THE JOURNAL

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Great Record for January

The Minneapolis Journal has again demonstrated right to its title of "The Great Daily of the Great Northwest," having carried in 26 issues in January 1,311 columns of PAID advertising, while its nearest competitor carried 882 columns, or nearly 50 per cent less.

By eliminating objectionable medical advertising, which The Journal would not carry, from the amount of its nearest competitor, The Journal carried as much advertising in its 26 issues as its competitor carried in its 26 daily and five big Sunday issues.

AS TO CIRCULATION.

During January The Journal's circulation showed the gratifying daily average of

61,463 Copies.

Foraker's "Break."

It is not easy to fathom Senator Foraker's purpose in introducing his bill amending the antitrust and interstate commerce laws. He must have known that it had no more chance of passage than a snowball has of preserving its identity in a blast furnace. He must have known also that such a bill would injure his own standing in congress and at home, and that it would to some extent injure the republican party. In the approaching campaign we shall doubtless hear much from the democrats about the pro-trust measure proposed by "that republican leader, Senator Foraker."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American declares that simultaneously with the introduction of his curious bill Senator Foraker became a political anomaly in Washington. Republican leaders immediately began to class him as a man who would bear watching. "A striking figure in the politics of the country for a decade," says the correspondent, "Foraker, without dissenting from any single party policy or evincing openly the slightest antagonism to those in control of party destinies, suddenly has found himself almost a political outcast, his intentions and purpose under suspicion and his party fealty questioned in the most serious manner."

Various reasons are advanced for Foraker's "break." One is that he introduced the bill while thinking only of his own private interests as attorney for some powerful corporate combinations. Another is that he did it with the deliberate purpose of embarrassing the president, as whose champion against Senator Hanna he appeared in the Ohio convention last year. The explanation is that Senator Foraker has persistently endeavored, and with some success, to create differences between the president and Senator Hanna, by which he hoped personally to profit. But the president has perceived the essential selfishness of Foraker's professed loyalty and has at all times consulted and advised with Senator Hanna as to Ohio and other affairs.

Overreaching selfishness and lack of the quality of tolerance are declared to be the great defects in Foraker's composition, defects that will keep him from reaching that pinnacle of greatness that his friends one time counted on. It will be remembered that there was a time when he was considered a likely republican candidate for the presidency.

We may say that a certain element of selfishness is the dominating element in all politicians except at those rare moments when public welfare becomes first. This is creditable enough, too, for in a democratic society we expect every man to make the most of himself. But with Senator Foraker there has been room for thought of none except Foraker and his interests. He constantly views politics from the pedestal of a capital I, it is said; considers all opponents personal enemies and never expects reconciliations. In his mortification at his failure to cut much of a figure in Washington he may have reached such a point that he is willing to risk his own destruction, that of the republican temple, if he can thereby make a little trouble for those who have not lent themselves to the advancement of his selfish ambitions.

The dispatching of the Russian Baltic fleet to the far east indicates that the Muscovite does not intend that the present war shall be settled by the first battles. If Port Arthur holds out till that fleet arrives the Japs will have all they can attend to.

President Eliot on Organization.

That was a very helpful address on labor and capital that President Eliot of Harvard delivered Sunday afternoon last in Faneuil hall, before the representatives of the organized labor of Boston. It was a philosophical address which got far beneath the confusing superficial appearance of the industrial struggle and laid bare the principles on which the struggle must some day be determined. If the problem is to be settled in no other way the government must deal with it according to the essentials of democracy, but President Eliot rightly thinks it would be much better to settle it by means of the great forces of publicity, discussion and fellow feeling. The modifications of existing conditions which might be brought about voluntarily, he gave as follows:

First—Steadiness of employment.

Second—A permanent abode for the laborer.

Third—A share for labor in the management of industries on their disciplinary side.

Fourth—Full information to permanent employes of the annual results of the business, with a view to determining justly labor's share of the profits. Increasing wages with increasing years of service and the pension or retiring allowance at disability.

If peace is not brought about in some such way it will have to be brought about by governmental interference. But even with peace between employer and employe thus established, the public is still threatened by the association of employers on the one hand and of unions of the employees on the other, because their tendency is to join forces, as has been exemplified in Chicago, New York and San Francisco, to extort higher wages and higher profits from the public. These organizations have the bad effect of tending to make the organization of society rigid and along unyielding class lines. This tendency is in conflict with democracy which ultimately means that every individual shall have an opportunity to make the most of himself. President Eliot thinks that the spirit of democracy will find a way to burst the fetters that are now being forged for it. The democratic tendency destroyed feudalism and the ancient guilds, and will destroy in good time the present organizations that are really endeavoring to destroy it. President Eliot was especially happy when he pointed out that the labor-capital controversy is a war, and that the armies, as in all other wars, are fighting machines to which the individual and his welfare are sacrificed.

