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MONDAY, May 11, 1903.

REVAMPING "THE IOWA IDEA."

What western Republicans glowingly describe as "the Iowa idea" in regard to the tariff is to be revamped and tamed down for the National Republican platform of 1904.

President Roosevelt has called Gov. Cummins, its author, to account for his alleged heresy and finally got the latter to consent to the elimination of the phrase "affording shelter to monopoly," which is looked upon by the president as offensive from a Republican standpoint. This done, the president, together with Senator Allison and Gov. Cummins, of Iowa, will form a triumvirate to push the claims of the so-called "Iowa idea" in the next national convention.

The distinctive sentence in the Iowa platform which distinguishes it from other Republican tariff planks is the following sentence:

"We favor the modification of any tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly."

In other words, the Iowa modification is a somewhat less specific statement of the time-worn Democratic plank, that there shall be no tariff protection on trust controlled goods.

But President Roosevelt, in the series of tariff speeches on which he embarked after the famous Oyster Bay conference of 1900, placed himself emphatically and diametrically opposed to this Democratic doctrine. The principle that trust goods should be free listed, declared Roosevelt, would endanger small industries lingering under the eaves of the great trust institutions, and therefore was a dangerous heresy. Besides, it threatened the perpetuity and integrity of that great ark of the Republican covenant, the high protective tariff; because a free list for all trusts meant the abolition of the great bulk of the protective schedules.

Therefore, Gov. Cummins and his Iowa imitation of the Democratic plank was called upon the carpet at Washington and made to defend his heresy. It is now reported that Cummins will give up the phrase, "affording shelter to monopoly." But if this is done, what will there be left of the "Iowa idea" to give comfort to Western tariff reform Republicans?

The Iowa tariff plank, aside from this "shelter of monopoly" phrase, stands by the historic policy of the Republican party in giving protection to "home industries" and indorses "the natural complement of protection," reciprocity, which since the days of James G. Blaine has been a pigeon-holed farce and mocking-bird, composed of violated promises only. It looks very much as though Gov. Cummins, therefore, has abandoned his "Iowa idea" at the command of the president, so that the Republican National committee will be able to secure its usual campaign contributions from the tariff protected trusts.

With John D. Rockefeller contributing a million dollars at a time to colleges what else could be expected but that there would ultimately be a college trust proposed?

WHAT TO EAT.

It is a most promising sign of the times that we have given ourselves up to the discussion of the question of what to eat, rather than of how to get it. For this we are indebted in no small measure to those philanthropic persons who write the breakfast food advertisements. They have had quite as much to do with the matter as has the state of seeming prosperity in which we dwell. Hence it was not to be wondered at that when Prof. Baker cast about for a subject which would interest many people he should settle upon the problem of feeding. He is to be admired for the stand he took in advising a hearty breakfast as the foundation for a good day's work. The admiration will be directed to his temerity in the face of the fact that we have been told in the most expensive space and the most captivating language that there is nothing fit for a human being to eat in the morning but "Hiko," "Pusho," "Strength" and "Rumtum Hayreal Coffee."

Prof. Baker would have us fill up on a substantial steak, a few eggs, griddle cakes and other delicacies which have been put under the ban as leading to that condition when one becomes an animated "before taking" picture. Perhaps he is right. The bone and sinew of this country comes from the old farm and there is not a well-posted farm hand in the country who would not strike if he could not have meat and two kinds of pie for breakfast.

Perhaps we have been going a bit too far in reducing the breakfast allowance. Possibly it is starvation rather than the matutinal high feeding that is reducing us to a nation of dyspeptics.

Prof Baker's theory will have its supporters, but after all it is unlikely that a regimen can be fixed by rule for all men. That he whose soul yearns for the fleshpots in the morning will not soon take to feeding himself on compressed hay, nor will the cereal fiend forego his soft feed because a school principal has made a pronouncement.

The discharge of a fireman in the Washington postoffice because he could not make good charges made against his superior officer goes to show that the "knocker" is not always certain to win.

THAT'S WATT!

