Circulation Values in Minneapolis

The productiveness of its circulation accounts for the fact that THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL carried

2,089

columns more advertising in 1905 than any other Minneapolis paper, and

3,922

columns more than any St. Paul paper.

The daily average circulation of The Journal in December was

67,927

The circulation of The Sunday Journal is

63,162

Minneapolis Merchants Use The Journal Most, EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, because it gives them most results. THEY KNOW CIRCULATION VALUE.

THE JOURNAL

VOLUME XXVIII—NO. 54.

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

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THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

BEATEN TO A STANDSTILL

Heron Lake (Minn.) News.

As a newspaper The Minneapolis Journal has its contemporaries beaten to a standstill. Its Sunday edition especially is a marvel of completeness.

France and America.

When John Adams arrived in Paris while peace negotiations were under way between France, England, America, Spain and Holland he was intensely suspicious of the attitude of the French court and insisted upon negotiating separately with Great Britain. This was contrary to the spirit of the alliance with France made by Franklin, which provided that neither country would treat without the knowledge and consent of the other. But Adams had his way and preliminary articles were drawn with representatives of Great Britain. When Count de Vergennes, the French foreign minister, was informed of this he wrote Franklin a scorching letter and at the some time wrote the French minister in the United States, "We shall, I fear, get small return for our sacrifices in behalf of the Americans."

This has nearly always represented the feeling of France toward America. France was always expecting us to do something which would help her in Europe and we were forever disappointing those expectations. France is today looking to America to help her out in Morocco with the chances favoring another disappointment. Are we less grateful than other nations or is there another reason why we are never heartily with France, our first friend in Europe? There seems plainly to be enough difference between the ideals of the two nations to account for our failure to co-operate at critical times. The United States is Anglo-Saxon; France is Latin. We are a trading nation devoted to peace and amity; France is a nation of fighters and frisky statesmen. The two can never hook up together. While we owed an immense debt of gratitude to France for her interference in our behalf in the revolution it was plain that France was getting her reward in the humiliation and weakening of Great Britain. John Adams' suspicion of France was based upon information that France opposed our boundary being the Mississippi. De Vergennes was for giving England the territory west and north of the Ohio river. Adams' statesmanship was farseeing enough to note that this would be fatal. It would mean another war inside of a generation. The natural boundary of the new republic was the river and he insisted upon it and won his point thru separate negotiation. There were other evidences that France, having curbed Great Britain by backing America, was prepared to curb America by backing Great Britain. French policy was totally different from ours. It was the artificial system of the balance of power in Europe. Had the American commissioners been weak enough to yield to France the system would have been introduced in the new world with the same results that have accompanied it in Europe.

Today America is as far removed from sympathy with France in Morocco as she was with France in 1783 when she sought to limit our fishing rights off Newfoundland. America stands for the open door in trade, the market to go to the country which can best serve it. The ambition of France is to make the Mediterranean a sort of closed sea, or at least to assert for herself special rights and assume special duties in the African countries which face her southern coast. The United States could not object to France protecting her Algerian frontier, but she would object to this being made a pretext to overrun and absorb Morocco and shut out the traders of other nations.

France's Doumer ran second, but there is Russia's douma still scoring for a start.

Roosevelt's Monroe Doctrine.

Senator Rayner's discussion of the Monroe doctrine as interpreted by Roosevelt is interesting. The senator declares that what the administration is seeking to enforce is not the Monroe doctrine, but the Roosevelt doctrine. Monroe, he says, did nothing but assert that the United States would look upon the attempt of European powers to establish their system in this hemisphere as imperiling our peace and safety. He did not contemplate that we should become the receivers and debt collectors of the petty republics south of us.

It is true that President Monroe did not elaborate his doctrine into a code upon which he should act in case of necessity. He wisely left that to the time when he should have occasion to act and that time never came. We are left therefore in the dark as to how Monroe would have interpreted his own doctrine. Would he have looked upon the seizure of custom houses as a violation of sovereignty and therefore repugnant to his doctrine? Senator Rayner says he would not. Senator Rayner's idea of the Monroe doctrine is that it was not a bargain between the United States and Europe. We did not undertake, in consideration of their respecting the territorial integrity of the South American republics, to help foreign powers collect their bills. We simply asserted on our own account that we should look with disfavor on their attempting to set up kingdoms over here in the new world.

