THE JOURNAL

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

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

Payable to The Journal Printing Co.
Delivered by Mail.

One copy, one month	$0.35
One copy, three months	1.00
One copy, six months	2.00
One copy, one year	4.00
Saturday Eve. edition, 20 to 26 pages.	1.50

Delivered by Carrier.

One copy, one week	8 cents
One copy, one month	35 cents
Single copy	2 cents

Sworn Average Daily Circulation OF THE JOURNAL FOR Month of October

56,278

Amount of Advertising carried by the Minneapolis Papers for October

	Cols.
Journal, 27 issues	1410
Tribune, Daily and Sunday 31 issues	1332
Times, Daily and Sunday 31 issues	1053

Grand Jury Criticisms.

The report of the September grand jury is a businesslike document, replete with intelligent criticism of matters within its authority and full of good suggestions.

The jury deplores the fact that there is no fund which grand jurors can use in bringing to justice the perpetrators of crime. This is a very serious flaw in our criminal system. The grand jury is most effective when it is an investigating and inquiring body and is not content with mere quasi-judicial functions. The grand jury that sits in its room and waits for evidence to come in will rarely be able to return indictments in certain species of crime, no matter how notorious the prevalence of the same may be.

A defect of a similar nature is the absence of any law providing funds to meet the expenses of the sheriff of Hennepin county in bringing back persons arrested in other states under extradition papers. The next legislature should be asked to enact legislation which shall meet both of these criticisms.

The jury does well to condemn such patronage contracts as that entered into by Mayor Ames, William Russell and Dr. F. R. Woodard, whereby the two latter agreed to vote for appointees of the board of charities and corrections named by Ames.

Perhaps the most important criticism made by the jury is that leveled at the lack of system in auditing the various departments of the city government. The recommendation that such auditing be provided is excellent and should be acted upon. The accounts of the various departments of the St. Paul city government are, by a special arrangement, audited by the state public examiner, who receives special payment for the work. It might be well to introduce a similar system of inspection here. If that is not advisable the city controller's authority ought to be extended to include the right and duty of rigid inspection of the accounts of all departments.

Another good recommendation made by the jury is that all city departments should be required to deposit daily with the city treasurer all moneys collected up to the close of business on the preceding day.

In making these various criticisms and recommendations, as well as in other ways, the September grand jury has proved itself a worthy successor of the famous April grand jury.

The Canadian branch bank system, with all its facilities for the easy movement of funds to places where they are needed, is having trouble to handle the western Canada wheat crop, although twelve banks are represented in Winnipeg and forty new branches have been opened in the Canadian northwest this year. These banks have had to call on others for help, the demand having used up the entire note issues of at least two of the banks.

Republican County Ticket.

The Hennepin county republican ticket is one that can be commended to all voters. Taken as a whole it is an exceptionally good ticket, composed of tried and experienced men. It is doubtful if the voters of this county ever had a better ticket offered to them.

Judge David Simpson who seeks reelection as district judge is a good lawyer and a painstaking and impartial judge. It is especially important that judges should feel that faithful performance of duty will be recognized and rewarded by the people. Judge Simpson is most emphatically entitled to re-election on his record, to say nothing of his personal qualifications and excellences.

Judge F. C. Harvey has a record as probate judge of which he may well be proud. His popularity has often been demonstrated, and is as great as his record is good. He should and doubtless will be reelected by a large majority.

George C. Merrill has been the best register of deeds we have had in that office in a long time.

David C. Bell, as county treasurer, has been a splendid official, administering his office faithfully, impartially and ably. Reelection in his case will merely be just recognition of his good work.

Hugh R. Scott has given us the best administration the county auditor's office has had for several terms. He is deserving of re-election by a large majority.

J. W. Dreger has been in the sheriff's office only a few months, but in that time has won the confidence and respect of all who have watched him. The Journal hopes to see him elected sheriff.

F. H. Boardman, county attorney, is an able lawyer and a popular and affable gentleman and should be elected over Mr. Thlan.

Dr. U. G. Williams has satisfactorily performed the duties of the coroner's office and we can see no reason for a change in that office.

IN A NUTSHELL....

