

BY ALL THE PARTIES

Secretary Shaw Pleads for More Non-Partisanship in Settlement of Great Issues. Democratic Attitude Toward Trusts and Merchant Marine Not at All Encouraging.

Wayne, Neb., Oct. 27.—Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, spoke here, saying in part: "I wish we might solve all the great problems non-partisanly. We have solved some, and among them very important questions. Non-partisanship we have protected duty, consular trade and given Americans a monopoly of this important branch of business. Non-partisanship we have prohibited any vessel built in a foreign country from flying the American flag from engaging in our coastwise trade and registry. Non-partisanship we have planned to build an isthmian canal. We have thus arranged to subsidize the commerce of the world.

"I wish we might try non-partisanship to secure a larger portion of the commerce of South America, of South Africa and the adjacent islands. But the countries of those whose very commercial life is dependent upon foreign markets, stand ready to cast a solid vote against any provision that will give them lines of steamships going to countries where the people wear little else than cotton, and northern democrats, of course, vote with the solid south.

"I wish we could start non-partisanship to deal with the trusts. But in this I seem to hope against hope. The great orator who has twice led the democrats in national campaigns has declared in favor of an amendment to the constitution, giving congress the power to legislate against trusts, but when the vote was to be taken in congress the democratic leader made a speech in which he explained that if they were to give republicans in support of the amendment they would eliminate the trust question from politics and be counseled against it, and when the vote was taken one lone democrat voted in harmony with the advice of Mr. Bryan and all the others obeyed the crack of the party whip and recorded their votes against it.

"The same probability, will oppose any measure the majority may propose. The president of the United States very earnestly advocates publicity, but I doubt if any such measure can be passed by either party as a party measure.

"An act requiring corporations to disclose their operations would reveal the cash capital employed, the wages paid, the expenses incurred, from the evidence of the most vital character would be made public, competition invited and unworthy goods exposed until the trade mark of reputable houses would be of indistinguishable value and goods of unknown origin be rendered unmerchantable."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TRIP

He Will Go to South Africa to Find Out What the Trouble Is. London, Oct. 27.—Gloomy accounts of the state of affairs in Cape Colony, the Orange River colony and the Transvaal have been received from time to time through private channels but there has been a tendency to discredit them. The announcement of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's decision to proceed to South Africa to find out what the trouble is, and the problems presented by the termination of the war and the settlement of affairs in the new British colonies consequently caused the utmost surprise in political circles. It is tolerably certain, declares the correspondent, that if the situation had not been one of peril the colonial secretary would have left the whole matter absolutely in the hands of Lord Milner. The feeling between the British and Dutch people in Cape Colony just now is said to be more bitter than it was in the days before the war. The Transvaal and Free State colors are worn in the Dutch towns of the cape. The loyalists are naturally alarmed at this state of things.

Ever since Mr. Chamberlain became colonial secretary he has disregarded precedent. One notable instance, which has a slight resemblance to a master stroke of policy now initiated by him, was his visit last month to the Cape. It is possible that the petition of the Maltese against compulsory adoption of the English language. When he returned to London he consulted with his colleagues and soon afterward came an intimation that the government had decided to withdraw. It is possible that it is this experience which has prompted him to study for himself the present position of affairs not only at the cape, but in England's two colonies formally submitted to initiate and carry out an imperial policy which will be best suited to the requirements of the whole of British South Africa.

THE KING REVIEWS THE GUARDIENS.

London, Oct. 27.—King Edward reviewed today nearly 4,000 guardsmen who have recently returned from South Africa. The king afterward addressed the troops, welcoming them home. He praised the work which they had done in the field, saying: "You have upheld the great name which has made everybody who has served in the guards a proud man. I, myself, feel proud to have a young man serve in the guards. I regret I never had the opportunity like my brother of seeing active service. A finer body of men it is impossible to see. It is impossible for me to have inspected the guards brigades."

COFFEE FLYERS.