One Watt, of Chicago, rises to inform the world that Shakespeare was a cheap punster, that his wit was of a slim order and that his grammar was bad.

Watt, of whom we have not before heard but who appears to be of some consequence on his own dunghill, is not, as might readily be imagined, a University of Chicago professor. Until he made his pronouncement on Shakespeare his personality was hidden in the obscurity of the Graham school, of which he is the teacher.

Shakespeare is known to many of us after a fashion. Even Mr. Richard Mansfield has some slight acquaintance with his works. It is therefore likely that some people will differ in opinion with Watt as to the merits of Shakespeare as a punster, wit and grammarian.

Mr. Watt is the victim of his environment. The Chicago joke is to him the joke par excellence; the wit of West Chicago avenue is the soul of humor and the language of the Chocagoese is English undefiled. Hence he is but speaking according to his lights when he exclaims against Shakespeare and his works. In view of what is known of the private character of William Shakespeare we may be forgiven for expressing some surprise that Mr. Watt was not constrained to repudiate the man wholly as a menace to the morals of Chicago.

Of course it must be admitted, now that Mr. Donnelly no longer makes vehement protest, that Shakespeare wrote the "Tempest;" that "The Merchant of Venice" was put in the form in which we know it by him; that the wit of Mercutio is the wit of Shakespeare. And there are those of us who will contend that there is some small measure of merit in these trifles. But Watt appears to go deeper into Shakespeare than most of us. In fact he appears to have gone so deep that he has fallen through.

Watt should start afresh and attack a subject within his scope. As yet the analytical study of Shakespeare is not a Chicago specialty, and there are those of us who have come to regard the language of Shakespeare as something admirable and his wit essentially human and provocative of joyous satisfaction. It is not, then, astonishing if we do not at once accept the dictum of Watt. Even the pretenders among us will refuse to accept Watt because he seeks to take from us that which we have come to hold dear by reason of having hugged the borrowed thing to our bosoms.

The name of Shakespeare is likely to inspire veneration and his works to amuse and instruct in spite of Watt. The house of Watt—which it is to be presumed is identical with that of Watts—has cut some figure in poetical literature by reason of a member of it having written hymns. Another member of the house enriched the world by watching a tea-kettle. But Watt, of Chicago, has not yet done anything for humanity, unless it be to impress the weight of his learning on the Chicago small boy. Watt should leave Shakespeare alone and stick to the traditions of his house, whereby he will do humanity no harm and it may gain something for himself. Let him not break a lance with Shakespeare—and that's no Shakespearean pun, but a bit of gratis advice. That's Watt!

The Chicago hotel bell boys threaten to go on a strike. Somebody must have gotten out of one of the hotels with money in his clothes.

MANAGING THE UNIVERSITY.

The state board of control has assumed all responsibility for the conduct of the University of Minnesota. The mere fact that the hiring of instructors and employes is to be left in the hands of the regents can make no difference with the responsibility of the board of control, for the pay rolls will pass through that body. The members will have absolute control in fact.

Whatever view is had of the differences between the regents and the members of the board the public generally will be satisfied at this settlement of the dispute, for it places the last of the great state institutions in the hands of the board and there can be no dodging the responsibility in case the plan of the Republicans to consolidate the management of these institutions results in failure.

It is more than likely that failure will attend the experiment, for, without decrying the men who constitute the board of control, it may be said that they are essentially politicians, generally clever men, but with no special knowledge such as is necessary in the administration of such varied and important affairs as will come under their direction. They will control, practically direct, the management of institutions educational, correctional and eleemosynary. They will administer the finances of these institutions. Yet there is not on the board an individual who is a specialist in educational, correctional, charitable or financial affairs.

For the sake of the state and its welfare it is to be hoped that the board of control will meet all the demands made upon its members, their intelligence and integrity. But it looks as though the governor's men might find it impossible to masticate the enormous lump bitten off.

If the Mafia really takes to scuttling ships by the aid of dynamite it will be necesary to take that society out of the joke category.

OUR LUZON LUMBER WEALTH.