They Do Some Things Better in Mexico Than Here

The formation of trusts proceeds apace in Canada and Mexico as well as in the United States. In both countries American capital is largely interested, but the Mexican trusts seem to be about as American as our own. The Mexican government, however, is said not to be worrying about the trusts, as it has the power at any time to remove the tariff duties, in order to break down monopoly. It is willing that Mexico should profit to the fullest extent from the superior advantages of consolidations of capital. At the same time it feels that the knowledge that the scratch of a pen will take off the protective tariff will tend to keep the trusts in their place and restrain their greed.

In dealing with railroad trusts, otherwise mergers, the government has taken a step that is decidedly novel. The federal government has recently purchased the major part of the recent issue of the Interoceanic Railroad company's bonds, thus obtaining the controlling interest in the road. The bonds were bought at 90⅛, and bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum.

Payment was made from the reserve funds of the national treasury.

The bonds were bought not as a profitable investment of reserve funds, but to prevent the formation of pools and trusts having in view the control of the import and export traffic of the republic. It is calculated by the government that being in control of so important a railway as the Interoceanic it will be in a position to prevent any mergers likely to operate to the disadvantage of native manufacturing and commercial interests.

There may be a hint for American railway policy in the above. Why would it not be a good plan for congress to authorize the investment of some of the treasury surplus in the bonds of railways forming a transcontinental line? A line thus indirectly under government control, but still under private management and nominal ownership, would tend to have a salutary effect on rates. At the same time it would be likely to escape the evils of actual government operation.

In the early seventies a United States senate committee, of which the late Senator William Windom was chairman, did suggest a government railway between St. Louis and the Atlantic seaboard as a means of restraining rates. Such a line was suggested on the sound theory that where competition exists between private companies combination is always possible. But, it was argued, if there was an east and west trunk line, under government control, dangerous combination of private parallel lines would be impossible, since they would always have to reckon with the reasonable rates that would be maintained on the government line.

In the Business World.

The great factors of an unfavorable nature, that from time to time work into the financial situation, are often the result of other adverse influences that have passed. The damage resultant from the continuance of such an element over a considerable period of time is measured not alone by the waste attendant upon it directly, until it reaches the point of eradication, but often by a later growth beginning after the thing itself has been destroyed.

The coal strike has passed. This great obstacle to progress is removed, and its influence it was hoped had been spent in full. But the strike had lived for months, had borne hard upon the country in every way, and in passing had scattered the seeds of disaffection over a wide area. And the world of labor, so impregnated, has been nurturing the seed and fostering the spirit of unrest until at the close of this week the labor situation in the west is serious enough to warrant something of apprehension for the future.

It is impossible to look about with clear eye and unbiased mind without seeing on every hand the elements of strength and solidity. But as the good seaman, safe in the staunch ship, takes careful note of the dark speck on the horizon, so one may, without a trace of pessimism, note the gathering cloud that rises on the horizon of the financial and business world.

The settlement of the coal strike under terms placing the victory, nominally at least, with the men, has inspired other labor organizations to demand increased wages. Mischevious and often poorly informed writers have been dwelling with the greatest force upon the admitted fact of the increased cost of living, ignoring, however, every modifying element accompanying the rise. The workingmen have been told that they are not sharing to a sufficient extent in the general prosperity, as witness the recent declaration of a democratic state convention to the effect, substantially, that we have been having prosperity only for the rich. There is grumbling heard in labor circles, not in any case arising to the point of alarm, but clearly indicating the growth of dissatisfaction. What this will amount to, whether there is to be a repetition of the killing of the goose that laid the golden egg remains to be seen, but there is sufficient evidence of a disposition to make large demands, especially in the building trades and in the railroad service to justify some apprehension.

Next after this there is the election uncertainty which will not be with us another week. Much talk has been sent abroad from New York as to the necessity for hesitation until the outcome is clear. So much of this has its origin in Wall street, that it is difficult to determine what part is really due to business conservativeness, and what part to the bears in the stock market.

The northwest would welcome a turn of bright, cool weather. Business in the aggregate was hardly up to the mark such weather as this morning brought having covered a portion of the week, holding back retail demand in some degree.

