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

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Suggestions for the Duluth Platform.

THE republican state platform adopted two years ago dealt almost exclusively with national affairs. The one exception was the plank relating to good roads. This is a good proposition to stand by and should be a feature of the statement of principles issued at Duluth next week. But a state platform should deal extensively in state interests.

A matter which should receive consideration there is the proposition to abolish free railroad passes in Minnesota. A bill to that effect came very near passing the last legislature. It will probably meet with better success at the coming session, particularly if the republicans of the state declare themselves in favor of it.

The last legislature came very near requiring that every institution calling itself a bank be brought under state supervision. There were, however, enough interested votes in opposition in the senate to defeat it. It is still a live issue and deserves consideration at the hands of this convention.

It has been suggested to The Journal that the declaration of the Hennepin county convention in favor of the removal of the tariff on lumber ought to be emphasized. Because, if a community like Minneapolis, which is a great lumber center, can so rise above selfish considerations as to declare in favor of abolishing the duty on lumber that fact ought to be of service in influencing other communities similarly situated with respect to other tariff-protected industries. When the republicans of Minnesota get to the tariff plank, let them be specific and definite enough with regard to tariff revision to say that a local industry has had all the protection it ought to have.

Another matter of state interest upon which the convention should declare itself is that of a new mineral lease law—one which will secure competition in the disposal of the state's property and insure for its prices commensurate with the great values involved.

The last legislature has submitted an amendment to the constitution under which our tax laws may be revised and brought into harmony with the most intelligent and progressive legislation on that subject. The convention should emphasize the importance of this amendment and urge upon the people its adoption.

Minnesota is suffering today in population and in development from lack of intelligent and adequate means for promoting settlement and internal improvements. Our immigration effort provided by the last legislature soon spent itself for lack of adequate funds. The census has since demonstrated the need of aggressive immigration effort. Along the same line should be taken up different projects for state improvement, which should include good roads, drainage of state lands, reforestation, etc. Minnesota has approximately 3,000,000 acres of state land, a large part of which is what is known as cut-over land. Much of this is unsuitable for agricultural purposes and affords a splendid opportunity for a practical and intelligent scheme of reforestation. Our state convention will, of course, place the party in line with the national party on general issues, but these and other state interests which might be suggested deserve particular attention in the construction of the platform upon which the republican ticket will go before the people of this state in the coming campaign. The contest will not be an easy one. It is fortunate that the strife is placed up to this point, at least, has been characterized by an unusual degree of good feeling and harmony. Very significant of this situation is the invitation of Senator Stephens to all the other candidates for governor to a dinner in Duluth after the nomination is made, the successful candidate to preside.

Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould, author of "Onward, Christian Soldiers" and other popular hymns, denies that he is dead. There are a few number of Baring-Goulds in the world and when one of the obscure members of the family betakes himself to the beyond the cable, which is eager for copy, writes down the decease of a Baring-Gould who has done something. This is complimentary, but it is embarrassing at times to a live Baring-Gould to be worked off into the tomb to satiate the appetite of a string fiend.

A Jolt for the Gamblers.

THE business of running public gambling houses received a severe jolt yesterday in the decision of the supreme court in the case of Fred Hoyle. Last January the police, in making a general raid on gamblers, broke into gambling rooms kept by Fred Hoyle, arrested the proprietor and seized the gambling paraphernalia. The first asked for admittance and, being refused, broke down the door. While the door-breaking was going on, the gamblers inside sought to conceal devices, but without success. When the police entered there was no gambling going on, of course, but the room was in confusion, poker chips were scattered about the floor and in a compartment arranged for the purpose were found other devices used in gambling.

The case was prepared by Mr. Finney, assistant city attorney, and brought before Judge Waite. It was contended, first, that it is not necessary to have direct evidence to convict of running a gambling house—circumstantial evidence might be sufficient. It was claimed to be sufficient in this case. In the second place, it was argued that evidence of the general reputation of the place and of the frequenters thereof was admissible; and third, that gambling devices taken from gambling houses when properly identified are admissible as evidence whether taken with or without a warrant.

