**In January, 1906,**
The Journal made a gain over January, 1905, as follows:

**23%** in Local Display
**38%** in Foreign Display
**37%** in Classified
**71%** in Real Estate and Land
**30%** in Total

**The Journal** in January carried **22%** More Advertising than any other Minneapolis or St. Paul paper, daily and Sunday combined.

The Daily Average Circulation of The Journal was **68,158**

**The Sunday Journal**
Circulation for the month was as follows:
January 7 **63,155**
January 14 **63,750**
January 21 **64,182**
January 28 **67,501**
Watch It Grow.



# THE JOURNAL

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

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## George Washington.

All efforts to solve the George Washington riddle have failed. The dictum of Carlyle that Washington "micht hae been a guid surveyor, but he was no a great mon," has never been accepted by anyone, and yet there has never been a sufficient denial of it to give George his title clear to the hall of genius. That he produced great results and that they came not by accident has not cleared away the light cloud of doubt which hangs over his claim to genius of the first grade. He had too little dash to be accepted as a military man of the highest order, and yet he occasionally dashed, as he did at Trenton. He had too little initiative to be called a great statesman, and yet he molded the constitution and brought order out of chaos, established the union which he had made, and handed it on to his successors with increased prestige. He had too little style to be a great writer, and yet he has left some very trenchant truths embalmed in very vigorous prose.

What kind of a general would Washington have made at the head of a great army? Generals are only great or small by comparison, and it is certain that Washington would have been better than any sent against him in the revolution. Caution was the keynote of his method of making war. He was a great retreater. Congress would not or could not give him men or money to make a swift war, so he made a slow one and wore his enemy out.

In council he was not endowed with the learning of Jefferson, the oratory of Hamilton, the cunning of Adams, the suavity of Franklin, yet he beat them all because he had the unassailable character.

He was the demigod without knowing it. When the war was at its darkest and nothing stood between the colonies and surrender but Washington, Lord Howe sent him a letter addressed to "Mr. Washington." Washington returned it unopened. He saved his country then by his superhuman dignity. He presided over the constitutional convention and went home discouraged. He did not realize that it would be adopted because the magic name of Washington was signed to it. In the year in which he died, when he had retired from the presidency feeling as his life had been a failure and trouble was brewing with England, America staved off war by merely appointing Washington commander-in-chief. Washington's fame has passed thru the stages of bitter detraction, extravagant laudation and excessive analysis. His influence was part of his personality. It was not confined to his own time. It was bound all of his successors, whether they liked it or not, to two terms in the presidency. Merely because Washington considered it enough settled the matter.

Washington's dictum on foreign entanglements controlled his country until his country irresistibly overflowed its boundaries. Washington's ideas on party spirit have been at the bottom of all the independent movements and are today a cause of the fact that the country is swayed and controlled by the unattached or lightly attached voter.

Altogether, Washington made as much of his influence as any man who ever lived. Napoleon left more tinsel glory, but less honor and far less results. When he set out for St. Helena the old map of France was restored. The world has never returned to the point at which Washington found it. He set in motion a wave which has never receded.

The Dewey dry dock is off the blue Canary isles, which is better than being on them.

## Another Butter Banner.

Once more Minnesota leads all the states of the union in butter-making. The result of the Chicago competition establishes beyond cavil the right of this state to claim superiority. Minnesota cows, Minnesota climate, Minnesota forage, and the skill of Minnesota buttermakers, all combined, have produced a product which the experts of the country declare unexcelled. The state sent 150 entries to the scoring contest at Chicago. One of these entries took the gold medal for highest score; another took the silver medal for the next highest score, and the ten best entries from Minnesota captured the banner for the highest average of any state exhibit. In six years of these contests Minnesota has won four such banners, Illinois one and New York one, so Minnesota can lay just claim to be called the "banner state" in the dairy industry.

