

**THE JOURNAL**  
 LUCIAN SWIFT, J. S. McLAIR,  
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**CIRCULATION**  
 OF THE  
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Average for  
 October, 51550

Nov. 1	51,905
Nov. 2	53,002
Nov. 3	52,052
Nov. 4	51,214
Nov. 5	51,484
Nov. 6	51,220
Nov. 7	51,242
Nov. 8	52,887
Nov. 9	51,318
Nov. 10	51,381
Nov. 11	51,160
Nov. 12	51,511
Nov. 13	54,438
Nov. 14	51,242
Nov. 15	51,154
Nov. 16	51,172
Nov. 17	51,372
Nov. 18	51,690

The above is a true and correct statement of the circulation of The Minneapolis Journal for dates mentioned.  
 KINGSLY T. BOARDMAN,  
 Manager Circulation,  
 Sworn and subscribed to before me this 23rd day of November, 1901.  
 C. A. TULLER,  
 Notary Public, Hennepin County.

**WHAT MCKINLEY WANTED**  
 Senator Allison said yesterday that there was little probability that any of the reciprocity treaties in the senate would be ratified, although he endorsed President McKinley's speech of Sept. 5 at Buffalo. President McKinley, said the senator, "never contemplated any system of reciprocity which would injure any branch of trade in the United States." This is very true. What McKinley demanded, and demanded very plainly, was this:

A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor. Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet and we should sell everything we can and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor. The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem.

Thus President McKinley committed himself and the party of which he was the head, exactly to the up-to-date policy which some of the members of his own party dare to say he did not advocate. Not only that, but he showed in detail how the policy of reciprocity, from which these gentlemen shrink, would not only not be free trade, but "would enlarge our sales and productions and thereby make a greater demand for home labor." Are these gentlemen opposed to a policy alike beneficial to commerce and industrial labor? Are they intent upon opposing reciprocity treaties when the greatest apostle of protection this country ever saw declares that such treaties are "in harmony with spirit of the times." Are they determined to lag behind when McKinley declared: "If perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage or protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our market abroad?"

Do these gentlemen, indeed, propose to make war upon what may be called the dying request of President McKinley to his party to continue the march of progress which has distinguished its career?

It is wonderful what an interest some newspapers are developing all at once in government control as a means of regulating railroad rates. Is it possible that the explanation is that government control is remote and Governor Van Sant's course at hand?

**HERO WORTHIP IN THE WOODS**

Says the *Benidict Pioneer*:  
 If the attorney general of Minnesota desires to make an everlasting idiot of himself, he will by into court on some hue and cry set up at the instance of some mad cap newswriter who know no more law than they do world wisdom. For if Mr. Hill cannot operate on a large scale, he has already arrived at the end of his energies, and can no longer be useful to his day and age. Such men as he must ever ascend or become useless and discounted miasms.  
 The world, then, was made for Mr. Hill, and all that is in it. The end of its existence is the gratification of his desires, the realization of his ambitions. He is a real law unto himself. The laws of little states were made for the little men that reside in them. They were never intended to restrain the energies or direct the efforts of the heaven-born great man, who for a little while has descended from the azure to live among us and do great deeds for our betterment and uplifting.

It is now definitely known that the National Educational association will hold its 1902 convention in Minneapolis, July 7-11. This is one of the most widely attended conventions held in the United States, and one of the most important. It is an honor for any city to have the privilege of entertaining it. But it is an honor accompanied by a duty. The engagement of this convention for Minneapolis is one of the first fruits of the activity of the new Commercial Club in the direction of making this more of a convention city. Consequently, that the promises of the club may be backed by

good works, it is necessary that every preparation be made to entertain the convention fittingly and without friction. Minneapolis can get conventions if it wants them. It now needs to prove that it deserves them.

**THE COURSE OF BUSINESS**

General trade is in excellent shape throughout the country, except where the weather is somewhat too mild for the season and the car shortage interferes directly with transportation necessities. The trade most seriously affected by car shortage is that of iron and steel, which requires the hauling of an unprecedented tonnage of raw material to the blast furnaces, steel works and finishing mills and hauling away an unprecedented tonnage of finished material. The railroads have not been equal to the car demand. This, indeed, has been the year of the greatest production of iron and steel in the history of the country and with corresponding profit. In the rail trade alone, the shipments will aggregate this year 2,700,000 tons, the heaviest business in the history of the rail trade and it is easy to figure a pretty good profit on this amount at \$28 a ton. Pig iron is quoted a dollar a ton higher in the leading markets and the demand is strong, necessitating the construction of some new blast furnaces which, constructed on new principles, turn out more pig iron per furnace than formerly. The furnaces are now producing at the rate of 16,000,000 tons a year which is larger than the output of Germany and England combined.