Monroe probably did not have in mind debts or contractual obligations at all. But even if he did not his successors have had to have them in mind because of the very potent fact that sovereign nations will attempt to collect debts due their subjects in alien territory. We have done it ourselves. We have threatened naval demonstrations against Turkey to persuade the Turks to pay up. We may suppose that when the Monroe doctrine was promulgated, European nations saw it and resolved to find some way to collect their bills which would be agreeable to us. Foreign nations do make such efforts and did so before there was a Monroe doctrine. They customarily begin with diplomatic representations, proceed to a rupture of relations and if that does not have the desired effect make a show of force. Here the United States steps in and says, "you must not attack the sovereignty of that country." "All right," says the foreigner, "I have tried to collect this bill peacefully and have failed, you say I must not try any other way. Suppose you try."

The United States recently has been trying this plan. We tried it successfully in Venezuela. We are trying it in Santo Domingo. In each case we intervened to prevent a foreign power from landing marines and taking possession of the custom houses by force and paying themselves out of the returns.

Senator Rayner denies that in the seizure of a custom house or a blockade there is any seizure of territory within the meaning of the Monroe doctrine. Perhaps abstractly there is not, but concretely there is grave reason to believe that it would amount to that in the end. Once in, when would the foreign power get out? This is the question before the executive. The president says he does not know and therefore he will use every effort to prevent it getting in. An ounce of prevention, in his estimation, is still worth a pound of cure.

Senator Rayner also denies that foreign powers have any right to enforce contractual obligations any further than thru diplomatic efforts. But can he convince Europe of that? If he can he will make the Monroe doctrine easy of enforcement. The difficulty with this bland denial is that it is so very bland. It does not take account of the fact that naval powers habitually act from the opposite idea. It is easy to assert that the Monroe doctrine imposes upon us no obligations of any kind. Such a doctrine might be a very fine thing to debate in the senate, but in the forum of action it would be found necessary to abandon it or do something to make it conform to common sense and common fairness.

President Roosevelt does not seem to comprehend assertions of rights which do not carry responsibilities for duties. Perhaps if he had been educated as a senator he would not have this mental difficulty.

None of the other corporations in which Depew is a director have asked him to resign.

The Poker Question Again.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean, with a courage suggestive of the "I will" motto of that far-famed city of thuggery, has reopened the question whether poker is a gambling game. It was supposed that this question had been settled and settled right and therefore not subject to appeal. Poker has been too often demonstrated to be a game of skill to require evidence on the subject. Thousands of men will testify that there is no chance in poker. Even those who win admit that their success was the result of deep meditation upon the essential characteristics of human nature. They brooded and brooded until they arrived by deduction as sure as Lord Bacon's at a sure knowledge of what certain men would do under certain conditions. They used that knowledge and made money by it and people call it gambling. If they had used the same or even less skill in predicting the actions of an opposing general in war it would have been called deathless fame. But because comparatively few people are killed in poker games and many are killed in war as the result of miscalculation people denounce poker as gambling, while they uphold war as glorious. It is a burning shame to discriminate against poker in this way.

Uncle Sam sits in the Moroccan game on the distinct conditions that there is a limit, that the cards, new and of standard size and unmarked, are shuffled and cut. He will stand for no heathen Chinee practices, and if there is any gunplay he will cash in and quit by the open door.

The Taxation Conference.

We cannot have too much light on this question of taxation. The conference of the state board of equalization with the county auditors, which has been called for Feb. 8, may not arrive at any new standard of values, and may not work out anything of immediate use, but it will set people to thinking, and it will give the officials themselves a chance for exchange of ideas.