This race for prizes is not a mere matter of sentiment. Minnesota's prestige as a dairy state is one of her most valuable assets. If we had only a dozen or so prize-winning buttermakers, the banners and medals would count for little in material prosperity; but there are hundreds of creameries dotting the state, each one managed by a possible prize winner. In fact, each of them is bringing in weekly prizes to himself and his associates. Minnesota's choice product gets quick returns at higher than market prices, in the markets of the east. The banners and medals call attention to Minnesota's high quality, but the daily shipments of butter for gilt-edge eastern trade uphold and enhance that reputation.

It goes without saying that people who command the market in such fashion are prosperous. They are an enormous factor in the wealth and productiveness of the state. Their yearly returns per acre are among the highest of any agricultural industry, and with a steady income each month or each week they seldom or never know financial pinches. The success of the dairy industry in the state is one of the best talking points for bringing new settlers, and all Minnesota has cause for congratulation in the triumphs won by the buttermakers.

David Jayne Hill, United States minister at The Hague, reports that it will be unsafe to buy coal on the strength of being a Metzger heir.

## One for the Senate.

The senate surprised itself and the country yesterday by passing the Heyburn pure food bill. Only four senators voted against it, and these were all democrats—Bailey, Bacon, Foster and Tillman. Bailey probably voiced the opposition of all the opposing democrats in his claim that the bill was unconstitutional and an invasion of the rights of the states, which should be left to exercise their police powers undisturbed.

This is substantially the same bill pending in the house and which, with this action of the senate in its favor, would seem to stand a good chance of becoming a law at this session. The bill makes it a misdemeanor to manufacture or sell adulterated or misbranded foods, drugs, medicines or liquors in the District of Columbia, the territories and the insular possessions of the United States, prohibits the shipment of such goods from one state to another or to a foreign country, and prohibits the receipt of such goods. A fine of $500 or imprisonment for one year, or both, may be imposed, and in the case of corporations, officers in charge are made responsible. The regulations for the enforcement are to be made by the departments of agriculture and of commerce and labor.

It has taken fifteen years to get this proposition thru the senate of the United States, but the passage of this bill by that body would seem to indicate that special interests are holding that body a little less firmly in their grip than they have been supposed to hold it heretofore, and gives encouragement to hope that other measures in the interest of the public and demanded by the people may get thru.

It is up to the house now to make this bill a law. The revelations made almost daily by the chemists of the food departments of the general government and of the different states show the urgent need of such legislation for the protection of the health of the people. There are so many manufacturers who are apparently absolutely without conscience in the preparation of food products and are offering to the public as pure goods articles which are certain to undermine health and destroy life thru ordinary use that there can be no excuse for the failure of the government to take this business in hand and make it unprofitable.

The senate has given us the square deal for once at least. The pure food bill went thru yesterday by an almost unanimous vote.

## A Severe Test of Faith.

Minnesota was forced to accept the revised statutes on the assurance of thirty law-making lawyers that the revision was innocuous. Since the day of the code's passage the rest of the legal fraternity has been waiting patiently for a look at it, but we are still taking it on faith.

The code becomes the law of the state a week from today, and the state at large knows nothing more about it than a year ago. It is still taken on faith. It is a powerful strain on our confidence to accept 1,200-page condensation of all our civil and criminal law "sight unseen," but there is no help for it. The printers are struggling to get a few copies in the hands of the judiciary and public officials on the day when the code becomes law, but the legal fraternity will have to wait their turn. It will be at least three weeks before all the waiting applicants get their copies of the code and can see for themselves what is the law. The awkwardness of this situation can be appreciated by those who know the close connection and dependence many lines of business bear to legal forms.

Attorneys need not distress themselves much, for while the situation may mean more work for them, it is certain to bring them more clients. The burden of all this mistaken haste, and of all the errors that may lurk in the revision, will fall on the business men and plain citizens of the state. They will feel whatever bad consequences come from the uncalled-for haste that has driven the code thru the mill of preparation and revision. The commission was hurried to finish it. In a mistaken conception of their duty they made much new law. The legislature digested it in chunks, cut out some of the new matter, put in some more, and turned a mass of amendments over to an editor for incorporation. The editor thought he had plenty of time, but like all the rest failed to appreciate the magnitude of his job. He also has been hurried in preparing the copy and the annotations, and a law volume of the utmost importance to every interest has been ground out like a piece of hackwork.

