

# TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO IN MINNEAPOLIS

## AN ORIGINAL JOURNAL "NEWSY"

D. C. Johnson, of Princeton, Minn., Tells How He "Hustled Journals" on the Streets of Minneapolis Twenty-five Years Ago—Afterwards Carried a Route.

The number of boys who sold the Journal on the streets twenty-five years ago to-day, was not nearly so large as the crowd which sells them to-day, and that may be why it has been much more difficult to locate the original newsboys than any other class of people connected with the first issue of the paper. It was not very difficult to find about a dozen of the old time carrier boys, but only one of the old time "newsies" has made himself known. The following special dispatch from Princeton, Minn., tells all about him and his newsboy experiences of long ago:

Princeton, Minn., Nov. 26.—Among the most popular of Journal newsies and carriers of twenty-five years ago was a little lad who was nicknamed "Skinny" and "Boxer" by his comrades. D. C. Johnson of Princeton, Minn., who answered those slang titles years ago, laughingly refers to his old boyhood days when he attended the Franklin school in Minneapolis and sold Journals after school hours. Mr. Johnson is now employed in John N. Berg's general store at Princeton, and when a Journal representative dropped in to see him the other day it required little effort for Mr. Johnson to become reminiscent, and he took great pleasure in telling of the days when he cried "Journal!" on the noisy thoroughfares of Minneapolis twenty-five years ago.

"Yes, I think I belong to the old newsboy association," said Mr. Johnson. "For I was one of the lads who used to go to the 'hole in the wall' and get my papers, when the Journal was first printed on First avenue S. There used

to be a great scramble among the kids to see which could get his papers first and make a dash up the street for customers. I often think of those times. I was only a small lad in those days, but was growing very fast, and my bones grew faster than the flesh on them. The boys for this reason, I presume, called me 'Skinny.' Later I was also dubbed 'Boxer.' It used to be a common thing for the boys, when some one would ask them how they felt, to say 'Bugs and Worms,' and I thought the first time I heard the expression that they said 'Bugs and Worms' and this is the reply I made when I was first asked the question. For this I was afterwards called 'Boxer' and the name stuck to me like a brother. When I go to Minneapolis a certain mail carrier who is still in the service, and who knew me as a newsboy still calls me 'Boxer.'

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## POLITICS IN SEVENTY-EIGHT

Some of the Names Prominent in Public Life Twenty-five Years Ago.

Minnesota has nearly trebled her population in the twenty-five years since The Journal was founded. The government census gave the state 760,713 people in 1880. During the preceding decade the total increase was 341,067, or about 35,000 a year, so it is safe to say that in 1878 the population of the state did not much exceed 700,000. The 1900 census gave the state 1,751,394, and in the three years since this should have been increased 500,000.

Few of the names prominent in the politics of the state at that time are familiar to Minnesotans of to-day. That generation has almost passed from the boards. There were two young men, however, who held important positions under the state government, who are still in active political life. George P. Wilson, then of Winona, was attorney general of the state. He is now a member of the state senate, representing the fifth and sixth wards of Minneapolis, and he is one of the associate counsel for the state in the suit against the Northern Securities merger. A. R. McGill of St. Paul was then insurance com-

missioner. He was afterwards governor and is now a state senator and postmaster of St. Paul.

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John S. Irgens was secretary of state then, and William Prænder was state treasurer. O. P. Whitcomb was state auditor. William R. Marshall, who had already served four years as state librarian, James K. Hoffman was the newly created office of public examiner. H. P. Van Cleave was adjutant general, and W. H. H. Taylor was filled the already coveted post of state oil inspector.

The supreme court then had only three judges, instead of five. James Gilman was chief justice, and his associates were John M. Berry and P. R. E. Cornell. William Mitchell was state judge in the third district. Sam H. Nichols, now a live factor in the politics of the state of Washington, was then clerk of the supreme court.

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B. Gilman, C. A. Pillsbury and E. M. Wilson. The house delegation consisted of E. Benson, Daniel Johnson, H. G. Hicks, W. H. Johnson, A. Tharalson, J. Thompson, Jr., John Baxter, George Huhn and A. J. Smith.