The county auditors at their meeting this week debated the subject somewhat. The auditor is a sort of supervisor for the local assessors. He gives them instructions when they start out, he acts as clerk of the county board of equalization that passes on their work, and he has the right to add new assessments on property the assessors have omitted. The auditor may do his work in a perfunctory sort of way, or he may take hold and drill the assessors on thoroness and on uniformity in listing different classes of property. The auditors, in their meeting, raised the old question whether property ought not to be listed at its full cash value. That is what the law requires, and there is no good reason against it except that the increased valuation might result in increased taxes. The power that makes the assessment is not the same power that makes the levy, and there is no guarantee that a higher assessment will be followed by a lower levy.

In one way the assessment of property at its full value would be an excellent thing. It would draw the attention of every taxpayer to the question. Publicity and discussion are needed to help pass the constitutional amendment that is to be submitted next fall. We all admit that the present system of assessing personal property is a makeshift and a farce. Moneys and credits either escape entirely, or else pay a tax that is almost confiscatory. The object of the amendment is to open the door for a new tax code that will equalize the burdens. The more the burden is felt now the more keen will people be to get the reform in operation.

The coming tax conference can only agree on methods of enforcing our present antiquated law. It will try to fix a just ratio to be used on all classes of property. Now, while the law requires property to be listed at full value, the authorities work on a 50 per cent theory, but without any practical equality. Some property is assessed 100 per cent, some 75 per cent, some 50, and some as low as 30 and 35 per cent. This is admitted, and as we will have to work under the old laws for at least two years, the conference will do some service if it can arrive at a more equal scheme. It cannot do everything and cannot force the assessors to leave the old ruts, but a greater harmony and clearer understanding among state and county officials cannot fail to bring good results.

The unionist party was somewhat elated yesterday over the return of all of Chamberlain's candidates in Birmingham, due likely to the home popularity of Mr. Chamberlain. The landslide toward the liberals continued in other parts of the country. In London they made a gain of twelve seats. At the rate the polling goes the liberals and laborites will have about 400 members of the next house of commons.

We should like to have Poultney Bigelow's candid opinion of the new northwest passage before our congressman introduces a bill for deepening, dredging, ballasting, counterscarping and "for other purposes."

Poultney Bigelow is going to reply to Mr. Taft. This is what we have feared from the first.

W. T. Stead says the czar was too late in granting his reforms. The czar was like the householder who did not give up his watch until the burglar produced a dark lantern and pistol.

When the sultan of Morocco heard of the conference he would have torn his hair but for the fact that to do so would require the unwinding of thirty-three yards of turban.

The advent of Sarah in Boston has set the conversazione societies to work with redoubled energy, but somehow French cannot be pronounced entirely by energy.

Grover Cleveland is said to be grieved because the people did not boil over with enthusiasm about his new job. Grover's sense of humor is rather rudimentary.

Congressman Longworth wishes the United States were well rid of the Philippines. Nick does not need them any longer as a wooing ground.

The Russian production of Ibsen in New York will have one point of superiority. Nobody need pretend he understands it.

The Kansas City Journal wants to know who is blocking legislation. Suspicion points to Hi Henry Rogers and his gang.

They sometimes recover after the doctors begin issuing bulletins. Do you recall the Kipling case? He is alive today.

The czar's cook draws a salary of $50,000 a year and is a colonel also. He doesn't "give notice" every few weeks.

Datto Pease of Anoka has been strangely silent of late. Has some Injun sneaked in and scalped him?

War is a mistake. Russia ought to appear at the Algeciras conference as the Horrible Example.

AMUSEMENTS

Foyer Chat.

George Ade's quaint comedy, "The County Chairman," will be presented at the Metropolitan for the half week commencing tonight. It is essentially a play to interest artistic audiences with its fine touch of the foibles of human nature, and in wit, humor and philosophy it has a flavor peculiar to itself. Mr. Savage has given the Ade comedy a pretentious production. Theodore Babcock is the central figure in this splendid comedy, and George Thatcher in a droll characterization of Sassafras, the colored voter, is the source of much amusement, while the other members of this remarkable cast make an assembly of unusual strength and ability.