The time is coming when, just as the feudal barons fell before the rise of the state, the welfare of the public and of the individual will assert itself and in some way enforce a settlement of industrial controversies of the present.

Professor Wolsey of Yale, the great authority on international law, says that the Japanese attack on Port Arthur was perfectly lawful. As the professor finds fault with our course in Panama he cannot be charged with lack of scrupulousness.

The Element of Gunnery.

So far in the war between Russia and Japan there is not much to show that the Russians are great marksmen with big guns, but before the war began there seems to have been an impression among naval experts that the Russians were about as good gunners as could be found. Writing in the National Review (London), Mr. Arnold White says: "Until the naval officers from admiral to sublieutenant learn that the country is sternly intent upon improving the standard of the shooting of the British fleet until it reaches the standard of the Russian fleet, and even exceeds it, the electors will not be satisfied with the admiralty."

In this same article Mr. White makes some statements which indicate that in the event of Britain being drawn into the war, there might be some startling surprises in store for the British people. The battleship Centurion, which was sent out to China in November, was discovered to have the sights of her great guns wrong. What this defect might mean in war may be gathered from the fact that the British battleship Formidable, which in practice missed the target twenty-six times out of twenty-seven, was afterwards discovered to have defective sights. An officer of the Centurion wrote from Malta:

En route here (Malta) our 10-inch guns have been carefully examined by Captain ——— and the gunnery lieutenant, and it is found that the sights and elevating gear are hopelessly wrong, which means that if we go into action our main armament is practically of no use. The records show that Captai Scott of the Excellent pronounced the ship as unfit to leave Portsmouth. We shall now be blamed for bad shooting, and perhaps held up to ridicule as the Formidable was. Surely some one ought to hang for sending a ship to China with her principal weapons of attack and defense hors de combat. That someone will be hanged is the earnest wish of * * *

Senator Hanna's illness has taken a pronounced turn for the worse. The senator is such a strong man, that the public has beeen inclined to think that he would easily win in his present wrestle with disease, but to-day's dispatches indicate that the worst may be expected.

The committee on general conference of the Associated Charities is planning a number of parlor conferences. To use the words of Mr. C. E. Faulkner, "these parlor conferences are to be schools in which all are pupils and none are teachers." Their object is to discuss methods for promoting charity in all her manifestations, but especially in that form of personal service which seeks to prevent misfortune, and in that orderly teaching which brings into alignment the forces of order to contend against the forces of disorder" Parlor conferences have been held in other cities with the best of results, the atmosphere of the home being especially favorable to the drawing out of fraternal sympathy, "which is the heart of effective co-operation."

It appears from the president's declaration of neutrality that citizens of the United States still have the right to sympathize with either of the combatants.

Japan's fighting is fast and furious, but not enough so to please the war "fans"

It begins to look as if American intervention in San Domingo is not far off.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ORATION

DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE NATIONAL CEMETERY ON GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD, NOVEMBER 19, 1863.

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow, this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES

President Eliot of Harvard Says They Will Solve the Labor Problem.

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard university delivered an interesting address last Sunday afternoon in Faneuil hall to the representatives of Boston organized labor. He frankly discussed the problem of labor organization. The concluding part of this interesting address follows:

"Democratic society believes fundamentally in seeking the greatest good of the greatest number, and in seeking this greatest good thru freedom, order, justice and good will. During the first half of the nineteenth century it believed that the greatest good of the greatest number was consistent with the greatest good and largest freedom of the individual. During the last half of the century it seems to have experienced some revulsions of feeling with regard to personal liberty. It has seemed willing to sacrifice the welfare of the individual to the supposed welfare of the mass, to abridge the liberty of the individual for the supposed collective benefit of his class.

"The labor unions and the employers' associations both illustrate this tendency. They are both fighting organizations; and all fighting abridges individual liberty—indeed, puts an end to it for the time being. Armies and navies are not concerned with personal liberty, but with implicit obedience and the complete subordination of the individual to the efficiency of the organization to which he belongs.

"In the same way labor unions and employers' associations, so far as they are fighting bodies, abridge personal liberty; and so far forth they are in conflict with the democratic ideal. They are also in conflict with the democratic ideal when they destroy free competition. In this respect one kind of association is just as bad as the other. A monopoly has always been an object of detestation in democracies, and such it ought always to remain; for competition is the native air of human progress and improvement.