## ACTIVE IN EARLY DAYS

Names and Events in the Dental Profession Are Recalled.

"I was one of the original subscribers of The Journal," says Dr. A. L. Bausman, "and one of the first advertisers in its columns. In the earlier days of the Journal I had something to do with everything that was going on. I advertised in the newspapers, subscribed for them, and was interested in everything they said that meant the building up of the city. I served frequently on public committees, and had a hand in public affairs



DR. A. L. BAUSMAN.

generally from a church festival to King's fair and the opening of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road." Dr. Bausman is rather modest in speaking of his early activities, but the older citizens remember him as a faithful and very earnest man, ready to help in all ways possible in the development of the town, and spending his money freely to that end. W. W. McNair once said of him that he

## THE HEBREWS

An Important Factor in the Religious Life of the City.

A history of the religious life of the city would be incomplete without an account of the growth and struggles of the Hebrew church. There are now nearly ten thousand Jews in Minneapolis. They have six large synagogues and as many more smaller places of worship. Their commercial interests are large, and on the whole, the Jewish population is one of the important factors in the business life of the city.

Until about twenty years ago the Jews who had settled here were engaged in small enterprises, most of them being peddlers of different kinds of wares. They numbered about one hundred and fifty in 1878. In 1880 there began a general exodus of the Jewish people from the crowded Ghetto of New York and Minneapolis was one of the new western cities that opened to them a means of livelihood. Its opportunities had been advertised throughout the east, and many of the emigrants came here directly from the great metropolis. They found plenty to do, and at once entered into various occupations. There was a good demand for second-hand stores which would handle any and all old goods, and it was then that the pawnbroking business was placed on a firm footing. The Jews were not maltreated here, as in many cities, and it is probably due to that reason that they have come here in such large numbers.

Since the early days they have gained a position of prominence in business affairs. The number of peddlers will not now exceed 150, while the other members of the middle class are engaged in the various trades and small lines of business.

Jewish capital invested in business and property in the city is estimated at about five millions of dollars. They hold a large place in the market in jewelry, clothing and liquors, in a whole way, aside from owning numerous plants for the manufacture of the same. Large investments are also placed in furniture factories, and in some of the large department stores. Business is the one point where the Jews are thoroughly American and radically modern. They no longer depend on large profits, but on a large business, and use every modern means to gain a lead in their respective lines.

Religiously the local Hebrews are even more strongly organized than they are commercially. The majority of the population are of the orthodox

erected at the corner of Fourth street and Sixth avenue N. In 1892. The congregation was afterwards divided and a new church of the same name was built within a half-block of the old church. All of the synagogues are elegantly appointed, and, following the old custom, most of the money has been expended on the interior finishings. All of them hold services daily, but only the older people attend during the week days. On the Sabbath, however, the synagogues are usually crowded.

Rabbi Silber is the high priest of the synagogue, and his word is supreme in all matters relating to the church and the law. The separate congregations are presided over by rabbis, and the reverence shown them forms a noticeable contrast to the customs of some of the Christian congregations. In all American cities the Jews have been accustomed to live entirely by themselves. Here they have followed the same plan, not by compulsion, but by choice. A large part of the property extending from Fourth to Tenth avenues N. and from Washington avenue S. in some places to Dupont avenue is owned and occupied by a Hebrew population. Fully two-thirds of the people live within these bounds. They have their own stores and markets, and scarcely ever go downtown to do their trading. The Jew lives exactly as he would, were he to return to Palestine, and it is one of the most interesting places of the city. All the buildings are being enlarged and improved and ultimately the entire Hebrew population will get homes in the district. When it is considered that nearly one-twentieth of the people of Minneapolis are of Jewish birth, their influence in the community will be better understood.

## JOHN T. BARNUM, Manufacturer Trunks and Leather Goods.

Mr. Barnum established his business in 1880 at 25 Washington avenue N. remaining there until 1883, when he removed to 240 Nicollet street. In 1898 he occupied the premises at 404 Nicollet street and in 1901 he leased the salesrooms at 715 and 717 Nicollet street, his present location. He manufactures a complete line of trunks, sample and suit cases and deals in everything in the way of leather novelties and travelers' equipment. He disposes of his goods not only in the city but covers the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho and other important points thru to the Pacific coast. At

## OUR PIONEER WOMEN DOCTORS

How Two Brave New England Girls, Fresh From a Homeopathic College, Came in the Youth of Minneapolis to Minister Medically to Her Ailments.