The week in its early part witnessed a rise to 73¼c for December wheat, but on later trading a 2-cent reaction was made. This was hardly surprising in view of the almost uninterrupted rise for three weeks that carried December up from 67½c. Flour demand has not been quite so brisk, but the Minneapolis mills are oversold to Dec. 1, and are grinding about 1,750,000 bushels of wheat every week. Receipts here meanwhile are moderate and even with the increase of 791,103 bushels in stocks last week, and another increase of 603,624 bushels this week, there is a total of only 3,057,133 bushels in Minneapolis elevators, a remarkably low stock for Nov. 1.

The transportation situation is, if anything, a little worse, the railroads having hard work to handle the freight. All over the country side tracks are filled with loaded cars, while in the northwest the grain shippers complain that even after they get the empty cars and load them out it is often seven to twelve days before they reach Minneapolis.

Senator Hoar is a very old man, but he is not so fossilized on some questions as some of the younger leaders of the republican party. While Secretary Shaw is going around the country delivering what come near to being sacred-tariff speeches, the senior senator from Massachusetts says the "tariff will have to be revised again and again and again hereafter."

Of course it will be. Everybody knows that except those who, basking in the sun of present prosperity, have forgotten the cold days that were and the winter that is to come. To say that the tariff does not need revision is to say that the United States does not change and is not progressive. But everybody knows that the United States is the most changing and most progressive nation in the world on the material side, at least, and that is what concerns us in this discussion. To maintain that the tariff is not to be changed is equivalent to keeping growing feet in the same shoes.

Conservatism Needed.

The speech made last night by Mr. Vanderlip, in New York, on the outlook for business in this country, would seem to be somewhat pessimistic, but it is really only a conservative warning to "make haste slowly." Mr. Vanderlip was assistant secretary of the treasury under McKinley's first administration and is now president of the National City bank of New York, and has recently returned from Europe, where he found the statesmen and financiers contemplating this country with "grave conservatism and anxious interest in our future." Mr. Vanderlip no doubt has been somewhat influenced by these European students of our wonderful uplift in world-wide influence and prosperity during the last few years.

It is well known that our persistent invasion of Europe, in a business way, has excited no little antagonism toward us, and continental combinations in trade against us have been freely discussed during the last two years. There are many people in Europe, indeed, who would like to see an abrupt finale to our prosperity.

The figures which Mr. Vanderlip gives respecting the decline of our exports and increase of our imports of manufactures during the past fiscal year are verifiable, but the increase of imports of merchandise is no sign of decadence, and the liquidation of international trade balances is a process continually acting, and the pulling down of our own credit balances is due to a considerable extent to large borrowing of money abroad by the banks to meet the demand for funds with which to float big industrial and other enterprises.

There is certainly great need for conservatism on the part of American bankers in loaning funds for syndicate uses and stock speculation, the latter being the chief cause of the stringency of the money market in New York, during the past three months, which Secretary Shaw has sought to remove by various devices within his power, including permission to the banks to expand their loans and deposits even if the required 25 per cent of reserve against deposits is reduced below the limit fractionally.

Mr. Vanderlip mentions one objectionable feature in the situation in the expansion of $1,300,000,000 in national banks during the last three years, while the basis of gold and legal tenders back of this large amount is a little smaller than it was at the beginning of the period, and deposits of other banks and trust companies have increased about $3,000,000,000 without increase in their gold and legal tender reserve. He thinks too much capital has been put into fixed forms of investment, and it is inferable that there is an approach to the exhaustion of the surplus capital, indicated, indeed, by the large indebtedness of American bankers to European bankers. There is, however, no cause for alarm in this, for the country is abundantly able to meet all its foreign obligations, and this year's crop will effect such liquidation. Mr. Vanderlip admits our strong advantages over our European competitors, and he would only have "a judicious recognition of the restricting conditions now visible in our financial situation." In this period of the forming of new enterprises, bankers should be discriminating as to their quality and not feed the reckless speculative spirit. The country is in a most prosperous condition, and there may be no doubt on this point so long as the iron and steel business is in its present state of activity, the demand for iron being so strong that large orders have had to be filled in Europe.

In contrast, the London Board of Trade reports that hard times are imminent in England; there is an oversupply of labor and greatly diminished demand for British manufactures, and wages have declined; shipbuilding is inactive and the iron trade is restricted by foreign competition. In Germany there is great depression in the iron market and iron stocks are burdensome and offered at unremunerative figures.

We have reason to be thankful over our own advantages and to keep cool business heads.

Mrs. Stanford's Advice.