The textile industry is in good, active condition, except the print cloth market which has undergone a cut in prices which has a tendency to cause a drag on the whole cotton goods trade temporarily, for the raw cotton market is unquestionably firm. Wool is held firmly and woolen goods especially heavy, are in strong demand and shoe factories are running on large orders.

Railway traffic, east and west, on western lines, is reported very heavy, officials noting that it has not reached such proportions since 1896. In fact the car supply and motive power have not been able to keep up with it. Rates have been better maintained. The railway companies are placing orders for rolling stock as fast as possible, the Pennsylvania road alone placing an order recently for 15,000 cars and all the car works of the country are running full time on orders which will keep them busy for sometime ahead.

The bank clearings for the past week aggregated \$2,430,574,004 of which \$840,482,560 was outside of New York, the increase of the aggregate over last year corresponding week, being 8.1 per cent and outside of New York, 9.5 per cent, Minneapolis showing an increase of 40.8 per cent the week over last year's record. The strength of the sterling market, oozed out this week after the engagement of \$7,585,522 gold for export which hardened money to 5 per cent for most transactions in New York, followed by a collapse of the sterling market and a flurry of stock fluctuation. The collapse of the exchange market indicated that the foreign demand for gold was satisfied for the present at least. It is well known that Europe needs gold far more than we do. They have all been strengthening their stocks of gold except Russia and we, having the largest supply are better able to furnish it than anybody else. It goes out, not to pay obligations we owe in Europe, but in connection with our trade balances create new obligations from Europe to us. What is paid out in New York for shipment to Europe is nearly all replaced by the gold paid out by the government in the purchase of bonds, the treasury gold supply being ample. On Nov. 1 the gold in the treasury amounted to \$541,025,152 and the whole stock of monetary gold in the country was \$1,174,882,623.

The wheat exports the past week aggregated 5,518,930 bushels as compared with 4,983,734 bushels last week, and 3,827,236 bushels the corresponding week last year. Heavy receipts at primary markets and somewhat lower foreign markets shaded prices a little, but Argentina yet has a bullish aspect which bothers the bears and receipts at winter wheat markets are small, indicating a large feeding demand.

We are told that the purposes of the gentlemen who propose to monopolize the transportation facilities of the northwest are altogether benevolent. They are going to do us all a great kindness in consolidating these roads, and we have no occasion to be disturbed by their action. Just how much confidence is reposed in that view of the situation can be inferred from the attitude of business men when they are asked to express themselves with regard to the matter. They are free to do so in private, and almost universally exhibit evidences of great concern, but few are willing to be quoted in print. They preface their remarks with the confession that they cannot afford to be known as having done anything to oppose the purposes of the great men who are seeking to combine these railroads. What a perfectly philanthropic scheme this big combine must be!

Here is something really new from Venezuela: President Castro fears a revolution.  
**POOLING AND CONSOLIDATION**  
 The point has been made that many people who are opposed to the proposed consolidation of great railway systems have favored railway pools, which it is claimed are calculated to bring about substantially the same results that would obtain if this consolidation were effected. We do not understand that the results would be the same. Railway pools involve separate ownership and separate management. The advantage to be gained from them is stability of rates and the elimination of inducements to cut rates and thus discriminate between shippers. This is claimed for consolidation. The existence of a pool, however, does not destroy competition in facilities. While the railroads are maintaining rates the shipper enjoys the benefits of lively competition between the roads which takes the form of furnishing the best kind of service. It still remains an object to each individual road to get all the business it can, for pooling agreements are made for definite periods and on each readjustment it is important for each road to make as large a showing in volume of business handled as possible, in order to back up its claim for a fair percentage of the total volume of earnings in the next agreement.  
 But let all the railroads come under one ownership, one management, one control and there is no inducement of this kind and no incentive to improve facilities, afford superior accommodations or do anything in that direction. High rates are

maintained while the service being monopolized is no better than it is absolutely necessary to provide in order to handle the business.

Pooling under government control is one proposition; this new scheme of community of interest is a very different one.