Minneapolis people have always known that some day Minneapolis would be a city of the future, and consequently, in the early days, when "city" seemed a misnomer for the collection of houses which straggled over



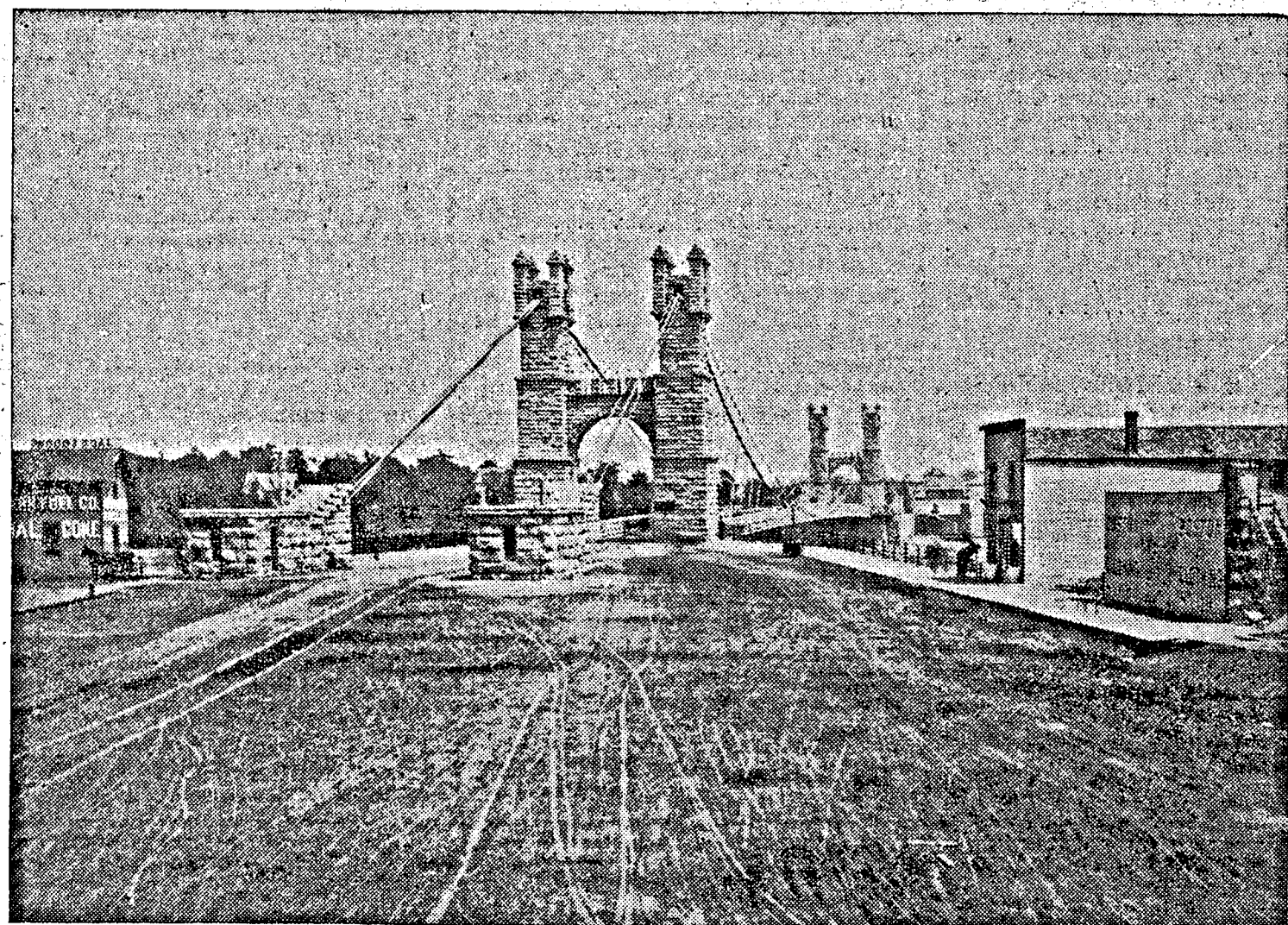
DR. ADELE S. HUTCHINSON.