Mrs. Stanford, in a recent address to the trustees of Leland Stanford Jr., University, declared that the university must forever be maintained upon a strictly nonpartizan and non-sectarian basis. But she took care to say that she did not mean by this that members of the faculty were to be politically colorless. She desires them to keep in touch with political issues and vote their personal convictions always.

As Leland Stanford has had some trouble over the political teachings of its professors this deliverance of Mrs. Stanford's is significant.

It would seem that from Mrs. Stanford's point of view the instructors who left her institution went not because of their politics, but because they tried to impose their views on the university. Of course it is easy to see that at times it will be very hard for professors of such a chair as political economy to avoid being accused of tinting their lectures with partizan politics. Yet it ought to be possible for a discreet professor to show, for instance, that in his opinion free trade is preferable to protection, or free silver to the gold standard, without in any degree playing the part of a partizan advocate of either theory. Good judgment would suggest to him the wisdom of not devoting much time to such topics when they are the rallying issues of parties.

The democrats have been wise enough in several instances to put forward their strongest men for candidates for local offices. In the fortieth district, for instance, they have pitted F. G. Winston against J. F. Calhoun. Mr. Calhoun is probably the strongest man they could have selected in that district, and is said to be making a very vigorous campaign. On the other hand, Mr. Calhoun is wasting no time and is making no false moves. Between these two gentlemen, of course, nothing but a square, honorable and dignified contest is possible. Both being personally acceptable the issue resolves itself at once into a political division of the voters of the district. Mr. Calhoun is entitled to the support of every republican voter in his district. He is a successful business man, thoroughly competent for the office and justified in expecting the unwavering support of his party.

The Winnipeg Tribune says: "Anthracite, after being mined, is broken into stove size. What would the United States do if Canada admitted rough anthracite free and proposed a duty on the prepared anthracite in order to get the breaking done in Canada? Would it not prohibit the export of rough anthracite, or, at least, impose a heavy export duty?" Not until the constitution had been amended. Our forefathers thought it a bad rule to make any law interfering with the sale of American goods, and so they put into the constitution this line: "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state." The rule is still wise. The foreigner will see that exported articles are taxed enough without the co-operation of the home lawmakers.

In proportion to population little Belgium is the greatest manufacturing country in the world. For some time it has participated in the industrial depression which has affected all continental Europe, but big orders from America are causing renewed activity. A 50,000 ton order for steel rails has been received from Mexico, a 27,000 ton order from Maryland; and negotiations are pending for 50,000 tons more for the United States. Such orders, with other large ones to English and German houses tell the story of the wonderful development of the United States at present. Although the United States is the greatest steel producer in the world it can not take care of its own demands.

Governor Taft of the Philippines the other day told twenty-two municipal officials of Cavite that they must unite to suppress crime. They agreed to do so, but asked Governor Taft to do something to suppress the "dissolute foreigners and Americans" who have settled among them. Governor Taft was equal to the situation and promised to have enacted a law that would reach this class of disturbers of the peace. There must not be law for the Filipino and no law for the white man. By the way, the New York Post said that it was certain that no republican paper would notice this occurrence. The Post will have to make an exception of The Journal.

The teamsters have drawn a hard and fast line between a workingman and a capitalist. The teamster who owns one team is an employe, but if he owns two teams he is an employer, since he will have to hire a man to drive one of them. According to this rule the anthracite miners who have just returned to work were employers, not employes, for though they worked for the mining companies they had helpers paid by themselves. The local dividing line, we believe, formerly permitted a man to own several teams and be considered eligible for membership in the union.

There is no reason why any man should vote for a democratic congressman, to better his own material condition. The diligent effort that has been made to make wage earners believe that their actual wages are less than they were and that these good times are only a sham has utterly failed. Two weeks ago The Journal showed that the average Minneapolis workman is better off to-day in every respect than he was in the hard times of low prices, even assuming that he had steady employment then, which he did not, as he knows too well, unless his memory fails him.

Mr. Kilchli is running on the platform that he is a "good alderman for the ward," but the showing made last night from the records with regard to Mr. Kilchli's record as compared with Mr. Leighton's, is calculated to make the people of that ward ask what he is good for. His record in the way of public improvements is pitiful as compared with that of his republican successor, while his reputation as a controlling spirit of a council whose record is a most unpleasant memory is well established. The people of the third ward must have had enough of Kilchli by this time.