Can Be One If You Stick to It. The coffee habit is as injurious as other drug habits of the same nature. Don't think so? Well, dig in any see. The system craves a stimulant more and more until finally the victim wakes up. When we are as fortunate as Mr. James D. Kimball of Northampton, Mass. I realize that we have got to stop or the penalty will be severe. It is a little startling at first to consider. He says, "I was an inveterate coffee drinker during twenty years of my life. The first ten years I experienced no ill effects from the coffee but its insidious working brought forth a train of evils later on. I became very nervous and irritable, in fact felt all the time as if I should 'fly to pieces.' My nerves were all unstrung and I craved coffee as a toper does liquor, in truth I was a 'coffee addict.' My appetite became very poor and solid food repugnant to the sight; dyspepsia and indigestion were inseparable companions and food did me but little good. About four years ago a friend advised me to try Postum Cereal Food. I was loath to believe that coffee was the cause of my trouble, therefore I did not have much faith in Postum, nevertheless I commenced its use and from the very first I experienced a decided benefit. My appetite returned, food began to taste natural and did me good. My nervousness gradually disappeared; the brain became clear, the loss of strength and flesh arrested and the stomach gradually strengthened. Life seemed once more worth living and the continued use of Postum has not disappointed me. To me coffee proved almost poison. I have found Postum to be a bulwark and sustainer of the system and I heartily recommend it to the slaves of coffee, without a single reservation. My humble mentions in his letter many of his friends in Northampton who have recovered health and strength from using Postum on his recommendation."

END OF CONFERENCE

Action Taken on Important Church Questions Was by Almost Unanimous Vote. Evangelical Lutherans Petition the Solons for Local Option and Better Sunday Laws.

Special to The Journal. New London, Minn., Oct. 27.—The Minnesota conference of the Augustana synod adjourned last Saturday afternoon. At its closing session a committee headed by Rev. G. Rast, Rev. J. A. Krantz and Dr. A. Lind, was elected to endeavor to raise the \$100,000 outside of the twin cities for the conference for the removal of Gustavus Adolphus college. The question of establishing a home for the aged was discussed and the following resolutions were adopted at the next meeting: Dr. E. Norellus, Rev. J. Magny, Rev. L. G. Almen, G. Holtquist and Elias Anderson. The following resolutions were adopted:

To the Honorable Legislature of the State of Minnesota—The Minnesota conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Augustana synod, representing a population of 75,000 people in this state, hereby presents the following resolutions passed at the regular session of the conference. Resolved, First—that the Minnesota conference expresses a unanimous protest against the liquor traffic in our state, and earnestly requests our legislators to enact proper legislation and we recommend earnestly the passage of the county local option law as suggested by the Minnesota Anti-Saloon League. Resolved, also, that this conference recommends that the legislature pass such laws as will insure a better Christian observance of our Sunday laws.

The conference was one of the most important ever held and marks a new epoch in the history of the organization. It met with a division of opinion on the questions at hand, but after thorough discussion, the three questions were decided by almost unanimous vote. This conference meeting laid a foundation for English missionary work, decided on the removal of Gustavus Adolphus college from St. Peter to the twin cities and the establishment of a deaconess institute in connection with the Bethesda hospital at St. Paul, and also prepared the way for a home for the aged.

Services were held yesterday morning at four churches and impressive sermons were delivered during the day by Rev. E. Norellus, Rev. E. Norellus, Dr. A. Johnson, Rev. L. A. Hokanson, Rev. C. J. Carlson, Rev. M. Gastenberg, Rev. I. O. Northsetin, Rev. F. M. Eckman, Rev. O. Mattson, Rev. J. H. Nelson, Rev. J. O. Cavallin and Rev. O. Wallen. At the Sunday school festival Rev. P. A. Pilgren, Rev. A. Hult and Dr. J. Tellen spoke.

THE SHORTAGE OF CARS

It Is Likely to Be Pronounced Next Month When All Rail Grain Shipments Begin. New York, Oct. 27.—Railroad officials declare that the indications of a serious car shortage throughout the country are becoming more pronounced and the outlook is causing no little apprehension, says the Journal of Commerce. The movement of general freight, both east and west bound, is reported to be unacceptably heavy on the spot. The principal lines would find their facilities heavily taxed. The termination of the coal strike, however, and the resumption of mining has resulted in an abnormal demand for cars of all kinds suitable to carry coal by the anthracite roads and the heavy coal shipments are expected to severely tax the hauling power of these lines in the hands of Lord Milner. It is expected that the coal shortage will begin to ease up in the next few weeks, but the greatest car shortages on record. All the trunk lines are using their utmost endeavors to enforce the per diem regulation to hurry the return of their cars.