Those who enjoy a production of the German drama in its original form will be pleased to learn that the German stock company of St. Paul is to give a matinee performance at the Metropolitan next Sunday afternoon, presenting Anzenbruger's five-act comedy, "Der Pfarrer von Kirchfield." This play is said to be well adapted for the display of the ability of the various members of this splendid organization. Seats for this event can be secured today.

Harry B. Smith's musical comedy success, "The Liberty Bells," will be the offering at the Metropolitan for the half week beginning next Sunday evening. Seats for this engagement are selling at the box office of the theater today.

William Lynch Roberts in adapting "Parsifal" for dramatic purposes has, while treating the subject with the reverence necessary, eliminated much that proved tiresome in the operatic performance, thus reducing the time required for its performance within a reasonable period of time. During the performance of the play at the Metropolitan the latter part of next week there will be no intermission of two hours for dinner, but the curtain will rise promptly at 7:45 for the evening performance and at 2 for the matinee on Saturday, the action of the play extending over about three hours. The presenting company of forty people to be seen here in this production includes Eva Taylor and Lawrence Grattan.

So loyal is the clientele of the Orpheum theater and so attractive does a good vaudeville bill appear to patrons of the Seventh street house that the usual big crowds have applauded Rossi's musical horse, the Seventeen Pekin Zouaves, J. Francis Dooley and his dancing girls, Arthur Deming's minstrelsy, Lucy & Lucier's comedy, Claudius & Scarlet's banjo playing and the marvelous juggling of Salerno in spite of the uncomfortable weather.

The Okabe Japanese Troupe, eight in number, who were here last season and will appear at the Orpheum theater next week, arrived from Denver today. The twenty-two Boston Fadettes will arrive Sunday morning.

"Arizona" is playing to the banner business of the season at the Bijou, and continues to crowd the theater at every performance. Last night's audience was a particularly enthusiastic one, and none were more demonstrative or liberal with their applause than the officers from Fort Snelling and the officers of the state militia, who attended in uniform and occupied the boxes as the guests of the management. The theater was tastefully decorated in the national colors, and everybody present seemed to imbibe the military atmosphere and enjoy to the utmost the excellent performance. A popular-priced matinee will be given Saturday.

The inimitable Eva Tanguay in "The Sambo Girl" comes to the Bijou Sunday afternoon for a week's engagement. Miss Tanguay has created a particular field in musical comedy for herself and she has no imitators, as her comedy creations are absolutely unique. Her characterizations are exceedingly funny, her songs are done in a way that is all her own, and, as every one knows who has ever seen her dance, the Tanguay terpsichorean feats are marvels of agility. Miss Tanguay is supported by a cast of clever and well-known artists, and attractive choristers and show girls are a special feature. New scenic appointments, fresh costumes and lighting effects will be seen.

Robert Louis Stevenson's charming story, "Prince Otto," in its dramatic form, is drawing large audiences at the Lyceum theater this week. The play, which was formerly the favorite vehicle of Otis Skinner, is well suited to the Ralph Stuart Stock company, which has won fresh laurels by its presentation. The company is in active rehearsal for the production of "The Lost Paradise" next week.

In addition to the big vaudeville bill at the Unique this week, a bright musical specialty is being presented by two members of the orchestra. Burt E. Burns, an expert performer on the xylophone, with Ed Schroeder, the clever pianist, as accompanist, plays the overture to "William Tell" at every performance. This is one of the hits in a bill replete with entertaining specialties.

A PROBLEM SETTLED

Chicago News.

Now we know whether Mr. Stagg or Mr. Yost is the leading American educator.

Minnesota Politics

E. A. Nelson for Secretary of State—Widdell Will Not Run—Girling May Enter for the Same Office—Effort to Keep Governorship Fight Out of Hennepin County.

E. A. Nelson of Hallock, state librarian under the Van Sant administration, announces his candidacy for secretary of state. He has been looking over the field for some time, and has been considered a prospective candidate. The formal announcement was made in Duluth yesterday. He says he has been making inquiries, and sees no reason why he should not enter the contest for the nomination. He is editor of the Hallock News, and so will be a rival for Julius Schmahl for the support of the newspaper men.

