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3,922

columns more than any St. Paul paper.

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The circulation of The Sunday Journal is

63,162

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THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

NOTWITHSTANDING

Lamberton (Minn.) Star.

The Minneapolis Journal may be a little off color, politically speaking, but its Sunday issue leads all other daily papers published in the northwest.

Chamberlain's Personal Triumph

Lord Rosebery's proposed epitaph for Joseph Chamberlain as the man who, in a public life of scarcely thirty years, split up both of the parties of the state, may be incomplete after all. There are some people who believe that Chamberlain, after this most herculean feat, is going to signalize his political career at its evening by creating a new party. The returns from Birmingham show that all seven of Chamberlain's protectionist candidates were elected. This is in such bright contrast with Manchester, where the unionist candidates, including the leader of the party, were ignominiously defeated, that it puts Chamberlain in a class by himself.

In the next parliament he will be lost, but in the one following he expects to be in the majority on the fiscal issue. Such optimism in a politician on the verge of 70 years of age is refreshing. It shows that a man who stands for an idea does not count time against him. If protection is the proper policy for Great Britain, it matters not to Chamberlain that he did not discover it until a year ago. It is not too late, and even if he does not live to see the policy adopted, he will have some men from Birmingham to represent the idea in parliament when he is gone.

Chamberlain, who is quite unemotional as a politician, was evidently fired with an emotional idea when he took up protection and preferential tariffs for the colonies. He saw during the Boer war that the island could never defend itself on land with the men available. He believed that the true source of supply of fighting men for the future was the colonies, whether all the able-bodied Englishmen were going and where most of the able-bodied English children were being born. To interest these men in imperial defense was a distinct job. It could not be done by merely spouting patriotism. History showed that when they were oppressed the Englishmen settled in America would fight for the mother country. To get them to fight for the mother country required that they should be shown where there was an advantage to them in time of peace. This could only be found in trade relations which would enrich the colonies, give them capital for development and make their future look as tho it depended to a great extent upon the future of the United Kingdom.

His tariff scheme has really little or nothing in common with the tariff of this country which is laid first to provide revenue and second to foster industries. Mr. Chamberlain proposes that England shall tax wheat coming from America in order that wheat may be

brought into England from Canada. Presumably the Canadian is to get for his wheat what wheat is worth plus the tax on American wheat. This is the bait for him. The Englishman is to pay a little more for bread in order to be assured that in case of war Canada will help out the mother country with some stalwart soldiers. The same thing is to be done for Australia. England is not in a mood for Chamberlain's plan at present, but he believes that time will vindicate the logic of his policy and that the empire will finally adopt the slogan of all Englishmen against all the world.

History will record the fact that the canal was dug. It will not contain even a footnote of an "errata" about P. Bigelow.

Out Out Sectionalism

It is apparent that the man to beat Johnson next November must be nominated without the influence of the twin cities, as it is generally conceded that the interests of the cities and the rural districts are not identical. Fairfax Standard.

The Standard surely does not mean to say all that the foregoing implies. The whole state is interested equally in the selection of a governor, and in an honest, fearless administration of state affairs. Our interests are identical. In matters of state policy some of our large corporations have their own private interests, but they are not the interests of the city voter any more than of the man in the country. Minneapolis and St. Paul are not to be compared with great slum centers of the east as centers of political corruption. There is a venal class, but it is small by comparison, and the city voter as a rule is as honest and as independent as his fellow citizen in the country. His vote counts for just as much, moreover, when majorities are figured.

It will not do to leave the twin cities out of consideration. That mistake was made two years ago. The republican voters of Minneapolis and St. Paul spoke their minds in no uncertain way. Overcoming a vast corporation campaign fund, they carried both county conventions and sent delegates to the state convention favoring Judge Collins. One delegation was thrown out and the other ignored in the choice of a candidate. The mistake made by that convention was rebuked at the polls, not only by Minneapolis and St. Paul, but by the country districts of the state. Voters in every section resented the injustice done to Minneapolis. The twin cities are not likely to try any dictation to the republican party. That is not the record of the past, at least as far as Minneapolis is concerned. It will be a mistake, however, to deprive the cities of a proportionate voice in the next convention. The state of Minnesota is too big to be ruled by any section or class of people.