The proposition of the London Spectator that the great powers be asked to endorse the Monroe doctrine is well meant, but visionary. It can be set down as a solid fact that Germany will never sign such an endorsement. The expanding powers of Europe have not yet reconciled themselves to the American decree that they shall have no part of the richness of one of the fairest parts of the globe. Germany still seeks a place where her overflowing millions may find a home under the flag of the fatherland. In all the world there is no such promising home for them as South America; no other desirable region so easy to seize and hold by force so far as concerns the ability of the occupying governments to defend their territory. It is possible that Germany may yet try to overthrow the Monroe doctrine by the mailed fist. It is certain that it will never commit itself to its support, soft diplomatic words to the contrary notwithstanding.

**THE PERPETUAL INDIAN PROBLEM**

The Indian problem has always had a great interest for the American people. With the settlers of the frontier it has always been a practical interest and sometimes a very lively one—as when Lo has unearthed the hatchet and taken to the war path. To those remote from the frontier and not in touch with the Indian the problem has had a sentimental or philanthropic motive.

An extreme type of the sentimentalist was found in an eastern lady who visited one of the Minnesota Indian reservations last summer and complained bitterly against the civilizing policy of the government. She had come expecting to find stalwart braves, clothed in buckskin and gaudy blankets, smoking long-stemmed pipestone pipes, riding spirited ponies, paddling along the lakes in all their savage finery or holding solemn councils where with much oratory and smoking the wrongs of the Indian were explained and defined. She had expected to have an opportunity to exhibit in the gorgeousness of barbaric war paint, crests of eagle feathers and majestic indolence. When she found all the Indians in very prosaic and unbecoming modern clothes with hats and caps always two or three sizes too large, saw sewing machines in wigwags, lumber wagons instead of ponies, cigars instead of pipes, a bunch of Indians sitting in a store and spitting tobacco juice, instead of a council, scarcely a blanket anywhere and the red man more occupied with his plow than his canoe and more interested in the price of logs and the "dead-and-down" tangle than his ancient wrongs, she was convinced that the government policy was all wrong. Her idea of Indian administration was the preservation of the Indians in all their original savagery and picturesque.

But with so many people interested in the red man, whatever be the reason, it is certain that Indian Commissioner Jones' philosophical disquisition on the problem in his annual report will be widely and favorably criticized. The recommendation that the Indian must be made self-supporting is old, but is one of those recommendations that must always be renewed. Yet the commissioner throws little new light on the manner of making him self-supporting. He intimates that practically the whole Indian boarding school system of education that has been kept up at such great expense is wrong and that the millions spent upon it could be applied to better purpose in rendering the Indian self-supporting.

We cannot altogether agree with Mr. Jones that the educational system is so far wrong. It is the perpetuation of the tribal and reservation system, that is wrong. If the Indian boys and girls were sent back to lose their identities in the savage, uneducated, unambitious tribe the educational system would be much more effective. The boys and girls get instruction and training in boarding schools that they could never get in day schools. It is the fault of another part of the Indian administration that the good done by the schools is neutralized.

Where the Indians have become self-supporting, Mr. Jones tells us, the rationales are being cut off with most beneficial consequences. But still he doesn't tell us how to make self-supporting Indians that have not yet learned to make a living. The difficulties of the problem are obvious when it is pointed out that some of the reservations are altogether made up of arid land, where successful agriculture is impossible. To throw tribes of such Indians, in mass, upon their own resources would be to sentence them to starvation. To open their reservations does not open to them means of support.

Would the commissioner have these Indians dispersed into families and scattered among white settlements? It begins to look as if some such step as that, radical as it seems to be, is the solution of the problem for all groups of Indians who by the opening of fertile reservations are not at once thrown into contact with whites and put in touch with all the opportunities to make a living that civilization gives to any man. Perhaps this is what the commissioner is hinting at when he remarks that in the last thirty-three years over \$300,000,000 have been spent upon the Indians—enough, if properly applied, to build each a house, "to furnish it throughout, to fence his land and build him a barn; to buy him a wagon and team and harness, to furnish him plows and other implements necessary to cultivate the ground and to give him something besides to embellish and beautify his home."