At the same time comes the report that General Gustav Widell of Mankato will not be a candidate. A few weeks ago he had about made up his mind to run for secretary of state, and was picked as a winner by a good many. The statement does not come direct from him, but is said to be authentic, that he will keep out of the contest this year. Later on, if he chooses, he will cut a big figure in state politics.

Widell and Nelson are both of Swedish descent, and Nelson's friends consider that Widell's keeping out will help their man. They say Nelson would not have been a candidate against Widell, and that his announcement was not made until assured of Widell's intentions.

Hennepin is going to have a candidate or two for secretary of state, in all probability. Captain Joseph E. Osborne has been in the field for some time, and has secured some little following. Now it is understood that Thomas H. Girling has about decided to come out. Girling is one of the best-known political workers in the county. He served in the legislature one term, was secretary of the county committee, and is now its chairman. He was a strong Dunn supporter last time, but has a good many friends on the Collins side of the fence who have forgiven his indiscretions and will stand by him.

The idea of presenting a Hennepin candate is popular. One reason is that it will help to keep the governorship contest out of Hennepin. If Hennepin does not have its own candidate for governor, then the leaders do not want to see it torn up again by a fight between outside candidates. There is a Block organization in the county already, and other candidates have their friends at work. The Loren Fletcher boom for governor has made little headway. The impression still prevails that our congressman wants to go to Washington again, and is not in dead earnest about the governorship.

One of Mr. Fletcher's best friends, however, insists that he will stand by his declaration two years ago, and will not again be a candidate for congress.

—Charles B. Cheney.

MISS PEARCE'S RECITAL

A charming reception was given at Graham Hall auditorium last evening by Miss Edith Pearce, assisted by Miss Aves, instructor in elocution at the hall, and the Hennepin Avenue M. E. quartet, of which Miss Pearce is a member. There was a large and interested audience present, including many of Miss Pearce's friends, and after the completion of the program an informal reception was held.

Miss Pearce sang a number of widely divergent songs, well calculated to display her voice in all its phases. The Goring Thomas "My Heart Is Weary" was the most ambitious of these numbers, and was given a good rendition. This was also true of the solo from "Everyman," which was perhaps the best of her presentations. Miss Pearce's voice is distinctly mezzo-soprano in quality and of large volume, its best tones being in the mezzo voce register. She would have been heard to better advantage in a large auditorium. She naturally inclines to the more sombre music, singing the serious numbers with rather better effect than the lighter and more graceful.

Miss Aves gave a number of recitations and achieved a more than ordinary success. The reading from "Ben Hur" was especially fine. The quartet numbers were greatly enjoyed, both the "Rigoletto" and the "Song of Knowledge" from "Everyman," in which Miss Eugenie Chenervert took the contralto part. The other members of the quartet were Mrs. William Gordon Brackett and Messrs. Harry E. Phillips and D. Alvin Davies. Dr. William Rhys-Herbert accompanied the vocal numbers admirably.

—Howard Boardman.

SHE WAS SATISFIED

A story is told of the late Dr. Peddie, a Scotch minister, to whom his congregation had presented a pulpit robe. He had never worn a robe, and, after acknowledging the gift, he said he would wait in the vestry five minutes after service to hear any objectors to the innovation. Nobody appeared but one old lady, who, on being asked what her objections were, answered that she had read the epistles of St. Paul and could not find any reference to the apostle wearing a gown. "What epistle did you read?" asked the doctor. "From Romans to Hebrews," answered the old lady. "Well, Janet," said her minister, "I have read from Romans to Hebrews also, and I could never find any reference to the apostles wearing the breeks. What would you think if you saw me going into the pulpit without breeks?" Needless to say, the old lady departed satisfied with the explanation.

A STUDY IN MOTHER'S LOVE

Atchison Globe.

If you like babies, never notice them when their mother is present, unless you want to see her get out her handkerchief and wring their noses.