the clearing, they reached forth a welcoming hand to all who could aid in its growth. When they heard, back in 1877, that two young women, graduates of the medical department of the Boston university, had come west to cast in their fortunes with those of

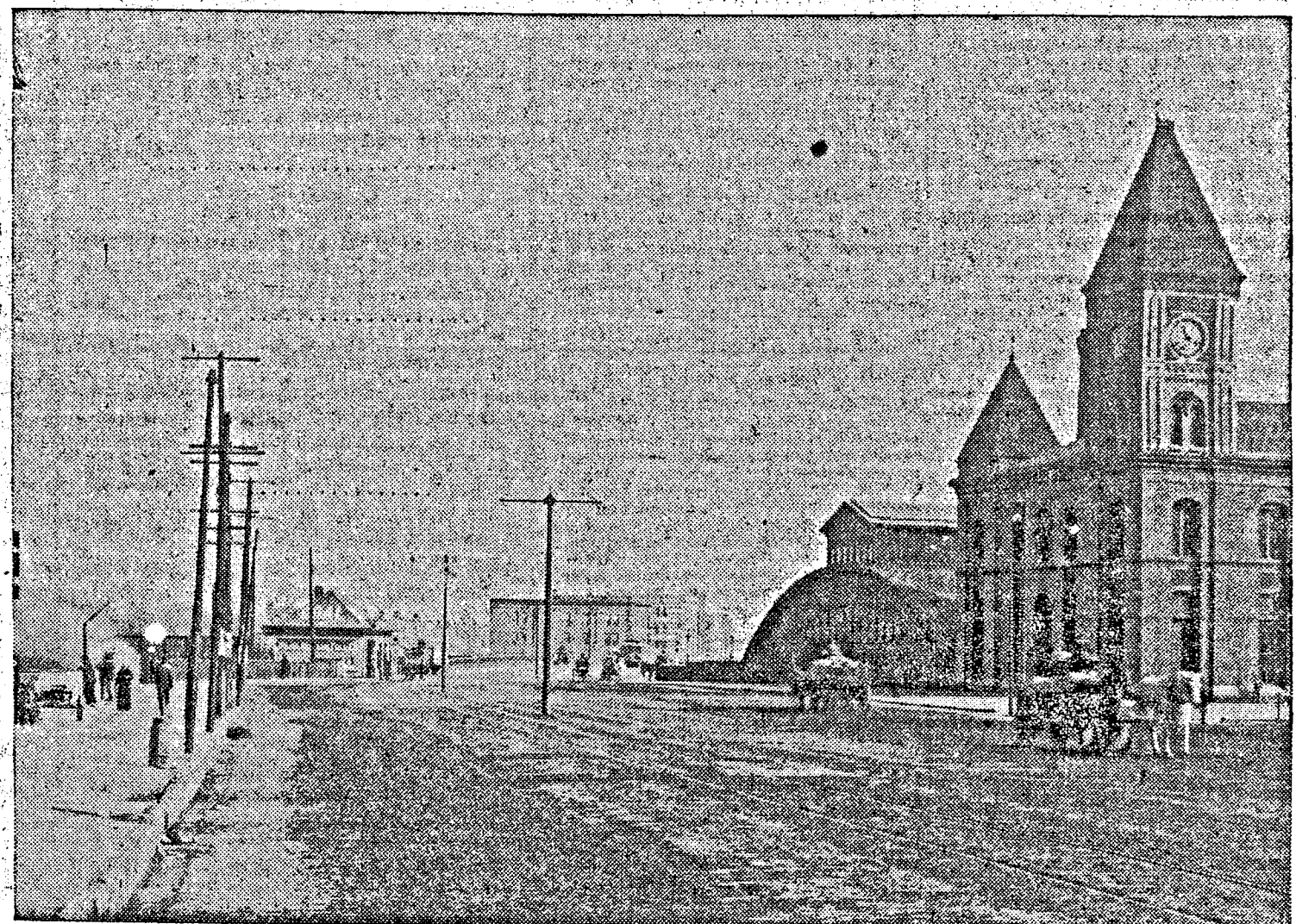
"Minneapolis may be said to have been in an expectant attitude twenty-five years ago," said Dr. Hutchinson. "She hoped for great things from the city and the people, and she has not been disappointed. She looked at questions with a fairness and a broadness that overcame any narrow prejudice, and she has given women a chance with men. When a woman failed the blame was not placed at her sex, but at her personal ability. It was the individual who could not grasp success, and women were deemed as capable as ever."