Trials of a Rich Boy

Langdon Smith has been making a study of Marshall Field, who, a few short weeks ago was Marshall Field III, but who by the whirligig of fate, which removed first his father and then his grandfather, has become suddenly Marshall Field I, with the prospect of inheriting more money than would buy all the marbles in town.

Notwithstanding the imminence of this misfortune of fortune, young Marshall Field is described as a comparatively happy boy. He rides a pony and walks out with his dog and cuts capers like almost any other boy. He studies, too, for boys, even boys who have money coming to them in hay wagons, must be educated. So young Marshall Field is studying arithmetic. Arithmetic was a great help to his grandfather in making his fortune. Without a general knowledge of arithmetic it is doubtful whether the elder Field would have made his money. Arithmetic tells you all about percentage and profit and loss and interest and asks you to solve such questions as the one about John Smith, who bought a horse for \$85 and a cow for two-thirds as much as the horse and a sheep for one-fourth as much as the cow, and what did they all cost, and be quick about it.

Young Marshall Field is studying this noble science, but the peculiar thing about the boy is that he is studying geometry at the same time. Geometry is by some considered an advanced study, but there is no reason why Marshall Field should not study the two together if he likes. Besides arithmetic and geometry this boy studies French, Latin, English literature and gets out of school at 6 o'clock. No "Half past three and school is out." Hear the children laugh and shout. "Half past three and school is out." For Marshall Field. For two hours more he is busy with the square of the

hypotenuse and that devilish sum of the squares on the other two sides which never would have been put on at all.

Who would want to be a boy with an attic full of money and a tutor who sets such a pace as this?

Castro, it is said, never studied geography when he was a youngster, saying to his tutors: "Cheer up! When I grow up I will be making geography and tripling history."

Castro, France and Us.

There will probably be no flapping of the Monroe doctrine in the event that France decides to chastise Castro. In the first place the United States is as angry with Castro as is France. He has flouted our ministers, eschewed our advice, and made himself generally to resemble the untamed youth whom all the passengers in the car would dearly love to spank. If France wants to make an example of him the United States will be glad to see the job done artistically.

There could be only one possible drawback and that would be the precedent which might be set. This country has discouraged landings of foreign troops on South American territory, and has successfully steered past all the dangers of permanent occupation by creditor nations. We have a great deal of confidence that France would not attempt to absorb Venezuela under our nose, but if we encourage her to take vengeance on Castro can we discourage such attempts by other countries in the future?

Castro's case will have to be set out as an exception, its treatment to give rise to no precedent.

Nebraskans are talking of that state as a winter resort. It might be—for Kamchatka.

Reforming Football

The assault upon football in the east, where Harvard has prohibited it, is followed with some drastic recommendations from the faculty representatives of the western big nine colleges. These seem to be in the nature of a compromise between those who demanded the abolition of the game for two years and those who wanted to continue it in some form.

It does not seem that the position of the abolitionists is quite logical. They are opposed to football in its present form and they ask that it be discontinued for two years, while presumably a new and modified form of the sport is sought. It will occur immediately to reasoning beings that it will be very difficult to change the form of football while it is not being played at all. The way to reform the game is to play it and reform it at the same time. This course would give opportunities to try new plans and new rules and to observe their workings.

There are three or four broad principles upon which the colleges may begin work now. These include: Faculty control of the game; The decommercializing of the sport; The weeding out of professionalism. The modifications of the rules in the direction of safety.