"Lord, let me never tag a moral to a story, not tell a story without meaning." is the unique preface which Dr. Van Dyke uses as the foreword in his late volume "The Ruling Passion." This unique preface is variously commented on by the London reviewers, one of whom thinks it a very admirable petition which every aspirant for literary laurels should commit to memory and repeat reverently before putting his pen to paper. A most devout wish surely. Others affect an indifference which is typified by the academy thus: "An admirable petition. But why print it? That is so; why? It is not more interesting, however, than the foreword with which John Richard Green introduced his great history of the English people. He said: 'I pray God, in whose power, to grant me in it above all earnest love and patient toil after historical truth.'" John Richard Green encountered life in this humble spirit and in it shows

forth the virtue of brotherly sympathy no less than the practical wisdom with which he dealt with the difficult problem.

Complaint has often been made that it is difficult to obtain the very best quality of fresh meats in Minneapolis. And now it is stated, on good authority, that the city does not get so much of the first quality of butter as it needs, even when it pays more than New York. It would seem that a large city situated in the very heart of the best butter-making section of the country should have an advantage in obtaining it. Whether it is railroad rates that favor the long haul, the superior steadiness of the New York market or lack of an efficient local distributing medium, there is need of some effort to alter present conditions.

**AMERICA AND BRITISH REVIEWERS**

At the beginning of the twentieth century English reviews and newspapers are striving hard to undo the work they did in the first part of the nineteenth century, when by dint of constant and unwarranted aspersions on the American national character, ridicule of American customs, denunciation of American institutions and defamation of American morals they succeeded in laying the foundations of English scorn for America and American hatred for England. Marked indeed is the contrast between those old reviews and the English Review of Reviews of to-day, which, praising all things American, concedes that the stars and stripes float above the union jack and that the American republic now enjoys the primacy among English speaking peoples.

Before the war of 1812 Americans had borne in silence the patronizing or contemptuous remarks of British reviewers and travelers, but when, after that war, the English attacks became sharper and more bitter they were answered in kind, and before long the argument was impassioned and violent. "And when at last the dispute ended," says McMaster, "there had been engendered in this country a hearty detestation of Great Britain which affected international relations for many years to come." The first serious slander of America was "Inchiquin's Favorable Review of the United States," published in the Quarterly Review in 1814. In this delectable article, supposed to have been written by the poet Southey, a public man in America was described as one who frequented grog shops, smoked cigars and harangued the people with violent abuse of the opposing faction. We were an irreligious people and must, therefore, be an immoral people, and in evidence of this our merchants, magistrates, farmers, planters, tavern keepers were described and vilified in turn. Finally the citizens of the United States were declared to be a people with little taste and not much manners, still less literature, and no genius at all, given up to dram-drinking, gorging, fighting, duelling, boasting and a sordid pursuit of gain.

This bitter attack called forth a defense of America and the Americans by James Kirke Paulding and Timothy Dwight, and these replies were taken up by the Edinburgh Review, by Blackwood's, by the British Review and the Quarterly in savage articles. It was declared that America could never have a literature; that American sea captains were cowards; that in the southern parts of the union the rites of "our holy faith are almost never practiced"; "one-third of the people have no church at all"; Franklin was the only American scholar worth mentioning, and half of what he wrote was stolen. Fulton, the steamboat inventor, was another chief of ideas.

The London Critic of Journals, following the prevailing fashion of attacking America, said: "It is quite possible that Americans may become a powerful people, but they lack elements of greatness. They may overcome a portion of the world, but they will never civilize those whom they conquer. The mass of the North Americans are too proud to learn and too ignorant to teach, and having established by act of congress that they are already the most enlightened people in the world they bid fair to retain their barbarism from more regard to consistency."

Among the many stones thrown at America in this outburst of feeling in England was that cast by the Rev. Sydney Smith in the Edinburgh Review. In his article he asked: "In the four quarters of the globe who reads an American book? or goes to an American play? or looks at an American statue or picture?"

"Who drinks out of American glasses? or eats from American plates? or wears American coats or gowns? or sleeps in American blankets?" To much of this Americans could only reply, as another British reviewer put it when he said: "Others appeal to history; an American appeals to prophecy, and with Malthus in one hand and map of the back country in the other boldly defies us to a comparison with America as she is to be, and chuckles in delight over the splendors of the geometrical ratio is to spread over her story."

