

THE JOURNAL

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

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KANSAS' RUDE CANDOR

Among the several states which make Kansas republican platform makers can take lessons in lucidity and fearless candor is Kansas. The people of Kansas, having had from time immemorial a reputation of saying what they think, their congressional delegation did not assume to shape the Cuban plank for the republican convention. They well knew that in strenuous Kansas they would promptly have been invited to "shut up," if they had undertaken that. So the Kansas republican convention met and resolved with a resolution on the Cuban question that rang clear and firm over the whole nation.

The Kansas congressmen are still of the opinion that the people rule and that this is a representative government. So, Senator Burton, after making the best possible defense of his course as to Cuba, wound up with the assertion that if his constituents didn't like his way he would promptly turn about and act in their way, if they thought he ought. Well, they did. The republicans of Riley county, in the congressional district from which Mr. Burton comes, met a few days ago, approved of President Roosevelt's Cuban policy, without the use of modifying adjectives, and, in conclusion, handed Senator Burton the following ratification for reflection:

And whereas, Senator Burton has requested the people to advise him as to their wishes, now, therefore, be it resolved: That we demand Senator Burton, whose home is in this district, to vote for and stand by the reciprocity policy of President Roosevelt.

Representative Long, who supported the president's policy in the house, has been received with open arms in Kansas, and is making his campaign for re-election squarely on the reciprocity question. He significantly said in a speech the other day:

THE STATE FAIR AND NORTHWESTERN IMMIGRATION

Within the past five years probably half a million people have come to the northwest. Most of them have bought lands and have become producers. They are adding each year to the wealth of Minnesota and the added value to every acre of land in the northwest and to every foot of street frontage in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Many influences have contributed to bring these people to the region tributary to Minneapolis. Some of these influences have been direct; others indirect. But it is fair to presume—looking at the subject broadly—that no other one factor has been so largely instrumental in bringing people to the northwest as the Minnesota state fair.

The people of the state do not realize the extent to which the fair is advertising Minnesota. Ten years ago the Minnesota state fair was comparatively unknown outside the immediate northwest. But now, through splendid, broad-gauge management, it is known all over the United States and Canada as well as in foreign lands.

IN A NUTSHELL....

The Pope's Presents to Governor Taft.

Governor Taft of the Philippines has cabled from Rome to Secretary Root asking for directions with respect to the gifts offered him by the pope.

Such a proceeding would be in excellent taste, even if there were no passage in the American constitution that may have a bearing on the matter. History is not lacking in instances of ambassadors, ministers or governmental agents having been corrupted, consciously or unconsciously, by valuable gifts from foreign powers or persons. Of course there could not in the nature of things be the remotest suggestion of anything but personal good will on the part of the pope in this transaction. Nevertheless Governor Taft was but fulfilling his duty when he referred the question of acceptance to the government at Washington.

Section 9, article I, of the constitution, contains this paragraph: No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit and trust under them shall, without the consent of congress, accept any present, emolument or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

Success was followed by a still more successful exhibition and sale last year; and again during the coming fair a still more comprehensive cattle show will be given. These are cattle shows of the character which Chicago raised a fund of \$200,000 to institute. No other state fair in the country attempts anything like them or could make them a success.

Now as to the effects. Through these same cattle shows Minnesota has been advertised far and wide as a district suitable for raising fine cattle; as a land of nutritious grasses, as a state whose farmers are buyers of pure-bred stock; as a state of low-priced but most excellent farming lands; as a region of the most delightful climate in the world; as an enterprising and successful region where it is good to live. This advertising has been done by hundreds and thousands of farmers and breeders who have come here from other states, by the class papers—breeders' and agricultural—and by the daily and weekly press. It is practical, effective advertising; it reaches the people we want in Minnesota.

Our people have reason to be proud of their state fair and to give it all the aid and encouragement possible. For it is one of the most potent influences in building up their fortunes at the present time.

Not a few northwesterners are following the trail in far off Tunis of the Touraine accused of murdering the Marquis de Mores. The north Dakota abounds in anecdotes of the good, old days when the marquis held forth at Madona and shot warblers, while his wife hunted grizzlies. He had certain qualities that won him many friends, and not a few of them who killed him have at last been apprehended.

