

# The Currency Question.

## A TRIUMPH FOR BANKERS.

That a Severe Blow to the Business Interests of the American People.

After a continuous struggle of 30 years the bankers of the United States have triumphed over the people and secured the enactment of a law to retire the greenbacks and treasury notes and confer upon them the power to issue bank notes to the full limit of the public debt. The passage of this bill is a severe blow to the business interests of the American people. From an economic standpoint the proposition is unsound and from a moral standpoint it is criminal. The notes of the banks are not legal tender, and while they have the power through obtaining free circulation and general acceptance by the people, to advance prices being dependent upon gold for ultimate redemption, they do not possess the power to sustain prices and are therefore a mischievous, panic-breeding currency, designed to enrich the banks, but containing every element of danger and no element whatever of security for the people.

The monetary bill which confers such extraordinary power upon the banks reducing the field for the notes of the banks. The bill that has just passed wherein the banks receive the extraordinary privilege of creating a vast volume of paper money places the banks themselves absolutely at the mercy of the great monetary institutions that gather the interest upon the national, state, municipal and county debts which gives them a corner upon all legal tender money and practically reduces all the other banks to agencies for this combination to be used by them to fleece the business men, producers and laborers and siphon from them their substance.

The great monetary institutions at the mercy of the Morgans, the Standard Oil crowd and such are now able to perfect a monetary trust in comparison with which all other trusts are mere pygmies. The money trust will take possession of railroads and all other industrial trusts, and while these trusts are plundering the people they will find in the end that they have been plundering them not for themselves but for the money trust which within two or three decades, if allowed to retain the power conferred upon it by the bill that has just passed, will be able to reduce all other trust magnates to mere employees of this gigantic combination.—National Watchman.

The greenback and treasury note rested upon the credit and strength of the government itself and were legal tender in the payment of debts. They were an ideal money. In 30 years they have stood every storm of panic and monetary stringency and have never failed. In the panic of 1873 national bank notes were at a discount below greenbacks, because the greenback possessed the power to pay debts, which the national bank did not. Bank notes are good enough fair-weather money, but are worthless in a panic, when angry creditors are demanding payment and will accept only that from their creditors which will enable them in turn to pay the debts they owe and are demanded in legal-tender money.

In 1895, when a severe panic devastated the country and every outgoing steamer was carrying our gold away, the greenbacks and treasury notes of the United States government were competent to discharge the demands of the most exacting creditor and saved the property of the people from confiscation by money sharks. If instead of legal-tender government paper there were only non-legal-tender bank notes in 1895, who can fathom the losses that would have accrued to the merchants, business men and debtors of the country at that time. The absurd notion that because with a large increase in the output of gold and half a billion of legal-tender silver dollars, and nearly half a billion of legal tender government paper, we have plenty of good money, that we can afford to reduce our legal-tender silver to token coin, retire the greenbacks and treasury notes and add to this still further inflation of bank notes and still have a sound currency, is worthy of a Fiji islander rather than an American business man.

There is no safety whatever for the people in having any form of currency circulate that can advance prices that will not be capable of sustaining prices and meeting all the monetary requirements in time of panic or distress. A money that will circulate in fair weather only, but becomes useless in time of distress is a delusion and a snare. Such a money is no better than a fire company that is good on dress parade, making a spectacular appearance on festive occasions, but is of no value whatever when a fire breaks out. Such a currency may be likened to a military company that parades the streets with piping music in times of peace and draws its salary regularly from the treasury but immediately dissolves upon the first rumors of actual war.

Dollars that are not dollars in reality, but depend upon the existence of other dollars to redeem them, are a fraud. The paper money of the country should be legal tender and used to supplement coin and should possess the power to pay debts equally with coin. Such money can be furnished by the government alone and not by banks. The greenback proved its potency in the dark days of the rebellion when we had neither gold nor silver. At that time notwithstanding the gold board and the speculators who took every advantage of our reverses in the effort to discredit the nation's currency, the greenback vitalized the arm of the nation and saved the union.