These claims were sustained by the court and Judge Waite decided that the accused was guilty. An appeal was taken to the supreme court and that body has handed down a decision supporting the lower court in all particulars.

No more effective blow was ever struck at public gambling in this state than this one. It means that hereafter it will not be necessary anywhere in the state of Minnesota to furnish evidence that proprietors of gambling houses or their patrons are at any particular time actually engaged in gambling. Circumstantial evidence will be received and if it consists of the character of the evidence produced in this case it will convict.

This decision is of inestimable value to the police in any effort they may make to eradicate the vice of gambling. Having satisfactory evidence of the existence of a gambling house, they need not hesitate to enter it by force, if necessary, relying upon the fact that if they find evidence in the form of gambling devices and are able to produce evidence as to the reputation of the place, they will be perfectly safe in making the raid and incur no risks for forcible entry and seizure.

The gamblers in this city are understood to regard this as a practical destruction of their business here and the attorney who prepared the case and the judge who took this common sense view of the matter, also a view not heretofore generally taken by the courts, are entitled to the commendation of all good people for the great service they have rendered toward eradication of the evil of gambling in this community.

A. D. 1924: The exploring party sent out by the Burlington advertising department has just reached Le Crosse, Wis. This is the most northerly point a Burlington representative has reached since 1906, when P. S. Eustis, general passenger agent of the road, claimed to have penetrated Minneapolis.

The Douma Is Firm.

THE Russian situation has changed little or none since the douma made its demand that the ministry give way to one responsible to the parliament. The government still maintains that the douma is mistaken in its attitude, that it has nothing to do with the ministry. The explanation of Premier Goremykin is that when a private commission went abroad last winter to study the various elected chambers of Europe it came to the conclusion that the model which was best suited to Russia was the Prussian diet. The diet was permitted to interfere with neither the foreign nor military policy of the empire.

Premier Goremykin, in his explanation, has perhaps overlooked the fact that there is a very good reason why the Prussian diet should not interfere with the policy of the empire which does not apply to the douma and that is that the diet is not an imperial parliament but the local parliament of one of the constituent states of the German empire. Besides there is an imperial parliament, the Reichstag, which does interfere with the foreign and military policy of the empire.

But paper analogies are worthless in this case. The douma is what it is able to make itself whatever bounds the czar may have privately set to its jurisdiction. The practical question in Russia now is whether the douma shall grow on the classic model of the English parliament, which has absorbed the power of the nation by absorbing the middle class into its constituency, or upon the model of the French revolution. The douma has shown patience and showed grasp of its opportunities. It has given evidence of more talent for ruling than the ministers of the czar's appointing. They have been mainly concerned with saving their jobs and sparring for wind, while the douma has gone to the heart of the trouble with Russia and proposed a remedy. In the end the party that has an affirmative program must win in Russia as it does elsewhere. The Goremykins will have their fling and draw their stipend for obstructing the natural flow of power toward the people but they cannot last.

The class book of the Yale seniors revealing the fact that the best scholars are those who have the least money to spend, Harper's Weekly is moved to remark that to be somewhat straitened in means in college and constrained to work hard is to be in a position of considerable advantage, but that it is a position that a youth must be born to. The Weekly does not believe that if the old man can raise the maximum amount needed for a college course the scion of wealth can be inspired to work like a horse by merely withholding it. There must be a financial alibi or the old man might as well deliver the goods.

The Lid in Kansas City.

THE lid has been on longer in Kansas City than it has in Minneapolis. Governor Folk, thru authority which he exercises under the laws of that state as head of the metropolitan police system, closed the saloons on Sunday in that city when he came into office. The Kansas City Star, commenting on the results, notes that there have been during the past year, in spite of the growth of the city, 3,468, or 24 per cent, fewer cases in the police record than in the year just preceding.

Commenting on this fact and on the general condition of things in that city, the Star points out the fact that "mere criminal statistics cannot convey the full measure of good that has followed from the enforcement of the Sunday closing law. Weekly wages that have been squandered in Sunday saloons have been saved for household needs, while healthful Sunday amusements have been stimulated and, perhaps most important of all, the habit of a good social order has been formed and the enforcement of all laws and moral regulations made easier."

