

One day, as a California club woman was driving a motor car along Orange Grove avenue, Pasadena, California she pointed to the beautiful Spanish home of the Burdettes, on the hilltop.

"That," she said, "is the home of Rev. Robert J. Burdette. You've heard of him, and read his prose and poetry?"

"I've heard of his prose, of course," replied the eastern lady, "but I don't recall his poetry."

"No, of course not," replied her California hostess, "for it's the funniest thing—he signs all his prose writings 'Robert J. Burdette,' and all his poetry 'James Whitcomb Riley.'"

### GUIDE TO READING FOR THE AVERAGE MAN.

Sherwin Cody has prepared a little book that ought to be read by every man who wants to read things that are worth while and at the same time interesting without involving too much labor. He calls his book "How to Read What to Read."

From the same author and publishers comes also a Dictionary of Errors in the English Language. You've heard of that, and read his prose and poetry?"

The Old Greek Press, Chicago.

### THE MAGAZINES

Northwest Number of the World's Work.—The World's Work for August is a special double number, devoted to an exposition of the land and the people of the great northwest. The first article is a word and photographic description of the Lewis and Clark fair by Robertus Love. Walter H. Page describes "The Land and the People" as they appear to an eastern magazine editor. James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, tells what is to be "The Future of Our Oriental Trade." In the "American Mastery of the Pacific," James B. Meikle sees what the future holds for our commerce with the east, and tells what has been done to insure our control of it. Joseph Blethen gives a vivid description of "What the Northwest Is"—the

character of its progressive people and the achievements of their abounding energy. In "The Larger Coast Cities," are told briefly the histories of the new centers of commerce on the Pacific coast. C. M. Keys describes "The Contest for Pacific Traffic." Other features are admirably fit the general purpose of the number.

"Sport for Sport's Sake."—Ralph D. Payne's "The Spirit of School and College Sport" in the August Century, says:

Despite its heavy handicaps, however, more of sport for sport's sake is introduced into American rowing. But the path to betterment in this most delightful and beneficial of skilled pastimes will be blocked so long as it is wholly in the hands of professional coaches, to whom sentiment is an inconspicuous element in their business which is to teach crew to race and to gain nothing else. The worst fault of the professional coaching system is that it adds fuel to the tense eagerness to win that inspires the American youth in the world of sport. The whip and spur are applied where the curb is needed.

### AMUSEMENTS

Balloon Trips at Wonderland. Sensational balloon ascensions and parachute leaps are to be a feature at Wonderland during the latter half of the week. Tomorrow night and Friday night Professor R. Thompson, an aeronaut of considerable repute, will make ascensions from the grounds at 10 o'clock. As he goes up into the sky his way is lighted by a fireworks display, as well as his descent to earth in his parachute. Professor Thompson is to make ascensions both afternoon and evening on Saturday and Sunday.

A fine display of Fain's fireworks last night pleased the big crowd who gathered to see the show. The display was reported at noon today that repairs had been made to the fireworks and that the ascension can be taken this afternoon and evening on Saturday and Sunday.

Italian Music at Harriet. On the principle that one good turn deserves another, the Harriet Opera House will follow last night's successful "Stabat Mater" program by an "Italian opera" special tonight. He hopes to be as much in favor of the public as he and his guests were last night. The special virtue of the Italian opera selections this evening will be that they will show the difference between the old classical school of Verdi and Donizetti, as exemplified in the "Luca" and "Il Trovatore"—and the modern classical school of Puccini and Mascagni.

The greatly anticipated new Bellstedt night "Bohemia of Lake Harriet," proved to be such a charming innovation that it will be repeated soon.

This evening's program:

PART I. Italian Opera, 8:15. Grand fantasia on motives from "La Boheme" ("The Bohemians").....Puccini

Scenes from "Luca".....Donizetti (New arrangement by E. Oberhofer)

Messa. Mariow, Erick, Morgan, Melver, Kenny and Jewler.

Comet solo, "Cavatina," from "Il Trovatore".....Verdi

Scenes from "Cavalleria Rusticana".....Mascagni

Opening chorus "Alto".....Verdi

Hymn, "Romance of Santuzza," duet.....Puccini

Song, "Siciliana Intermessa," "Drink Song" and finale of the opera.