With these propositions up it is evident that the game must be played in order that they may be worked out. If the abolitionists are sincere in their attitude toward football as being a prop and sport when reformed they will withdraw from their position of demanding its abolition for two years and co-operate with their colleagues in a movement to reform it. If in two years the game has not been brought to a basis agreeable to the faculties of the majority of the colleges, then its abolition will be a proper subject of discussion.

The real "boy hero" is the one who gallantly rescues the sidewalk from the snow demon.

Please Don't Secede.

"Must we rebel?" inquires the Grand Rapids (Minn.) Independent. Pursuing the subject, the Independent concludes that secession is the only thing left, since southern Minnesota insists on preserving the preservation of a little of the timber about the headwaters of the Mississippi.

"There is only one way for the people who live north of the forty-sixth parallel of latitude to play even with those fellows," says the Independent, "and that is to divide the state. The truth of the whole matter is that we are growing away from under their control and they want to shut out immigration by causing the government to put us into a forest reserve. We will willingly go with Duluth as our seaport, the iron range as a sure money-greter, Crookston as the source of our bread and butter supply, Fosston to manufacture our wool crop, Bemidji as the seat of our penitentiary and Grand Rapids the capital of the new state."

The forty-sixth parallel, it should be noted, divides the state nearly in two, but with a larger area north of it. The line runs south of Breckenridge, Ferguson Falls, Wadena and Brainerd and right thru Hinckley. Such a division would make two very fair states, and there are only a few trifling constitutional questions in the way to make the split impossible. This isn't the first time northern Minnesota has seceded. Senator Spencer of Duluth divided us only a few years ago. Being "riled" at some legislation affecting the iron range, he threatened to take Duluth, West Superior, the Minnesota iron range and upper Michigan and put them all into a nice, comfortable, congenial state, steel-bound and copper riveted. He didn't do it, but he scared us nearly to death talking about it.

What a calamity it would be to secede. Minnesota and the twin cities to divide the state. Of course, we would have the same trade relations as before, unless the federal constitution were amended so as to keep the wheat of the Red river valley away from our Minneapolis mills, as everybody is so anxious to do. But if we divide the state we would have to maintain that fine state capitol all by ourselves, spend all that great school fund and lay out our road and bridge fund on southern Minnesota roads. We would also have

to worry along without Halvor Steenson, J. Adam Bede, A. D. Stephens, Elmer Adams, Lee Willcutts, A. L. Cole, P. H. McGarry, George R. Layburn of the umbrageous chin, and P. Ellard Dowling, the great whitewasher. Worst of all we would lose our undivided half interest in the drainage lobby at Washington, and in A. G. Bernard, its prophet.

No, there's no use talking, we simply won't stand for secession.

The Anglo-Saxon.

To the Editor of the Journal: In your editorial of today on "France and America" you say the United States is "Latino," "Anglo-Saxon," "France is "Latin."

In such definition do you include Minnesota and Wisconsin among the states, or is it because they are not in the United States in the singular? Is Governor Johnson or Senator Nelson "Anglo-Saxon" or, to reverse things, do Senator La Follette and Governor Davidson sound that way?

What is President Roosevelt? And what—or who—is an "Anglo-Saxon," anyway? Bessemer, Mich., Jan. 19.

The Journal said the United States "is" because it is and it includes all the states. Governor Johnson and Senator Nelson are Americans; so is President Roosevelt an American. Of this there can be "no manner of doubt, no manner of doubt whatever." Anglo-Saxon is a name given by modern historians to the Angles, Jutes and Saxons who migrated to Great Britain from Germany in the fifth and sixth centuries. The Angles finally gained the upperhand and gave their name, Angleland or Engla-land, to the whole country now known as England. Enough of the early emigration to America was from among the descendants of these people to characterize this country as Anglo-Saxon, the no race or people had the monopoly of peopling America. More important, however, is the fact that from them we get the basis of our laws and political institutions. There are no Anglo-Saxons now, but their influence is still felt and their historical existence is recognized everywhere except possibly in some parts of Bessemer, Mich.