CANADA'S INCREASING TRADE

The foreign trade of Canada made great strides during the year ending June 30. The total value of the exports and imports for this period were \$14,517,358, an increase of \$2,827,673 over the preceding year. The imports were \$202,751,695, and the exports \$121,725,663. Of the latter all but \$15,000,000 was domestic produce and less than \$19,000,000 manufactures.

The figures again remind us that Canada is essentially a foodstuffs and raw material country. She produces of these commodities vastly more than she can consume, and for many years to come their total will increase much faster than Canadian population. Hence the Canadian producer, who constitutes, measured by the ratio of natural products exported to the total exports of domestic produce, 90 per cent of the Canadian business community is dependent upon foreign markets far more than on the domestic. Nevertheless the recent tendency of Canadian tariff policy, following in our footsteps, is to legislate for the benefit of the 10 instead of the 90 per cent, to assist the manufacturer of agricultural machinery, for example, instead of the user thereof.

Courts-martial do not regard the water cure as a very dangerous cure. A fine of \$50 and one month's suspension from the army will hardly ruin Major Glenn's career.

WISCONSIN'S 'NEW COUNTRY'

Attention has often been called in these columns to the comparatively recent realization that a large part of the once supposed worthless "cut-over" lands of northern Wisconsin, Wisconsin and Michigan is valuable for farming purposes. During the last five years there has been a large and steadily increasing immigration of experienced farmers from Iowa and other states into this wooded region. As a result of their judicious experiments and practical observations the wooded country is taking on the general aspect of a stock country. The supposedly worthless lands are turning out to be the best lands in the United States for stock raising and dairying.

No part of the wooded region is now developing more rapidly than northern Wisconsin, which is favored by a large number of trunk railway lines which, with the revival of agricultural interest in their territory, have built a number of branch lines. Though the soil is largely sandy, feed crops produce abundantly. Clover never freezes out. Drouths are unknown and there has never been a crop failure.

B. F. McMillan, one of the pioneers of Marathon county, estimates that there is ample room for 150,000 more cattle in northern Wisconsin. It is estimated that 6,000 actual settlers, mostly experienced farmers, have gone into this region this year. Good authority predicts that within five years the population movement into northern Wisconsin will compare with the rush for prairie lands a few years ago. Activity in the land market is now intense, and the \$2 to \$10 an acre lands are being snapped up by wise men who understand that a stock country within market striking distance of such centers as Minneapolis-St. Paul, Duluth-Superior, Milwaukee and Chicago cannot long offer lands at such prices.

As the United States has never admitted consideration of the pope as a temporal power, it can not be strictly said that Governor Taft has been offered a present by any "king, prince or foreign state." To refuse Governor Taft permission to accept the present would be taken to imply that the pope is a "king, prince or foreign state."

But it would not look well, from the American point of view, for a high official like Governor Taft to accept a valuable present from the head of an institution with which he is carrying on important negotiations involving good government in the Philippines and large amounts of property. Hence, it appears that Secretary Root was wise in his day and generation when he instructed Governor Taft to accept and keep the gifts, if they were of small value and of a personal nature, or, if otherwise, turn them over to the government for preservation in the Smithsonian institute along with scores of other gifts that have been accumulating for more than a hundred years through the generosity of foreign potentates who were better acquainted with the customs of good fellowship and hospitality than they were with the constitution of the United States, but whose kindness could not be affronted by the return of the gifts.

of their raw cotton supply still comes from our southern states.

India has never been able to raise enough cotton to supply her own population, while the United States has always in demand by the manufacturers. Native Indian cotton is of poor quality and, although American seed has been planted and grown, there is no dependence to be placed on India for the nation's cotton needs. Egypt raises a variety resembling our sea island cotton and Russia has begun growing cotton in central Asia. The United States remains the chief source of supply of raw cotton for England, Germany, France and other European countries and Japan.