If the government made no provision to pay any portion of its debt in gold and made no exception to the legal-tender power of the greenback the gold board could not have existed and the nation would have been saved more than the cost of the war. But the gold combination was on hand in the days of the civil war selfishly plotting to coin the blood of our soldiers and every disaster of the nation into gold to swell their coffers.

A criminal conspiracy was organized in Europe nearly half a century ago, composed of the great creditors of the world for the purpose of controlling the law-making bodies of all nations, and restricting money supply in order to make money dear and all things else cheap. They first attacked gold and sought to outlaw it and succeeded in having that metal shut out from the mints of a number of nations. But their game failed because England was steadfast in clinging to the yellow metal. The failure to bring England into the deal defeated the attempt to demonetize gold, when the conspirators turned their attention to silver.

The opportune time to outlaw silver was appeared when the United States was under suspension of specie pay-

ments and Germany had France beneath her feet and was extracting from it a heavy penalty in the shape of a war fund. The conspirators succeeded in persuading Bismarck that it would be greatly to his advantage to collect a thousand millions of gold from France and that such a proceeding would humble and weaken his enemy. The demand of Germany that France pay a war fine in gold was followed by the closing of the mints of Germany and afterwards by the mints of the United States. Thus the work of outlawing silver was set in motion. The great creditor combination that own the bonds of the nations, states and municipalities of the world also control the great banking houses at the principal money centers of the different nations. Through these banks they collect their interest, deal in exchange and sell credits to other banks all of whom, in every nation, are absolutely at the mercy of the great central money-distributing banks that are owned by the gold combination.

The creditor combination in order to enlist the sympathy of the banks of this country in their project to outlaw silver encouraged them to outlaw the greenback and treasury note so as to clear the field for the notes of banks. The bill that has just passed wherein the banks receive the extraordinary privilege of creating a vast volume of paper money places the banks themselves absolutely at the mercy of the great monetary institutions that gather the interest upon the national, state, municipal and county debts which gives them a corner upon all legal tender money and practically reduces all the other banks to agencies for this combination to be used by them to fleece the business men, producers and laborers and siphon from them their substance.

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## SOME SAGE ADVICE.

Hints to Young Men of Ambition Who Want to Go Into Business—Trusts Control.

If you are a young man of ambition and intend to embark in business for yourself, we advise you as a friend and a reader not to attempt to do any of the following things:

To mine, prepare for market, market and transport coal, steel and mineral substances.  
To manufacture, buy, sell, deal in and deal with iron and steel and metallic compounds, coke and coal, and the products and by-products thereof.  
To promote, construct, provide, acquire, carry out, maintain, improve, manage, develop, control, take on lease or agreement, sell, lease, let license to use, work, use and dispose of roads, sidings, railways (outside of New Jersey), pipe lines, quays, wharves, docks, bridges, reservoirs, canals, water courses, hydraulic works, gas works, gas wells, electrical works, mills, factories, furnaces, warehouses, shops, buildings, dwellings for employes and others, and other works and conveniences.  
To construct, lease, own, operate, or sell transportation line or lines, by land or by water, in any state or country, subject to the laws of such state or country, either directly or through the ownership of stock of any corporation.

If you attempt to do any of these things you will fail completely and disastrously. They belong to Mr. Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie has \$300,000,000 at his back to put you out of business in case you try to make a living at any one of the above methods.

But Mr. Carnegie is only one trust out of many hundreds of trusts. Therefore, before you engage in any kind of business, look well into the trust situation in the things you may have in mind.

The above is quoted from Mr. Carnegie's "articles of incorporation" for his new company, which has a \$260,000,000 capitalization.

If there are you have a few hundred dollars to put into business, look carefully over this list and put your money into the industry of digging dandy iron greens or selling lead pencils in front of Trinity church.

Such things are about the only kind which remain untraded and ungrabbed nowadays.—N. Y. Journal.