Dr. Swain remained in the city seven years, and then, growing homesick for the New England atmosphere in which she had been raised, she returned to the east. Dr. Hutchinson remained to become again a pioneer. As she was one of the first women doctors to come to the city, so she was the first woman and one of the first homeopaths to receive a place on the staff of the city hospital, and the first woman to be appointed to the state medical board. She is entering on the last year of her second term on the board, and is one of the few women in the United States to serve in that capacity.

In the east the prejudice against women doctors still smolders, and twenty-five years ago the coals were very bright and hot to the fingers of the women who dared to touch them. In the west people were too busy wrestling the future from the wilderness, and had no time to quarrel with the same of women that they did of men, courage, patience and knowledge, and they ask the same to-day, just as they did a quarter of a century ago.



BRIDGE SQUARE IN 1878.



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The dental business of the city was not very large in the 1878 period. As he remembers it, there were only about half a dozen members of the profession here. Possibly there were a few more, but he thinks of only that many at present. The state dental society was organized before the centennial year, but he thinks there was no local dental society as early as 1878. Dr. Bausman had his office at 242 Nicollet street, where he remained for twenty-five years. He retired from practice several years ago, on account of failing eyesight. Dr. Fletcher, who is still in active practice, had his office in 1878 on Washington avenue, near First avenue S. Dr. C. M. Bailey, still in practice here, had an office on the East Side. Dr. D. L. Taylor, still in practice here, had an office not far from the Nicollet house. Of the two other dentists who were here in 1878, one, Dr. Stoneman, whose office was on the East Side, is dead, and Dr. Smith, who was located on Washington avenue, near First avenue S, has returned to his old home, in Maine.

There were no dental schools here then, the six dentists who made up this early colony were educated in Chicago and the east. Dr. Bausman came from Pittsburg, Dr. Bowman from Maine, Dr. Bailey from New York, and Dr. Taylor from Ohio.

At present there are about fifty dentists in the city, and the number is being increased yearly.

"I always thought that The Journal would grow into a great newspaper," says Dr. Bausman. "It had the right sort of an air from the beginning, and the people believed in it. There had been a good many newspaper failures prior to 1878, but The Journal seemed to get better and better than its more unfortunate predecessors. It inspired the confidence of the public generally, and as I remember, it was not long before it had a respectable subscription list. I have watched its growth during the past twenty-five years with much interest and satisfaction. I have always looked upon it as one of the greatest powers for good the city ever had, and am glad to remember that it never advocated a wrong measure or supported a corrupt man for office, and did not do any of the things which had been evidences of weakness in the unsuccessful newspapers which it succeeded."

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, English was the native speech of perhaps 200,000 of men and women, and at the close of the century it was spoken by 130,000,000.

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HERBERT PEARCE, Ladies' Garments, Furs, Etc.

The business of Mr. Pearce was started by him at 402-405 Nicollet street in the year 1900, on one floor, and by his managerial ability and energy he has not only gained the confidence of a large and growing clientele, but has increased his sales to such an extent that he is now occupying four floors and feels somewhat hampered for space. His success is largely due to the fact that he always furnishes the proper styles in advance and makes no effort to secure the exorbitant profit that this class of merchandise sometimes obtains. Quality of style is his first consideration (not the lowness of price.) The business house of Herbert Pearce is recognized as the youngest on Nicollet street and employs a small army of expert employees.