The cotton combination referred to is not of exclusively American origin. English capital has been invested as well as American, and the sinews of war for the "American invasion" consists of money largely borrowed from French, German and English sources. English capital went largely into the Morgan steamship merger, which is denounced by the British journals as a terrific blow at the British merchant marine. The latter interest has been protected to an extraordinary degree and yet there is a shriek of despair because Americans have acquired control of some British steamship lines. The British marine is protected by mail-carrying contracts; by naval reserve subsidies; by discriminatory ship inspection; by insurance discrimination on hulls and cargoes, and discriminatory loading rules, favorable to British shippers, rings and combinations of British shippers, merchants and underwriters, operating in mutual self-interest to control the trade and transportation of the United States with the world. This close combination to keep us under British control is a very real and serious matter.

The position taken by Canada is that, having reduced her duties preferentially 33-1/3 per cent on British products, she will continue such a favor, and Canada would accept a favor in kind from Britain, not in the form of a bargain, but as a perfectly voluntary action. The hope of Canada is that Britain will give her from 5 to 10 per cent preference in the English markets on Canadian grain and foodstuffs, by which they hope to wrest from our country that trade with England and develop the great Canadian wheat region with Aladdin-lamp power. No official indication has been given that England is intent upon reciprocating Canadian generosity.

The imperial Zollverein idea fell before the conviction that England could not afford to disturb her commercial relations with the outside world. The imperial defense dream vanished before the unwillingness of the colonies to pledge themselves to perpetual quotas of troops and ships and pro rata of military and naval expenses. They profess a willingness to help the venerable mother of the British empire in an emergency, like the South African war, but not otherwise. The whole cost of the war falls upon the British taxpayer. The colonies are perfectly willing that she shall pay the cost of the added. They talk of the naval defense of the empire, but they contribute almost nothing to its cost.

The people of the colonies of Britain do not regard themselves as weak dependents of the mother country. They have their own revenue to raise, their own governments, federative and individual, to keep up, their own business interests to guard. They buy where they can get the best and cheapest goods.

As the matter of imperial federation stands now, it will rest until another imperial jubilee occurs in London and the premiers will be again invited to discuss the theme.

Warden Wolfer says Minnesota must have a new state prison, and there is an implication that Stillwater won't do as the location. Considering the bitter fight for location that is sure to come, we would suggest that the old prison be used as long as possible.

MORE AMERICAN 'CONTROL'

From London it is reported that the Lancashire cotton spinners are feeling very blue over the fact that American speculators have secured control over all the remaining portion of last year's cotton crop, making it highly possible that the cotton spinners will have to pay very dearly for raw cotton between now and the coming of the new crop in September.

The Manchester cotton trade has a comparatively small amount of cotton on hand, and it is proposed to curtail production by not running on Mondays and Saturdays. The British cotton trade has not been in the most flourishing condition for some years, for the American invasion of the cotton goods market, supplemented by the invasion of Germany upon the British preserves, has somewhat impaired its value.

On account of the squeeze by the speculative forces, there is a renewal of the old talk in England about obtaining raw cotton from other localities than the United States for British use. In 1862 there was a great dearth of raw cotton in Lancashire, on account of the civil war in this country, and the incidental blockade of southern ports, and the resultant reduction of the supply of cotton. Many mills shut down in England and thousands of people were thrown out of employment. It was then determined by the government to encourage cotton-growing in India, the West Indies and in South America and Egypt and West Africa, but, although it has been forty years since the British manufacturers experienced the war shortage, the bulk

The Nonpareil Man

Usually Observed.

The weather man, after making up his predictions, tosses in a handful of "local thunderstorms" just to cover contingencies. It's wonderful how he hits it!

There is a bunch of lawyers desirous of making money by allowing the county attorney to be forced upon them. Your old friend Al Smith is watching, watching, but meantime he is a sphinx.

Colonel Ames sprinkled pepper in his tracks.

Can Senator Spooner conscientiously allow a state convention to dictate to him what he shall do?

Charles D. Rasmey, the "Biblefoot," who feels for a \$5 note with a rare book now and then, is out running for mayor on the socialist ticket. Almost any old morning Mr. Rasmey may be seen charging the position up Hennepin avenue. So far the mayoralty is several laps ahead.