If our Philippine colonies fail to attract American settlement for the purposes of agriculture and trade, they may at least become a powerful attraction to our lumber barons whose Northwestern opportunities for profitable exploitation are becoming yearly narrowed and curtailed.

In the columns of the American Lumberman, Frank E. Force, of the Thirteenth Minnesota volunteers, presents a picture of our lumber wealth in the new tropic colonies under the Asiatic shore, that finds no parallel in the history of lumber development and comes well up to the dreams of wealth of the Indies, harbored in the romantic days of Columbus.

In the islands of Mindanao and Mindoro, each of which is only a trifle smaller than the state of New York, Mr. Force finds "millions of acres" of forest never touched by the hand of man, embracing the most rare and valuable woods known to the botanical and lumber world. The government forestry bureau reports 20,000,000 acres of virgin forest embracing 385 species, including hardwoods that take the finest polish, woods that are impervious alike to the action of tropic insects and the sea, and for value have no equal. He estimates 20,000,000 acres that will average 15,000 feet of hardwood board measure per acre, or a total of 300,000,000,000 feet "representing a source of wealth that is almost inconceivable." One of these tropic hardwoods is used in Manila for paving blocks that in ten years show no signs of wear after being subject to heavy traffic.

Mr. Force with great business discernment remarks: "Immense fortunes have been made out of the forests of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Washington, and this with a great field of competitors. But with all of the millions doubled and even trebled, they will appear but as small and insignificant when the tale of the Philippine woods has been told!" And so Mr. Force resents as an unpatriotic calumny the intimation of certain writers "that the United States made a poor bargain when it took possession of the islands."

The outlook, therefore, appears to be, that if our Philippine colonies fail to develop a trade worth while, on which to pay interest on a $200,000,000 war investment, they will prove a great boon as a cradle for a new race of lumber barons.

EDITORIAL EXPRESSIONS.

Diaz Will Run Again.

It is announced that President Diaz has consented to become a candidate for re-election. The prosperity of Mexico under him has been such as to make it exceedingly desirable that he should continue in office. The United States is vitally concerned in the perpetuation of Mexican prosperity. Our trade with the country is of very great value and is constantly increasing. The peaceful conditions prevailing for many years in Mexico have been due to President Diaz's firm, but judicious and enlightened administration. He was first elected in 1876. His present term is his sixth, expiring Nov. 30, 1904.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

What Would Jackson Have Done?

The president "was greatly amused" when one of his enthusiastic admirers was knocked down and out by his guard for trying to secure a seat in his carriage. Now, if this be the "modern Jackson," we can but wonder what Old Hickory would have done in the same circumstances—if we may judge by the anecdotes that have come down he would either have hailed the intruder as a fellow-citizen or have done his own "knocking out."—Florida Times Union.

The Mellowing Influences.

The great mint beds in Kentucky are getting green and the tones of the Courier-Journal are getting softer, sweeter, peaceful, fraternal.—Columbia, (S. C.) State.

At St. Paul Theaters

"When the Bell Tolls" at the Grand.

Is it something fierce?

Does "When the Bell Tolls" thrill?

Well, ask the audience. A house full of people saw the attraction at the Grand last night, and their varying emotions were enough to demonstrate that the man who wrote it undoubtedly smokes.

The brand is certainly not for sale in St. Paul, but the playwright who can convert a penniless artist into a full-fledged English lord in the first act, send the curtain down on the blinding of his servant with vitriol, open the next act in the very heart of the Switzerland Alps and finish with a daring rescue by a St. Bernard dog, and the accidental poisoning of the adventuress by her male partner in crime, is certainly a genius.

It didn't seem to make much difference last night if one of the drops did show a mid-summer scene, with Oleo Margarine, a retired milkman of Celtic origin, and Peter Creed, a second cousin to Marks, the lawyer, supposed to be engaged in climbing the snow-covered mountains. The story went on just the same. Oleo Margarine always seemed to "butt in" when something lively was doing, and when he did the others subsided. Llonely Duray had to desist several times in his love making because of it. Karl Drovosky, the Russian villain, simply swallowed his annoyance and shrunk into insignificance, while Olga Drovosky, his fair partner in crime, sought other apartments. Oleo always got to the center.