PANAMA CANAL

Report Made to the President by Attorney General Knox. Washington, Oct. 27.—Attorney General Knox has decided that should the United States accept the offer of the new Panama Canal company for the sale of the canal for \$40,000,000 it would receive a valid and unimpaired title. The attorney general formally submitted his report to President Roosevelt Saturday. It makes about 300 pages. The attorney general's opinion opens with a history of concessions made by Colombia in 1878, 1890, etc., the formation of the De Lesseps Panama Canal company of France, the failure of this company in 1888, the transfer in 1894 of all its rights to the present Panama Canal company of France by the liquidators appointed by the French court to wind up the affairs of the old company and of the laws passed by France concerning the liquidation of the old company. The new Panama company is quite solvent and there is no law forbidding it to sell.

The opinion exhaustively considers all possible mortgages and other liens affecting the property, real or personal, under French and Colombian law. It says there have been mortgages and pledges of personal property, and shows in detail what became of them. As to the proposition that the United States cannot take charge of the shares of the Panama Railway company, which the Panama Canal company proposes to sell with the canal property, the opinion says that the government can take and hold any kind of property it may have need of in the same manner as an individual can; that it will hold the shares as an individual would hold them. As for the suggestion that the United States, in all events could not destroy the railway, it is pointed out that it was evidently not the intention of the French, if they built the canal, to dispend with the railroad.

STERILIZED MILK IS BAD

Boiling Does Not Kill Bacilli—Prof. Koch's Position. Berlin, Oct. 27.—The sensation of the session of the International Tuberculosis congress came to a close today with the sitting in the form of a paper by Professor Koch, in which he maintained all his former positions regarding the non-transference of animal tuberculosis to man. "Experts assert that large amounts of tuberculous meats are consumed daily, and not only the flesh, but even tuberculous organs, are made use of for food and no widespread infection follows. In view of quantity of tuberculous meat eaten and the rarity of internal cases, the question must be asked why infection is not more frequent. "If tuberculous meat is apparently so harmless why is it not the same with milk? People think that boiling milk is harmless, but boiling does not exterminate tuberculous bacteria and sterilizing milk impairs its quality. Why is it that the public is so nervous about meat, but yet will eat meat, which bacilli are equally well nurtured without hesitation? The fact is that most people have eaten tuberculous bacilli. Why is not the infection widespread?"

CHEAPER THAN COAL.

Go to California via the Chicago Great Western railway. Chosen by thousands of tourist cars. Ask any Great Western agent about Nicollet avenue. L. C. Rains, agent, corner Nicollet avenue and Fifth street, Minneapolis.

THE MEN WHO SHOOT

Annual Report of Admiral O'Neil of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance. A New Shell That Can Be Seen by the Firer, but Not by the Enemy.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Admiral O'Neil chief of the naval bureau of ordnance, in his annual report to congress, public today says that the ordnance bureau wants \$12,182,806 next year, of which amount \$10,000,000 is to be devoted to arms and armaments for new ships. The gunshop at the Washington navy yard during the past year turned out 234 guns, prepared sets of forgings for 146 more and has 65 in course of manufacture. It is now preparing a new type of the three-inch gun, 50 caliber in length, of a semi-automatic character, to replace all guns of this size now in use in the navy. Admiral O'Neil says that for the first time in years the manufacture of armor has progressed in a satisfactory manner, 7,612 tons having been delivered at the various shipyards during the year, with prospects of largely increasing the deliveries.

No improvement worth speaking of seems to have been made in the quality of armor of late. Guns, powder and projectiles have since made decided advance, rendering it all the more necessary that there should be an improvement in the quality of the armor, but none seems to be in prospect. Recently the armor manufacturers voluntarily made a reduction of ten shillings per ton on the royalty for the Krupp process. With the exception of ignition and shell powder, no black or other than smokeless powder has been purchased or manufactured for the navy since the Spanish-American war. The Kearsarge and Kentucky, have been supplied with outfits of smokeless powder, and in addition some thirty of the older vessels have been thus supplied. The most interesting event during the year in connection with projectiles is the development of a new type of shell combining the advantages of the armor piercing and the common shell, that is, the perforating power of the regular armor piercing projectile with the capacity for a large bursting charge. The requirements for these are that it should be a prescribed velocity they shall completely perforate, unbroken, a plate of hard-faced armor a caliber in thickness and then be in condition for effective bursting. A number of shells of this description have been ordered, and the first of three lots have successfully passed the requirements. These shells are fitted with soft caps.