Old line democrats in New York are worried over Hearst activity in the matter of the governorship. There is tangible proof that he is out for the nomination. His independence league is camped around the state capitol, with a lot of demands, failure to grant which by the legislature will result in a state ticket. Evidences multiply that with the approach of the conflict he will be eager to jump into the fray. The independence league is now "organized" in twenty-two counties of the state. By "organized" the Hearst men mean that there is some one in twenty-two counties actively charged with distributing Hearst literature and quietly working to swing the democratic vote to the new equal rights champion. And you know what the governorship of New York leads to.

The new edition of the Jewish Year Book shows that there are nearly five times as many Jews in New York city as in any other city in the world. This publication places the number at 673,778, whereas Vienna, Austria, and Lodz, Poland, have only 150,000 each. Greater London, with its population of six and a half millions, has only 138,860 Jews. It was said fifty years ago that New York should be called New Cork, because of the number of Irish there. But the Irish have been pretty well assimilated. Now the city might well be called New Jerusalem. But fifty years more may also assimilate the Jewish population.

It is fiercely charged in the senate that the chief engineer of the Panama canal is paid a salary 50 per cent higher than the retainer paid Senator Dewey by the Equitable Life, and that other men of ability connected with the canal are receiving almost as much salary as Mr. Dewey received of the funds of "widows and orphans." Well, the canal people are doing something to earn the money besides looking benevolent and banking the stuff.

Justice is quick enough when it really wants to be. On Dec. 29 a negro in a town near Little Rock committed an assault upon a white woman. He was arrested almost immediately, placed on trial on Jan. 5, convicted on the same day, and sentenced to be hanged on Feb. 4, thirty-five days after the crime was committed. This is not quite so quick as lynching—but it reads better in the statistics.

Marshall Wilder has given an order to a clipping bureau to collect all that is said about him in the newspapers when he dies, and has provided for the expense in his will. Marshall is evidently expecting a good send-off or he would not leave a legacy like that to his friends.

"Country Life in Virginia" is the latest fad of the wealthy, who are buying up the mansions and landed estates of the old "aristocracy." The "wealthy" will never enjoy to the full the sweets of country life until they arise at 4:30 a.m. and milk eighteen cows before breakfast.

A New York woman who started east to see the president has been put under arrest by her husband on a charge of insanity. Perhaps Tillman will kindly oblige with some crocodile tears on this subject.

Governor Johnson will not attend the Gridiron dinner at Washington. No statesman should attend a Gridiron dinner who has not prepared himself by a winter course in a gymnasium.

Lincoln Steffens says he is going to ask the senators right out loud what they represent. Mr. Steffens has whiskers, but they are likely to be withered in the blast.

Eugene F. Ware, the Kansas poet, favors a pension of \$10 a day "for all good fellows." This would be a grand opportunity for Carnegie.

WILLIAM WAS DRY

Nebraska State Journal. A recent headline in an eastern paper contained this startling announcement: "Buffalo Bill Wants Water." The surprise caused by this startling information was relieved by reading farther down that the desired remedy, his irrigation ditches in Wyoming.



By W. P. Kirkwood.

STRONG NOVEL OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL LIFE.—The cords that bind together the life differ with each relationship. Usually they are commonplace. Now and then, however, they are of a peculiar twist that gives them a special interest. Of such a peculiar twist is that which brings and holds together Floyd Halket and Stewart Lee in The Ancient Grudge, a novel of industrial life by Arthur Stanwood Pier.

Boyhood Halket, almost a stranger, saves Lee's life. Thenceforth the two lives are drawn together, a pleasing thing to Halket, who has a genuine admiration and liking for Lee, but an often galling thorn in his side. The latter, who can never shake off his sense of obligation. This, together with the fact that both in youth love the same girl, provides the material for an ingenious story, but that is not what the author is after; he seeks something larger and finer than a clever plot out of which to make an entertaining tale; he aims at a portrayal of life under modern industrial conditions, and the accident by which the two lives are drawn together is made merely one of the many motives of the story.