The benefits of Sunday closing in Minneapolis as indicated by the decrease in the number of criminal cases are not so apparent as in Kansas City. That is to say, the Sunday closing has not reduced the number of cases in such a large proportion. During the first five months of 1905 there were 2,717 criminal cases in this city; during the same period in 1906 there were 2,637—a decrease of eighty. It is apparent from these figures that Minneapolis did not have prior to the adoption of the Sunday closing policy anything like as many criminal cases as Kansas City and cannot show the same ratio of improvement in that regard, but in other respects what is true of Kansas City is true of Minneapolis. The weekly wages that were formerly squandered in Sunday saloons have been saved in Minneapolis for household needs as well as in Kansas City and "the habit of good social order has contributed to the more successful enforcement of all laws and moral regulations" here as well as there.

It is anticipated, of course, that the Sunday closing proposition will be an issue in the coming campaign and that it will be bitterly antagonized by those interests which seem to think that they should have larger license than the law allows to carry on a business which is of such a harmful character that public opinion has sought to place it under close restrictions; but in conducting their campaign against Sunday closing they will have to show that the squandering of weekly wages for intoxicating drinks on the first day of the week is promotive of sobriety, industry, thrift and the general welfare.

Walter Wellman hopes to leave Paris for Norway on his way to the pole by June 10. Wellman and his companions might emulate the example of Fitz James and Roderick Dhu when

"Each looked to sun and stream and plain
 As what he ne'er might see again."

The Sweat Shops of London.

THE impotence of fiscal policies to affect the conditions of labor in the great centers has been illustrated in an exhibition of the sweated trades recently held in London. The exhibit was opened by Princess Henry of Battenberg and showed twenty-two homes or sweating dens transplanted from the slums of the city. Men, women and children were seen making clothes, match boxes, brushes, artificial flowers and folding bibles and prayer books. The wages earned in these trades were exposed publicly and showed that even in the pious trade of folding leaves in the Holy Bible the workwomen received an illustration of the words of holy writ: "To him that hath shall be given." The mother toiling over this occupation accumulates during six months of the year from nine to ten shillings a week, about a shilling and a half over the rent she is obliged to pay for the hovel in which she and her children are housed. One penny per hundred sheets is the price paid by the Oxford Bible press. A woman making artificial flowers, working fourteen hours a day makes ten shillings a week, out of which she has to pay something for materials. Another woman, engaged in tailor work earns six shillings a week, but eight pence is deducted for the rent. Another, carding hosiery and eyeglasses with the assistance of her children, earns six shillings by "eternally sticking at it."

The transplanting of this exhibit from the slums and setting it up in a palace alongside of wealth has made the sorrow and misery of the poor class of London sink deep into the minds and hearts of the upper ten.

What to do about it is something which statesmen alone cannot answer. The labor problem is not political but social. Nor is the interest of the nation entirely in these poor ghosts of humanity who are wearing themselves to bone for a mere existence. They are propagating the race as well, bringing forth children to be starved by the same process and when the empire calls for volunteers to defend it there step out not the hearty Englishmen fed on the traditional roast beef, but weakened clerks and round-shouldered mechanics who cannot by any stretch of military discretion be called fit recruits for an army.

The future of the empire is much more in the hands of the slums of the cities than the government likes to admit, but the recent determination of the government to see that children attend school, and that they have at least one proper meal during the day, is taken as an earnest that the cabinet views the problem seriously, and is willing to go a short way at least toward socialism to see if the deterioration of the race cannot be arrested.

Young Herr Kallembach, who is to marry Miss Krupp, has no money, but his line of ancestors strings back farther than any of her guns can shoot.

During the "putting up" season when things refuse "to jell," Mrs. Roosevelt should urge somebody to get after that old sugar trust.

The Case in a Nutshell.

THE president states the case well in the last sentence of his letter to Chairman Wadsworth, transmitting further evidence with regard to the deplorable conditions in the Chicago packing-houses, when he says: "The only way permanently to protect and benefit these innocent stockgrowers—the farmers and ranchmen—is to secure by law a thorough and adequate inspection, for which I have asked."