# MORE LIND REFORMS

FIRMNESS OF GRAIN AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION GIVES THE SOUTH-WEST LOWER GRAIN RATES.

The Roads Yield Gracefully—First Fruit of a Full Board in Sympathy With Governor Lind—Other State Political Points—The National Field—Encouraging Outlook on Every Hand—The Coming Convention—Twin City Gossip—Note and Comment of the Week.

Reform Press Bureau, St. Paul, April 30, 1900.  
The administrative event of the week has been the final adjustment of the controversy between the state railroad and warehouse commission and the southwestern roads, as to the rates on grain, being the conclusion of the commissioners' determined effort to bring the rates on flax seed and grain down to a fair basis.

After many weeks of consideration, and after a number of conferences between the railroad officials and the commission, the determined stand taken by the latter induced the companies to yield. They have now accepted the rates demanded by the commission which involves a reduction from 169 stations on the following roads:

All stations on the Hastings and Dakota, from Sumner to Appleton, inclusive.  
All stations on Minneapolis and St. Louis, from Winthrop to Dakota state line, and from Winthrop to Iowa state line.

All stations on the Chicago and Northwestern, between Knosta and Dakota state line, including branches.  
All stations on Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha in Minnesota west and south of Mankato.

All stations on Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul in Minnesota west of and including Wells.  
All stations on Great Northern in Minnesota southwest of Raymond (near Willmar).

Eleven stations on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern.  
From the 169 stations affected a few are selected to show the reductions in the various localities, as follows:

Table Showing Reduction April, 1900.

Station	Old Rate	New Rate
St. Paul	100	95
St. Louis	100	95
Chicago	100	95
Minneapolis	100	95
Omaha	100	95
Wells	100	95
Raymond	100	95
Mankato	100	95
Appleton	100	95
Dakota	100	95
Sumner	100	95

Table Showing Reduction From Rate in Force Jan. 1, 1899.

Station	Old Rate	New Rate
St. Paul	100	95
St. Louis	100	95
Chicago	100	95
Minneapolis	100	95
Omaha	100	95
Wells	100	95
Raymond	100	95
Mankato	100	95
Appleton	100	95
Dakota	100	95
Sumner	100	95

The reduction ranges all the way from 5 to 25 per cent or more, and will average fully 10 per cent for the whole region affected. Anyone can figure out the net local benefit to farmers and localities. At a point, says Senator Miller's town of Luverne, ships 1,000,000 bushels of wheat in the season, the saving, which will range from \$12 to \$15 a car load, will not be less than \$12,000 for the season. Governor Lind judges that the saving for the 20 counties of the Second congressional district will be at least \$250,000, and be perhaps as much or more than all the state and county taxes paid by those counties.

This is the second reduction which the railroad commission has been instrumental in bringing about since Governor Lind's inauguration. Below is a table showing the rates in force Jan. 1, 1899, and the rates as now fixed by this latest reduction. For the sake of brevity only a few stations are selected.

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Appleton	100	95
Dakota	100	95
Sumner	100	95

The Savage Bachelor. "If you had been at the Browns' golden wedding celebration last night," said the Sweet Young Thing, "you would have altered your views on matrimony."

Too Great a Strain. Muggins—Poor Wigwag has gone insane. Buggins—You don't mean it! "Yes, he started to calculate how much money Solomon would have to pay if he had lived in Chicago."—Philadelphia Record.

This is the first time in the history of the railroad and warehouse commission that the commissioners have taken up the grain rates on their own motion without being pushed into it by the filing of a complaint.

The people will not be slow to recall how much they have lost in all the years that the high freight rates have prevailed under former administrations. The people will not be slow to approve of the firmness of the railroad and warehouse commission in insisting upon this act of justice. They will recognize that the commission has not only done its duty, but that its duty has not been to harass the transportation companies with unreasonable and unjust demands; but to make such demands as the conditions required and as the earnings of the railroads justified. That the commission has asked only what is fair and equitable is proved by the fact that the rates proposed by the railroads have been accepted by the railroads and will go into effect at once. To have accomplished the substantial reductions above cited within so short a time after getting control of the commission, and to have done it without resorting to litigation, conclusively refutes the claims so often made by former administrations, that they were doing the best possible for the people.