"How else can the new and better thing get a chance to demonstrate its superiority to the established but inferior thing? How else can rising genius win its way against intrenched dullness? How else can new inventions in industry or trade demonstrate their superiority? The rising generation should be free to compete with the generation in possession. The young journeyman should be free to compete with the old one, and surpass him if he can. The department store should be free to prove that it serves the community better than a large number of separate stores. A young department store should be free to prove itself better than the older ones. Competition in industries, trades and the professions provides the indispensable opportunity for progress. It is the friend and servant of liberty, and this is the reason why democracy has always feared and protested against monopoly."

No Caste.

Again, democracy believes to its very core in the modern mobility of industrial and commercial society, that mobility or fluidity which permits the capable and promising individual to rise thru its various layers. It believes with all its might that every young American of remarkable capacity should find it easy to rise thru all the grades of his trade till he becomes himself an employer and leader. It believes with all its soul that every child should be able to get the best education it is capable of receiving, and that society suffers a grave injury if the upward progress of a promising child is checked or prevented.

Democratic society, therefore, sees with great concern that in the joint agreements now made between labor unions and employers' associations there are many provisions which tend to make rigid and high the barriers between the common laborer, the helper, the journeyman, the employer and the capitalist, and the fences between one trade and another. It sees with alarm these great combinations of men ac ting on priciples which tend strongly to divide American society into classes, and to perpetuate those classes.

Moreover, since the fundamental object of the labor union or the employers' association is always the pecuniary benefit of its class, these organizations are providing democratic society with exhibitions of class selfishness, which, in other countries, society and government have seen manifested by classes quite different from these great combinations of men acting ple, by nobility, priesthoods and soldieries.

The world has had bitter experience of the evils resulting from the class selfishness of these aristocratic, ecclesiastical and military combinations; and democracy does well to distrust the new developments of class selfishness, different tho the classes be that now manifest this dangerous quality.

Let Every Man Do His Best.

Again, a bold, alert and vigorous democracy will always believe in every man's doing his best and being free to do his best, whatever his station or function in society. Real democracy thinks of an operative or a mechanic who does not do his best at his trade with the same contempt it would feel toward a fireman who did not work his hardest at a fire, or a nurse who took care of a patient nearly as well as she could, or a surgeon who cut out a tumor with a slow, languid inexact hand, or a teacher who regulated his own work for his pupils by the accomplishment of the slow and dull teacher in the next room, or the dairyman who kept his milk and cream only as clean as his dirty neighbor's or the steersman who kept his vessel somewhere near her course when the only safety lay in keeping her exactly on her course.

Democracy knows that the main object of being free is precisely the freedom to do one's best and win one's best, to-day, to-morrow, at home, abroad, at work, at play, alone, in society, in labor and in love. Democracy knows that the only way to do better to-morrow is to do one's best to-day and that doing better and being better should be the fundamental object of every free man's life. That way lies increasing usefulness and happiness as life goes on. That way lies public prosperity and happiness.

Therefore democracy must profoundly distrust the labor union's too frequent effort to restrict the efficiency and the output of the individual workman; but its objection is not economic but moral. It objects to this method of rotting the individual man's moral fibre. But how about the feeble or slow brother who cannot keep up with the strong, alert brother in the craft? Shall not the strong man help the weak? Yes, by doing the work or bearing the burden of the weak in addition to his own, but never by voluntarily impairing his own force of body and will.

We are told to bear one another's burdens, but to make every man's burden no heavier than the weakest can bear. The brothers in one family are seldom equal in bodily strength or force of character; but a wise and loving parent never wishes to average the brothers. To increase the superiority of the superior is more important to the family than to diminish the inferiority of the inferior. It is also more expedient for society at large. It is a false and degrading view of brotherhood which proposes to sacrifice the efficiency of the strong to the inefficiency of the weak.

What Shall Society Do?

How then shall democratic society contemplate these new and formidable industrial and social commotions? Calmly and courageously, as witnessing a world-wide conflict in which certain democratic qualities of ancient date are greatly needed, and are to be ultimately manifested. These qualities are an abiding confidence in freedom, publicity, discussion and fair play, a love of vigor and efficiency, a firm faith that free institutions will prove to be also fundamentally righteous, and consequently conducive in the highest degree to public welfare and happiness.

Amid all these combinations and masses what can the individual do, the man of free spirit who is willing to pay to-day's price for freedom? You and I and everybody must in the first place, believe, and must teach our children to believe, that brave men are not mere creatures of circumstances, slaves of blind forces, or tools of destiny, but are capable of moulding circumstances, directing forces, and changing destiny.