Halket, after leaving Harvard, enters his grandfather's steel mills, learns the business, and is made manager of the great plant, where he has to meet the problems offered by the rising tide of unionism. Alongside of this life of activity runs his social life, of which Lee, and his wife, whom Halket also loves, are a part. Neither business nor social life runs smoothly. But the author has made life of it, the kind of life Americans are familiar with.

The story is not characterized by delicacy of finish or brilliancy of execution, but it is a strong picture of life as it is. It suggests the rugged rather than the fine or the beautiful. The reader is impressed by the realism, the adequacy of motive, the logic of action. The author in no instance fails to make his presentation clear and deep. His characters are decidedly natural creations. One has a good deal of sympathy for Lee, weak-willed, fool the he is, because he is so thoroughly human, and Mrs. Lee wins for the reader not only sympathy, but affection. Halket is admirable in many ways, but not so conspicuous as the Lees. Mr. Pier deserves praise also for his denouement. He might have yielded to the popular taste in "endings," but he did not, thanks be to the author and his muse!

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. \$1.50.



ARTHUR STANWOOD PIER, Author of "The Ancient Grudge."

NEW BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE REAPER."—When Edith Rickert's first book, "The Reaper," was published, it received an unusual amount of attention from the critics and the public, and some very extravagant prophecies were made which seem likely to be fulfilled in "Folly," which the Baker & Taylor company is to bring out in February. Miss Rickert has chosen the quaint couplet:

In tragic life, God wot, No villain need be, passions spin the plot, As an index finger to her work, The story deals with the conversion of a purely selfish love into the broad human charity, and its principal characters are a beautiful, but selfish woman, a poet and a patient husband. There is a great tension in the plot and the psychology of these three prominent characters.

LECTURES BY JUSTICE BREWER.

Three lectures by David J. Brewer, Justice of the supreme court of the United States, delivered to the students of Harvard college, have been issued in book form, under the title of the first lecture, "The United States as a Christian Nation." The other two lectures are "Our Duty as Citizens" and "The Promise and the Possibility of the Future." Justice Brewer holds that the United States should be a Christian nation, because it has been so formally declared by the supreme court of the United States, by many of the highest state courts, by the colonial charters, from which the constitution of the United States is mainly derived, by nearly all of the state constitutions, by state legislation on Sunday observance, and by popular sentiment and in practice.

In the last lecture Justice Brewer makes an earnest and eloquent exhortation to the young men of America to temper their devotion to country with fidelity to the teachings of the gospel. He points out how.

The John C. Winston company, Philadelphia.

THE TRAGEDY OF SAMSON IN FOUR DRAMATIC POEMS.—Edwin T. Whiffen has put the story of Samson into four dramatic poems which appear in one volume bearing the title of the first drama, Samson Harryrath. The other poems are "Samson at Timnah," "Samson Hybristes," and "Samson Blinded." Richard G. Badger, Boston. \$1.50.

THE MAGAZINES

Frenzied Finance Closes.—Frenzied Finance. Mr. Lawson's remarkable history of financial crises, closes in the February Everybody's. By no means the least interesting paragraphs of the instalment are those relating to Mr. Lawson's long anticipated remedy, which he will begin to set forth in the next issue of the magazine. Do you believe in government ownership of railroads? There may be reasons for and against this system: In the Common Good, by Charles Edward Russell's brilliant narrative, "Soldiers of the Common Good," in Everybody's it is an unqualified success. The system of compulsory life insurance for Germans is highly readable instalment. Vance Thompson in the same magazine tells the life-story of King Alfonso, explains his character, sets forth his pastimes, his habits, describes the qualities that make his people love him, in a remarkable illus-

trated article. Sir Gilbert Parker's "The Stake and the Plumb-Line," a novelette in two parts, begins in this number. The number holds much else of general interest.

