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Germany Stands Alone.

One result of the Algeciras conference seems to have been the breaking up of the triple alliance composed of Germany, Italy and Austria. The conference showed Italy voting every time with France and her delegates interesting themselves urgently in bringing about a settlement which would redound to the credit of France. Germany could depend upon only one vote in the conference, that of Austria, and the support of Austria is not of any moment in a western European matter. The Austrian empire, it is recognized, would be likely to break up in case her emperor tried to use the army in a triple alliance cause. Austria is not a power any longer. It is a machine which will run for a time if its speed is not forced.

Germany therefore comes out of the Algeciras conference alone. Alone she fought and alone she gained half a victory. The knowledge that she has no allies is valuable to Germany. This was partly her reason for forcing a conference. King Edward had visited Paris and followed that visit with a call at Rome and one on the King of Portugal. It was rumored that he was cementing national understandings wherever he went. The kaiser wanted to know whether it was true and he has learned—that King Edward was smooth enough to form an understanding with France, which Frenchmen consider as advantageous to their country as the treaty with Russia. He learned that King Edward was strong enough to detach Italy from the triple alliance and make her practically a member of the new alliance of Mediterranean powers, Great Britain, Italy and France.

The diplomacy of the king of Great Britain has apparently been steadily directed toward minimizing the importance of Germany in European politics. Why? Because Germany has suddenly blossomed out as the industrial rival of Great Britain. It is not so much a question of the old division of the great powers of Europe as it is a fight upon the modern lines of trade. The British king has been fighting the battles not of the nobles or the royal family, but of the colliers, the iron men and the brewers of Great Britain.

The New York Sun states that "what did more than anything else to make Johann Most a person of no importance in this community was the refusal of the authorities to take him with any great seriousness. He found it hard to get into jail, so hard that it took the fight out of him." There is nothing that helps a cause so much as advertising it by persecuting it.

The Rules of the Road.

The driver of the automobile which ran over a man at Tenth and First avenue S last evening is probably no worse than many others and doubtless intends to be careful and regardful of the rights and safety of other people. Nevertheless, he appears to be responsible for a very serious accident, happening when his machine was on the wrong side of the street and apparently going at a rate of speed not consistent with due regard for the safety of other people, especially at a time of day when the streets are crowded with pedestrians and wheelmen.

We have no desire to make the matter any more painful for him than it must necessarily be. We have no doubt his own sense of right and responsibility have inflicted upon him great distress because of the unfortunate affair. But we have got to have some rules and regulations in this town about the rights of the road and automobilists have got to obey them just as well as other people. The habit of the chauffeur in weaving in and out among teams and streetcars and wheelmen and foot passengers, taking first one side of the road and then the other in order to get ahead, is bound to lead to trouble, just as it did last night. In the crowded centers the automobile has no more right to go faster than the current of traffic and it must regulate its progress according to the conditions, keep it own side of the road and obey the rules of the road.

The Automobile club have undertaken to make their members respect the rules of the road and take special pains to guard the safety of the public. We know this is the sentiment of the club. We hope, if he is a member of the club, they will investigate thoroly the extent to which the driver of the automobile involved in last evening's accident is blameworthy, and give the public some expression of their view of this matter. It will be worth while to do so.

Coal prices drop—April fool!

Is Garfield to Blame?

The greatest defeat the present administration has encountered is the loss of the case against the Chicago packers. That the government should not have lost that case one can easily believe. A leading lawyer of Minnesota and a member of the bench whose opinions carry great weight said regarding Judge Humphrey's decision: "It was a case where a man might decide either way and give very good reasons for his decision. At the same time I believe there was only one way for Judge Humphreys to decide and that was just the opposite from what he did decide. He was not called upon to shut off the government case entirely. The government had a certain right to expect that the judge would allow it to go to trial on the merits of the case."

The denial of this right is said to have made the president pretty hostile. He is credited with a desire to sack Garfield and begin over again with a vigorous prosecution of the packers. Another rumor has it that the president is more inclined to blame the federal judiciary than Garfield, whom he holds to have done nothing improper or compromising to the government. What is worrying the government just now is how Judge Humphreys got into the case at all. He was not a Chicago judge and while there were plenty of Chicago judges available it puzzles the government to understand why a judge was imported and why the judge brought in happened to be such a warm friend of Senator Cullom, who it is known has looked coldly upon this prosecution of the packers.