Under the circumstances, is it any wonder that the people of the state shrink from taking the code on faith?

The special legislative committee appointed by the Iowa legislature to investigate the affairs of the University of Iowa have reported expressing their confidence in the administration of the institution and recommending it to the favorable consideration of the legislature for liberal appropriations for the carrying on of its work. This expression of confidence is interesting to many Minneapolitans because the University of Iowa is now under the direction of Dr. George E. MacLean as chancellor, who was at one time at the head of the department of English in the University of Minnesota.

General Grosvenor, one of the leading "statesmen" of the house, voted for the railroad rate bill, but criticised the claim that there was any popular demand for the legislation. He declared that public sentiment had been manufactured by politicians and newspapers who misunderstood President Roosevelt's attitude and had gone off on the wrong tangent. He characterized the agitation as the "greatest fake issue that had ever been launched to fool the people." Yesterday General Grosvenor's constituents refused him a renomination.

One of those cold-blooded, calculating people who reduce everything to figures, states that if George Washington had lived until today his whiskers would have been thirty-one feet, seven inches long. The man who figured it out ought to be in the census bureau.

A Chicago girl, who was accosted on the street by a masher, hit him in the eye and threw the Chicago boots into him until he fainted. There is something about the Chicago girl's feet that we like, when applied to mashers.

Mrs. Anne Weightman Walker, who was left $50,000,000 worth of paints, oils and chemicals by her father, has sold her home and will live over a store. Taxes are very high in Philadelphia and she fears the worst.

It had to come. The municipal ownership "agitation" is given as the reason for the drop in prices of New York bonds. Stop this agitation which affects the nerves of our millionaires.

Cablegrams from missionaries give assurance that there is no danger in China. Are our wealthy interests preparing to club China for "business purposes"?

It is now reported that Bad Bill Mizner has gone west with a couple of bushels of negotiable bonds to settle a breach of promise suit.

Pity Paul Morton is not in the senate. He might discover for that perturbed body a misplaced switch.

John D. claims to have been in New York all the time. The artful dodger!

Alice Roosevelt was married late last week. Congratulations.

# THE OPEN BOOK

By W. P. Kirkwood.

LITTLE JOURNEYINGS AMONG THE MAGAZINES.—Chicago, Feb. 19.—Out of all the zigzags and cross-currents, the apparent aimlessness of life as one sees it on the surface, out of this good and great things do come; out of this came the Columbian exposition which set the standard and style of every exposition, American or foreign, since. Out of this came also the packers' trust, great but hardly by any wild stretch of the imagination, good—except for the packers and for them doubtless good only temporarily. Despite the superficial tangle of things, from beneath which came Columbian expositions or packers' trusts, constructive influences are at work in Chicago which must not be ignored in the growth of the west toward higher planes of life, and one such influence is The World Today.

The World Today is a magazine whose aim Mr. Salter Mathews, its editor, says is to catch the spirit of the day—the changing spirit of the day—therefore, the name. The World Today, with the emphasis on "Today," whether the world is discussing a war in the orient, or football reform; "practical paternalism" or life insurance corruption. In short, the purpose of the magazine is to catch the trend of the mass mind from month to month, and crystallize and condense it so that the busy reader may see it and its possible goal. Painting out the trend, the magazine goes farther and seeks to aid constructive efforts. That, in brief, is The World Today.

A magazine with such an effort should have a broad outlook; it should see things large; and that The World Today is convincing people that it is performing its duty in that respect with success is seen in the rapid growth in the circulation. This is almost to the one hundred thousand mark and will doubtless soon pass it, despite the fact that the subscription price is to be increased to $1.50 annually or to 15 cents a number.