We do not see how that statement can be successfully controverted. Unfortunately, as the president says, the misdeeds of those who are responsible for the abuses discovered in the packing-houses will not only bring discredit and damage upon the packers, but upon the stockgrowers—the ranchmen and the farmers of the country. There is genuine alarm among livestock producers, but there were only two things to do. One was to allow conditions to remain as they have been or compel packers to clean up. The packers foolishly and stupidly resisted the demand for correction of the abuses complained of and there was no alternative but to compel them to comply.

We have yet to hear from anyone not engaged in the packing business who will say that in view of the facts shown to exist in the packing-houses the conditions revealed ought to have been allowed to continue. If they cannot continue, then the interests of the stockgrowers are necessarily on the side of thorough government inspection and permanent safeguards against a lapse into the conditions which have prevailed heretofore. For that reason the influence of the livestock producers ought to be clearly and emphatically on the side of the president. The meat-producing industry of the country is not going to recover from the effect of these exposures, official and otherwise, until the public is satisfied that these abuses have been corrected and no man who has cattle or hogs or sheep to sell in the market can afford to throw his influence as an obstruction in the way of complete and effectual carrying out of the wisest and most efficient measures to insure the preparation of meats under the most sanitary conditions and with the utmost regard to freedom from infection or adulteration. It is evident that this industry, concentrated as it is in large establishments, employing the class of labor which it uses and conducted under conditions where the personal element of responsibility for the character of the product is so far removed from those who are actually engaged in the work, cannot be allowed to proceed without careful and honest official supervision. Even if the conditions had not been found to be so serious as they appear to be, the circumstances require inspection as a guarantee against future lapse into methods which furnish no guarantee of cleanliness or purity of product.

Nature, it is said, makes few mistakes, but one cannot help feeling that the isthmus of Panama could have been dispensed with.

Lincoln's Birthplace.

THE Courier-Journal has begun the publication of affidavits that Abraham Lincoln was not born in Hardin county, Kentucky, but in Washington county, in the same state, and that consequently the cabin on the Lincoln farm in Hardin, now Larue county, is not the birthplace of the emancipator. The affidavits are those of William and John Hardesty, father and son. The former was made in 1888, when William Hardesty was 90 years old. It recites that he was present at the wedding of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks Lincoln in Hardin county, where they resided until after two of their children were born. The first child, a girl, died in infancy. The second was a boy named by his parents Abraham. Shortly after the birth of this child, the affidavit continues, Thomas Lincoln, feeling the need of a new location, engaged William Hardesty to stay with his wife and infant son while he went to seek one. He found a place in Hardin county and, returning, removed with his family there when little Abe was six weeks old.

President Lincoln was of the opinion that he was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, and that his parents were married in that county. These facts are stated in the Hay-Nicolay biography on Mr. Lincoln's own authority.

At this late day the discussion has only sentimental interest. Mr. Lincoln was born, whether in one part of the country or another is not important. The practical question is as to what effect the affidavits will have upon the establishment of a sort of national shrine on the site of the old Lincoln farm in Larue county, Kentucky. Whether Lincoln was born there or not, it is unquestionably true that he lived there with his father and mother, and the Larue county place is more associated with his early life than the Washington county home from which, according to the Hardesty affidavits, he was removed when but six weeks old.

Truth is so much stranger than fiction that the packers are turning to "The Jungle" for a crumb of comfort.

Mr. Foss on the Tariff.

EUGENE N. FOSS, the Massachusetts reciprocity advocate, who has just returned from an extended trip in Europe, had an interview with the president the other day in which he gave Mr. Roosevelt the results of his personal investigations abroad with regard to our tariff.

He says that the tariff ought to be revised if for no other reason than for the sake of the influence of the English-speaking people. Great Britain takes 77 per cent of our exports, and her colonies included, 50 per cent. Notwithstanding the result of the recent election in Great Britain, Mr. Foss thinks the Chamberlain idea is making great progress.

In Germany he found the best industrial organization in the world, with full preparation for putting into effect their preferential tariffs next March. Mr. Foss is very sure that these conditions presage a heavy dent in our exports.