Under these circumstances the president does not feel that he would acquit himself very well if he discharged Garfield and quit. He wants the packers to know that he is up and coming on again, but that next time he will see that all his weapons are fit for the contest.

Did anyone say Cardinal Ireland?

"Uncle Tom" in the South.

An evidence that the world do move is given in the fact that Kentucky has legally prohibited "Uncle Tom" shows in the state. To be sure Kentucky did not come out openly and name "Uncle Tom" in the bill, but the troupe that goes into the state with trained bloodhounds, inebriated lawyers and "Little Evas" ascending into cotton-batting heavens will find out what the state of Kentucky meant.

The vogue of the "Uncle Tom" shows, a form of dramatic entertainment which is said to have made more money for managers than all the productions of Shakspere or of Wagner, is due in great measure to the one note of sympathy which runs thru it. The "Uncle Tom" book roused the fighting blood of the north with its picture of a whole race who, like sheep before their shearers, were dumb. The "Uncle Tom" play after the war was useful as an educator of the younger generation. It showed them what their elders fought for, better than reams of argument could.

But the south has never taken to the "Uncle Tom" show kindly. Nor was there reason why it should. The show was a reflection on the south. It was exaggerated to the point of absurdity. It made the older people of the south angry and did nothing for the education of the younger ones. It did much to endanger the position of the negroes and was properly suppressed.

There is no longer any doubt about that first robin.

An Important Event.

The visit of Jim Key, the educated horse, to Minneapolis under the auspices of the Humane society, is an important event. One could not fail to be impressed with that fact if he had been present at the Auditorium last night, where Mr. Rogers presented his famous horse to an invited audience, made up chiefly of teachers, which packed the house to its utmost capacity. We are not so much concerned about how the trainer has taught his horse to do wonderful things, which seem almost like the work of human intelligence, as about the use that is made of the horse's accomplishments for the benefit of animalkind and the good of mankind.

Jim Key is what he is as a result of kindness and patience; but he is—in kind, if not in degree—what every domestic animal might be, and particularly the horse and the dog, under like treatment. The result should be an object lesson worth while to all who have the care of domestic animals; but in a larger sense the object lesson is of value for what it teaches children about cruelty in all its forms toward the dumb creatures of the animal, or the insect, or the bird world.

It is worth while to contemplate the enthusiasm of a man of large affairs who is willing to devote his time and his money to the teaching of this lesson to the children of the country. This is what Mr. Rogers is doing. It is what he did before he had Jim Key. It is what he is doing more successfully now that he has this horse to illustrate the importance of the lesson and make it impressive. Not only does he teach the lesson thru exhibiting the horse to children, but he spends his own money for the organization of societies among them, the object of which is to inculcate principles of kindness and gentleness. The development of these traits of character in the young is bound to be of permanent value in the adult—of value not only in his attitude toward brute creation but in his attitude toward his fellows.

Very likely some of our good friends who are so exceedingly nervous about fads in the public schools and jealous of a minute taken from the "Three R's" for anything else will deprecate the introduction of this subject into the schools, but—as Dr. Jordan said in his remarks last evening—it has come to be regarded as a proper function of the schools to make them the medium for the inculcation of right principles of living as well as accurate knowledge of what is to be found in the textbooks. The school board has done a wise thing in giving up so much of the school time this week to the "Jim Key" entertainments. No lesson learned by the young people during the current school year will be of more value to them and to society than that one which they should learn thru this visit of this famous animal.

The whole community is under obligations to the Humane society and to its officers for having arranged for this incident.

Why not take off the duty on coal just to see what would happen?

The Bostonians.