Mr. Mathews, or Professor Mathews, for the editor is a member of the faculty of Chicago university, takes justifiable pride in the growth of his magazine, and from his sanctum, away up in one of the tall buildings on Wabash avenue, overlooking Lake Michigan, he looks out on a broad field typical of the still broader field his magazine is to possess by a broad and helpful policy. He has very definite views of what he wishes to accomplish and is steadily working them out. The result is that out of Chicago, as out of Nazareth, good is coming.

A. C. McCLURG & CO. PROMISE SOME STRIKING BOOKS FOR THE SPRING.—The increasing interest in the question "If a man die shall he live again," lends special importance to the announcement of A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago that they will issue March 10, under the title of "Future Life" an authorized translation of Louis Elbe's "La Vie Future." This volume offers a complete presentation of all the available evidence hitherto to be found chiefly in scattered forms. The book created a sensation in Europe and is sure to be widely read in America.

Another book at this time especially appropriate, is "Panama to Patagonia," by Charles M. Pepper, the well-known war correspondent, author of "Tomorrow in Cuba." Mr. Pepper has traveled extensively in the Latin-American republics, and his book aims to point out to the American commercial world the enormous advantages coming to this country from South America thru the construction of the Panama canal. This is a view quite contrary to that held by several recent writers, and Mr. Pepper's familiarity with the field makes it of all the more interest.

Among the fiction of McClurg & Co. is a volume illustrated in colors in their series of large, fine volumes, which included the "Tale of the White Christ." This new story is called "Nicanor, Teller of Tales," and is by C. Bryson Taylor. The action occurs in Britain at the time when the Saxons were beginning their inroads upon the Romans, and furnishes splendid material for a story of lively interest. Another book of fiction is called "For the Soul of Raphael," and is by Mary Ellis Ryan. The illustrations are from photographs typical of old California. Photographic illustrations heretofore have not been very satisfactory, but the publishers say this book is to be an exception in that respect. "Dick Pentreath," by Katherin Tynan, author of the "Dear Irish Girl," is another item in the fiction list. Also in the fiction list is "Ground Arms," a romance of European war by Baroness Bertha von Suttner.

Other books on the McClurg list for this spring, are "Old Tales from Rome," by Alice Zimmern; "The Glory Seekers," a romance of the would-be founders of empire in the early days of the southwest, by William Horace Brown; "Hawaiian Yesterdays," by Dr. Henry L. Lyman, and "Remenyi, Musician and Man," by Gwendolen Kelley and George P. Upton; "Literature of Libraries," seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, edited by John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark library, and "The Ghost in Hamlet," by Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, instructor of English at the Catholic university at Washington.

## THIS DAY IN HISTORY

**George Washington's birthday; a legal holiday in all states except Mississippi.**

### ONE YEAR AGO

**Feb. 22, 1905—Chicago: University students pray while President W. R. Harper is operated upon for malignant cancer.**

**London: Longacre, center of motor-car and carriage industry, destroyed by fire. Loss, $1,250,000.**

**San Francisco: Arthur White, vice consul at Shanghai, a resident of Minneapolis, dies from injuries received in a railroad accident.**

### TEN YEARS AGO

**Feb. 22, 1896—Asheville, N. C.: "Bill" Nye, humorist, dies.**

**New York: Ballington and Maud M. Booth retire from leadership of Salvation Army in America.**

**St. Paul: Twin city street railway car barn, University avenue, destroyed by fire.**

### TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

**Feb. 22, 1881—Minneapolis: Site of Westminster church, Fourth street, between Nicollet and Hennepin avenues, sold to Winston Brothers for $12,000.**

### FEB. 22 IN OTHER YEARS

**1732—George Washington, "the first American," born.**

**1819—James Russell Lowell, poet, born.**

**1819—Florida ceded to the United States by Spain.**

**1847—Battle of Buena Vista.**

**1863—Ground broken for the Central Pacific railroad.**

**1865—Wilmington, N. C., captured by the federals.**

# Minnesota Politics

**Block Campaign in Hennepin Begins to Show Its Results—Shook of Aitkin Groomed to Oppose Bede—Rider to Get Leech Lake Agency.**