Hope for the Stage.—Walter Pritchard Eaton, in The American Magazine for February, holds out hope to actors and playwrights alike. He sees better things ahead for the American stage. He says:

There is at least a chance now, a better chance than in many years, for independent managers to live, for healthful competition. If the independent managers are wise they will foster this drama of emotion, of the deeper realities. The public wants it for lasting enjoyment. The actor needs it for his fullest development that he may secure his just portion, the stage demands it for its continued existence in America as one of the fine arts.

"The Heart of the Automobile," by Lavery Scott, "The Square Deal with Children," by Henry Kitchell Webster, "The Mastery of the Earth," by W. S. Harwood, "The Story of American Painting," by Charles H. Caffin—these make the other special articles in The American. Of course, the full quota of fiction is there, too.

Valentine Number.—For the present issue of The Metropolitan Magazine Valentine Number. This is the most striking and artistic cover design Mr. Campbell has yet achieved. The Metropolitan cover-piece is in full color and depicts an exceedingly pretty girl reading a valentine, presumably sent to her by some one whom she is deeply interested. In addition to the illuminated cover is the frontispiece, also in full color, and reproduced from the painting by W. Herbert Dunbar to illustrate his prose poem, "A Sea Tragedy." This frontispiece shows a great galleon of the seventeenth century engaged in a mid-sea struggle with a pirate ship. The episode of the Valentine is found in a number of the independent illustrations as well as on the cover, and a number of dainty poems bearing on the theme are printed.

The Journal of American Folk-Lore for October-December contains as its leading articles: "The Whirlwind and the Elk in the Mythology of the Dakota," by Clark Wissler; "Who Was the Medicine Man?" by Francis La Flesche; "Sioux Games" by J. R. Walker; "Traditional Ballads in New England," by Phillips Barry; "California Ballads of the American Folk Lore Society," by A. L. Kroeber.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Cost of Competition. An effort at the understanding of familiar facts. By Herbert Reere. Illustrated with diagrams and photographs. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.50. The Story of the American People. By Percival Gibbon, author of "Sons in Bondage." New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.50. The Story of the American People. By Percival Gibbon, author of "Sons in Bondage." New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.50.

AMUSEMENTS

Metropolitan—"Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld." In Anzenberger's "Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld" which is the story of the Schatzspieler Truppe von St. Paul gegen Nachmittag im Metropolischen Theater gab, war dem deutschen Publikum Gelegenheit gegeben die Vorstellung in der Muttersprache beizuwohnen. Das Schauspiel hat zwei Motive von ausserordentlichem Interesse, leidet aber an einer Ausdehnung in den verschiedenen Akten welche ausserordentlich langweilig und die Zuschauer platt. Eins der Motive ist der Seelenkampf des Pfarrers von Kirchfeld, dessen Gemut sich nicht mit den scharfen Gesetzen der Katholischen Kirche verträgt, und der am Ende des Schauspiels in die Verbannung geschickt wird. Anna Birkmaler, das Dirndl von St. Jakob ist die Versuchung. Aus dem Kampf zwischen der heiligen Amtspflicht und der menschlichen Liebe kommt der Pfarrer wie geläutertes Gold hervor, verzieht auf irdische Seligkeit; das andere Motive ist die Rettung einer verlorenen Seele. Der Wurzelsack ist ein Ketzler geworden, seine Mutter, eine Irrensinne, begehrt Selbstmord; der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld giebt ihr ein christliches Begehren—Infolge dessen und infolge des bösen Leumundes der selbigen, wird mit dem der ehrlichen Anna verbindet, wird er in den Bann getan.