The aggregate capital of American railways increased $451,000,000 in 1901. It would be interesting to know just how much of this is water. There have been neither new companies nor new construction to warrant such an expansion. For 1898, 1899 and 1900 together the increase in railway capitalization was only $425,000,000. The tendency seems to be to fill up bonds, rather than shares, with water. While the $451,000,000 increased capitalization in 1901 included only $174,449,000 expansion of stock it included bond issues of no less than $276,877,000.

If, by any chance, Mr. Rosing were elected governor of Minnesota he would have a merry time trying to square his policy with the hit-and-miss way in which his committee has grabbed at every floating rumor and every sort of disaffection that promised to make a few votes. The situation would be further complicated by the obligations he is under to the interests that have supplied his committee with so much campaign money.

In view of the fact that the university officials did nothing to punish the students who mobbed and subjected to great indignities some humble park policemen who were doing their duty, the public will not take much interest in the severe reprimand of one of the college fraternities. The thirteen-inch guns were not used when they were needed, but have been brought out to deal with a little fraternity row.

Score another shocking discovery for the democratic state committee. The six tugboats owned by Governor Van Sant's company pay only $219.07 in taxes to the state of Iowa. If the committee will now figure up how much these craft would pay if assessed in Minnesota, at 3 cents a gross ton, its full duty to the public will be discharged. As Judge Jamison says, the Rosing committee appears to have no artillery but pop guns.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction with the republican nominee for alderman in the tenth ward and some of the best men in the ward are disregarding party lines and supporting the democratic candidate, in which they have the support also of some of the most influential members of the republican majority in the council.

Republicans have for the most part a very good legislative ticket in this county. This is fortunate because the senators on this ticket will be required to elect a United States senator before their term of office expires. This is an important consideration and will unquestionably cut a considerable figure in the result.

The prospects for a still further improvement in the personnel of the city council as a result of next Tuesday's election are by no means unpromising. The republican aldermanic ticket in general is well selected.

The Nonpareil Man

Casually Observed.

Those kids struck a gait last night.

"Where is my wandering real estate sign to-day?"

The Castellane debts will be paid off within five years. By that time they will have some more.

"Headquarters" may be a little uncommunicative, but you will never fail to learn all about the election at the barber shop or at the cigar store.

Nothing like an open winter and a government investigation to bring the coal trust to its milk.

With one more interurban line St. Paul will grow in value as a popular suburb.

"The president is said to be anxious for republican success" wires a Washington genius. It might be real news if the president was out hollering for the democratic ticket.

The Irish members of parliament are resting while their tires are being pumped up.

London now talks of throwing Yerkes down and building its own tube railroads. Score first flash of intelligence for London.

As between manslaughter, football and the Porto Rican election, the chances of amusement are about even.

Cupid's Own Column.

REGINAL FAIRFAX ANSWERS THE PLEAS OF THE HEARTSICK.

"Dear Mr. Fairfax: I am a young man of 19. Last week when I called on the lady with whom I am keeping company, her father kicked me down the front steps. Would you say that he intended to discourage my attentions to his daughter? I am of good family and have $27 in the bank. Yours truly,

"—Despondent Lover."

It would, on the surface, appear as if the father objected to your visits to his daughter. Seek him at his place of business and have an understanding with him on the matter. We may be wrong.

"Dear Mr. Fairfax: Last week while attempting to kiss a young lady at the gate, she slapped my face. Would you consider that this was playful or an attempt to throw me. Very truly,

"—E. Y. Seldon."

In this case something should be judged by the appearance and actions of the young lady. It is quite common under the circumstances you mention for the girl to playfully slap the gentleman. Possibly this was her kittenish way. I would not take umbrage without being perfectly sure that offense was intended.

Halloween Joys.

This Halloween nonsense gives us pause. Did you ever try it? The directions read thus:

To do it properly you must walk backwards into a dark room where a mirror has been placed. Suddenly in front of the mirror you must pause. Here you must wheel quickly around and look at yourself in the glass. You must gaze long and intently and over your shoulder will come a shadow, and out of the shadow will come a face. This face is the one you must hold in your memory forever and forever, for it is the face of the one who will come into your future.