But the Americans of that generation had to chuckle in anticipation, if at all, when confronted with facts of many kinds. It was to their credit that they were willing to appeal to the future. The faith in what they were to be had its part in fulfilling the prophecy. Now that the years have rolled by and we have performed and achieved and have become a powerful and great people Sydney Smith's descendants are asking themselves who does not use the American articles that once reviled us are now loud in our praises and the glory of our future is painted by foreigners in even brighter colors than we paint it ourselves. The book makers and critics, instead of looking for some weak point, something insignificant or unworthy in America, have eyes only for our great qualities, our leading virtues, our brightest achievements. The poor, ignorant, uncouth, disorderly backwoods people have thrown off the old garments and stepped forth as the greatest of nations, admired by friends, feared by enemies and respected by all.

If either side in the Colombian difficulty seizes the isthmian railway, it will be put out of the game. The scrupulous regard of the contending factions for this rule commands our admiration.

J. E. Engstadt sends a suggestion from Grand Forks that Minnesota and North Dakota purchase the "Soo" railway. Mr. Engstadt sees where this proposed consolidation naturally leads to the ultimate swallowing up the "Soo," too. But his remedy is not practicable. The Canadian Pacific owns the "Soo" and the "Soo" is dependent on the C. P. for its successful existence. Minnesota and North Dakota cannot buy the Canadian Pacific, but the Northern Securities company can and probably will, if permitted to carry

out its beneficent plan. That will carry the "Soo" into the combination. Then the tie-up will be complete.

**THE COURTS FIRST**

There are different courses of action open to the state and federal authorities in dealing with this proposed railroad consolidation. In the first flurry of excitement too much stress is likely to be laid upon what might be described as retaliatory measures. Stung by feelings of indignation and resentment, which naturally arise from the manifest disposition of the promoters of consolidation and their constituted authorities with contempt, the tendency of public sentiment is toward the immediate adoption of measures of reprisal.

The club argument is not without its uses at times; but the time has not come for the club argument in this connection. It seems to us, and we understand this to be the attitude of the governor, that nothing should be done by the state bearing upon this railroad consolidation until every legal remedy has been exhausted to prevent or dissolve the proposed consolidation. This is the orderly and dignified course of proceeding. It relies upon the constituted authority and existing laws to protect the interests of the people and in this way we expect a remedy to be found. There is good reason to believe that ample protection of public interest may be developed through the courts and to them should be the first appeal and one which will exhaust every possibility in that direction.

This will take time. It will certainly require very careful examination and preparation on the part of the state's attorneys in order to bring the matter properly before the courts. If it should be discovered that no legal protection has been afforded public interest by legislation already in existence, then will be time enough to resort to compel that consideration for the public interest and the public will that cannot be otherwise obtained. And that, too, will take time, for it will doubtless not only involve state legislation but national, and when it is formulated it should be on lines of justice and due regard for all the interests involved.

The Washington dispatches state that the ship subsidy scheme will be abandoned by the republicans as a party measure. Here is a manifestation of political discernment which is worthy of notice. With the possibility that the ship-building concerns of the country may go the way of many other industries and presently be grouped in a great trust, it is no wonder that the republican management finally concluded that the proposition to subsidize shipbuilding will hardly do for a party measure.

**"CO-EDS" WILL CHANGE FIGURES**

Whatever may be the cause Edward L. Thorndike, professor in the Teachers' College of Columbia University, New York, has gathered data that tend to prove that a college education not only defers the age of marriage for women but causes a large proportion of them to prefer or at least practice single blessedness until the end. Miss Sanford, professor of rhetoric in the University of Minnesota, in an interview published in The Journal put a different explanation on Professor Thorndike's indisputable facts than he did, but the fact remains that college women are not marrying women. That they are not is a national weakness, for they are the very flower of the race.

We have not followed Professor Thorndike's discussion of this question in detail, but if he has not noticed it, it is worth while to point to one phase of college education for women which may alter the statistics on the subject of their attitude towards matrimony that may be gathered twenty years from now. Most of the women represented in Professor Thorndike's statistics are the graduates of women's colleges. Some of them, we know, are the graduates of co-educational institutions, but as the number of women graduated by such institutions was not large until recent years they have as yet had little effect on figures such as Professor Thorndike has compiled. For instance in 1887 only one woman was graduated from the university of Minnesota; last year 80 women were granted diplomas by that institution. Now, regarding the women graduated from colleges attended by both sexes, we believe that the figures will demonstrate that a much larger per centage of them marry than of the graduates of women's colleges. If present tendencies are kept up the co-educational colleges will send out many more women graduates than the others.