Mr. Foss' reasons may be good ones from his standpoint as a manufacturer, but they are not the ones which are going to change the tariff. The tariff is not going to be changed for the promotion of a larger influence of the English-speaking people. There is nothing sentimental about the tariff. Nor is it likely to be changed to promote foreign trade so long as the chief beneficiaries are themselves engaged in foreign trade do not favor such reduction. The tariff, however, ought to be revised and it will be, but the influence which will lead to revision has not been mentioned by Mr. Foss. The revision of the tariff is going to come from the dissatisfaction of the domestic consumer with the price. He is going to get tired paying an exorbitant price made possible thru the exclusion of foreign-made goods in competition with trust-controlled, home-made goods. That's where tariff revision is going to come from, and it is coming, too.

Ex-Senator Vilas, also a member of Cleveland's cabinet, has come out of Bryan. The country anxiously waits to hear from Mr. Cleveland.

Self-Supported Booms.

MR. ELMER DOVER, a stoker of some sort on the payroll of the republican national committee, is giving it as his judgment that if the republican national convention should meet this month its choice would lie between Shaw and Fairbanks. For some reason or other no arrangements have been made for holding the republican national convention this month, hence we are not going to be able to verify the Dover prediction by votes. We can only wonder at the way booms are worked up in the off months when nobody is looking and how rapidly those booms begin to disintegrate when the sun of critical observation is turned upon them.

It is a pleasing emblem for a man of means, leisure, ambition and nerve to run himself for president. There is nothing illegal about it. It is not an indictable offense. There are not even any of that rapidly increasing army of government inspectors nosing about to inquire whether the said boom is free from tuberculosis. The boom is the exclusive personal property of the boomer. He can fly it like a kite, spread it like a pair of wings, and sit on it, and there is nobody to cut in and demand an explanation.

When the convention comes along the self-supported boom may not materialize, but what if it does not? It has paid for itself in good advertising and then—you never can tell—lightning might strike it.

Electing Senators in Oregon.

THE New York Press, in throwing a bouquet at the Oregon system of electing United States senators, overlooked a few facts in connection with the working of the system. While it is true that the Oregon law made provision for a plebiscite on the senatorship it made no provision and could make none for the election by the legislature of the man who received the plurality of the vote from the people. After the first election held under this law the state canvassing board certified according to law that one T. T. Geer, who was then governor of the state, had received a plurality of all the votes cast for senator and that his name should therefore lead all the rest. But when it came to voting the Abon Ben Adhem aspect of Mr. Geer quickly floated into a haze. He never led the voting for senator and the man who was finally chosen senator, Mr. Fulton, had not been mentioned by the plebiscite.

This merely illustrates that primary laws may propose, but they do not bind the legislature. In the short cut to the popular election of senators there are some dangers of being gored by resident bulls on the way. Oregon was good once. Other states may be again. But the chance had to be taken because the way round by constitutional amendment is altogether too long and too slow. The southern states appear to have so far overworked their legislatures as to compel them to select the popular nominee. Perhaps the northern states will discipline their solons in the near or far future.

All is quiet at Cananea tonight except here and there a stray Greaser is shot in the neck by Bill Greene just to show that law and order must prevail.

Lawyers' Fees and Other Fees.

THE decision of the jury in regard to Mr. Delahanty's fees for collecting "debts of honor" from Mr. Richard Canfield's clients and keeping the notorious gambler out of jail has raised a question about the value of services. As usual, the legal profession disagrees about them. Mr. Augustus Van Wyck, a former justice of the supreme court of New York, estimated that Mr. Delahanty earned \$35,000. Mr. Van Wyck, son-in-law of Mr. James W. Osborn, who was assistant district attorney at the time and interested in getting Mr. Canfield into jail, swore that Mr. Canfield would have been better off without Mr. Delahanty's assistance, which may mean that he thinks Mr. Canfield would have been better off in jail or that his own efforts to land Mr. Canfield were so ineffectual that he needed no attorney to contract them.

The jury agreed to give Mr. Delahanty \$50,000 for doing work which was scarcely less degrading than Mr. Canfield's own. Other fee bills which have been recently passed upon show that lawyers are usually paid more for shady work than for distinguished services in the cause of law and order. Mr. Hughes got somewhere around \$20,000 for reforming the whole code of insurance law and bringing back to the treasury of three insurance companies more than a million dollars. Mr. Depew took as much every year from one of the companies for doing nothing and David B. Hill accepted \$5,000 for services which he has been able to describe to the state bar association as "ample to justify the retainer."