We gazed long and intently into the glass as per directions. It reflected the window and there in the depths of the mirror appeared two little devils running away with our ash sifter.

The directions also said that because the date occurred on Friday the charms were more potent and certain elements were brought to bear that existed at no other time. The law of Halloween read as follows:

The Elf sleeps on other nights and never does he wake at unseemly times. But on Halloween the midnight bell is a signal for his waking and out he steps into the world to go his rounds and work his havoc. The maiden of to-day pulls heads of cabbages in a dark garden, walking backard.

After reading this, the ladies refusing to walk backwards into the garden in the wet in search of cabbages, the writer gave it a try. Just as he reached the cabbage patch a dark figure appeared coming across lots with an umbrella. He came nearer and nearer and said in a deep, sepulchral voice: "Good evening"; and lo, it was the plumber with a bill for $27 for hunting a gas leak last month.

You may all go to thunder with your Halloween amusements. We are done with them. —A. J. R.

MINNESOTA POLITICS

Unless a voter knows all the facts, a specious argument is likely to floor him sometimes. All over the state a great dust is being kicked up because the state board of equalization made some raises in country real estate. For instance, Senator Roverud jumps on his successor, Ole G. Laugen, who was a member of the board, saying that this raise in country realty will make the country pay a larger proportion of the state tax.

Senator Roverud probably does not know that the valuation of Hennepin county was raised $19,000,000, and that such a stiff raise was made by the city assessor of Minneapolis and the county board of equalization that Minneapolis business men twice waited on the state board, begging to have it reduced. Their prayer was not granted. The cities stood their fair share of the raise in values, and the only reason the raise was not made by the state board was that it was saved the trouble. The board did not raise realty values in St. Louis county, but the county board added $20,000,000 to the valuation of the iron ore lands. Why not take these little matters into account when making campaign arguments?

Dunn Praises Board's Work.

State Auditor Dunn is out in an interview in which he says that the state board this year accomplished more than any similar board since the state was organized. The raise in real estate values was only to keep pace with rising prices. Some counties returned a valuation a third lower than adjoining counties just as fertile. The board brought the lower ones up to the higher level. Lots in the cities are often assessed for more than they are worth, while country property is seldom assessed at more than 25 per cent of its present selling value. Good substantial increases were made in the assessment of public service corporations.

McCleary Forces the Fighting.

Congressman McCleary's bold challenge to Senator Somerville is the political sensation of the day in southern Minnesota. It is taken to mean that the congressman will be a candidate to succeed himself in 1904, whether he goes after Senator Clapp's seat the following winter or not. It also indicates that Mr. McCleary, like Speaker Henderson, is all out of patience with tariff revision talk, and is going to fight it before his constituents as well as in congress. It seems certain that the Mankato man will have opposition two years hence, either of Somerville, Miller or both, and that the contest will be on tariff revision issues. Mr. McCleary has taken the bull by the horns. If he wins by a good plurality, it will be construed as an indorsement of his policy. If he does not equal former pluralities, the loss will be charged to the enmity of the other aspirants. Neither would necessarily be true. As near as can be learned, republicans of the district are supporting Mr. McCleary as the nominee of the party, and there is no disaffection on either among rival candidates or among republican opponents of his tariff policy.

No Change in the Law.

The Red Wing Republican says:

"The sudden death of State Senator Ives of St. Paul caused a vacancy on the democratic ticket in the thirty-fifth senatorial district, which the democratic committee filled by the nomination of John C. Hardy. Under the recent ruling of the supreme court, that committees have no right to fill vacancies, the nomination of Hardy is really illegal, but the republicans are not likely to make any protest in a case like this, where the vacancy was caused by death."

Mr. Hardy's nomination was perfectly regular. The supreme court decision only applied to cases where no candidate is put up at the primary election. Committees still have the right to fill genuine vacancies, caused by death or withdrawal of a candidate.

A. L. Dixon of Waterford, who was knocked off the ballot as republican candidate for the house in Dakota county, has not quit his campaign. He says there is a blank space under Kelly's name, where republican voters can write in the name of A. L. Dixon.

A Dangerous Argument.