"When the Bell Tolls" is about the fiercest of melodramas that has been seen in St. Paul for some time. It is decidedly disconnected, and one is kept busy hunting for the motive that actuated the whole story. But there are thrills, however, lots of them, and it must be said that the gallery was liberal in both praise and disapproval, the latter for the villains and the former for the heroes. Each got his share last night.

The cast is not the most brilliant in the world, but it will do. S. S. Simpson is about the best, and he has a close second in Charles Horn, who furnishes most of the comedy. Some of the scenery is quite good.

City Club Burlesquers at the Star.

Crowded houses greeted both performances of the "City Club Burlesquers" at the Star yesterday. The two pieces, entitled "On Board of the City Club" and "The Queen of Folly," are well staged and were fully appreciated yesterday. The chorus is well drilled and the costumes are catchy.

Ten beautiful living pictures and six specialties constitute a strong olio. The three Lane sisters, as frolicsome tomboys, present a most amusing act; Ella Gilbert and Jack Reed proved to be funmakers of especial merit; Rose Carlin sings well and a made a hit in several songs, which, though old, were popular; Hawthorne and Burt are clever singers and dancers; Greeve and Green, musicians, are fair; the Brothers Damm, acrobats, exhibit great strength, though their acts are not striking.

America's favorite comedian, N. C. Goodwin, will begin an engagement of three nights at the Metropolitan opera house this evening, in his latest success "The Altar of Friendship." The title role in this play is said to be admirably suited to Mr. Goodwin. No matinee will be played Wednesday and only three performances will be given.

The famous English actress, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, will appear for the first time in this city at the Metropolitan opera house the latter half of this week, beginning Thursday evening. During her short stay in this city Mrs. Campbell will appear in three of her greatest successes. Thursday night and at the Saturday matinee she will present "The Joy of Living." Friday night she will be seen in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." The last performance, Saturday evening, she will present "Aunt Jeannie." The advance sale of seats and boxes for Mrs. Campbell's engagement will begin at the Metropolitan box office this morning at 8 o'clock.

GERMAN FARMERS GET A DUTCH LUNCH

Visiting Agriculturists Entertained in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 10.—The party of forty-eight German agriculturists who are making a tour of the United States inspecting livestock and packing house conditions, arrived here tonight. They were met at the Union station by a reception committee composed of representatives from the Commercial club, the packing houses, the Livestock Exchange, the stockyards company and a subcommittee of German citizens. After spending the evening at Convention hall, as the guests of A. E. Stillwell, where Theodore Thomas' orchestra gave a concert, they were treated to a Dutch lunch at the Midland hotel. Tomorrow they will visit the stockyards and packing houses.

Omaha Need Be Hungry No Longer.

OMAHA, Neb., May 10.—Several of the large restaurants, which have been closed during the past week on account of the strike of restaurant employes, are preparing to open tomorrow. What arrangements have been made for new men is not stated, but proprietors say they have secured sufficient help to start.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

Minnesota—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light variable winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light variable winds.

Iowa—Showers Monday; cool in south and east portions.

Wisconsin—Fair Monday, except rain in southeast portion. Tuesday fair; fresh northeast to east winds.

North Dakota and Montana—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

South Dakota—Fair Monday; warmer in southern portion. Tuesday fair; warmer.