Most women who go to college are there at the very period of their lives when women ordinarily have the best chance of marrying. Their devotion to their studies keeps them from mingling with young men and thinking of matrimony—except as something to come later if at all. But when the college days are over they have left behind many opportunities to marry that will never return—not to mention other causes for refraining from marriage. But in the co-educational institution the getting of an education in no way interferes with association with the opposite sex. Rather it facilitates such association. It is an association more often between men and women of congenial tastes, habits, ideas and training. It results that the co-educational college woman loses few if any chances to marry as compared with the woman who does not go to college. Statistics showing how many marriages between college men and women follow association in the same college would be extremely interesting. Certainly it must be large enough to bring up the per centage of marriages among the woman graduates of such colleges to a point much above that for the graduates of colleges exclusively for women.

Again, as to the women's colleges, while it cannot be denied that Professor Thorndike's figures demonstrate that their graduates are not so likely to marry as are non-college women they do not prove that it is the college education that produces that effect. Undoubtedly it contributes a part, perhaps, a large part, but the class of women who go to educational institutions such as Vassar, are likely to be very fastidious in their choice of a husband anyway, and prefer celibacy to any matrimonial union except one that promises to satisfy their high ideals of such a union.

**New Definitions Are Necessary.**

Detroit Free Press.  
 In the new political lexicon when you come out of the battle alive, no matter how badly disfigured, it is not a reverse. When there is not enough of you left to be discovered by the naked eye, you are defeated.

**The Nonpareil Man**

Li Ze Side Issues.

Seven million dollars went to Germany in one steamer this week. The Kaiser, with this some in hand, may be able to lay in his winter coal.

The attorney general is in the woods now, but when he sees the Wall Street charges that he is controlled by railroads, he is expected to make more noise than a dumb waiter in a private house.

One of the easiest things in the world is to give advice to the man who is about to play the stock market.

A correspondent claims that the president of the Minneapolis Street Railway company is thought more of, both at home and abroad, than any other street railway magnate in the United States. This he claims can be proved "by any one who will go to the corner of Sixth and Hennepin at 6 o'clock p. m. and see how many there are who stand up for him as the cars go by."

I want to be a Peewee, And with the Peewees stand, With laurels on my forehead, A pen held in my hand. The application would have been favorably noted on had not the author been shot by mistake while leaving the building.

Lou.—As a panacea for wrinkles, have your face ironed and inject starch under the skin. The operation requires care and should not be performed by a bungler, else it is likely to result in a stiff neck.

Charlie P.—The use of shoe polish for the hair is not recommended. It is not lasting, and is likely to cause eruptions.

**Out in the Sunshine.**

A man who wanted to be a citizen of the United States applied to Judge Quale of Benson for his second papers. He was asked if he believed in anarchy, and said he did not know what that meant. He was then asked if he believed in killing off the presidents of the country, to which he replied he did. Another question put to him in similar form elicited the same answer, and the judge responded making a patriot of him for the present.

A Corvuss, Minn., man, whose wife was away one day, baked a cake, mopped the kitchen floor and took care of the baby, besides doing his own outdoor work. The Litchfield Review tells this remarkable story.

Talking about girls who milk a million cows, the Pine River Blaze says: "Maude and Fanny Vaughn hucked eighteen acres of corn this fall and did it all up with a large family. They will make fine wives for somebody one of these days. As the Frenchman says, 'Dandy ones.' Happy is the man that gets them. Not so hot, dear Blaze. Wouldn't it be better to say, 'gets one of them?'"

A story is told by the Herald of the little boy at Canby, Minn., who was given an excuse by his father to let him come from school at a certain hour. The child failed to put in an appearance until long after the time of the regular closing hour. Upon being questioned by his father, the little fellow answered: "I got out of school words wrong and teacher thought I wrote it and kept me after school."

**From the Chinese of Moi Loon, B. C. 280.**

Across a wind-tern sea of dreams A bark sets sail for home, The dragons of the shores real and Mark its white wake of foam. The sea like wreaths of fog dissolve! 'Tis gone, you shallor frail! The storm-tossed mariners awake Each in his native vale.