PART II. Overture, "Orpheus in Hades".....Offenbach

Comet solo, "Zippoonian Rhapsody".....Offenbach

Alto from "Chorus of Normans".....Flaquerette

Foyer Chat.

M. Torcat and Mile. d'Aliza, who present a French grotesque comedy at the Unique theater, introduce a line of comedy that has the merit of real novelty here. They are farcures of versatility, and do not have to talk English to make the people laugh. They have been in the country forty-five weeks and have just finished a lengthy engagement on the Klith circuit.

"The Altar of Friendship" has proven one of the prettiest plays ever put on by the Ferris stock company at the Lyceum. There is a delightful comedy in the mock earnestness of the characters, the high standings, both gay and serious, finally becomes real, and the story underlying the bright dialog and situations is unusual and interesting. Dick Ferris and Florence Stone are seen in the leading parts.

Ameta, the whirlwind dancer, who will appear between the acts of "The Ironmaster" at the Lyceum, has a new and acquires five men to operate the two tons of apparatus pertaining to her fire and lily dances. These dances are said to be the most elaborate and beautiful ever seen in the city. The whirlwind dancer, her advance man arrived yesterday with a portion of the paraphernalia, which she carries in duplicate, and has begun writing the stage for the highly original effects with which the dance is accompanied.

### WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK

To the Editor of The Journal. I was pleased to read the editorial in last night's Journal entitled: "Is the Law a Joke?" criticizing the sheriff of Ramsey county for the suicide of Gottschalk. While the severe arraignment of the sheriff was in my opinion the highest sense of civil law and government, let us go further and ask whether it is the intent of the law and in accord with ideal government to carry out the enforcement of the law for the entertainment of the people generally, and whether it is not a just rebuke to the sheriff of Ramsey county and a severe rebuke to his superior, and to allow a great exhibition and as it were, of an entertainment, as was planned in this particular case? Who would be responsible for the consequences of such a show? Ought not the public to be thankful that his plans were frustrated and that the execution of criminals and the enforcement of law has not been lowered to such a standard of moral sensibility?

If it were otherwise, then we have retrograded in civilization to at least the moral and depraved sensibilities equal to that existing at the time of the French revolution.

It would seem that the resignation of such an official ought to be demanded by public sentiment. —J. B.

### MERELY NATIONAL

Life. A certain pompous individual from the state of Massachusetts was strutting about in full blast. This must be the western senator said to Senator Hoar:

"Who is that person?" "Is General B. of my state."

"Does he cut as wide a swath in Massachusetts as he does in Washington?"

"No," said Senator Hoar, with a merry twinkle. "No. General B.'s reputation is purely national."

### NEW ENGLAND FARMING

Cleveland Plain Dealer. A New England editor in a sage dissertation on the crops remarks that having is now in full blast. This must be the sort of having they do on one of those rocky Massachusetts farms, where the seed has to be crowded down between the boulders with a putty knife.

### A CHANCE FOR SOME COLLEGE

Providence Journal. Our American universities have been resorting to various advertising methods of late. Some of these days one of them may strike a great name and reputation for itself by refusing to confer a degree upon anybody.

## CITY NEWS

### COURT ASKED TO COMPEL REPLIES

GOVERNMENT INSISTS ON ANSWERS TO ITS QUESTIONS.

St. Paul Hearing in Paper Trust Case Is Adjourned Till September—Supreme Court Will Have to Decide on Propriety of Questions Asked the Trust Directors.

For the present the investigation into the methods of the General Paper company is at an end. The hearing before Special Examiner Robert S. Taylor, of the United States circuit court in St. Paul closed yesterday, and will be renewed in September, when the government will apply to the United States circuit court of appeals for an order directing J. P. Nelson, A. C. Bossard and C. McNair, directors of the General Paper company, to answer the questions asked at the hearing. Similar action was taken in the Milwaukee case, where Judge Seaman, the application being granted. The defendants, however, appealed to the supreme court. By agreement the cases of the Wisconsin and Minnesota directors will be taken up at the same time.

</