The Block campaign has been conducted thus far on the still hunt principle, quietly reaching out and landing the support of the men who lead their communities and attend state conventions. Considerable has been heard about the organization Block has in the twin cities, and of late its work is beginning to show. The large German element in Ramsey county is for Block and the local workers have gotten in his camp to a large extent. In Hennepin a few active politicians have been busy for some time and have perfected an organization which they freely admit is "a dandy." Its purpose is to get a Block delegation from Hennepin county. The leading spirits in the Garfield club are Block men, and while the club's decisions are held secret, there is evidence that the club as a whole is committed to the candidacy of the big German. It will be a strong factor in the situation. The remarkable showing the club made for Stewart Gamble in the national convention primaries two years ago was proof of what it can do when it takes hold.

There is considerable sentiment in Hennepin against an instructed delegation. The Block men may defer to this feeling and take their chances with the delegation, but if they refuse, friends of Lord, Jacobson and other candidates may be found combining to prevent the delegation from going instructed for Block. If a delegation is not to be instructed, the manner of selecting delegates will be an issue; the candidates for secretary of state will have something to say, and take it all together, the outlook for a brisk pre-convention contest in Hennepin is very fair.

FRANK M. EDDY.

The editor of the Sauk Center Herald has had considerable to say about state politics, candidates and issues, but he has not given subscribers his opinion of Frank M. Eddy as a candidate for governor. He does not hesitate to say that the man who defeats John A. Johnson will have his hands full, and personally he is not requesting the contract. He was strongly in favor of Eddy two years ago, but Eddy was ground to little pieces by the upper millstone, which was Dunn, and the nether millstone, which was Collins, and the chance to harmonize was thrown away. This year Eddy is not particular, but wants a strong candidate who will stand for something and harmonize the party. If the convention decides Eddy to be the man, he will not refuse. Several northern Minnesota newspapers are making the welkin ring, whatever that is, with "Eddytorials," and they are pointing to his previous achievements as leader of a desperate cause. In the days of the old seventh district he proved himself one of the best single-handed vote-getters in the country. When he got out after the rural vote in his fatigue uniform, the rural vote surrendered.

Frank M. Eddy was born at Pleasant Grove, Minn., in 1856. He spent his youth in Olmsted county, Minnesota, in Iowa and in Pope county. He taught school in Fillmore, Renville and Pope counties, after securing a good common school education. He settled in Pope county in 1880, and after a brief service as a land examiner for the Northern Pacific, he was elected clerk of courts. He served in that capacity for ten years, and in 1894 was nominated by the republicans of the seventh district as a forlorn hope to defeat the populist congressman, Haldor E. Boen. He made a personal campaign of the district, and won out over the populist wave. He had a hard fight against odds at each succeeding election, but always exceeded expectations with his vote, and served in four successive congresses. When the state was redistricted in 1902, he was in the new seventh district, and did not try for renomination. Last year he moved from Glenwood to Sauk Center and took the editorship of the Sauk Center Herald. He had made its editorial page one of the brightest and soundest in the state, and is in danger of winning permanent fame as "the sage of Sauk Center."

F. M. Shook of Aitkin is being urged by some eighth district republicans to get into the congressional race against J. Adam Bede. There is a big sore spot in Aitkin county, where all the republican politicians consider that Bede went back on a promise in refusing to appoint A. L. Hamilton receiver of the land office at Duluth. Shook is postmaster at Aitkin by grace of Bede's recommendation, but there is nothing to prevent his resigning and going after the nomination. He is a well-known business man, and was a member of the state board of equalization for one term. The Bede opposition is looking for a candidate, and is determined not to rest till one is found.

W. W. Jermane wires from Washington that the indications favor the appointment of H. A. Rider of Little Falls as Indian agent at Leech Lake. Rider was a member of the last two legislatures, and was one of the Clapp managers in the last senatorial contest. He was made a deputy marshal last fall, and about the same time was recommended for the Leech Lake agency to succeed Major Scott. Congressman Buckman has pressed his appointment, and Senator Clapp has supported it, with Senator Nelson's indorsement. The interior department policy is to put army officers in charge of the agencies, but Major Scott declined reappointment, and the Minnesota congressmen have made such a fight that the department is weakening, and is practically certain to name Rider.