Mr. Eiseman spielte die Wurzelsack und wenige dankbare Rolle. Der Wurzelsack mit vorzüglicher Auffassung. Oscar Hahn, als der Pfarrer sprach ein sehr gutes verständliches Deutsch wozu die verschiedenen Monologe ihm die beste Gelegenheit gaben. Miss Johanna Hansen spielte die Rolle des einfachen Landmädchens mit viel Gemut. Die meisten Personen sprachen den hochbarbarischen Dialekt von Otto Strampfer, als der Graf; Albert Gefrar, als Herr von St. Jakob; Michael, Otto Rhein als Schmelzer; Hans Hansen, als Herr von St. Jakob; und Albert Gefrar als der Wirt von St. Jakob. Die Aufgäbe der Schmelzer, die schmelzen die Befriedigung des Publikums. Die überausstimmte des Souffleurs wirkte ausserordentlich störend.

—A. W. S.

Bijou—"The Sambo Girl."

There is but one Eva Tanguay, and she is always welcome to Minneapolis. She returns this year at full force, vivacity and vivacity as ever, and as usual, is nearly the whole show. Many nice things might be said of Miss Tanguay, but they have all been said before. She is bound to be something good and it will be amusing, but it is too bad that no better vehicle than "The Sambo Girl" is hitched to the brilliant and fun-loving little star. The piece in lines, music and properties needs rejuvenation. If not complete reconstruction. Some new songs that would put swing a life into the piece and give the company something to work for would be welcome. As it stands now the "Banjo Serenade." In the second act, the not striking or specially clever, is the best chorus number in the show. Miss Tanguay makes a very little love song in the second act, in spite of the song itself.

Miss Tanguay has people with her who are capable of more exacting demands than are made by "The Sambo Girl" and who would probably be glad to follow the little star in something really worthy of herself. Ebel Merton sings well, and only needs a good song. Florence Morrison, George K. Henry and Melville S. Collins do able work.

Few stars attempt the wonderful costume changes that are a part of Miss Tanguay's performance. She comes bounding in at every stage of the game, and always in a new dress, never twice the same one. Some are long and some are short; some simple and some elaborate, but all are good. "The Sambo Girl." The chorus is deserving of more attention, and more elaborate changes. They are fair to look upon, have good action, and sing well.

Orpheum—Modern Vaudeville.

Variety surely runs the scale in the Orpheum's bill this week, if ever it did. Trick dogs are there, and they are doing long dogs. "Wired Japs" they are—and they are marvels of contortion and dexterity. Mimicry and comedy are there—and mirth flows free. But the Fadettes are queens and the vaudeville devotees are their subjects.

The Fadettes are the twenty-two beautiful young women who make up an orchestra remarkable not merely because it is feminine, but because it is musical. More than most say the Fadettes play as well as most men do—a music-lover would drop the sex distinction and love them "for their art alone." They beguile by their melody and harmony; they convince by their art, for one is impressed that each is an artist. They mark clearly the musical meaning of every

phrase, and their croonings, their delicate melodies, their careful handling of the minor phrases, make their appeal to the musical and unmusical alike. While inspiring, their music is not "over the heads" of the audience, and in several instances the spirit is real comedy—notably in their "Jolly Musicians."

The entire bill is admirably arranged. Bold and dovetailed to pleasure, the foundation is laid with a German comedy team, Dixon and Fields, who manage to make their hit. The Okabe Japs, clever balancers and contortionists, please as they pleased last season, and in several instances scores heavily. His is a well-worked-out turn, but he gives it new strength by his ingenious smile, and cleverly "kicks" his audience in a way that doesn't offend. Barnard dogs and cats are refreshingly different from the average trained animals, which balk and cover. These animal actors really act with intelligence and apparently with enjoyment.

Nelle Floredé is a charming, clean-mannered young woman, who sings acceptably and wins by modest means and engaging intonation. She would outshine most contributors on an average vaudeville bill.

The kindrone is the ninth and closing number of the bill marred but once—and that insufferably. —H. E. W.

Foyer Chat.

"The Liberty Bells," a bright, snappy musical comedy, entertained a large audience at the Metropolitan last night. A full review of the production will be given in this column tomorrow.

For the operatic performances of "Twelfth" in this city last season it was necessary to begin at 5:30 p.m. It is not considered advisable by the