A novel device tried during the year was the "tracer," which renders a shell visible during the night to the firer, but invisible to the persons at the target, this being accomplished by the insertion of a burning composition in the base of the shell. The use of electric power for handling guns is unappreciatedly indorsed as better than any other system.

Admiral O'Neil finds that the best way to illustrate the tremendous development of artillery in late years is to cite two cases. That of the six-inch gun, a twelve-inch gun. The former used to weigh only 4.8 tons, was only thirty calibers in length, with a muzzle energy of 1,200 foot tons. The latter is 60 calibers in length, uses smokeless powder, weighs eight tons, can be fired eight times per minute and has a muzzle energy of 5,358 foot tons. In other words it is 600 per cent more powerful than the old gun. The 12-inch gun shows an increase in energy over the old gun of 25 per cent. Admirals O'Neil says that no such rate of increase is looked for in the near future.

There is to be a general renovation of the batteries of the coast. The bureau is considering the feasibility of replacing the present turrets of the Oregon, Indiana and Massachusetts with new elliptical balanced turrets, adding materially in producing large and fast vessels which have but trifling value for fighting purposes. "The best vessel is not necessarily the one that can most quickly get in or out of battle or keep out of battle, but is rather the one that can remain in battle the longest after she gets there."

Of submarine developments he says that no important developments have taken place during the past year, either here or abroad, though quite a number of these vessels have been built or are in course of construction. The seven boat orders for the United States navy are nearly finished and will soon have their official trials. Admiral O'Neil went to Europe last summer and looked over the great naval ordnance works there. He says he was deeply impressed with what he saw, but makes no comparisons between the different establishments, merely remarking that different methods, all equally good, are preferred in different countries with respect to gun construction. He declares, however, that while there are no such establishments in this country, it is of size and capacity as many of the ordnance factories of Europe. It is gratifying to know that such as we have do not suffer in comparison with any of them in regard to the character of the work or the method of performing it.

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ARISTOCRAT MADE OVER

Paul Was "Exclusive" and Aristocratic, but the Power of God Made Him a Democrat. New York Sun Special Service.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 27.—In his sermon to the Yale students and professors in the chapel yesterday on the subject, "The World as It Is and What We Can Make of It," the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, of the old South church of Boston, said that Paul was a democrat. He added: "God knew what he was about when he made the world. The world is not a place for cowards. It is the worst world possible for lazy, lounging, cowardly men. Paul was proud, immeasurably so, above other men. He was aristocratic and exclusive by birth, environment and education. But the time came when he got through with him he was an extreme democrat, entirely changed from a weak, poor, misguided aristocrat to a strong hearted, non-souled democrat. Irritability was another of Paul's weaknesses, a fault common to men of his temperament. He got mad quickly. Once when he was being tried before a high official he turned on him and said: 'God shall smite you.' Imagine a prisoner at the bar before the chief justice of the United States making such a remark. But before God had finished with Paul he was royal in his self-control and supreme in his sweetness. Remember, young men of Yale, the world is a gymnasium for your body, mind and character."