The Duluth News-Tribune chides this column for saying "E. B. Hawkins of Hibbing," and says he is claimed by both Duluth and Biwabik. Biwabik is a bachelor business man, and seems to come from all parts of St. Louis county. The letterhead of the republican state committee locates him at Hibbing, and the legislative manual at Biwabik, but he spends more time in Duluth than in either of the range towns.

—Charles B. Cheney.

## AMUSEMENTS

**Foyer Chat.**

A large audience witnessed the special matinee performance of "Miss Dolly Dollars" at the Metropolitan this afternoon. Miss Lulu Glaser, who is appearing to great advantage in this successful musical play, will be seen at the Metropolitan for the remainder of this week, including matinee again on Saturday.

Direct from Lew Fields theater, in New York, where it has been presented over three hundred times, "It Happened in Nordland" will be at the Metropolitan for one week, opening next Sunday night. The well-known comedian, Lew Fields, will then make his first appearance here with a big supporting company of 100 persons, comedians, dancers, singers, show-girls and chorus girls from Mr. Fields' New York theater. Seats for this attraction are selling today.

There is a heavy continuing demand at the Metropolitan Music company for seats for the engagement of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt in repertory at the Auditorium tonight, Friday and two performances Saturday. Choice seems to be about evenly divided, altho a liberal demand has developed for the opening piece, "La Sorciere," in which Mrs. Patrick Campbell has been seen in this city. Mme. Bernhardt, in the role of Zoraya, the Moorish girl accused of witchcraft, finds one of her most powerful moods, and her work in the part has been commented upon as one of the marvels of her widely diversified and imperishable talent.

The story of "La Sorciere" revolves about the love of Zoraya and Don Enrique, a Spanish grandee, who comes to arrest her, instead falls violently in love with her. To protect her, he commits a murder; she, to protect him, confesses having influenced him by practicing the black art, before the inquisition. He spurns her in horror, but in the last act, as she is being stormed by a mob demanding her life, he realizes his mistake and rushes to her aid. Both die on the cathedral steps in the kiss of death, he sharing the poison from her lips.

The bill selected for Minneapolis gives a wide sweep of possibilities, from the popular "Camille" of the younger Dumas and the dramas of Victorien Sardou, to the equally popular, but essentially classic Greek play of Jean Racine. "La Sorciere" will be given tonight, "Camille" on Friday night, "Phedre" on Saturday afternoon, and "La Tosca" on Saturday night.

"Buster Brown," the famous cartoon musical comedy success, is proving to be an immensely popular attraction at the Bijou this week, not only to the children, but to those of larger growth who have a warm corner in their hearts for the memories of their youthful days. Matinees are being given every day this week but Friday.

Thomas E. Shea, the noted character actor, under the direction of Nixon & Zimmerman, comes to the Bijou Sunday afternoon for a week's engagement, including the regular matinees. The plays to be presented here will be given in the following order: Sunday matinee and night, Wednesday night and Saturday matinee, "The Bells"; Monday, Thursday and Saturday night, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"; Tuesday night, "Othello"; Wednesday matinee, "Cardinal Richelieu," and Friday night, his latest success, "Napoleon the Great." The sale of seats indicates big interest in this engagement.

If there are any two persons on the current bill at the Orpheum who are proving more attractive to the masculine contingent and more interesting to the feminine patrons than any others, it is the sisters, known professionally as Heloise and Mlle. Ameros. Both are French gymnasts of remarkable accomplishments and, altho they appear in different acts, are as like as two peas. Heloise does some remarkable horizontal bar and somersault work with Tony Wilson, and Mlle. Amoros appears with her other sister, Charlotte, at the beginning of the performance in trapeze work, which includes a triple dislocation of her shoulders—a feat which invariably makes the feminine portion of the audience gasp. Both young women are unusually pretty, graceful and agile.