St. Paul—Yesterday's temperatures, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, W. E. Oliver, observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. Highest temperature, 54; lowest temperature, 50; average temperature, 52; daily range, 4; barometer, 29.97; humidity, 89; precipitation, .44; 7 p. m. temperature, 50; 7 p. m. wind, north; weather, cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*5pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	58	74	Kansas City	72	76
Battleford	58	58	Marquette	48	50
Bismarck	60	64	Milwaukee	62	68
Buffalo	72	76	Minnedosa	54	62
Boston	60	74	Montgomery	64	72
Calgary	56	60	Montreal	66	76
Cheyenne	46	50	Nashville	74	78
Chicago	70	76	New Orleans	72	76
Cincinnati	72	76	New York	62	70
Cleveland	72	76	Norfolk	56	68
Davenport	74	80	North Platte	48	56
Des Moines	70	76	Omaha	60	74
Detroit	68	74	Philadelphia	64	80
Duluth	54	54	Pittsburg	70	78
Edmonton	56	60	Qu'Appelle	56	62
Galveston	70	74	Frisco	60	66
Grand Haven	70	76	St. Louis	74	80
Green Bay	52	78	Salt Lake	62	66
Helena	44	50	S. Ste. Marie	56	68
Huron	52	56	Washington	68	76
Jacksonville	66	74	Winnipeg	44	56

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul).

River Bulletin—

Stations	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change 24 Hrs.
St. Paul	14	7.1	—0.1
La Crosse	10	9.4	0.0
Davenport	15	...	...
St. Louis	30	...	...

—Fall.

Men, Women and Things

Owing to the daily and hourly railroad accidents which are occurring all over the country the roads are contemplating a new system of ticket selling. The plan, which is the thought of a man who travels a good deal and has been in thirty-two wrecks during the past year, is that no traveler shall buy a ticket when he starts, but if he gets to his destination without a broken head or loss of life, he pays his fare. No fare shall be collected from dead men or their relatives. This saves the money the traveler would have invested in his ticket for his funeral expenses and makes it easier, not alone for the widow, but for the company as well.

In an effort to keep up with the procession in Chicago some Lithuanians have become prominent. In coming to a strange country they made up their minds to follow the old adage "When in Rome do as the Romans do." Witnessing all about them the frequency and celerity of marriage, they determined not to let the natives outdo them in the matter of civilization and so they set about changing wives every six months. A couple who have remained together six months are considered old married people in Chicago, and the Lithuanians took notice. Now they have been called bigamists and other dreadful names just because they were imitative. Example is stronger than precept, and while they have now been informed by the authorities that to change partners every six months is wrong, they are puzzling their heads over what is apparently the same thing done by the Chicago native and for which there does not seem to attach the same penalty as in the case of the stranger within their gates. Verily the ways of civilization are hard to understand.

With all our boasts of being the most progressive nation in the world, we sometimes hear of invention and discovery in the effete nations of Europe which ought to convince us that we don't know the a b c of progress. And in this connection it may be said that the slot machine is in its infancy; its possibilities are bewildering. Its latest development is in Paris, where it stands on street corners containing a dozen different remedies for various complaints, and by putting in your penny you obtain relief. This does away with the necessity of doctors, and pleasanter still, with doctors' bills, and the French physicians seeing the danger to their business lurking in the corner slot machine, are out in a protest against this most up-to-date method of cure. It is only a question of time when we will obtain everything at the corner slot machine, even lawyers' opinions, and all must submit to the inevitable march of progress. This medicine slot machine shows how clever are the osteopaths, who do not give remedies, for it is easy to see that it will be many years before a machine can be perfected which will manipulate one's spine—that is, on street corners.

In New York people with large families find it almost impossible to rent a house or flat unless they resort to subterfuge, as did a smart New York woman the other day. She had nine children, but was determined to rent a house in Harlem that she had her eye upon, so she took her nine hopefuls for a walk, and when they neared the house told the children to go and stay in the cemetery while she visited the house agent. When he asked her if she had any children, she sighed, looked sad and replied: "Nine, but they are all in the cemetery!" The agent was not at all sad when he heard this, and she signed the lease. Then she went after the children that were in the cemetery and they all moved into the house with her.

—Mab.

St. Paul, May 10, 1903.

At the Hotels

One of the strangest characters met with in a long time was registered at the Ryan last night. Were it not that he requested particularly that no publicity be made of his name there are doubtless many who would delight in meeting the gentleman. Suffice it to say that he is from England.

Although his occupation in life carries him far from the trend of all learning, almost all his inclinations are in that direction. He is a remarkable Greek scholar, and last night, as he asked Clerk Ingalls for the key to his room, the two fell into an easy conversation, and in the course of it the stranger allowed it to be seen that he knew somewhat of Greek. The chat then became interesting when it developed that such a scholar should be engaged in the sale of hardware!