The inquiry relative to merchandise rates is still pending. But it can be safely predicted in the light of what has already been done that it will be pushed to a final decision as rapidly as possible.

The coal rate case, affecting the same territory, is now before the supreme court. An early and favorable decision is confidently expected.

Apogee of Minneapolis they do say that Mayor Gray is driving the spikes of successful administration in every direction, and the Republicans themselves recognize that they have no man who can come within a mile of beating him. This and other auspicious circumstances cause the reform forces of Hennepin to set their stakes at the election of every man on the city and county tickets this fall. And if that is the case Hennepin, it is even more so, if possible.

Some potatoes were planted on light soil in the southern part of the county as early as April 18. Magnus Nilsson, of Skurup, has been hired to manage a dairy in Ireland. The king and queen received no callers immediately after their arrival in London, because Prince Eugen was dangerously sick.

With Minnesota landed this fall, and Bryan inaugurated next March, what veteran campaigner will not be willing to "step down and out?"

State Auditor Dunn has issued a circular to county auditors more than usually emphatic in defining their duties. The circular is laid on the subject of assessment of corporations, in order to cover taxation of franchises, in which Governor Lind's suggestions and the recommendations of the board of equalization are followed.

The auditor refers to the "plain duty" of the officers addressed, and now the query arises, will he, as McKinley, follow the circular with a hint to pay attention to it. But Plain Duty Dunn and Plain Duty McHanna are quite different "critters."

The Lincoln Leaguers report a great boon to their movement of organization of the Lincoln Republicans. No serious dissent from the movement is heard in any part of the country, unless it is in the extreme silver sections.

A fair expression of current sentiment is the following from Dr. Ohage, the veteran St. Paul Republican, who said: "For 25 years I have been a believer in the Declaration of Independence. I am for Bryan or any other good man who stands for that revered document, unless my party shall stand for it," which, the same it went.

Hanna is now very busy in the key-note business. "We know our business," "Keep mum and put up." Some how they do not seem to give any better nationally than they will, in due time, in Minnesota.

Speaking of key notes, steam whistles and the like, it will soon be time for Van Sant's craft to loom up coming "around the bend."

And speaking of the commodore, a prominent Republican politician now located in the east, formerly near the head of the Republican machine, recently visiting in the state, declares that his party with Van Sant at the head will be buried deeper than it was with Buxis. This remark being by the writer repeated to one of the present goppy "boss" of the northern part of the state, the latter took a big bite of "plug," and said: "I ain't saying a word."

"What beats me," said another old-time Republican to the writer, "is the way the Lind administration keeps on piling up the good things with which to go to the people. This success of the grain and warehouse commission, in reducing the rates in the Southwest, will add thousands to the vote Lind received in 1898." "And," he added, "I don't say that I am sorry."

It is of course the season of the year when the dairy and food department is most interested in a new "bossy cow," and the fish commissioner harvesting fish eggs.

It is very sad that the state insurance department and the public examiner's department will go on closing those in situations that are unkind to deal with the public. The latest insurance scheme that Commissioner O'Shanghnessy was obliged to lay hands on had assets of 2 1/2 cents.

Let's see. Philippine island reports are that the slaughter of Talaos fighting for liberty, by McKinley's soldiers, has recently amounted to 1,600 per week. That would be 52,000 a year. The Philippines number 5,000,000. Therefore at this very stiff rate it will require over 150 years to kill them all off, and meanwhile some more will come on. G. S. O.

Shorthand Talk. The courtroom was filled with people. The witness was being cross-examined volubly and at length in his native tongue to the queries of the lawyers.

First Results. He—What's that? You look as if there was something troubling you. She—There is. I've joined a "Don't Worry" club, and I don't know how in the world I am going to pay my dues.—Yonkers Statesman.