And then each one of us must fight evil and promote good by his own personal endeavor and sacrifices. The forces of society, which seem so strong, often turn out to be weak when confronted by men who believe with all their hearts in pure ideals of freedom and righteousness. (Prolonged applause.)

AT THE THEATERS

Metropolitan—"A Homespun Heart."

Sir Henry Irving is not playing at the Metropolitan opera house the latter half of this week, owing to circumstances over which the management had no control, but there is still given to the public opportunity to increase its respect for ancient institutions in seeing Hal Reid's "beautiful story of home life," yclept "A Homespun Heart."

This opportunity was enjoyed by but few at the opening of the engagement last night, and the gentlemen in the gallery concluded the evening with hoarse cries of disapproval. There was also a tendency on the part of some to leave the theater before the last lines had been spoken. This is to be regretted.

But the audience was interested, intensely so. It was interested in the cooing dove which, when released by the heroine to wing its way heavenward, dashed madly in what is popularly supposed to be the opposite direction. It was interested in the real, old-fashioned country snowstorm which lasted for the space of ten flakes and one snowball—and then went out of business. It was interested in the "practical fireplace," which consisted of a bundle of stage coals situate some two feet from the mantel piece, flat against the back of which was the wall of the house. Wonder was expressed at the ingeniousness of an arrangement which did away with bothersome grates and flues.

In fact, so great was the interest in the heart touching production that as a relief from the strain of the more serious scenes the audience gave vent to much laughter.

There is much in the play worthy of strict attention. The striking originality of the author, who introduces the mortgage on the farm, the hard-hearted old squire, the persecuted daughter upon whom said squire has matrimonial designs, the stealing of the baby and the ingenious manner in which the villains are thwarted and the virtuous made to triumph, commands the attentiton of the most blase.

Of the company Hal Reid, as Andy, the precocious, half-witted brother, full of heroic and ingenious ways of disappointing the villainous squire and his accomplice—the middle-aged adventuress who is "a stenographer and also a woman of the world"— easily carries the burden of the play on his strong shoulders, and plays the part with perfect naturalness. Miss Maud Gilbert as the heroine shows more temperament than is usual with her. The others are not really bad.

The performance really consists of two clever vaudeville turns, between which is sandwiched a five-act rural drama. The Namba family of Japs, assisted by Otora, give an exceptionally clever exhibition of gymnastic work, and chubby little Nellie O'Neill sings and dances in her inimitable style, assisted by the backing of a prison set.

—Earl C. May.

Foyer Chat.

One of the season's comic opera successes comes from the New York Lyric theater direct to the Metropolitan for a brief engagement, beginning Sunday evening. It is F. Ziegfeld's production of "The Red Feather." It seems to have set the pace this year, and the star, Grace Van Studdiford, has proved herself a veritable Melba of light opera. She is a beautiful woman with a beautiful voice, a rare combination, and she is equally attractive in her acting.

William A. Brady's jolly musical comedy "Foxy Grandpa," continues to play to good business at the Bijou. The engagement will conclude with performances to-night, tomorrow afternoon and evening.

"The Factory Girl," which makes its appearance at the Bijou Sunday for a week's engagement, is one of the season's melodramatic successes. There is not only a powerful story of love and devotion told by carefully selected actors, but there are thrilling and sensational mechanical effects, and now and then a rush of funny situations to relieve the tension.

Harry Morris, the inimitable German dialect comedian, will follow the London Belles at the Dewey theater Sunday. He presents "Night on Broadway," a high-class farce comedy, instead of the usual run of burlesque and vaudeville.

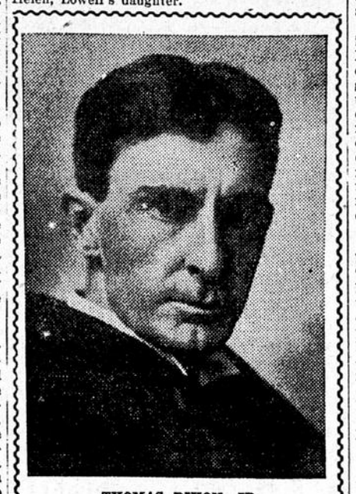
There was a large audience at the special matinee of "When We Were Twenty-one" at the Lyceum this afternoon. The regular matinee will be given to-morrow. "Whose Baby Are You?" a comedy to be given at the Lyceum next week is Mark E. Swan's best. The week of Feb. 21 the company will present Nat C. Goodwin's great success, "In Mizzouri."