"Yes," he said, "I was thinking one day last year as I was riding in a train that skirted along the Loire of what a wonderful word the name of Napoleon is when we sit down and think it over as to its Greek significance. How? Why, I'll show you!

"Suppose you set up the word Napoleon in front of you. Now take away the first letter and you have 'apoleon,' have you not? Now take away the first letter of that, and of that, and so on down successively, until you have but the last syllable. What have you? 'Napoleon, apoleon, poleon, oleon, leon, eon, on. Now arrange them in the following order: 'Napoleon on oleon leon eon apoleon poleon,' and you have a Greek phrase which, when translated, literally reads: 'Napoleon, being the lion of the people, went about destroying cities.'"

"No, I never heard of anyone happening on that bit of information before," replied Clerk Ingalls.

Those at the Ryan last night from Northwestern states: E. H. Carter, Wahpeton, N. D.; Harry W. Morton, Walla Walla, Wash.; W. K. McNair, Cloquet, Minn.; C. B. Hurtt, Boise, Idaho; Harry Mahon, Duluth; J. C. McCarthy, Bozeman, Mont.; M. H. McCarthy, Dubuque, Iowa.

At the Windsor—R. H. Gleason, Spokane; A. E. Hennings, Alexander, Minn.; A. McMurphy, Rat Portage, Ontario; P. J. Kamper, Sioux City, Iowa; F. E. Ellickson, Blue Earth, Minn.; S. Allen, Worthington, Minn.; E. J. Kelly, Fergus Falls, Minn.

HOOSIERS WANT BOTH NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Indianapolis Will Spend Quarter of a Million to Secure Them.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 10.—The Indianapolis Commercial club and Board of Trade have taken formal action toward securing the two political conventions, if possible, next year.

The secretaries have mailed letters to the national secretaries of the Democratic and Republican conventions, announcing that this city will be an applicant for the conventions. Indiana senators and congressmen will be asked to assist.

The city is arranging to build this year a coliseum costing $250,000 and seating 18,000 people in order to accommodate the conventions if they come here. National Committeeman Taggart, of Indiana, says he believes this city can secure the national Democratic convention if the coliseum is completed.

FARM, FIELD, ORCHARD, GARDEN

THE LAWNS.

As soon as the frost is out of the ground and the earth sufficiently dry, the seeding of lawns should receive attenton. Grass seed germinates best and the grass makes the best growth while the weather is cool and moist.

AVOID TROUBLE.

Clear up all trash, leaves, prunings, weeds and waste of every kind in the orchard, vineyard and garden, and burn the same, and thus destroy insects' eggs and fungold spores, which, if left around, will make trouble.

MONEY WELL SPENT.

A few dollars expended in beautifying the home grounds will give constant pleasure and make the whole family happy. Bright flowers and plenty of them should be the rule.

A GOOD YEAR.

Last year was a prosperous one. The products of American farmers were 25 per cent more in 1902 than in 1901 and this increases the revenue of American farmers to the amount of five thousand million dollars, and yet 1901 was the most prosperous year on record. Farmers of this country have been taking in during the past four or five years two thousand million dollars more than in the same number of preceding years. The value of live stock in this country at the present moment is $750,000,000 greater than five years ago. Our trade with foreign countries for the past five years has increased to the value of $3,420,000,000. Ours is the greatest nation the world has ever known and the American people are the most prosperous people in the world.

SENSIBLE MATING.

Be sensible this spring and do not mate a mare or cow with a male of scrub blood. It is just as easy and as cheap to raise a good animal as a poor one, and above all do not mate a female of one blood with a male of some other blood unless that blending is to be stuck to long enough to establish practically pure blood.

THE GARDEN.

With judicious planting and care any possessor of a garden can have a succession of the most desirable fruits and vegetable the whole season through. It is stated on good authority that a tenth of an acre of land will supply ten persons with all the luxuries of the season. Even a small city lot will furnish some fruits and vegetables which might come under the head of luxuries if not raised by one's self. It is not yet too late to plan how to make the most of what little land one possesses and be ready for spring planting.