Winona Winter, the charming daughter of the famous minstrel, Banks Winter, is with the Orpheum Road Show this season and will be seen in her songs, imitations and ventriloquial work at the Orpheum theater next week. Her personality has given her the title, "The Alabama Rosebud," and her talents have called forth the unualified praise of the critics.

The Lyceum theater was the scene of one of the most extraordinary matinées ever given in the history of Minneapolis theatricals. Manager I. C. Speers had advertised a special "School Children's matinee," and long before 2 o'clock it looked as tho half the pupils had arrived. The attendance was the heaviest in the history of the house, which was prettily decorated with patriotic emblems. "All the Comforts of Home," the screaming farce presented by the Ralph Stuart company, was received with tremendous applause.

The enterprise of a successful playhouse was apparent about the Unique today when decorations, floral embellishments and fancy costuming of employees gave a hint of colonial times. In honor of Washington's birthday, the ushers were dressed in the showy costumes of the period and the "father of his country" was signally honored in all the business of the theater. The Buckeye State quartet sang patriotic songs, while the moving pictures reflected colonial scenes and martial pomp.

### RAILROADS USE A HOT WORD

Kansas City Star.

One reason, probably, that the railroads have not yet shouted "Confiscation" at the Ohio 2-cent passenger rate law is that there are so many shorter words which more nearly express their feelings.

### HIS PREPARATION

New York News.

"Bill Nye" once told a story about a man who, after eight hours' work on a country daily, was fired for incompetency and then went on a lecture tour of the country on the subject of "Journalism."

### THEN HE'LL SHOW UP

New York Telegram.

John D. Rockefeller has mysteriously disappeared. Somebody please stand up and make a noise like a dividend.

### KEEP MOVING

Chinese Proverb.

The dog in his kennel barks at his fleas; the dog that hunts does not feel them.

### NO KNOX FOR KNOX

New York World.

If Senator Knox drafts a rate bill the bill will not be unconstitutional.

### SIR THEODORE & YE REPORTERS

It ben reporters twenty-four
Unto Sir Teddy came,
"Now tell us, good Sir Theodore,
What deemst thou of ye game?

Thenne uppe & spake Sir Theodore,
"Ye game eftsoons sholde quitte
Of maiming and of ruddy gore—
Ther ber too moche of it."

Thisse was ye speche of Roosevelt's,
"Fore more," they cry, "we're fain";
"I've got," quoth he, "no hurry, else
I'll misse ye West Point train."

—Indianapolis News.

## THE STORY OF BERNHARDT'S PLAYS

**Thursday Night—"La Sorciere."**

"La Sorciere," Victorien Sardou's great tragedy, is the play which will open Mme. Bernhardt's engagement at the Auditorium tonight. It is a play which is particularly well suited to the talents of the great French actress, and one in which she delights to act. If such a thing were possible, critics admit, as Zoraya, the sorceress, Mme. Bernhardt appears to better advantage than in any other in her extensive repertory. Every opportunity is given her for a display of that wonderful emotional work which has made her famous the world over.

The drama opens at night on a plain near Tagus, with the city of Toledo in the distance. Several soldiers are seen dragging peasants across the stage. They are halted by Enrique, who is told that there has been an affair between a young Moorish armorer named Kalem and a Christian girl. By royal edict the girl has been immured in a cell for life and Kalem stoned to death and his body tied to a tree. In the night the body has been taken away and the peasants are being dragged from their beds to testify.

They can tell nothing, but a recently arrived goatherd says that Zoraya, the rich daughter of the physician to the last Moorish king, reputed to be a sorceress, tok the body. Enrique demands to be led to Zoraya's home. They meet on the plain, she is told his mission, and confesses the offense, saying: "His only crime was to have loved."

She enthralls Enrique, who seizes her in his arms only to cast her off with the command that she never cross his path again. She answers: "No one has seen the light of tomorrow."