NEWS OF THE BOOK WORLD

The Author of "The Leopard's Spots" Talks About the Book—Book About Wild Flowers Soon to Be Issued—A Study of the Lewis and Clark Expedition—Book for Young Men.

A rather interesting career has been that of Thomas Dixon, Jr., the author of **The Leopard's Spots** and other novels that have had a wide circulation. The **Literary World** for February contains E. F. Harkins' account of his "little pilgrimage" to Mr. Dixon, and gives Mr. Dixon's own views with regard to "The Leopard's Spots." First, the argument of the book is summarized by Mr. Harkins thus:

A repudiation of the idea that absolute equality between Caucasian and Ethiopian exists in the United States lies in the chapter entitled "Equality with a Reservation." The Honorable Everett Lowell, a Boston statesman, has made a powerful speech at Cooper Union, New York, in denunciation of an atrocious lynching consequent upon an atrocious assault, and George Harris, his negro protege, a poet, a scholar, Harvard graduate, a gentleman of his kind, has heard him with gratitude and admiration—has heard him demand "perfect equality"—and has thereby been emboldened to ask for the hand of Miss Helen, Lowell's daughter.



THOMAS DIXON, JR.
He Speaks in Defense of "The Peopard's Spots."

This all ends by Harris being ordered from the house.

Of the book Mr. Dixon says:

I claim the book is an authentic human document, and I know it is the most important moral deed of my life. There is not a bitter or malignant sentence in it. It may shock the prejudices of those who have idealized or worshipped the negro as canonized in "Uncle Tom." Is it not time they heard the whole truth? They have heard only one side for forty years. * * *

The only question for a critic to determine when discussing my moral right to publish such a book is this: Is the record of life given important and authentic? If eighteen millions of southern people, who at present rule, believe what my book expresses, is it not well to know it? I assert that they do believe it, and the number of southern white people to-day who disagree with "The Leopard's Spots" could all be housed on a half-acre lot. I challenge any man to deny this. If it is true, is it not of tremendous importance that the whole nation shall know it?

The man who wrote the book and has thus defended it was born in 1864 and graduated from Wake Forest college, N. C., at the age of 19. Having secured a scholarship he took postgraduate work at Johns Hopkins. He afterward studied law and was admitted to the bar, becoming in 1884 a member of the North Carolina legislature. In 1886 he turned aside from legal practice to study for the ministry. By 1889 he was pastor of the People's Temple (Baptist) of New York, a position which he continued to fill until 1899. After leaving the People's Temple he lectured. The story of "The Leopard's Spots" was simmering, however, and finally came to light. His "The One Woman," is said to have brought from his publishers a letter asking him to name his own terms.

F. Schuyler Mathews is preparing for G. P. Putnam's Sons a companion volume to "Facts About Wild Flowers," which will bear the title "Field Book of Wild Birds and Their Music." The volume will be illustrated with colored drawings in Japanese style, while the text will be interpolated with scores, so that the reader, by sounding the notes on a musical instrument, may be enabled to identify the birds when they are heard in the forest or field.

The growth of interest in the Lewis and Clark expedition, that by which the continent was first spanned by government explorers, has been marked within the past two or three years. An excellent outline study of the expedition is to be found in **Rocky Mountain Exploration,** one of the latest of Appleton's "Expansion of the Republic Series." The story of Rocky mountain exploration is told by Reuben Gold Thwaites, whose name has appeared on the title pages of several recent books of western history. The author has given by far the most of his space to the above mentioned expedition. "There is an appropriateness in this," he says. "Their expedition (that of Lewis and Clark) was the first to cross the continent under the auspices of the United States government; in many ways it was, considering both the occasion and the result, the most important of all—other expeditions but continuing and broadening the work of the men who broke the path." The book is dedicated, by the way, to John Johnston, LL. D., for twelve years president of the Wisconsin Historical society.

Of the same series is **Steps in the Expansion of Our Territory,** by Oscar P. Austin, which gives a comprehensive recital of the movements of the American flag. Numerous maps illuminate the text. Both volumes are carefully indexed, and will be found especially useful as additions to educational libraries.

There are things which boys should know, and which they come to know sooner or later, but not always in the way they should. Books which tell about these things with discretion and judgment, therefore, have a peculiar value. **Manhood's Morning** is a book of this sort, and cannot do harm to any boy who is approaching the days when he must meet the more serious problems of young manhood face to face; on the contrary, we do not see how it could fail to benefit any thoughtful youth, and possibly it would make some thoughtless ones thoughtful. It covers a wide field, as shown by the following partial list of chapter headings: "What Some Young Men Have Done," "Wild Oats and Other Weeds," "Reasons Why Young Men Go Wrong," "Paying the Piper," "What Young Men Must Be."