LEARN FROM NATURE.

A knowledge of plants cannot but make a man a better farmer, a better gardener, a better teacher, a better physician, a better minister of the gospel. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive of a condition in life which would not be enlivened and made better through a knowledge of plants.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.

The annual crop of swindlers is appearing among the farmers. It is made up of lightning rod men with glib tongues and exorbitant prices, tree agents with extravagantly colored plates representative of mercantile establishments not in existence, etc. Look out for them. Be your own judge of the quality and price of the things you buy. If you are not informed as to these buy of concerns with established reputations. There are many of these. Sign no papers which may later turn up as promissory notes. Do not allow yourself to be talked into something which your own judgment and common sense tells you you cannot pay for.

WELL PLACED.

Memorials to men who have done much for agriculture are more worthy than monuments to statesmen, generals or men of letters. Why? Because agriculture is the basis of existence and anything that adds to its dignity is to be encouraged. Wisconsin led the way when the state named its magnificent dairy building at Madison after Hiram Smith, the founder of the dairy industry in that state. Now Ohio is asked to erect an agricultural and breeders' building at the state university as a memorial to Seth Adams, who established Merino sheep in the Buckeye state. His forethought has added vastly to the wealth of state and nation, and deserves recognition in the form of so much needed headquarters.

DOGS IN THE COUNTRY.

It is surprising how few dogs can be found in a county at the time the assessor is making his rounds. Assessors have about as hard a job to find dogs as they have in finding "moneys and credits." There must be some dogs in the country, judging by the amount of damage they do at times.

GET READY FOR IT.

If you have only a small back yard, don't fail to have some flowers and vegetables. The number of vegetables which can be grown in a small space is quite astonishing, and the beds can be bordered with flowers, thus combining the useful and ornamental. Even a small strawberry bed is a paying investment, for berries fresh from the vines are a great improvement over those bought at the corner grocery or on the street. Not all know the difference between green peas bought on the street or at the market and those picked fresh from the vines and cooked at once. Freshly picked peas are truly delicious, and not to be thought of in the same connection as the wilted specimens bought at the market

THE SPRING.

Though according to the almanac March is the first spring month, in reality April is the one that should be thus designated. The lengthening days, the milder air, the sight of growing things, the songs of the birds, tempt one to stay out of doors and make the confinement of the house and office irksome. One who has a little plot of ground on which to raise flowers or vegetables is very fortunate, for the labor necessary, the change of occupation, the pleasure of seeing things grow, are all a rest and a recreation. No better cure for overstrained nerves was ever found. An hour or two of work in the garden every day will be more productive of health and happiness than any other occupation.

WHOSE FAULT?

Hundreds of trees set every year die because of the neglect of the owners. It is not always the fault of the nurserymen.

PLANT GOOD SEED.

The admonition to use great care in the selection of farm and garden seeds must be repeated each year. Most farmers know that improved seed secured by painstaking selection results in larger yields and higher grade crops, but they are inclined to neglect the matter. A little extra effort just now will bring great rewards.

THE KING OF FRUIT.

The apple is "king of fruit" wherever it may be successfully grown, says G. B. Brackett, United States pomologist. No other fruit succeeds over so wide a range of territory and under such diversified climatic conditions, and no other fruit brings so sure a return to the grower in proportion to time and money expended upon its production. With proper selection of varieties, location of soil, and subsequent intelligent management, there can be but little risk in planting the apple, which is now no longer a luxury but a staple article of food. The apple has few rivals among cultivated fruits. Its mild and pleasant acid is a panacea for many of the ills that the human race is heir to. What fruit can be more pleasant to the palate or more beautiful to the eye than the rich ripe apple when plucked fresh from the tree, or what more lucious and healthful when cooked? Minnesota is becoming an apple state. We hope more trees will be planted this spring.

WHITEWASH.