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The names of the Minneapolis congregations are: Kenneseth Israel, Kenneseth Israel II, Mikro Kodesh, Adath Yeshurun, Anshei Tavrig, Rumanian Hebrew, and the Temple Shaari. The latter is a Reformed church and the services are more modern plans. The Kenneseth Israel was the first church built and was

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Dr. Adele S. Hutchinson and Dr. Mary L. Swain, two New England young women, who had never been far from their own hearthstones, bravely said good-by to eastern homes and friends on their graduation and came west with the courage, Dr. Hutchinson now laughingly says, of ignorance, but which was really born of confidence in themselves and in human nature. They were not yet far in their twenties, but their medical training had given them a self-reliance which enabled them to come to a new country to begin a new life amid new surroundings, which would be as different from the old as is a June day from one of December. They had no friends. Dr. Swain was distant connected with the Morrisons, who she had seen little of her relatives, for in those days the east and the west were farther apart, but they had courage, ability and youth, and with these three one can accomplish great things.

Shortly after their arrival the Minnesota Homeopathic society, of which Dr. W. H. Leonard was president, held its annual meeting and gallantly elected the two young women to membership. Just before this the St. Paul society had voted that women would not be admitted to its ranks, but when the application was made to the state organization there was little debate or question, and the men of the St. Paul society joined with the homeopathic doctors from other parts of the state in welcoming the new-comers to their meetings.

The action of the St. Paul society was due to the many quick women doctors who practiced without a diploma, and who were a source of annoyance and danger to the community. It quickly recognized the difference between a graduate physician and a woman who depended on intuition rather than education, and gave its sanction to the official recognition of the former.

A year later, in 1878, there was another physician's sign bearing a woman's name in Minneapolis, and Dr. Mary Hood received the same cordial welcome which had greeted her sister physician, Dr. Mary Whitestone, and since then others have come and gone, until now Minneapolis boasts of thirty-five women doctors of both schools, and women students are as welcome in the medical department of the university as men.

It was not until 1878 that Minneapolis began to have a national reputation and her commercial importance naturally attracted the attention of musical and theatrical companies. Then it was that the city jumped to the front and assumed the position of the amusement center of the northwest. The singing societies succeeded in bringing Mme. Patti here. Her engagement was a success in every way and it was followed by others of a sim-

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ilar nature. It was not until 1878 that Minneapolis began to have a national reputation and her commercial importance naturally attracted the attention of musical and theatrical companies. Then it was that the city jumped to the front and assumed the position of the amusement center of the northwest. The singing societies succeeded in bringing Mme. Patti here. Her engagement was a success in every way and it was followed by others of a sim-

the growing metropolis, they did not erect fences of prejudice and custom to keep them out, but they gave them a greeting which assured them that their welcome was as sincere as it was hearty.

Dr. Adele S. Hutchinson and Dr. Mary L. Swain, two New England young women, who had never been far from their own hearthstones, bravely said good-by to eastern homes and friends on their graduation and came west with the courage, Dr. Hutchinson now laughingly says, of ignorance, but which was really born of confidence in themselves and in human nature. They were not yet far in their twenties, but their medical training had given them a self-reliance which enabled them to come to a new country to begin a new life amid new surroundings, which would be as different from the old as is a June day from one of December. They had no friends. Dr. Swain was distant connected with the Morrisons, who she had seen little of her relatives, for in those days the east and the west were farther apart, but they had courage, ability and youth, and with these three one can accomplish great things.

Shortly after their arrival the Minnesota Homeopathic society, of which Dr. W. H. Leonard was president, held its annual meeting and gallantly elected the two young women to membership. Just before this the St. Paul society had voted that women would not be admitted to its ranks, but when the application was made to the state organization there was little debate or question, and the men of the St. Paul society joined with the homeopathic doctors from other parts of the state in welcoming the new-comers to their meetings.

The action of the St. Paul society was due to the many quick women doctors who practiced without a diploma, and who were a source of annoyance and danger to the community. It quickly recognized the difference between a graduate physician and a woman who depended on intuition rather than education, and gave its sanction to the official recognition of the former.

A year later, in 1878, there was another physician's sign bearing a woman's name in Minneapolis, and Dr. Mary Hood received the same cordial welcome which had greeted her sister physician, Dr. Mary Whitestone, and since then others have come and