AN UMBRELLA WORTH BORROWING

T. B. Aldrich.

A wide-spreading, hopeful disposition ish the only true umbrella in this vale of tears.

THE BETTER LIFE COMPANY

Kansas City Star.

Now comes the assurance that the New York Life is to follow the Mutual Life's example in striving for the Better Life.

A PEACE ANGELL

Detroit News.

With the James B. Angell of peace spreading his wings over the football situation, we look for happy results.

THE CAMPER

Night 'neath the northern skies, lone, black and grim;
Naught but the starlight lies 'twixt heaven and him.

Of man no need has he; of God no prayer;
He and his Deity are brothers there.

Above his bivouac the firs fling down
Thru branches gaunt and black, their needles brown.

Afar some mountain streams, rockbound and fleet,
Sing themselves thru his dreams in cadence sweet.

The pine tree's whispering, the heron's cry,
The plover's passing wing, his lullaby.

And, blinking overhead, the white stars keep
Watch o'er his hemlock bed—his sinless sleep.

—E. Pauline Johnson.

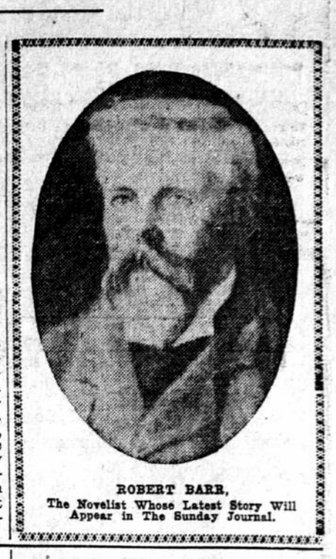
ROBERT BARR'S LATEST STORY ONE OF HIS BEST

"When Marcilla Came Home" Written for The Sunday Journal—It Will Appear January 21.

Robert Barr, who contributes "When Marcilla Came Home," the leading short story for next Sunday's Journal magazine, never fails to interest his readers. He is ingenious at forming plots, and unravels them with skill, always keeping the reader in suspense until the climax. His style is lucid and he has a quiet humor that keeps his readers chuckling.

The story Mr. Barr writes for The Sunday Journal is that of a Vermont village girl who goes to Europe to complete her education in music. She comes back a great pianist, visits her old home, and, to lift the mortgage on the village church, gives a concert. How this almost ends in failure and how it is saved from doing so is the pith of the story.

Mr. Barr is thought of usually as an Englishman. He was born in Scotland, however, and obtained his education in Canada. He taught school in Canada for a time, then joined the editorial staff of the Detroit Free Press. He went to England in 1881, and there, with Jerome K. Jerome, founded the Idler Magazine. He has written many novels, including "The Victors," "Tekla," and "The Speculations of John Steele," the last named being his latest book, a story full of adventure, mystery and love.



ROBERT BARR,
The Novelist Whose Latest Story Will Appear in The Sunday Journal.

City News

TALKS OF FRANKLIN

M. H. BOUTELLE ADDRESSES THE PRESS CLUB OF MINNEAPOLIS ON ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT MAN'S BIRTH.

The memory of Benjamin Franklin, the founder of the American press, was honored last evening by newspaper men of Minneapolis and their friends. The occasion, the two-hundredth anniversary of Franklin's birth, was celebrated with a dinner at Barge's restaurant on First avenue S. Following the dinner, Carl L. Wallace, president of the Press club, as toastmaster, introduced M. H. Boutelle, who delivered the address of the evening.

Mr. Boutelle's talk was a remarkably clever and comprehensive sketch and character delineation. The interesting and striking events in the life of Franklin were strikingly pictured. After outlining the career of the man and giving a description of his distinguishing characteristics, Mr. Boutelle asked his hearers what position a man of similar caliber would occupy today.

"Where would another Franklin, equally fearless, independent, honest and able, who would seek to find the truth of all things and to tell of what he found, who would not be deceived; who would stand on the side of right and the people; who would think for the people, but would yet compel them to think for themselves—stand in the busy life of today? There is need of another man of similar strength of mind and character today. Who he will be or from what walk of life he will come we cannot tell. The country is covered with a cloud of falsehood and misrepresentation that those who are in power, political parties and others, fear or refuse to lift or drive away. The need today is no less than it was in the stirring days of the forming of the colonial confederation and those preceding and following. The good he will do his country and his fellow men will be no less than was rendered in his time by Franklin."