As lawyers and retainers go, Mr. Delahanty was not badly paid, but he was badly treated inasmuch as he was compelled to come into court and testify what he did to earn his money. The trial showed that it was his duty to put the clamps on besotted scions of the American nobility and "get the money." He lost standing as a lawyer by telling about it and Canfield lost caste as gambling prince by compelling his attorney to collect his fees by suit.

Dr. Ames has filed for mayor on the democratic ticket. Ames, Ames? We have heard the name somewhere.

One of the most pathetic things in baseball is Minneapolis' hand-to-hand combat with the 500 mark.

Extra—The devil has just sent up word to take his name off that brand of crooked ham.

While the investigation is on we may look for veal loaf. Nothing else for the cow's child to do.

They are forcing the nomination on the Datto of Nebraska.

Bob Dunn and Jim Peterson unable to form a winning combination? You surprise us.

D. R. FORGAN'S BUSINESS IDEAL.

A letter written by David R. Forgan, vice-president of the First National bank of Chicago, to a member of a banking firm in Pine street, describing his ideal of the business man, is being spread thru New York's business section by the firm and is attracting attention among men in all classes of business. The letter suggests these rules for the business man who may hope to devote his life to making money without being sordid:

- Be honest, making money honestly or not at all.
- Be fair, refusing to injure a competitor.
- Be kind, regarding employees as something more than an investment.
- Be charitable, giving liberally for the uplifting of humanity.
- Be healthy, exercising as a duty.
- Be sociable, having a side to friends not known to all.
- Be sympathetic, fearing littleness of soul more than littleness of fortune.
- Be broad, accumulating resources higher than material.
- Above all, be true to self, condoning nothing in self which is to be condemned in others.

KNOCKING SOUND HEARD IN OHIO.

Kansas City Star.
 The defense of Swift Packing company, which confessed in the circuit court of Kentucky that it had sold adulterated meat in that state, was that the meat was intended for Ohio. However, those packers who have impure meats and are willing to impose them on the public would naturally have a preference for markets not affected by pure food laws. But isn't this joke on Ohio, even if the bad meat is in Kentucky?

PROTECTED THE PEOPLE.

Yasujiro Ishikawa, a Japanese journalist, described in New York a German capitalist of Yokohama. "They say this man," declared Mr. Ishikawa, "that he reached Johannesburg in his youth quite destitute, save for a needle and a can of condensed milk. Immediately on his arrival he announced that the smallpox was approaching and that he was a surgeon, and with his only two possessions he vaccinated all the good Johannesburgers at \$5 a head."

HOW LOVELY.

Chicago Record-Herald.
 How fine a world this world would be,
 How happy and how fair,
 How free from heartaches and how free
 From hatred and despair,
 If all the women and all the men
 Would cease to need to bring
 Their company manners forward when
 They heard their doorbells ring.

FARMER IS PRACTISING.

Boston Globe.
 The farmers are all reading dialect novels, saying "By heck," and trying to learn to wear their trousers inside their boots, rehearsing so that the oncoming summer boarders will recognize them as the real thing.

MRS. MCKINLEY'S DAILY DEVOTION.

Every morning Mrs. McKinley drives out to the tomb of her martyred husband and places flowers there. So far as can be observed she is just about the same as when she lived in Washington. Very few people see her. Mrs. McKinley is constantly attended by nurses.

Hoot Mon

"The autopsy upon the assassin's body showed that he had a normal brain. One of his ears, however, protruded and the other was flat and this circumstance, taken with the fact that his nose turned to the right, is claimed to show a tendency to criminality."—Madrid dispatch.