Whitewash is always in demand at this season of the year. It is made of lime and water. Sometimes there is a demand for a more durable whitewash than than which can be made in this manner. A very durable kind can be made by slacking a bushel of lime and adding a peck of salt, five pounds of boiled rice and one pound of whiting.

BREAK COMES IN LAUNDRY STRIKE

Disruption of Employers' Association Follows Failure to Reach Agreement.

CHICAGO, May 10.—All efforts to reach a settlement of the laundry strike at a meeting today between the special committee of the employers failed of results, and a disruption of the ranks of the employers' association is expected tomorrow. The Evanston laundrymen, who announced yesterday that they would open their laundries Monday, could not be influenced by the association today.

All attended the meeting and a strong effort was exerted to induce them to stand by the association, but all arguments were powerless and the Evanston men left the meeting determined to open for business in the morning.

Laundrymen outside of the special committee have held conferences with T. C. Wilson, president of the Laundry Workers' union, endeavoring to arrange individual terms of settlement on their own responsibility.

"Several of the owners conferred with me today," said President Wilson, "and I am certain they will not hold back much longer. I think the break in the ranks will come tomorrow."

Notwithstanding the situation, another conference will be held tomorrow morning to effect an amicable settlement. The fight is still over the absolute recognition of the unions, and practically no progress has been made during the last three days.

TURKS SUPPRESS THE BULGARIANS

Later Reports May Be Expected to Tell of a Massacre.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—The Turkish minister here has received the following cablegram from his government:

"On May 6 the Bulgarian revolutionists attempted to commit at Monastir an anarchist outrage analogous to those perpetrated at Salonica. Thanks to the efficacious measures taken by the imperial authorities, however, they have been unable to put their designs into execution. Stoutf, one of the ringleaders of the Bulgarian revolutionary committee, perished, with five of his accomplices, in the village of Florina."

BISHOP'S JUBILEE WILL BE NOTABLE

Nearly All the Noted Prelates of the Country to Gather in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 10.—The silver jubilee in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of the Francis Silas Chatard, Roman Catholic bishop of Indianapolis, began this afternoon with a welcoming mass meeting by the Catholic laity of the city.

The event will be the most notable gathering of Catholic clergy ever held here. The visitors who will participate in the exercises Tuesday, and who will begin arriving tomorrow morning, are Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishops Elder, of Cincinnati; Ireland, of St. Paul; Riordan, of San Francisco; Keane, of Dubuque; Farley, of New York, and Quigley, of Chicago, with their chaplains. The bishops who have likewise signified their intention to be present and take part are Muldoon, of Chicago; O'Connor, of Newark; O'Reilly, of Peoria; Moeller, of Columbus; Keilly, of Savannah; O'Donoghue, of Indianapolis; Fitzmaurice, of Erie; Hoban, of Scranton; McDonnell, of Brooklyn; Horstman, of Cleveland; Cotter, of Winona; Foley, of Detroit; Janssen, of Belleville, Ill.; Burke, of St. Joseph; Maes, of Covington; Richter, of Grand Rapids; Spalding, of Peoria; Montes de Oca, of Mexico; McQuaid, of Rochester; McCloskey, of Louisville, and Gabriels, of Ogdensburg. Still others on the programme are Mgr. T. P. Thorpe, of Cleveland; Mgr. John B. Murray, of Cincinnati; Mgr. Denis O'Connell, of Washington, D. C., and others.

The first of the dignitaries to arrive will be Archbishop Keane, of Dubuque; Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco; Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul; Archbishop Quigley, of Chicago; Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, and Bishop Burke, of St. Joseph.

Four thousand people crowded Tomlinson hall this afternoon when the exercises opened. Music was furnished by the band of the Knights of Father Mathew. A. M. Sweeney presided and formally welcomed the event. The jubilee song was sung by a chorus of 600 voices. Simon P. Sheerin delivered the principal address of the afternoon, reviewing the life and work of Bishop Chatard. M. W. Carr and Senator A. J. Beveridge also spoke. Bishop Chatard expressed his thanks and appreciation. The formal jubilee exercises will take place Tuesday.