When May Yoube found that Captain Putnam Bradlee Strong had pawned her jewels and fled, she let out a wailing cry of wrath that bodied ill for the gallant captain, while May's "mommy" lamented the man of war. The man of war is said to have secured a good many thousand dollars from the pawnbrokers, and what is worse, May knows that there is another lady in the case, and it is also a mess! We tremble for the captain when May gets her delicate hands on him.

The bride, who has just returned from her wedding trip in the east, called on her old associates in the office yesterday to tell about her experiences at Niagara, where the water fell off, and also at the nation's capital, where the laws are supposed to be made and the money expended.

"I'll tell you what it is, girls," she exclaimed enthusiastically, as she sat on the table and swung her feet, "that place Niagara is just all right! When I heard the water going over I fell you it just made the thrills run up my back. I couldn't say a word!"

The girls looked incredulous, but she added: "That's right. You wouldn't believe it, but I just couldn't say a word!"

"Didn't it surprise your husband?"

"Oh, you keep still!"

"Do you endorse the falls?"

"You're just right, I do. They're the whole thing. But Washington was a great disappointment, because we just missed the scrap between Senators Beveridge and Bailey. We were there in the morning, and it happened in the afternoon. Wasn't it unfortunate? Well, goodbye. But don't you forget that Niagara is all right!"

MINNESOTA POLITICS

H. L. BUCK It was given out this morning that the executive committee of the democratic state committee, Judge H. L. Buck of Winona would be chosen chairman of the general committee. This means that he will be in charge of the state campaign, succeeding E. A. Rosing, the present standard-bearer.

Judge Buck has been under consideration for some time, but was not finally settled upon until a telegram was received from him late yesterday afternoon, announcing his willingness to serve. He is a young, energetic democrat, popular at home, where he has served two years as probate judge, and is regarded as a wise selection. He is chosen from outside the committee, Joseph Leitch being the Winona member.

The executive committee has been filled out by the selection of two more members at large, announced this morning by Chairman McGovern of the late state convention. They are C. O'Brien, of St. Paul, and Charles A. Nyg of Marquette.

This completes the organization of the state committee, which comprises one member from each of the eighty-two counties and six at large. The members of the executive committee, with the chairman and one member chosen from each congressional district. The committee is as follows:

At Large—Humphrey Barton and C. D. O'Brien, St. Paul; William Gauswitz, Owatonna; Swan J. Turndahl, Minneapolis; Frank A. Byrnes, Crookston; A. S. Nyg, Moorhead. First District, Joseph Leitch, Winona; second, Dr. J. R. Conway, Worthington; third, R. H. McClelland, Glenwood; fourth, Otto Bremer, St. Paul; fifth, George E. Porter, and George E. Porter, Minneapolis; sixth, C. H. Davis, Litchfield; seventh, J. M. Freeman, Olmsted; eighth, Bert Foster, Duluth; ninth, E. B. Carpenter, Crookston.

This gives St. Paul and Minneapolis each three out of the sixteen members—a good indication that the democrats intend to make their strong fight in the two cities.

SAYS HEATWOLE While the third district anxiously awaits the result of the election, a public announcement of the intentions of the Farmington Tribune, which has withdrawn and bases the statement on first-hand information. It says:

Mr. Heatwole will not be a candidate for reelection to congress this year. This is authentic, as we have it from Mr. Heatwole personally. He has made a modest representation for this district, and his retirement will cause general regret.

Mr. Heatwole is supposed to have the proposition under consideration, and may have only said what he has said to many others that he does not desire it, and "the field is open to anybody."

Somebody with whom the wish was doubtless father to the story, has been so busy peddling the statement that Eugene Hay was about to withdraw from the congressional race and accept the nomination as postmaster that Mr. Hay has seen fit to enter a most vigorous denial. He very significantly suggests that the time for a candidate to withdraw is not when things are coming his way.