All this shows the importance of early habits. Some boys sleep with one ear carelessly doubled over. This is most common in the kind of sleep known as "pounding the pillow." After beating the head rest for a number of years in this manner, a boy need not be surprised to come suddenly to manhood with one ear flat and the other sticking straight out in a manner unmistakably indicative of anarchistic thoughts. There is even less excuse for a man with a nose which turns to the right. Whether it is a sure sign of a criminal mind would depend somewhat on how the thing got started that way. In the small town where I once lived there was a man named Frost who had a nose which ran off at a tangent. He traveled east by south for a considerable distance and then turned a corner and went out of town. Frost was a reformer, one of the biggest reformers you ever saw. Nothing that the mayor, council or town marshal did ever pleased him. He was a whole voters' league and a vigilance committee enrolled in one. Candidates were in terror of Frost. They never knew when he would stick his nose in and owing to the peculiarities of the nose they never could tell from what direction he would come. Everybody in town was suspicious of Frost. It seemed incredible that one person could be anywhere nearly as good as he appeared to be. Yet Frost was there and so innocently correct in his life that candidates for office had nothing to do but submit. He compelled them to close the saloons at 11 o'clock, to enforce the Sunday laws, to mend the roads, clear the river bank and pass a curfew ordinance. But at last Frost could stand the pace of virtue no longer. One day he disappeared and it was discovered that the young lady clerk in the postoffice was gone also, while Frost's wife and four children were still in town. Putting two and two together the town's people decided that they had never had any confidence in Frost. His nose pointed the wrong way. A crooked nose is not an evidence of criminal intent, but when the man with a nose on the bias goes wrong you may expect to hear that it was inevitable.

At a dinner given recently in this city to some men from abroad one of the local guests said to another: "It seems to me I have seen you before; abroad, I presume; your features seem quite familiar."

The man addressed admitted immediately that he lived in Minneapolis, that he had lived here for several years. It transpired also that this gentleman and the other American who claimed his acquaintance on the chance of having seen him in Italy or on the Alps, belonged to the same church in Minneapolis, that they had met frequently in the church aisle, but had failed, somehow, to make one another's acquaintance. It was a sad case, but not anywhere nearly as sad as the case of a woman in this town who belongs to a big downtown church. For years she had almost touched elbows with the woman of the next pew. They transpired that this gentleman made up some little talk about the weather. No response. She reached out after some little recollections of the last Sunday's discourse, as a reminder. Profound silence and evidences of a gathering storm. The p. of the f. p. felt scared, but stood her ground and mentioned her name. The party of the second part swept her with a withering glance and remarked, "I find it so difficult to remember people to whom I have been introduced."

What has become of the rural church with its pastor who stood at the door after the evening ice and "greeted" everybody as he went out. The frost is sometimes in our latter-day religion before its fodder is in the shock.

Speaking of frosts, Professor McMillan tells of an occasion when he attended a reception at a swell place in London. The American ambassador, or, maybe it was Lord White, our chief secretary, was the host of the occasion. Professor McMillan spent several hours getting ready for this function, perspiring freely and deliberately cursing his shirtbands and the whole British system of laundry. He finally reached the place of entertainment in fine style, threw himself forward across the skirminish line of guests and met the host. Firmly extending his right hand the professor advanced upon the ambassador. The latter met him about half way, or perhaps a little more. "So charmed to meet you," he purred as he took the professor's hand in his. "Must you be going?" The pressure upon the professor's muscles was unmistakably pointed toward the exit when, following the impulse he had received, Mr. McMillan found himself on the outside, he felt like the man who had fallen out of a balloon. It seemed an incredibly short time in which to come so far.

The only counterpart of this experience was had by a gentleman who followed the sport of prize fighting with avidity in his youth and who confessed in his old age that he had never seen but one good fight and he did not see that. The procession moved out in the dark of an evening with the intention to hold the mill on the other side of the county at daybreak. The sheriff, however, had preceded the crowd to the rendezvous and shooed them off. There was nothing to do but take a boat and drift down to an island in the river where, at about noon, after eighteen hours of travel, the ring was pitched and the principals stripped for the fray. The gentleman sat him down on the grass and lighted a cigar as the bruisers shook hands. He turned aside to spit and throw down the match stump and in that brief moment of inattention one of the prize fighters was knocked out with a blow on the neck. He never went to another prize fight and never ceased to mourn over his ill luck at the only good fight he ever witnessed. —James Gray.

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