The death recently of W. H. McDonald, barytone of the Bostonians, recalls the history of an organization which had a great vogue in its time and which did much to keep up the traditions of light opera, today so interminably mixed with extravaganza that the term light opera has ceased to be distinctive. The Bostonians were an outgrowth of the Boston Ideals and practically formed out of it. W. H. McDonald, Tom Karl and H. C. Barnabee were the owners and leading performers. The Bostonians had the honor to make the name of De Koven famous with their production of Robin Hood, the most successful light opera of our day.

Of the principals of the Bostonians, Marie Stone, Tom Karl, Herndon Morsell, Edwin W. Hoff have retired. McDonald and Jessie Bartlett Davis have died, and Barnabee is still on the boards, somewhere.

The members of this organization should be all independently rich, but they probably are not; in fact, we might safely infer as much from the fact that few of them have retired, tho all have advanced in years. The uncertainties of the stage life were never more strikingly exemplified. With every sort of public favor extended, with unexampled popularity and prosperity, the Bostonians made nobody rich, and most of its members are still touring the country in their declining years, looking for a meager living in inferior companies.

The explanation to be sought is probably that, so far as the responsible managers were concerned, the public saw their successes, but had no account of their failures; and failures in opera are more numerous than successes. As to the singers, they emulated the grasshopper. They sang and they danced while the sun shone, and took no account of the coming winter of old age.

Her ladyship Lady Norah Spencer Churchill got mad at Willie Walsh in a bridge game and threw all the cards in Willie's face. Cards for her marriage to Willie have been temporarily withdrawn. Norah doesn't mean any harm, but she has a warm disposition.

Indian Territory has a factory at South McAlester operated by Fassino Bros., which turns out macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, taglarni, ditalini, fidelini, rigati, forati, mezzanizita, canaroni and tubatelli. This manufacturing plant shows the fine Italian hand.

A sea-level canal would, in Mr. Wallace's opinion, be a lasting monument to American engineering. Mr. Wallace is perhaps not aware of the fact that it is a ditch to convey ships from one ocean to the other that we are looking for, not monuments.

If Arkansas should overthrow Senator Berry for Governor Davis it would be a case of losing a senator who wants a leg and getting one who wants a head.

Mexico's offer to sell us Lower California is very kind, but the United States is not suffering from short supply of land, at least not of that kind.

The big gas well at Caney has been shut off after running thirty-six days. Congress is still blowing off.

The telegram sent Dr. Dowie from Zion City is likely to make the aged "prophet" do a ghost dance.

Who will underwrite the Bering sea tunnel bonds? Here is a golden opportunity.

ARCHBOLD ADMITS IT

Chicago News.

Vicepresident Archbold's frank admission that he is "familiar with the production of oil in this country" may be classed as one of the truly extraordinary developments of the investigation. Think of any Standard Oil magnate's knowing anything about the business!

ONE PAPER'S PLATFORM

Detroit News.

No more street railway franchises on any terms. Restoration of government by the people and not by private corporations.

TRY THIS ONE ON YOUR WIFE

Chicago Record-Herald.

A London doctor declares that the night air is free from microbes and beneficial to those who breathe it.

WAS IT MARCH?

I dreamed there would be spring no more,
That Nature's ancient power was lost;
The trees were black with smoke and frost,
They chattered trifles at the door.
—Tennyson, "In Memoriam."

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

APRIL 3

1366—Richard II. of England, born.
1783—Washington Irving, American author, born. Died Nov. 28, 1859.
1862—Admiral Sir J. C. Ross, arctic explorer, died.
1865—Petersburg and Richmond, Va., occupied by the federals.
1868—Defeat of Disraeli in house of commons on Irish established church bill.
1872—Antioch the ancient destroyed by earthquake.
1882—Jesse James, noted western bandit, killed at St. Joseph, Mo.
1892—New York saloons all closed on Sunday for the first time.
1894—Combat between Catholics and A. P. A. at Kansas City.
1895—Trial of libel begun by Oscar Wilde against Marquis of Queensbury.

Minnesota Politics

Renewed Talk of Hanson Since Brower's Withdrawal—Governor Johnson's Time Filled with Speaking Dates.