The St. Peter Free Press, now that Nicollet has been taken from the second district, says that the old neighbors along the line are as follows:

There seems to be a disposition on the part of some second district politicians to find fault and to be because in parceling out the leaves and ashes the republican state convention didn't see fit to grant them something already disposed of in the ticket, practically at their disposal for the adding. That the senator left without representative on the ticket was the fault of the delegation and they should now take their medicine like little men and not cry over spilled milk.

The Dawson Sentinel, a Young paper, declares: The action of the Rev. Rev. county delegation in the matter of the voting for Brooks for state auditor has resulted in losing for Dowling what support he had in this county.

Whether Dowling controlled, Rev. Rev. or not, it is really a good time for all that class of men to shut up. They have been the only menace to Senator Spooner from first to last.

CONTROL OF CIRCUMSTANCES

By O. A. LANE.

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Billy Burton, alias "Kid" Burton, was facing a situation that even he, philosopher though he was, admitted was unpleasant. Indicted for murder in the first degree, with a chain of circumstantial evidence that was without a weak link, securely in newly built jail, with no means of escape and no pal within a thousand miles to furnish such means, it was but natural that he should mutter to himself that he had "gone space" and must wait to be plunked for it. Yet he accepted his fate with stoicism that was admirable. Always expecting arrest and dreading detection, he had come to consider that the events which constituted his life must naturally and necessarily terminate upon the gallows. And now that the blow had fallen he accepted it resignedly.

Footsteps sounded in the corridor outside, and the key grated in the lock. He wondered listlessly whether it was "dat dam" or "just er minute guv'ner. Do you b'lieve I'm guilty?"

"The judge and jury will decide that. My duty is not to determine whether or not you are guilty, but to establish your innocence." He turned and walked out.

For long after he had gone, Burton sat in deep thought. "By God!" he said, admiringly and struck out on his narrow cot and went to sleep.

The six days passed by slowly to Burton. At times he thought that, after all, Narvall must have been "jollyin' him, but in the end the first impression of him still remained.

At last the day for which his trial was set arrived. He was taken into the courtroom and his case called. The jury were drawn and impaneled and the witnesses for the state were examined. Every lot of the testimony was examined. When the state solicitor rose to make his closing argument, the net of circumstances that surrounded Burton was without a broken strand. Not a man on the jury doubted that he was guilty.

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BURTON PRESSED FORWARD AND EXTENDED HIS HAND TO NARVALL.

preacher" or the young lawyer that the kind-hearted warden had advised him to employ. He had no hope of his being able to suggest any defense. The door swung open and John Narvall, attorney at law, stepped inside. The warden locked the door and left them together. For a moment each man stood measuring the other. Narvall saw a man of great physical strength, whose better nature had been warped by circumstances. Burton saw a slight, athletic man of perhaps 25 or 26, with pale, aristocratic features and an insatiable countenance. Burton was in the presence of a superior and realized it. These two were representatives of the extremes of society.

"THE NEW ERA"

The Wisconsin Press on La Follette's Victory.

Milwaukee News—What will the harvest be? Will the voters stand for this sort of business? Will they continue to elect a man who will give support to "reform," with its quack methods and its false pretenses? Will they consummate the dike between "the good" and "the bad," and the other a multi-millionaire putting up the "dough" for revenge in the cause of "righteousness"? Will they decide the issue by seeing through the sham and hollowness of it all?

Milwaukee Journal—These republicans cast their vote for the Wisconsin man who will reform the nation and the state. Whatever may be their decision as to their present action, they must at least face the conditions where they will be no relief but in the defeat of the party by voting for the democratic party or its successor. The decision may be put off, but it will haunt them still.

Eau Claire Leader—Senator Spooner is one of the ablest and most sagacious men in the history of the state. His record should have been hearty and unanimous. His virtues should have been proclaimed aloud. The action of the convention should have been broad and liberal as the wisdom of the nation, cribbed, confined, a prey to sassy doubts and fears.

La Crosse Press—The republicans of Wisconsin have adopted in state convention, and all candidates for office, with specific mention of members of the legislature and United States senators, the following resolutions: "We are in effect an official notice to the stalwarts to get out of the party."