Some interesting remarks, full of hope and fatherly advice, were made by "Uncle" Granville S. Pease of the Anoka Union, who spoke of the independence of the country press and its power in the country today.

L. S. DONALDSON DENIES MARSHALL FIELD RUMOR

L. S. Donaldson, president of William Donaldson & Co., left last evening for Los Angeles, Cal., where his family is already located and where he expects to spend the next two months with them.

Before his departure, Mr. Donaldson gave emphatic denial to a rumor which thru some unknown channel has gained a certain amount of publicity—that the Marshall Field interests of Chicago have secured control of the Donaldson store in this city.

"I have no idea how the rumor ever got started," said Mr. Donaldson, "but I wish to deny it most emphatically. I have had a controlling interest in the Donaldson company ever since it incorporated, and still have a majority of the stock. Our firm has had no business transactions whatsoever with the late Chicago merchant. Altho I was friendly with Mr. Field and knew him personally, I have not had a word with him during the past ten years."

Mr. Donaldson goes to California with the knowledge that the business of the great Glass Block department store is in better condition now than ever before in its history. William Donaldson & Co. incorporated six and a half years ago with a capital of $400,000. Between two and three years ago the rapid growth of the company compelled an increase in capital to $500,000. Recently the company has again changed its articles of incorporation, which are under the Minnesota law form, and the capital now stands at $600,000. The last year has been the greatest in the history of the Glass Block, and the future doubtless has still greater things in store for this enterprising establishment.

PRINCIPALS SHIFTED

Board of Education Makes Several Important Changes in Staff.

Several changes in the staff of principals will be made by the board of education. R. L. Clark, principal of the Franklin school, will resign to enter the practice of law. Albert Hedley of the Longfellow school will be transferred to the Franklin, and A. F. Miller, recently arrived from Wisconsin, has been appointed principal of the Longfellow. Miss Laura B. Standish, late of the Humboldt, becomes principal of the new Lincoln school; Mrs. Luella B. Ames is transferred from the Kenwood to the Humboldt and Miss Addie F. Thrall from the Nicollet to the Kenwood. The vacancy at the Nicollet school will be filled by promoting one of the teachers.

One Fare for the Round Trip via Chicago Great Western Railway

To points within 150 miles. Tickets on sale every Saturday and Sunday up to April 1st, 1906. Good returning the following Monday. Low rates to other points on sale every Friday. For full information apply to R. E. Heard, G. A., 5th and Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

N. H. S. DIPLOMAS TONIGHT

THIRTY-NINE STUDENTS WILL GRADUATE FROM THE NORTH SIDE SCHOOL.

In the school assembly hall tonight, thirty-nine students of the North high school will receive diplomas certifying their completion of the studies of that institution. An excellent program, in which members of the class will appear, has been prepared. The program follows:

Invocation, Rev. Charles Sumner Davis.
Song, "Gently Falls the Night" (Hoffman), North High Boys' Glee club.
Essay, "Scotch Characteristics," Miss MacMichael.
Essay, "The Reputed Yellow Peril," Mr. Pearson.
Song, "The Girl Behind the Man Behind the Gun" (Parks), North High Girls' Glee club.
Essay, "Unwritten Tales of a Pioneer," Miss Satterthwaite.
Essay, "An Outlook," Mr. Hagstrom.
Vocal solo, "May Morning" (Denza), Miss Ellen Plantikow, June '06.
Essay, "A Legend of Omar, the Wise," Miss Jensen.
Song, "O Ye Tears" (Abt), Boys' Glee club.
Essay, "A Question," Miss Higgins.
Song, "Comin' Thro' the Rye" (Parks), Girls' Glee club.
Presentation of diplomas, Superintendent C. M. Jordan.