Talk of Peter E. Hanson as a candidate is heard more since the withdrawal of his son-in-law, Ripley Brower, from the sixth district congressional fight. Unless A. D. Stephens asks for delegates, Hanson will draw considerable support from the ninth district as well as the sixth. The Roseau Times declares Hanson to be the man to nominate, and he is evidently the man counted upon to stem the Jacobson tide in the western and northwestern counties. While many Dunn men are in the Block camp, those closest to the Princeton man are mostly talking Hanson, and the St. Paul conference which picked the secretary of state is beginning to show its fruits. Hanson talk was conspicuous around the edges at the committee meeting today.

Governor Johnson does not care particularly when the convention is held, either republican or democratic. He goes marching on every day, and prior to the opening of actual hostilities he is getting invitations from republicans as well as democrats. In reply to a request for an address at Little Falls recently he said he was engaged for every day from June 1 to 16, and that his time was taken for the entire month. A number of high school commencement exercises will have him as the principal speaker.

The Duluth News-Tribune accuses The Journal of mendacity in giving it out "as a fact" that R. C. Dunn was going to appear before the state committee and demand that the Dunn vote be used as a basis of representation. The News editor is unduly excited. The report came from a reliable source, but was not stated "as a fact." It was given as an interesting rumor, for what it was worth, and the same currency was given two days afterward to a statement by one of the friends of the Princeton man, saying that he would not oppose the use of the average vote, but would use his influence chiefly in behalf of Duluth as the convention city.

Representative O. B. Ekman of Roseau is not done yet, but as Olaf Holdahl of the same town has also filed for the house, it is proposed to settle the question between them at the Roseau county convention, which will select delegates to the state convention, the loser to withdraw. Roseau is entitled to one house member, but in a mix-up, with Marshall and Kittson counties also voting, two candidates from Roseau might split up the vote so both would lose.

—Charles B. Cheney.

AMUSEMENTS

Metropolitan—"The German Gypsy."

There is a lack of real musical-comedy flavor in Al H. Wilson's "The German Gypsy," but in spite of all absurdities and ridiculous and entirely impossible situations it keeps an audience laughing, which certainly must be considered a point in favor of the author and the star of the evening. The few songs, which are really pleasing and musical, are picked up with enthusiasm by the gallery. Of these the "Harvest Moon," sung by Mr. Wilson with a handsome stage setting of a wheat field lit up by a Belasco moon, makes the hit of the evening. Evidently the entire play is contrived to furnish nothing but a good excuse for Mr. Wilson's songs and vaudeville stunts and antics. The support is below the average, and were it not for little Gladys Huelette, who plays her part as Gretchen very prettily, and for Lillian Rhoades, the object for the continuous love songs of the "German Gypsy," Mr. Wilson would be burdened with the task of sole entertainer. The "German Gypsy" has the good taste to relieve the audience from possible ennui by being forever present. In the first act he meets his old gypsy friends in front of the home of his uncle, Lundberg Manor. His uncle, a choleric old gentleman, fumes around to the great delight of the majority of the audience, and all sorts of supposedly funny incidents are recorded between the German gypsy, his old friends, his sweetheart, Rosie, and his former sweetheart, Zilpha. In the second act Metz (the gypsy) goes thru a siege of matrimonial experiences and a free-for-all fight rings down the curtain. Act No. 3 shows the gypsy camp where Zilpha, consumed with jealousy, makes several unsuccessful attempts at wholesale poisoning. At the opportune time her little daughter is the means of saving life.

Lyceum—"The Wife."

Miss Evelyn Vaughn, the new leading lady of the Ralph Stuart stock company, is being most favorably introduced to the Minneapolis public this week as Helen Truman in "The Wife." Altho the role is not a great one, it is nevertheless one of many possibilities and all of these are appreciated by Miss Vaughn. She has a magnificent speaking voice and has learned how to use it effectively. She has temperament, and her most striking effects are attained without disturbing the repose that is the most pleasing feature of her art. The company has been greatly strengthened by the coming of Miss Vaughn.

David Belasco and Henry C. De Mille's time-tried society comedy drama is always welcome. It deals with striking and unusual situations, but they are cleverly strung together and are never impossible, while the love motif and the suspense attendant upon what seems always about to happen but never does, compels interest. The play might be shortened with good effect, but otherwise it is a remarkably good stock production, and its presentation by the Lyceum company is finished and well balanced.