Democratic newspapers are trying to discount the argument that a vote for a republican state senator is a vote for a republican United States senator. They say that the legislature will be so strongly republican that one vote will not make any difference. That is the same argument the stay-at-home voter makes. Too many stay-at-home voters will change a result, and too many democratic state senators will endanger a seat in the senate. There is no telling what two years may bring forth.

Judge Ell Torrance is closing his campaign work in the seventh district and sends word that Lyon and Lincoln counties are in splendid shape, except for the apathy of the people. They should give Van Sant nearly 1,000 plurality between them. Judge Torrance spoke Wednesday night at Tracy, Thursday at Tyler, Friday at Ivanhoe and to-night will be at New Ulm.

George B. Paddock of Oak Park, Benton county, writes to say that the supporters of T. S. McClure for the senate are not for Rosing, as rumor says. McClure's republican supporters are for the straight ticket, all but Brower. Mr. Paddock has the impression that Senator Brower voted against the tax code, which is incorrect. Brower was one of the most vigorous champions of the bill in the senate.

Thomas H. Shevlin, national republican committeeman for Minnesota, predicts the election of the entire republican state ticket by a good majority and nine republican congressmen. Mr. Fletcher, he says, will be elected by 3,000 at least, and the entire legislative ticket in Hennepin county, with possibly one exception.

—Charles B. Cheney.

DAILY DIVERSION

One on His Honor—A young man whose features and flashing eyes betokened great earnestness, was summoned before Judge McCarthy of the city court in New York the other day for jury duty. He immediately asked to be excused. When the judge asked him what excuse he had for not serving, he replied:

"I believe it is a rule of the court that the jury is the sole judge of the facts and the court of the law—that the juror should only weigh the facts as presented by the evidence, not taking into consideration any of the rules of law governing the case; wherefore, all lawyers are exempt from jury duty."

"But are you a lawyer?" asked Judge McCarthy.

"No, but I have been a close student of the law for many years."

"I am afraid that I cannot excuse you if you are not a lawyer," said the court, smiling.

"But," continued the young man, with great earnestness, the color mounting to his temples, "I am sure if your honor knew as much law as I do, your conscience would not allow you to serve on a jury."

After the bench and bar had recovered from this naive outburst the judge told the young man that if it was a matter which affected his conscience so deeply he would excuse him, and a very much abashed youth left the court room.

Books and Authors

THE LATE MRS. STANTON

The late Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was a very aggressively controversial writer, as an active champion of "woman's rights," since the first convention held in that interest at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1849. As editor of The Revolution, she showed her ability to wield a battle ax, metaphorically speaking, in defending her progressive and radical views. She wrote a considerable portion of the "History of Woman Suffrage," and her "Eighty Years and More" is an attractive example of attractive reminiscential writing. Her conspicuous connection with the preparation and publication of "The Woman's Bible" was not creditable to her fine intelligence, for that work was a rather clumsy travesty on the Christian Scriptures, which was emphatically repudiated by the larger majority of the National Woman Suffrage association. Miss Susan B. Anthony, who was long associated with Mrs. Stanton in the campaigning in behalf of woman suffrage, says that Mrs. Stanton was the "philosopher and statesman of the suffrage movement."

CHARLES KING.