# SCANDINAVIAN NEWS

Interesting Notes From Across the Ocean.

HAPPENINGS IN THE FATHERLAND.

Principal Events That Have Occurred in the Old Countries About the North Sea Within a Week or So Just Past.

Prof. Robert Larsen, who was appointed a member of the Swedish-Russian geodetic survey expedition to Spitzbergen, left a gap in the faculty of the public high school of Norrkoping which it seems impossible to fill, no competent person being willing to serve. The work belonging to the vacant position had to be distributed among the other teachers. Our authority improves the opportunity to assert that the public teachers and professors in Sweden are underpaid.

A Russian merchant bought a piece of property at Gellivore and applied to the Swedish government for permission to settle upon it and make use of it. Such applications are generally granted, but in this case the government answered in the negative.

The new armored cruiser Dristig-heten was launched April 28 from the Lindholm iron works. So much ice and snow was packed up at the railroad bridge in Upsala that the Fyrisa river was dammed up, compelling people to use boats if they wanted to cross the streets.

Mrs. Sophie Ekman, a widow of Gothenburg, has donated \$32,000 to different charitable concerns and pensions funds.

M. Franckel, of Gothenburg, has set aside \$4,600 for the aid of school children's colonies and for dining poor school children.

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Incredible as it may seem, there is no drug store at Malmsberget, though this noted mining town now has 7,000 inhabitants. It is claimed that many people have lost their lives because it sometimes takes a day to fill a physician's prescription. The reason given for the lack of a drug store in the town is that it is located in a national park. The national government is roundly criticised for moving so slowly in the matter.

A large Russian expedition to the Arctic coast will incidentally search for traces of Andree's expedition. The Stockholm gun factory is exporting large quantities of materials of iron to England.

Prof. Otto Nordenskiold is going to take part in Andrup's Danish expedition to northwestern Greenland next summer. Nordenskiold is already making preparations for a trip to the Antarctic regions in 1901.

The estate of the late Captain Emil Exman of Gothenburg is valued at \$1,485,000.

Rev. O. Fryxell, D. D., the senior of the clergy of Sweden, died at Ors parsonage. He was 93 years of age at his death.

On account of a general lack of fodder the prices on stock are very low around Smirishamn, many cows having been sold for \$15 to \$20 apiece.

Influenza prevented the crown prince from leaving his rooms for several days.

Bishop Billing has acquired quite a reputation by his persistent endeavors to keep the appropriations of the riksdag down to a minimum.

The emigration from northern Skane is very heavy this spring. In some localities help is so scarce that spring work cannot be done in proper shape.

FINLAND.  
Baron A. E. Nordenskiold has demonstrated that there are vast beds of iron ore at Jussaro. They are located mainly under the sea and are not very rich. But in other respects the ore is highly desirable and will doubtless be mined very extensively in the future.

The Russian government is said to have resolved to postpone the discussion of the proposition to issue new military laws for Finland. Why? Our authority gives no reason; but we do not go very wide of the mark when we say that the Russians do not enjoy the sight of tens of thousands of able-bodied Finlanders going to America.

Several persons have been bitten by mad dogs during the last few months. Emil Anderson, of Sackjarvi, was bitten last November and was treated at the St. Petersburg Pasteur Institute. He soon showed symptoms of the disease, however, and had to be shut up in a padded cell, where death finally put an end to his terrible pain.

NORWAY.  
Rev. Lars Oftedal, of Stavanger, died April 22, at the age of 61 years. During the seventies and eighties he was the most widely known and aggressive preacher in Norway. A few years ago he resigned his charge and started an evening paper which for years past has been the leading daily of Stavanger. One of his brothers is Prof. Sven Oftedal of Augsburg Seminary, and Rev. Gustav Oftedal, another brother, is serving congregations at Gratton, N. D.

The authorities of Trier have prohibited the representation of Ibsen's "When We Dead Ones Awake" on the boards in that city.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson is so incensed at the actions of the stitching and the cabinet that he may flap over to the Rightists any day. And as Bjornstjerne, so is Norway very apt to flap politically, at least.