Ralph Stuart is seen at his best as John Rutherford of the United States senate. He imbues the senator with all the outward signs of a strong, noble character that dominates the lives of the people who come in contact with him. Never since coming to Minneapolis have Mr. Stuart's remarkably effective methods been more strikingly used.

Lewis Stone does a polished villain part with marked ability. Ernest Fisher as Robert Gray is "stagey." Miss Laura E. Lang plays an ungrateful role effectively, and Miss Bessie Little does a charming ingenue part. The other members of the company are cast satisfactorily.

—M. E. H.

Unique—Polite Vaudeville.

Above the average in every respect, this week's bill at the Unique presents an array of good things from which it would be hard to select a favorite were it not for Bert Levy, cartoonist for the New York Telegraph and the New York Times.

Mr. Levy employs a clever apparatus by which every line, enlarged above lifesize, is thrown upon a screen as soon as it is made by the artist's pencil. Dorothy Vernon, whose statuesque beauty verifies the claim that she is the original Gibson girl, poses for many of the pictures. At his first appearance Mr. Levy alternated sketches of Miss Vernon with pictures of famous Americans. As soon as he has had time to look about he will replace these with cartoons of well-known Minneapolitans.

Just to prove that the Levy act is not the only good one on the program Harry Kelly, Flora Wentworth and Dan, the bulldog, present an act which is clever and well done. Ma Dell and Cobbley introduce some decidedly unique instruments in their musical skit. The Dalvines, prestidigitateurs, do some bewildering conjuring stunts and then take them to pieces, showing clearly how the illusion is produced. As monologist, George Lavender is good, and as an acrobatic dancer he is even better.

Herman La Fleur has a song which is new in Minneapolis, entitled "When the Mocking Birds Are Singing in the Wildwood," and sings it well. The pictures which accompany it are not as good as those usually seen at the Unique. The motion pictures are well up to the standard.

Foyer Chat.

E. S. Willard will appear in two strongly contrasting characters on Thursday evening at the Metropolitan. In "David Garrick" he will be seen in one of the best of his comedy creations, and in "The Man Who Was" he presents what has been recognized everywhere as an extraordinary piece of dramatic work. On Friday night and at the Saturday matinee Mr. Willard will appear in the charming and ever-popular play, "The Professor's Love Story." Saturday evening will be devoted to the production of "The Middleman."

B. C. Whitney's gloom-dispelling musical mixture, "The Isle of Spice," will be the offering at the Metropolitan for the half week opening next Sunday evening. The piece will be interpreted here by a company of sixty people, including the famous pony ballet. Seats for this attraction can be secured Thursday morning.

"David Harum," the delightful comedy drama, is being presented at the Bijou this week to large and enthusiastic audiences. William H. Turner still portrays the character of the shrewd, sharp and witty old countryman, and he is surrounded by an evenly balanced and well selected company. At the matinee tomorrow souvenir china plates will be presented to the ladies attending.

Lovers of sensationalism, thrills and well-balanced excitement will find plenty to interest them in A. H. Wood's latest melodramatic success, "Queen of the Highbinders," which will be presented at the Bijou next week.

Valerie Bergere, who is the greatest favorite with the feminine clientele the Orpheum theater has ever had on its stage, was accorded a reception almost amounting to an ovation when she made her first entrance in "Carmen" yesterday afternoon. Her one-act version of "Carmen," while necessarily replete with action, was written with the purpose of retaining all of the salient features of the Merimee novel, and as such is regarded by Miss Bergere as a faithful portrait of the cigaret girl of Cordova. Incidentally, it presents the actress in a very fetching Spanish costume quite as brilliant as that in which she appeared last season in "His Japanese Wife."

A trained menagerie of the larger beasts of the fields and forests will be the headline feature at the Orpheum next week, when Richard Haveman's lions, tigers and bears will make their first local appearance.

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK

Recreation Places for the Children.

To the Editor of The Journal.