BOOKS RECEIVED

ROCKY MOUNTAIN EXPLORATION, with Especial Reference to the Expedition of Lewis and Clark. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. With illustrations and maps. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price $1.25 net.

STEPS IN THE EXPANSION OF OUR TERRITORY. By Oscar P. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price $1.25 net.

MANHOOD'S MORNING, a Book for Young Men Between Fourteen and Twenty-eight Years of Age. By Joseph Alfred Conwell, M. D. Philadelphia: The Vir Publishing company.

LARRA'S PARTIR A TIEMPO. Edited by Edwin B. Nichols, assistant professor in the University of Cincinnati. Price 40 cents. American Book company, New York.

DUMAS' LES TROIS MOUSQUETAIRES. Edited by C. Fontaine, B. es L. en D., chairman French department, High School of Commerce, New York. Price 60 cents. American Book company, New York.

ENGLISH TRAIN'S RECORD RUN

The London & Northwestern Railway company has established a record railway run. The American boat express, which usually runs from Liverpool to Easton without stop, was pulled up at Crewe. The journel from Crewe to London, 158½ miles, was done in exactly as many minutes, notwithstanding that on two occasions speed was reduced to almost walking pace.

MINNESOTA POLITICS

Comment on the Dunn Interview by Friends and Opponents—County Committee Meets Monday Evening—Some Fletcher Supporters Out for Collins—Aspects of the Eustis Boom—Newspaper Support in the Southwest Corner.

Bob Dunn's latest interview on the merger has been a fruitful subject of discussion since it appeared. Some of his friends agree that it would better be left unsaid, since his attitude for the last two years is so well known, and any change of front now looks like an eleventh hour recantation. In the Pioneer Press interview which he repeats and indorses, he held that he had no sympathy whatever with the merger prosecutions, and in his Princeton depot speech he referred to the anti-merger movement as rantings and ravings of demagogic politicians. As the Collins supporters point out, that arraignment included President Roosevelt and Attorney General Knox, as well as Governor Van Sant and Attorney General Douglas. The president took just the same action in the case as Minnesota's governor, and was included in the same denunciation.

Many who have commented on the last interview say that it has come too late. Friends of Dunn tried last fall to get an explicit declaration from him on the merger. He refused, and since then many of them have declared for Collins. The wave of sentiment has risen high in the last few weeks, and the Dunn statement has every appearance of having been forced out, as a concession to public feeling. And fails to conceal his "lack of sympathy" fails to conceal his "lack of sympathy" for the moves that have been made toward enforcement of the law.

The republican county committee has been called to meet Monday evening at 7:30, at the home of Chairman George L. Matchan, who is confined to the house with illness. The committee will issue the call for the county convention and for the primaries. The congressional committee has been designated to call the district convention, and will doubtless issue a call making the two conventions identical. The county convention will be on Tuesday, March 15, and the primaries will be either the evening before, or Saturday evening, March 12.

Julius Schmahl says in his Redwood Gazette:

"Frank Clague of Lamberton was in the city last Friday evening and Saturday morning. Mr. Clague will be a candidate for renomination and re-election as representative in the legislature from this county next fall, and his record in the last legislature is sufficient to warrant his return without opposition."

He says nothing about Clague as a possibility for speaker. Evidently, if there is to be a clash between the ambitions of Clague and Schmahl, it will not take place in Redwood county.

Whatever may be the relations between Former Congressman Fletcher and the managers of the Dunn campaign in this county, Mr. Fletcher is not doing anything for Dunn at the present time, but is still talking Eustis. Some of his strongest supporters are out for Collins, and they were represented at the Collins meeting Wednesday night by Major W. D. Hale and several others. As Major Hale is chairman of the congressional committee which is to call the district convention, it is not likely that the interests of Judge Collins will suffer in that proceeding. All the committee does, anyway, is to fix the date, and that cannot have much bearing on candidacies for governor.

The local Dunn organ says the Collins men are trying to force Eustis into the field to save this county from Dunn. Just the reverse is true. At the meeting Wednesday night it was impressed on those present that it is too late to think of running Mr. Eustis, and that the latter's friends might as well jump right into the Collins wagon. The only danger apprehended by the Collins men in this county is a continued attempt to bring out Eustis as a candidate. Nothing would suit the Dunn managers better than to se Eustis a candidate.