The following is the class roster:

English Course—Beulah Bryant, Tillie Lucinda Jacobs, Anna Mae Mortimer, Grace Mae Saunders, Carl John Thanalson, Myrtle Bernadette Murphy, Nina Clark Johnson, Camille Albert La Palme.

Latin Course—Minnie Arms, Clara Henrietta Bernhagen, Richard Edward Camp, Blanche May Danek, Ellen Genevieve Gleason, Celia Rebecca Harvey, Elsie May Higgins, Marsbeth Hobbs, Dora Jensen, Hulda Maria Knox, Ethel Hood MacMichael, Anna Evelyn Mahony, Myrtle Iva Moore, Waldemar Gustave Pearson, Richard J. P. Purcell, Mathilda Wilhelmine Schmidt, Ruth Beneta Whipps.

Literary Course—Margaret Elizabeth Butler, Anna Christine Gregory, Alice Irene McLaughlin, Carl Benso Maurer, Anna Viola Satterthwaite, Fred Roscoe Stinchfield.

Manual Training Course—Charles Hibbard Beckel, Fred David Gorham, Herbert Edgar Hagstrom, Paul Arthur Johnson, Hilmer August Lund, Walter Schwartz Luger, John Marks, Charles Wiethoff.

FROM NORTH HIGH

Twenty-eight Receive Their Diplomas After Interesting Program.

Twenty-eight members of the East high school mid-winter graduating class received diplomas at the end of an excellently rendered program in the high-school auditorium last night. Friends of the graduates packed the large auditorium.

"Recollections," a chronology of the events of the class thru the four years in the high school, was the first number of the program. Miss Ina Woollett delivered the essay. Otto Hankey followed with an oration on "The Political Machine." A vocal solo, "The Lilac Tree," was rendered by Miss Lilian I. Holquist; "Labor in the South" was excellently treated by Amedee Libby. He suggested the diversion of the flood of incoming aliens into the southland.

"The Songs in the Princess," a purely literary oration, by Miss Lillian R. Dame, was one of the brililant numbers of the evening. "Courage" was the subject of Miss Eleanor Echstrom, the valedictorian. A piano solo by Miss Hazel Sherburne closed the work of the students, and Superintendent C. M. Jordan presented the diplomas.

MISS MACLACHLAN HERE

Favorite Scottish Soprano Is Guest of Mrs. William Donaldson.

Miss Jessie Maclachlan arrived yesterday in Minneapolis, and during her engagement in the twin cities is the guest of Mrs. William Donaldson.

The program which Miss Maclachlan and her company are to present before the Minneapolis audience Friday evening at the Auditorium includes gems of Scottish and Irish song, which the famous soprano will sing in her characteristic accomplished manner. Since her return from Australia, Miss Maclachlan has arranged an entirely different program, and while many of her selections are favorites with Minneapolis music lovers, she has added to her repertory several new songs which will appeal to the audience for their dramatic beauty and exquisite rendition.

William Nicol, the dancer, of Aberdeen, Scotland, will dance the national Scotch and Irish dances in costume. The Highland fling, the sailor's hornpipe and the many various dances of the Scots and the Irish will be danced as they have never been danced before, and as Donald Forbes, bagpiper, is to play the musical accompaniments, something above the usual may be looked for. Mr. Forbes knows how to play the bagpipe better than any man in his class. He is a member of the Royal Scots, and went thru the entire South African war. He comes from Glasgow, Scotland, and has played the bagpipe ever since he was a little boy. That he is a favorite of royalty can easily be presumed, for when he appears in grand concert he wears many glittering orders and medals of distinction.

The Sin of Silence.

Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler (Mrs. A. I. Felkins), author of "Concerning Isabel Carnaby" and other popular stories, writes about "The Sin of Silence," in next Sunday's Journal. There are golden silences as of knowledge, ignorance, forgiveness, patience, endurance, peace, and the like, but it is of the silences which are not golden that Mrs. Felkins has most to say. The silence of pride, deceit, cowardice, idleness, impenitence—these are the sins of silence that she enumerates.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.