TOLD IN A LINE

Wilkesbarre—Saturday's coal production, 120,000 tons. New York—T. E. Osmun, better known as "Alfred Ayres," the writer, is dead, aged 76. Chattanooga, Tenn.—An electric car and a locomotive collided, injuring seven, none mortally. Cleveland—President Roosevelt will be invited to tour the Great Lakes next summer and inspect the American coast. Chicago—it will cost Chicagoans more to be buried. Sixty embalmers and funeral directors formed a union last night. New Orleans—Passengers from Honduras believe that the presidential election to-day is certain. Sixty embalmers and funeral directors formed a union last night. Evansville, Ind.—A verdict of not guilty was returned in the case of Policeman Sherwell, who indicted for murder three women. Brunswick, Ga.—Five blocks in the center of the city are inundated, and on the principal business streets the water is several feet deep. Chicago—Switchmen to the number of 8,000 demand an increase of 20 per cent in wages, to be decided by railroad companies by Friday next. Indianapolis—John Church of the firm of Church Brothers, miller, which went into insolvency several years ago, killed himself from worry. New York—Rev. J. W. Chapman has resigned the pastorate of the Fourth Presbyterian church and will become an evangelist under direction of the general assembly. Washington—Minister Wu Ting-fang and his family left yesterday for Washington. Washington—Richard White, appointed in 1888 from Kentucky to the division of auditing, is being accompanied by his family, still holds the same position, at the age of 88. Glasgow—In the election of a rector to Glasgow university in succession to Lord Rosebery, Mr. Wyndham, the Irish secretary, defeated John Morley, the liberal leader, by 614 to 645 votes. Chicago—Max or Jones of Toledo, at a meeting of the Philosophical Society, paid President Roosevelt a fine compliment for his action in connection with the settlement of the coal strike. Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.—At Theban hall, Charles Meinel, member of a medicine company show, shot and killed John Volkmann, who was trying to shoot an apple from the latter's head. London, Ohio—The McKinley Memorial Association will not expend the full sum of \$75,000,000 has been raised, as originally contemplated. This leaves about \$100,000 to be subscribed. Scranton—Some non-union men at the Oxford colliery of the People's Coal and Coke Co. were chased away by union miners at the adjoining colliery of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company. Wellesley, Mass.—Wellesley college is planning to establish a course in farming for its girl students. The course will include such subjects as scientific gardening, dairying, poultry and bee raising and grafting. Toronto, Ont.—W. J. Bryan, the former democratic candidate is among a group of United States capitalists negotiating for the purchase of 3,000,000 acres of land in the New Ontario region. Settlers will be brought in. Chicago—Chicago faces an epidemic of diphtheria to their effort to prevent the disease. Twenty deaths were reported in Chicago last week. New York—Claude L. Stillman at one time secretary to Governor Franklin of New Jersey, and later confidential clerk of the Murphy-Vanderbilt company in New York, has been negotiating and was arrested Saturday. It is understood the shortage will reach \$25,000, or perhaps \$30,000. New York—Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke has preached his farewell sermon and turned over the pastorate of the famous brick church in Fifth avenue, after twenty years' service, to Rev. Dr. William Richards, who comes from the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian church of Plainfield, N. J. Chicago—A free trade union of the United States with Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico and Canada against the nations of Europe as a means of extending the rights of citizenship to the United States was advocated by General James H. Wilson of Wilmington, Del., in a speech before the Commercial Club at the auditorium. San Francisco—Next Saturday the transport Logan will sail for Manila carrying about 100 recruits, including 200 passengers of the same day the transport Sheridan is due from the Philippines and Nagasaki bringing six troops of the 2nd cavalry, consisting of 620 men, 250 cavalry, 154 sick, eight prisoners and five insane.

Yarns! Yarns! at DONALDSON'S Big Sale Tuesday. We start the season by selling the best yarns in the world for less than importers' prices to-day. Our yarn sales have become famous, and anyone who ever attended one of these big sales knows what to expect. We guarantee every skein to be full weight, and best quality made. See following bargains, be on hand early:

Imported Saxony Yarn. 250 pounds best Imported Saxony Yarn in a full line of colors; also white and black; this quality is sold everywhere for 8c and 10c skein; special Tuesday only, skein 5c. German Knitting Yarn. 250 pounds best AA German Knitting Yarn, (best in the world) full 4 skeins to pound, comes in all colors and black, sold by us every day for 25c per skein, special Tuesday, only, per skein 19c. Spanish Knitting Yarn. 250 lbs. best Spanish Knitting Yarn, in all colors and black, full 8 skeins to lb. We sell this yarn every day for 15c skein. Special Tuesday only, skein 10c. Imported Angora Wool. 100 boxes best Imported Angora Wool (Rabbit Brand). Just the thing for Children's Hoods, Mittens, etc., full size balls and the very same sold by us every day for 15c ball. Comes in black, white, gray and brown. Special Tuesday only, ball 10c. Germantown Wool. 250 lbs. best imported Germantown Wool, the best quality on the market to-day; comes in a full line of colors; sold by us every day for 10c skein. Special, Tuesday only, skein 7c.

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