Enrique in the second act is discovered visiting Zoraya's home, after having evaded the spies set upon him. They tell of their love until he is summoned to his command by a bell. Joana, daughter of the governor of Toledo, is brought in suffering an illness, from which Zoraya offers to cure her in return for the release of the Christian girl. Joana agrees, and is hypnotized that she may be cured. Just as Enrique is about to go Zoraya is informed that her agents have lost track of the spies and she, fearing for Enrique, faints in her pillows.

The governor's palace is the scene of the next act and there Zoraya meets Enrique by stealth and upbraids him for not deserting his wife, Joana, and flying with her. As she rushes out with the words: "Go, coward, back to your wife!" she is confronted with Cardinas, with orders for her appearance before the holy officers. She refuses. Cardinas draws a dagger, Enrique strangles him, and the couple rush out into the night.

Zoraya and Enrique are on trial before the inquisition when the fourth act opens and his life or death depends upon whether it is shown that he was her lover. Witnesses testify against her, but not him. She seeks to save him by denying him and proclaiming herself a sorceress and an evil woman. He reviles her for this. She recants. Then, seeing his danger, she again puts herself in an evil light and as she falls fainting on the steps of the inquisitorial room he is dragged away by his friend, Padilla, and the cardinal says: "We'll burn her after vespers."

The final act is before the cathedral and the funeral pyre. In return for awakening Joana from her deep sleep, Zoraya is given her freedom by the governor, but is seized by the infuriated monks. "Will you die, too?" she demands of Enrique. He nods assent. She takes the poison in her lips, they kiss, and both fall dead, and the monks drag her body to the funeral pyre.

**Friday Night—Camille.**

Camille is a story of the underworld with all its glitter and emptiness. Its heroine, Marguerite Gautier, nicknamed the "lady of the camelias," because she always wears those flowers, is the leader of a pleasure-seeking group of young people, altho she is suffering from an incurable malady. She falls in love with Armand Duval, who has loved her secretly for two years and for his sake she would put aside the wild, gay life she is leading. Thru a friend she sells her jewels, her horses and even her furniture to pay the enormous debts she has heedlessly contracted, and when Armand learns the truth he secretly makes over to her, the little property left to him by his mother. This alarms his father, who visits Marguerite and begs her not to compromise his son further for his sake and for the sake of his sister, whose marriage may be prevented unless the relations between Marguerite and Armand are severed. Marguerite consents to sacrifice her love and deliberately slanders herself to her lover. Armand believes the slander and challenges the man he thinks is his rival. When he learns the truth, after his sister's marriage, thru a letter from his father, he hastens to Marguerite and finds her dying. He begs her forgiveness and she dies in his arms.


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Tuesday—Leave Minneapolis 8 p.m., St. Paul 8:30 p.m., via Omaha and Rock Island Scenic Route, arriving San Francisco 4:28 p.m., Saturday.

Wednesday—Leave Minneapolis 10:45 p.m., St. Paul 11:20 p.m., via Kansas City & Rock Island-El Paso Route, arriving Los Angeles 12:55 noon, Sunday.

Thursday—Leave Minneapolis 10:20 a.m., St. Paul 10:50 a.m., via Kansas City & Santa Fe Route, arriving Los Angeles 8:25 a.m., Monday.

For further information apply to R. H. Heard, General Agent, corner Nicollet avenue and 5th street, Minneapolis.

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**Newspaper Agitation.**

The recent agitation among the periodicals and newspapers of the country concerning the relative precentage of alcohol in malt and spiritous liquors, has set the scientists and chemists to work and the result of their analysis is an overwhelming triumph for beer. It has been demonstrated beyond all question that in comparison with all others, beer is in reality a harmless temperance beverage and if drunk to the exclusion of all else including tea and coffee, would contribute wonderfully to the health of humanity—purify its blood, build its muscle and strengthen its nerves. This is what we have been teaching for years in connection with the use of golden grain belt beer, and we are pleased to see what we know to be the truth substantiated by the best scientists of this country.


**Mardi Gras Festivities—New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola.**
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