The Faribault Republican remarks:

"An old and successful politician once said, when asked for the reason of his retaining the confidence of the people in all of the difficult positions in which he had been placed, that on any question that came up when two courses were open for action, he had always aimed to cast the vote that did not need to be explained. The trouble with Mr. Dunn's position on the merger question seems to be, that it involves the necessity for explanation."

Senator Clapp, who is back from Washington to speak at the Lincoln Day banquet in Duluth this evening, declines to discuss the question of sending the senators as delegates at large to the national convention, until he has conferred with Senator Nelson. Speaking of public business, he says the Panama treaty will be ratified inside of ten days, as there are plenty of democratic votes assured to pass it, and that work preliminary to canal construction will be undertaken immediately after.

M. J. Dowling was in the city yesterday. He declined to discuss the report that he is thinking of becoming a candidate for congress again, but did not conceal his disapproval of the stand taken by Congressman Volstead against reciprocity with Canada.

Speaking of newspaper support, the Pipestone Review has checked up the four counties in the southwestern corner of the state, Murray, Nobles, Rock and Pipestone, and finds only three out of the twenty-one republican papers are for Dunn. In Pipestone county all seven have declared for Collins. Four out of five in Rock, and four out of six in Murray, are for Collins, and Dunn has only one out of six papers in Nobles.

—Charles B. Cheney.

TWO LINCOLN STORIES

Senator Cullom in the Philadelphia Press.

While Mr. Lincoln was a man of great evenness of temper and kindness of disposition, he was at the same time a masterful man. He permitted no man to meddle with his official responsibilities. This is illustrated in the following story: Soon after the outbreak of the war, it is said that Secretary Seward advised the president to confine his energies solely to military and internal affairs, and to leave him, Seward, as prime minisetr, to deal with our foreign affairs. Mr. Seward proposed to submit his views on the subject in writing. The president assented. The story goes that one day Seward called on the president with a voluminous paper which he had prepared, folded and indorsed. The president took it. In front of him on his table, was a row of trays. They were labeled. "Secretary of State," "Secretary of Treasury," "Secretary of War," and so on, and the last tray was marked "Unimportant.' Glancing along down the list to the last, the president plumped into it Mr. Seward's suggestions in writing, saying that if the things suggested by Mr. Seward must be done, he, the president, must do them. In that modest way, he gave Mr. Seward to understand that the president was not delegating the responsibilities of his administration to anyone else. Two months afterward Secretary Seward had become better acquainted with Mr. Lincoln, and in a letter to his wife, he said: "The president is the best of us all."

Many of the stories told of Mr. Lincoln are of doubtful authenticity, but here is one for which I am able to vouch. It was told me by the gentleman who had a part in the episode, and he is still living in Washington. This gentleman called at the White House one day in 1862, and found Mr. Lincoln sitting limp and carelessly in his chair, with his face resting on one hand, as if he were ill or in distress.

"Mr. President," said the caller, "are you sick?"

"No, I am not," replied Mr. Lincoln. And then he asked: "Did you meet Sumner, Chandler and Wade at the door?"

"Yes; they were going out just as I came in."

"Did they say anything to you?"

"No; they only nodded."

"What book did you study when you learned to read?" asked Mr. Lincoln, abruptly.

The visitor, somewhat astonished at the question, replied, "Webster's primer."

"I learned to read from the Bible first," said Mr. Lincoln. "We used that great book in the school. We had to stand up in classes and read from the Bible, each taking a verse in turn, and the one that missed a word had to go down to the foot of the class. There was one little, tow-headed boy in our class whose brain was a trifle thick, and he had hard work to learn anything. One day, when it came this boy's turn to read, we were in the third chapter of Daniel, and his verse was the one in which Nebuchadnezzar in his rage and fury commanded Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego to be brought before him. These jaw-breaking names were too much for the tow-headed boy. After stumbling over the big names he began to whimper in his mortification, and the teacher told him to go to the foot of the class. Another boy took up the verse and the reading continued. When it came the turn of the tow-headed boy down at the foot of the class to read again this was the verse that confronted him:

"'Nebuchadnezzar spake and said unto them, Is it true, O, Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego? Do not ye serve my gods, or worship the golden image which I have set up?'

"As soon as the boy's eyes fell on the names he burst out crying, dropped the book, stamped his foot in rage, and exclaimed:

"'Here are those same blanked fellows again, and I can't read 'em!'

"I feel a good deal like this tow-headed boy," concluded Mr. Lincoln. "Those same blanked fellows—Sumner, Chandler and Wade—have been here again, trying to get me to issue a proclamation freeing all the slaves before I am ready to do it. I cant read 'em."