I am glad to find that some are in favor of recreation grounds for the children in the downtown or congested districts of the city. The longer we live the more we realize the importance of such outdoor breathing places, for just in proportion as they are provided in the various cities, so surely does the future strength and vitality and the moral tone of the nation advance.

The city of Chicago has provided such places for the children, and we feel sure that the city of Minneapolis (which always moves in the wake of progress) will do what is in its power for those in the congested districts of the city before the land becomes too valuable to be acquired.

I venture to say that there are not more than 40 per cent of the children that are even able to spend their time in the parks that now exist, as they are too far away from those that live in the downtown quarters of the city. Hence the great need there is for the prompt and practical consideration of this most important subject. —Arthur Meachen.

Presidential Succession.

To the Editor of The Journal.

Can the president of the United States lawfully be elected to a third term?

Milestone, Sask. —Canada.

Certainly. There is no constitutional limit as to the number of terms. There is only precedent in support of the idea that he should not have more than two terms.

CIVIC ACTIVITIES

The completion of the Croton river dam marks the full development of the New York water supply according to the Municipal Journal. It has been under construction for fourteen years, and is the largest of its kind in the world. It extends 2,000 yards across the valley of the Croton river and the water impounded forms a lake twenty-two miles long. The construction is still an object of interest to engineers the world over. In the course of the work the Croton river had to be diverted to a new channel blasted out of the rocks in the side of the valley. The effect of the completion will be to improve the sanitary condition of the New York water supply besides giving three months' storage capacity without replenishing.

Whether or not minerals found under streets and alleys are the property of the municipalities must be decided by the supreme court of Colorado. The city of Leadville is seeking to collect royalties from the Coronado Mining company on the minerals found under the streets. The lower court held against the city.

By a plurality of fifteen votes out of 18,000 cast, Judge William Hickman Moore was elected mayor of Seattle on a municipal ownership platform, which calls for the immediate acquisition of the street railway, telephone and gas franchises. It was decided at the election to float two bond issues, one of $500,000 for the extension of the park system, and one of $600,000 to improve the lighting system. The recall amendment on aldermen was carried and one increasing the salaries of city officials defeated.

The New Orleans board of health, having offered a prize for a specimen of the "stegomyia," or yellow fever mosquito, has been besieged with people bringing every variety of insect except the one named. It is believed that none survived the campaign against it last year.

At an expenditure of $1,900,000 Cleveland, Ohio, has added to the ground laid out for the grouping of public buildings, and the plan is now assured.

The Winnipeg Press accuses Premier Roblin of Manitoba of being secretly opposed to the city of Winnipeg making any progress in its campaign for municipal ownership. It cites numerous instances of his government's obstruction of public ownership projects, particularly in denying the people the right to establish their own lighting plant, claiming that it should first attempt to secure the existing plant by arbitration, tho this was apparently impossible under the terms of the law.

Superior, Wis., will vote April 3 on the question whether it will purchase or erect its own water and light plant.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING NOW?

New York Herald.

A western contemporary says "women will rule this country. That "will" is certainly superfluous.

THE SALTON DESERT

Gin Spring, Paper, Pens and Ink for the Picking.

Technical World.

Weird and wonderful are the stories which have come out of the great Salton desert in California.

It was there on the lower Colorado river, that "Captain Smith" found the lame turtle, and so won its gratitude by healing it that it returned in later years and offered its services as an animated ferry when the captain was on an island threatened with a rising flood.

On yonder mesa, sloping upward from Volcano springs, is the "invisible city," where the clangor of streetcar bells and all the hubbub of a metropolis can be heard, but where only the gravelly soil, the dreary mountains, and the scant, dwarfed vegetation can be seen.

Near Superstition mountain is the spring of natural gin, where the coyote, the gray wolf, the fox and the wild fowl are on perpetual debauch; and near by is the hill from which flows natural ink. In the same vicinity is the mine of crystals which make perfect pens, and the deposit of asbestos where one can tear off sheets of blotting paper ready made.

It was in the Superstition mountains that Otto Schmidt found the invisible serpents with glass cups on the tails, that revolved, producing sweet music. It was in this desert, too, that an ingenious Yankee found a group of camels, abandoned in early days by the army, and by syphoning the water from their sacks, was able to irrigate a farm, while the animals plied back and forth between the river and the farm, ever keeping up the water supply.