Jansville Globe—it is humiliating to the voters at large. It is disgraceful to the state. It is a loss to the country that such actions should be taken. Senator John C. Spooner, Wisconsin's greatest statesman, and honor of the nation at large, is turned down by a convention of men who are doing the will of a one-man power seeking to revenge personal injuries at the expense of his state and his country.

Madison State Journal—The State Journal will support the ticket, but give unfolding events the close watch and the imperative by La Follette's election. Spooner, Governor of Wisconsin.

Oshkosh Northwestern—The senator should ignore the action of the state convention, which is certainly not binding on him in any manner, and announce himself as a candidate, leaving it to the people to do the rest.

Milwaukee Free Press—The action of those of Mr. Spooner's "friends" who are damning the convention, the platform and portions of the ticket, that they are doing him a service, is really a good time for all that class of men to shut up. They have been the only menace to Senator Spooner from first to last.

Plymouth Review—While the Review believes there is not the slightest probability that Senator Spooner will be re-elected if he declines to remain in the senate, he must feel humiliated when he considers that his name was used so prominently by the state convention for the purpose of defeating the governor, and with so little effect. It was an idiotic thing to do to drag the senator into the contest in the manner which was done.

Books and Authors

A WEAK COLOSSUS

Much has been printed about the Carlyles which ought to have been destroyed in the manuscript. I have but one opinion, and that is that this is not poison, but proof. He raised the veil to his lips, and before the astonished attorney, who sprang up and almost reached him, he had drained every drop.

A low murmur of horror went up from the crowd without the bar. A stillness as of death reigned. Each kept poor Jane in his eyes, and each saw that the man was broken by the calm, collected voice of Narvall.

"Gentlemen, if within half an hour I am dead, of course the defendant is guilty; otherwise you are free to go. I have no objection to a verdict of 'not guilty.' Burton pressed forward and extended his hand to Narvall. The latter started, but he was not slow to grasp the hand of the man who had just said: "I guess you're right, guv'ner," said Burton. "You're a gentleman."

NEW BOOKS

Fables of the Elite. By Dorothy Dix. Illustrated by the author. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1902. 112 pp. \$1.00. There are twenty-five of the fables in this book and between the text and the illustrations in black and white, the reader will find a deal of fun on these pages. The fables teach, among other things, in a very picturesque way, the folly of "butting into a game" you do not understand, that "all matrimony and no vacation makes Jack a divorced boy," that "one of the sacred principles in life is getting even with the human hog"; that "it is dead easy to work a man, if you know how"; that "it does not pay to be more virtuous than our neighbors"; that "the man who knows how to support himself will always do it," etc., etc.

LITERARY NOTES

The Harpers recently sold 1,200 copies of Gilbert Parker's "The Right of Way" in a single day. Hamlin Garland denies that he recently placed himself fifth in the list of Chicago novelists. Who would suspect Hamlin of doing any such thing? The Harpers say in their notice: "When David Graham Phillips, author of 'Her Secret Highness,' was a very young man, he applied for work on a Cincinnati paper. 'What can you do?' said the editor. 'I can try anything,' replied the young man. 'Thinking to rid himself of further importunities for an assignment, the editor said: 'Write me an article on bread.' It was a trying moment for the ambitious youngster, but he never flinched. All that night he collected material, and the next day reported to the surprised editor with a bright and new article on 'The Bakeries of Cincinnati.' The young reporter was immediately engaged."

USES HIS OWN HEADPIECE

Philadelphia Ledger. If President Roosevelt is really scheming to succeed himself, he is doing so with characteristic aggressiveness. His appointment of Attorney General Davies to be United States judge in New York is in direct defiance of the New York senators, who have threatened him with opposition, not only in that state, but in the senate. But it would be just like him to make his campaign an appeal to the people, over the heads of the bosses.

WILL NOT DECEIVE MANY

Blue Earth Post. Let no one imagine that the platform adopted by the late republican convention will deceive many. It was a fair and square state central committee has taken up its hands. To commend Roosevelt's policy is one thing; to endorse our congressmen seems to be quite another.