**Diary of the Hired Girl.**

Nov. 10.—I am the femme de cuisine, vulgarly known by pinheads as the mechanic of the house. Some people have an idea that my work is easy and over-paid. I have never suffered from too much leisure nor have the wealth I have acquired led me to a life of ease and luxury, nor to vulgar display, though I should not see it in my duty to do so. I work weeks' wages, but the conductor on the street car, when I entered wearing it, dropped as if he had been shot.

Nov. 11.—The man who owns the house (subject to the mortgage) remarked last night that he thought I ought to take care of the furnace. I didn't say much, but when I lit the gas in the front room, I scratched the match on the door knob. The door knob behind the picture called "Spring." It left a long black mark, but it was concealed, of course. Left the furnace open last night as it did not seem to be doing much when I went to bed.

Nov. 12.—Iced melted outdoors all around the house for the space of ten feet. They said the furnace did it, in the night, in the night. Nov. 13.—While making bread this morning, when my hands were in the dough, I went to answer the doorbell for a man who was trying to sell a receipt to get rid of black-heads. I finally turned him away. In going through the house, I handled all the door knobs and when the man came home he got his hand on about all of them and his remarks were anything but flattering to my morality.

Discovered to-day that sweeping the dust down the registers saves gathering it up. Shall report this to the union as a valuable find.

Nov. 13.—Have noticed that if the gas stove burns long enough it heats the kitchen. In case of too severe heat open the windows. John came and sat around in the kitchen for two hours when the other fellows were out. Dinner was one hour late and I was sorry to see that the folks who were going out for the evening, seemed to feel much impatience. I believe I shall quit this job. Have been here too long. People are beginning to act as if they owned the place.

Nov. 14.—Paid off to-day and had enough money to buy another hat. The mistress is not in it with me in style. Nov. 15.—Have been here too long, four weeks to-day. Left this evening.

—A. J. Russell.

**In Lighter Vein**

The Cotton Bloom for the National Flower.

Some people favor the goldenrod as the national floral emblem, some favor the columbine and others favor the popovers, but the Augusta Chronicle declares for the cotton bloom. The Chronicle says that the cotton plant is grown in more than one-third of the states of the union and is emblematic of national strength. It has been mentioned on several occasions has prevented panics in this country, because of its exportation to foreign lands, and has given us the balance of trade. The Chronicle is not sure that after all the one-dollar bill is the American emblem. But both the cotton plant and the bill are too sordid and material in their suggestions to serve the national interest. We must have something graceful and beautiful and as nearly as possible at home all over the continent. The goldenrod, it seems, is a little nearer the ideal than any other flower named for the honor.

of men due only to the fact that more men than women are to be found among the immigrants. It seems to be proved by the census figures that America is more prone to produce more men than women. The statistics show that 51 per cent of all American-born of native parents are men. This is a good opportunity for the scientists to apply a pleasant nature to the fact in arranging the eternal fitness of things. That nation which has the most need of men shall have more men than women. Ever since the American continent was settled there have been a multitude of men. That is the fact that could do better than women. It may be that the strenuous life which is the characteristic of American life may naturally produce more men than women.

**The Town That Has Made Notorious**

A gentleman who has recently been in New York says that a few days ago Minneapolis seemed to be chiefly known in New York as the city that had elected the Minnesota senator to a place as captain on its police force. In New York a police captain means something. The gothamites don't know that Mayor Amos' name is not as famous as that of the five patrolmen who have fallen on his disfavour. But anyway, the fact could not be denied that our progressive, hard-working Mayor had offered an ex-convict police officer a place on the force. Perhaps New York is only jealous. Tammany can't point the finger of pride to anything more sensational than Mayor Ames' latest.

**The President's Large Acquaintance.**

An eastern paper has been pointing out another particular in which President Roosevelt differs from other presidents. It shows how many friends he has in every part of the country, quite apart from political associations. Wherever the president may go he can find some friend who will be glad to accompany him. He does not have to endure the publicity of the hotels and resorts of obliging himself by accepting the hospitality of mere political friends. His hunting, his ranching, his authorship, his military experience, his education, his travels, his good citizenship—each of these phases of his life has given him good and true friends. The contrast between President Roosevelt and President McKinley in this respect is marked. For the last thirty years of his life President McKinley was in politics. Outside of his own home city and state he had hardly any opportunity to make friends. Inquiries, however, through political associations. His acquaintance was extensive, but it was mostly among politicians, and on his journeys he was not able to enjoy the congenial social life that President Roosevelt has open to him wherever he goes.

**In Canadian Geographies**