NEW BOOKS

HISTORY OF THE EXPEDITIONS OF CAPTAINS LEWIS AND CLARK, 1804-5-6. With introduction by James K. Hosmer, LL. D., author of "A Short History of the Mississippi Valley," "The Story of the Louisiana Purchase," etc. Two volumes, with portraits and maps. Price $5 net. Delivered, $5.36. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Of the several new editions of this valuable narrative of early exploration of the trans-Missouri region by Captains Lewis and Clark in 1804-5-6, by order of the United States government, this is by far the best and most complete. It is reprinted from the edition of 1814, copies of which are becoming rare, and the Coues edition of 1893, reprinted from it, is out of print. Within the past two years two other reprints have appeared, but the one under consideration is the most attractive and satisfactory, and has been prepared at great expense. The expedition of Lewis and Clark was a practical step to the opening of the whole region between the Missouri and the Pacific to American settlement and transformation. Thomas Jefferson saw its importance and promoted it to the utmost of his influence, and in these volumes is included his life of Captain Lewis, which he contributed to the edition of 1814. The publishers, Messrs. McClurg & Co. of Chicago, were fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Hosmer, the librarian of the Minneapolis public library, to supervise the text and furnish the introduction and a valuable analytical index, which will be found of great utility. In his introduction, which is an admirable paper, showing what the Louisiana which Lewis and Clark explored nearly a century ago, was territorially, and the causes which brought about the transfer to the United States by France, Dr. Hosmer likens Lewis and Clark to the mythic Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux, the twin sons of Leda and Jove, who went with Jason in the Argo after the Golden Fleece, while he finds Jason in Jefferson, who, although not personally present, infused his courageous and energetic spirit into the captains of the expedition. "What Lewis and Clark laid open," says Dr. Hosmer, "is a world upon which nature has lavished her bounties. It is already occupied by many millions of English-speaking people—a race formed by the assimilation into a strong Anglo-Saxon stock of elements from a number of the better breeds of men. The appliances of the highest civilization abound among them. The principles of the best polity ever evolved in the progress of the human race are established for their government. The present fruition is scarcely calculable; the hope for the future is boundless." Lewis and Clark blazed the line of the road to Asia, whither our products are now going in increasing volume. Dr. Hosmer calls attention to the useful services and heroism of Sacajawea, the only woman who accompanied the expedition, working with the men in forcing on the canoes, and, by her Indian wit, enabling the expedition to push forward. She died in obscurity and without reward, while her Indian husband, an inefficient coward, received $500.

Dr. Hosmer's introduction is stimulating and informing and will doubtless lead many to read the narrative, if they have not read it before.

Minneapolis people ought to be proud of their fellow citizen, Dr. Hosmer, whose facts accomplished in historical writing are widely appreciated and valued. Dr. Hosmer, in his history of Governor Hutchinson's administration in the colony of Massachusetts (he was the last British governor) some years ago, demonstrated, at once, that he had a rare gift for writing history,—a perspicuous style, dignified yet picturesque; a careful weighing and sifting of accumulated material and orderly sequence of action and a happy degree of impartiality. His later studies, "A Short history of the Mississippi Valley," "The Story of the Louisiana Purchase," are among the most valuable contributions to American history.

THE THINGS THAT ARE CAESAR'S. By Reginald W. Kauffman, author of "Jarvis of Harvard." New York: D. Appleton & Co. Minneapolis: N. McCarthy. Price, $1.50.

Mr. Kauffman's former book showed that he had the gift of originality. In this story he goes into the deeps of the psychic forces. It is the story of a young man who embezzled, and had to spend a term of years in the penitentiary. Coming out, he sought to live an honest and upright life and his uncle, a bishop, secured him a place as reporter on a newspaper. But he had been a convict! It was whispered around and he lost his position; he lost other places. None seemed willing to trust him. It was the old story of a clinging dishonor and human prejudice, although the man would live a new life; would live the stain down by steady well-doing! There is a love episode which is dramatically presented and the author is at his best and writes with power. It was only a woman who believed in him after all! The woman in this case was such a real woman! One is stirred emotionally in contemplating the portrayal.

LITERARY NOTES.

Among the children's books issued this autumn of special attractiveness are "The Hurdy-Gurdy," a book of rhymes, with illustrations, by that popular author, Mrs. Laura E. Richards. (Boston: Dana, Estes & Co.; 75 cents, net; by mail, 85 cents); "Animal Life in Rhymes and Jingles," illustrated, by Elizabeth May. (Scofield Publishing Co., Akron, Ohio); "Jimmy Crow," by Edith F. Foster, a story for little folks, told by means of rebus illustrations, the latter numbering over 400. (Boston: Dana, Estes & Co. Price 60 cents, net; by mail, 69 cents.)

The Grafton Press, New York, has issued "Love Songs and Other Poems," by Owen Insley, some of whose love poems and sonnets are touching and really meritorious.

The Harpers announce a new edition of Nansen's "Farthest North," in two volumes, illustrated.

"The Upper Currents" is the title of a bright and helpful little book by Rev. Dr. J. R. Miller, author of "Silent Times," etc. The book is full of stimulating thought, strong and helpful for those who would not excude the comforting and compassionate God from their lives. (New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co., 426 and 428 West Broadway. Price 65 cents, net; cloth, 85 cents, net; postage, 8 cents.)

Pearson's contains an interesting account of how Cleveland received his third nomination, by E. N. Vallandingham, and the state of New York is described by Gustav Kobbe.