Now the grim valley, rendered wonderfully fertile by irrigation, is the home of 8,000 thriving people. Recently the Colorado river, breaking thru its old bounds, began again to run into the valley, which it formerly occupied, but now great steel and concrete dams are being built, and by May 1 the river will be forever shut out, except as it is needed for irrigation purposes.

TOO HIGH UP FOR A CAT

Leadville's Altitude Is Death to Members of the Feline Race.

Chicago Chronicle.

Denver.—James H. Nally, a salesman for a New York shoehouse, had trouble about sleeping at the Browne hotel the other night. In the morning he sought the chief clerk, C. H. Churchill, and registered a complaint.

"A cat in the alley across the street kept me awake," said Mr. Nally. "You will either have to guarantee that the cats will be kept out of that alley tonight or change my room. I must have sleep or I cannot work."

Clerk Churchill smiled.

"That's the first complaint of its kind I've ever had here," he said. "There are comparatively few cats in Denver, but if you would live absolutely without any chance of being awakened by cats you should move up to Leadville."

"Leadville? Why?" asked Nally.

"Because," replied the clerk, "Leadville has no cats. They cannot live there. Too much altitude, as we say around here."

And such is the case. Leadville probably hasn't a single cat. Cats have been taken there many times, but they have invariably succumbed to the effects of the high latitude. Leadville is 11,400 feet above sea level.

The cats that have been taken to Leadville have all died of a form of pneumonia. At first they enjoy the air, or seem to, but they gradually become weak and finally catch cold. Its nine lives then avail the cat nothing. All the lives go out at once.

SHOULD BE WELL KNOWN

"Uncle" George Washington There "Since de Wah."

Brooklyn Eagle.

There is an old negro employed at the capitol to build wood fires in the old-fashioned open hearths of the senate committee rooms, who attracts much attention from northern visitors on account of his good manners. He is a familiar object in the lower corridors of the building, where he is seen usually with a load of wood in his arms. A New York man ran across the aged negro the other day and the following dialog resulted:

"Good morning," said the sightseer.

"Good morning, sah," responded the negro, taking off his cap.

"I don't suppose you mind the cold weather?"

"No, sah. I'se mighty fon' ob it—it lightens de burden of ma' wood."

"Carrying that load doesn't seem to be much of an effort—you're a very active man."

"True, sah; an' as long as old George has has legs he'll continue to do so."

The old fellow mopped his brow with a red bandanna, drew his well-used pipe, filled it and struck a match.

"So your name is George—George what?"

"George Washington, sah."

"Well, that's a very illustrious name you have; it is known and respected everywhere."

"I reckon, sah, it ought ter be. I'se been in these heah parts since de wah."

George Summers Griffiths, who was well known on the Oxford circuit and in the criminal courts in London for many years as "the blind barrister," has just died. About twenty-five years ago he became totally blind from a gunshot wound, but bravely stuck to his profession, going on circuits regularly, led about by his clerk.

According to the British Medical Journal, the total number of cremations in Great Britain in the year 1905 was 600, as compared against 566 in 1904 and 475 in 1903.

BELLES IN LIVING PICTURES

Rare Old Paintings to Be Revived in Tableaux Vivants at Waldorf-Astoria.

New York World.

Some of the beauties of society will put themselves on public view at the tableaux vivants to be given in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the Lying-in hospital at Second avenue and Seventeenth street. Three frames will be shown at one time, as there is too much material to be shown singly. Stanford White will revive two old paintings by Ghirlandajo, the fragments of which today are very valuable. One of these is called Donna Tournebouni, and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas will pose as the sixteenth century Italian woman. Another of Ghirlandajo's will be posed by Miss Edith Kane, Grant La Farge and Percy Payne, Jr. Mr. Payne as a crusader will wear a medieval armor, and the others will have Italian garments of the thirteenth century.