THE NONPAREIL MAN

The Cold Snap and Its Relation to the Well Cooked Breakfast — Subjective Whoop of Joyous Anticipation Raised by Our Jaded and Sin-Sick Soul at the Sight of a Proper Breakfast in the Winter Time.

The cold snap has its advantages. For instance, at breakfast time when the lady brings in the bacon and egg, the raised biscuit, the cup of hot coffee, the pancake, the doughnut and a cooky for father, our jaded and weary soul raises a subjective whoop of good cheer that assaults the very walls of the celestial city with its glad joyousness.

A man who will parade his measly little pessimism in the face of a good breakfast surely has something wrong about him somewhere and should take treatment for it. The only fad in the eating way we could bring ourselves to consider would be the two-breakfast fad.

A school professor at Duluth stole a kiss from a young lady. She "hollered" and he confessed to the school board. The board then discovered that he had kissed another girl and so, very properly, fired him. We kiss no girl unless she can produce an affidavit that she is under 10 years of age and still plays with dolls. No use coming around now to try us. We are adamant.

Chicago university is somewhat worried over a student disease called "Mind Wandering." Farmer Ben says that it comes from the cigarette habit. The mind wanders to get away as far as possible from the odor.

General Weyler's new book shows that he had things all fixed to down the United States, but that he was superseded before he could put his plans into execution. His intention was to seize all the shipping in Havana harbor, and embark 25,000 men for a descent on Louisiana. Having once made a successful lodgment, he would have invited all the old confederates to join him in his march to Washington to exterminate the hated Yankee and seize his government. My, but that was a narrow escape for somebody!

Robert Grant, a poet, has a slight stunt on Mr. Higginson in a late Atlantic. Mr. Grant says:

Preacher of a liberal creed,
Pioneer in Freedom's cause;
Ever prompt to take the lead
In behalf of saner laws,
Still your speech persuasive flows
As the brooks of Helicon.
You have earned a fair repose.
Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

It is rather difficult for the name of Higginson to lend itself to poetic usage, but we will overlook that provided we are allowed to fix over the stanza, say like this:

Preacher of a liberal creed,
Pioneer in Freedom's cause,
Should some scoundrel take the lead
Breaking all his country's laws,
Thou wouldst smite upon the brow
This crass, lawless son of a gun.
That would give him good repose,
Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

If you ever do wrong, don't forget that somebody hypnotized you. Of course, it isn't your fault.

The typhoid germ tried to be the whole thing with the Duluth Tribune's News and Comment Column, but it was badly hatpinned in the fray and retired defeated. Glad of it.

The Nebraska Journal has discovered the whereabouts of E B Smith, who as H. Tims, used to do a daily poetic stunt upon The Minneapolis Journal editorial page. The Nebraska paper says:

Our old friend, E B Smith, whose work on The Minneapolis Journal some years ago attracted much favorable notice, is soon to become managing editor of the only republican newspaper in the state of Virginia. Its name will be The Virginia Daily Press, its place of publication Roanoke, and its purpose the education of the people long blinded by sectional hatred and idiotic partizan prejudice. May it live long and prosper.

The strong nature and sturdy language induced by the fierce necessity of producing one poem per day in spite of the evil one has rendered Mr. Smith capable of producing a republican paper in a southern democratic stronghold, no matter if the inhabitants do shoot into the sanctum after nightfall. If nobody gets Mr. Smith, he may do well if he succeeds.

"Marie," who writes for the St. Paul Globe, states that bigamy is the latest social fad in Minneapolis. Marie says:

The papers are full of stories of masculine and feminine bigamists, and the large majority of these strange persons with a predilection for matrimony seem to live or have lived in Minneapolis.

St. Paul may be more or less affected by the epidemic of husbands who have more wives than the law allows, but Minneapolis is in the very throes of it.

Strange we never happened to notice that! And so prevalent in our midst, too. Possibly the awful necessity of having to fill so much newspaper space per day bears heavily upon Sweet Marie. This is our standard excuse for shortcoming in the matter of accuracy of statement or inanity of the stuff printed daily. Still we haven't lied much about St. Paul.

—A. J. R.

ANCIENT CELTIC VESSELS UNEARTHED

In the course of some digging operations in a garden at Taslemere, Eng., a gardener uncarthed a numbepr of ancient vessels of peculiar shape, together with a quantity of calcined human bones, at a depth of about two feet below the surface. The British museum authorities, who have examined the discovery, pronounce the vessels to belong to the late Celtic age, about B. C. 150. Only three or four vessels were found in a perfect condition. He computed that twenty-two urns and pots were originally interred at the spot.

Defective Page