The Norwegian pavilion was ready and complete in every detail at the opening of the Paris Exposition.

The government proposes to change the normal school regulations in such a manner that teachers' certificates may be given to students who cannot master the grammar of the Danish-Norwegian language, provided they are familiar with the grammar of the Norwegian-Norwegian tongue. This proposition has aroused the most bitter opposition on the part of those who stick to the present book-language.

The returns of the fisheries is wretched. The whole amount caught in Tofoten up to April 10 was 7,500,000 codfish. By way of comparison it may be mentioned that the corresponding catch in 1899 was 12,750,000, and that of 1898 was 25,000,000.

DENMARK.  
Both houses of the riksdag have passed a bill authorizing a loan of \$3,240,000.

Pullisen & Co., of St. Petersburg, the second largest Scandinavian business firm in the Russian empire (Nobel Bros., the Swedish oil magnates, occupying the leading position), has been forced to the wall on account of the great stringency of the Russian money market. The capital stock of the firm was over \$5,000,000, and its paper-mill at Vasilij-Ostroff was the largest establishment of its kind in Russia.

The supreme court of Denmark has filed a curious decision. A. Abel, an ex-patrolman who is a fanatical vegetarian, translated a book on "the natural cure method" from German into Danish. At the same time he advised sick people indiscriminately to bathe in cold water and live on plant food exclusively. A widow was ordered by him to live on yellow peas. When she had lived on this diet for five weeks she became much more than before, and she sued Abel for damages. The supreme court ordered him to pay her \$50 for giving her such treatment.

The new Odense, Kerteminde and Dalby railway was opened for public traffic April 4th.

Copenhagen, April 27.—At a cabinet council today King Christian accepted the resignation of the northern cabinet and appointed a new rightist minister. The premier and minister of foreign affairs is H. Sehested, vice-president of the landshing.

The United Danish Steamship Company owns 123 steamers, which have a combined capacity of 130,000 tons. The total receipts for 1899 were almost one million dollars.

The victory achieved for labor by the lockout which for months kept 40,000 Danish workmen idle, is so sweeping that it will take some time to realize its importance. The agreement forced upon the employers provides that any labor dispute may be settled by a court of arbitration consisting of seven members. Each of the contending parties shall elect three of these outside of the executive committees of the organizations affected. But the most remarkable feature of the measure is, that these six members shall elect a lawyer of good standing as the seventh member and presiding officer of the court. It will be noticed that this court is absolutely independent, neither the king nor the riksdag having anything to do with the selection of its members. The only point at which it has any connection with the government machinery is, that the minister of public justice shall decide whether the man elected as presiding officer is "a lawyer of good standing" or not. The law providing for this court has been passed by the riksdag and ratified by the king.

The city administration of Copenhagen has sent out a bad blunder, the mayor having paid the interest on certain bonds twice. The parties drawing the pay did this only to test the incapacity of the mayor, and the moneys thus wrongfully paid out was returned just as soon as the transaction was formally concluded.

A fire on the great farm of Chr. Neergaard, at Aakar, was a fearful holocaust. The whole number of animals burnt to death was 25 horses, 209 cows, 6 oxen, 30 heifers, 25 calves and 66 hogs. The total loss was about \$70,000.

Prof. G. C. Freund, a sculptor of some note, is dead. He was fairly productive, but none of his works rise above mediocrity.

Mr. Sandfeld-Jensen, a young linguist, earned a degree of doctor of philosophy by writing a thesis on the Roumanian infinitive. The objections made by the opponents at the disputation were a tame affair, and the disputation lasted less than two hours.

CURIOUS, ODD AND USEFUL.  
By the use of a new carriage attachment the tops can be raised and lowered by moving a lever, rods connecting the jointed braces with cranks on either end of a horizontal rod mounted under the seat, with the lever secured to the rod to turn the cranks.