Another old Italian picture by Rossini is called "The Three Saints." Miss Mary Duval and Miss Dorothy Roosevelt are two of the saints, and the third has not yet been chosen. Mrs. Archibald S. Alexander will appear as Beatrice d'Estrees in the gorgeous costume she wore at the Charles T. Barney fancy dress dinner two weeks ago.

The Misses Beatrice and Constance Pratt will pose as "The Sisters," a well-known canvas by Romney. Gainsborough's "Morning Walk" will be done by Mrs. Eliphalet Nott Parker, with Buell Hollister as the gallant. It is expected that Miss Edith Deacon, the granddaughter of Mrs. Charles D. Baldwin, will wear the red and yellow raiment of Sargent's "Spanish Dancer."

PREHISTORIC SAHARA

Evidences that It Was Populated and Agriculture Flourished.

Cyrus A. Adams in Review of Reviews.

In studying the geological history of this region, Gautier found evidence that it was once rainless and was truly a desert, the gradual desiccation advancing from the Sudan. Then the era of permanent drought and complete desert conditions gradually came to an end. Today a rain belt is creeping up from the Sudan and is extending farther and farther north into the desert. This new epoch may continue for hundreds of years.

But the most startling testimony which Gautier found was absolute proof that long before the present age of rainfall, in what is known as the neolithic or later stone age, a very large population inhabited this part of the Sahara. He found there graves scattered over the grassy plain; he found many hundreds of their drawings on the rocks, where they had pictured animal forms and other objects. He discovered the flattened stones which they had used for grinding grain.

These millstones show that agriculture was then developed in that region and the grinding of grain into flour indicates considerable advance of civilization. Here and there were many arrow points, axes of polished stone and other implements. It was many hundreds of years ago that human beings inhabited this region, but, as time is reckoned in geological epochs, thousands of farmers were tilling this part of the Sahara at a comparatively recent period. They were finally driven back into the Sudan by the increasing drought and the world forgot that this region had ever been inhabited by man.

COLLEGE GIRLS FIGHT FIRE

Women Students at Bryn Mawr Handled Hose Like Veterans.

New York World.

Philadelphia.—Bryn Mawr girls turned out in force at 9 a.m. Wednesday to fight a fire which threatened to destroy the Low building, one of the college group. The nerve displayed by the organized fire squad of the college doubtless saved the property.

Classes were about to assemble in the main building when the blowing of the college fire whistle threw the students into a flutter of excitement. The whistles shrieking aroused all Bryn Mawr, and the girls detailed to the fire squad dropped their books and made a rush for the reel of hose that constitutes the college fire department.

While a score of more of students, hair flying loose in the wind and skirts held tightly, dragged the hose down the steep slope leading to Low building, the rest of the student body made a short cut across the lawns to the scene of the excitement. Smoke filled the corridors and the girls, in true fireman fashion, tied dainty lace-edged handkerchiefs over their mouths before plunging into the stifling hallways.

The girls bravely dragged their hose into the midst of the commotion and the signal was given for those above to turn on the water. After a few minutes' play from the hose the blaze was extinguished.

The damage is estimated at $1,000. Much of this is due to water, as the girls forgot to turn off the stream for half an hour after the fire was out.

The arrival of half a dozen men dressed like mechanics at the ministerial headquarters, Downing street, London, the other day created considerable excitement among reporters. The visitors declined to state their business, which was generally supposed to be connected with the unemployed question. They had, however, it turned out later, come to repaper some of the rooms.

A doctor remarks: "What strikes one most at a Bengal hospital is the lack of sense of proportion in the estimation of diseases. A man is gravely perturbed because he has not sneezed for three months, but he is comparatively indifferent to the fact that he exhibits the early signs of leprosy."

In March 1906

The Journal made a gain over March, 1905, as follows:

18% in Local Display

35% in Foreign Display

43% in Classified

23% in Total

The Journal in March carried 22% more advertising than any other Minneapolis or St. Paul paper, Daily and Sunday, combined.

The Daily Average Circulation of The Journal was 69,541 "All good and True."

The Sunday Journal Circulation for the month was as follows:

March 4 68,374
March 11 69,538
March 18 69,340
March 25 70,284

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Defective Page