For stoves a new water heater is designed to surround the vertical pipe leading to the chimney, having a central opening through which the pipe projects, allowing the heater to rest on the surface of the stove at a point to utilize heat which is ordinarily wasted.

An improved door stop has been patented by an Alabama man, comprising a vertical bolt set in the lower edge of the door, with a stiff spring pressing the bolt downward, the latter being provided at the tip with a friction cap which will grip the floor and hold the door in any position.

Leaves can be rapidly and cleanly picked up from lawns by an Ohio woman's invention, which has a large hopper mounted on wheels, with fan blades set in the mouth of the hopper close to the ground, to be rapidly revolved by gearing inside the wheels, thus fanning the leaves into the hopper.

An Oregon woman has patented a neat folding wardrobe, having a pair of wooden sides hinged to the back, with shelves hinged to one of the sides, to drop down when the sides are drawn apart, allowing the whole to be folded against the back, the front being formed of a curtain to keep out the dust.

Do you know what is more hard to bear than the reverses of fortune? It is the baseness, the hideous ingratitude of men.—Napoleon I.

# MINNESOTA NEWS.

She Got Her Wardrobe.

Miss Ada Henry was, until a few days ago, leading lady in the Hot Old Time Company. At Hibbing she had a falling out with her manager and left the troupe, but she says the manager refused to give her either her hotel or her theater trunk. She secured both of them at St. Paul by stratagem.

Miss Henry went down to the baggage room and picked her trunks out from the company's baggage, smiled sweetly on the employes and asked them to call a cab and have her trunks sent to the hotel, as she had to get one of her dresses in order to have it ended in time for the opening performance. The men, she says, did as she asked, and when she reached the room she took her clothes from the trunks, filled them with brick and returned them to the depot.

The Fish Hatchery.  
Half a dozen ideal sites in the beautiful Glenwood Park district, in Hennepin county, near Glenwood Springs, will be offered to the state game and fish commission for the fish hatchery now located at Willow Brook, St. Paul. The state's lease of the present hatchery will expire in a few months, and Minneapolis is most anxious to secure this valuable acquisition for her park attractions. For two acres of land in the Willow Brook hatchery the commission is now paying a yearly rental almost equal to the value of the property, and the commissioners have been considering the advisability of selecting another site for a long time.

Labor Conditions Good.  
At the monthly meeting of the directors of the Associated Charities the secretary reported 318 cases dealt with during the month, and 149 visits made. The cases were relieved through twenty co-operating agencies. Work in the employment bureau shows a very marked decrease in comparison with that of the corresponding month last year, there being 111 odd jobs given to men, against 278 the previous year, and 386 to women, against 459. It was decided to start the penny savings system in connection with the employment bureau.

Minnesota Crop Bulletin.  
Early sown wheat, oats and barley are up in all parts of the state, and where the rains have been more abundant, the stand is excellent. In the extreme southeastern counties an absence of rain during the week has enabled the farmers to finish seeding, and to catch up with work heretofore delayed by too much rain. All the barley is not yet seeded, and in some places ground is being plowed for this crop. A few pieces of oats are still to be seeded. A little flax seeding has been done.

News in Brief.  
A portion of St. Paul has become so weather-beaten and dilapidated that Building Inspector Haas has threatened to commence suit against the owners of 50 or more unsafe buildings unless steps are taken to place them in condition.

Crookston owners of fast horses are organizing a driving association.

J. J. Hill stated that it was true that the Great Northern had contracted for five ships for Pacific coast trade, which would exceed in size and capacity anything afloat. He also said that his road would expend two and one-half millions of dollars in the state of Washington in terminals, extensions, wharfage and other enterprises. East of Washington about 150 miles of track will be laid.

The state fish and game commission has sent out to the southern part of the state a large number of trout fry, to be distributed among the ponds and streams in counties which have applied for them.

Andrew Hallo, an aged citizen, was fatally injured by falling from his wagon while delivering cream at Rochester.

The Northern Pacific railroad has secured control of the St. Paul & Duluth.