THE JOURNAL

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.

One month	$0.35
Three months	1.00
Six months	2.00
One year	4.00
Saturday Eve. edition, 28 to 36 pages	1.50

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

One week	8 cents
One month	35 cents

POSTAGE RATES OF SINGLE COPIES.

Up to 18 pages	1 cent
Up to 36 pages	2 cents
Up to 44 pages	3 cents

All papers are continued until an explicit order is received for discontinuance, and until all arrearages are paid.

THE JOURNAL is published every evening except Sunday, at 47-49 Fourth Street South, Journal Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

M. LEE STARKE, Mgr. General Advg. { New York Office, Tribune Building. Chicago Office, Tribune Building.

TRAVELERS ABROAD

Will find The Journal on file as follows:
LONDON—U. S. Express Co., 99 Strand; American Express Co., 8 Waterloo place.
DENMARK—U. S. Legation.
PARIS—Eagle Bureau, 53 Rue Cambon. Residents visiting Paris can have their mail or telegrams sent care of this Bureau and the same will be forwarded to them or held for their arrival.

THE JOURNAL'S PRESS ROOM.

AN INVITATION is extended to all to visit the Press Room, which is the finest in the west. The battery of presses consists of three four-deck Goss Presses, with a total capacity of 144,000 eight-page Journals an hour, printed, folded and counted. The best time to call is from 3:15 to 4:30 p.m. Inquire at the business office and be directed to the visitors' gallery.

EAST SIDE OFFICE

CENTRAL AV AND SECOND ST.

Telephone—Both lines, No. 9.

News Items, Social Items and Want Ads received before noon printed in same day's Journal.

The Great Purchasing Class

Is reached most completely by The Journal. The mass of wage earners are faithful Journal readers every evening and constitute the valuable circulation all advertisers are desirous of reaching.

During September, The Journal's daily average circulation was

65,003

Copies, and it is steadily growing.

You CAN live without The Journal, but WHY should you, when you can enjoy it every evening for only 8c a week delivered to your home in Minneapolis—only 35c a month by mail?

Get "The Journal Habit"

Pension Order No. 78.

The Constitution club of New York is evidently much more concerned about politics than it is about compliance with the law.

It is undertaking to make it appear that pension order No. 78 involves a conspiracy which will extract millions of dollars from the treasury; that the president is a party to it; that it is a sop to the old soldiers in order to secure his election, and that it proposes to take millions out of the treasury without authority of law.

Commissioner Ware's pension order No. 78, approved by the president, is only an extension of the principle involved in the order issued by William Lochren in 1893, when he was commissioner of pensions under Mr. Cleveland. At that time Judge Lochren issued an order to the effect that in the case of men 75 years of age, senility alone should be conclusively regarded as evidence of disability in the meaning of the act of 1890 and entitle the applicant to his pension whether the disability could be traced to exposure and the hardships of the war, or to wounds, or to any other cause.

Under Mr. McKinley's administration an order carrying out the same principle established the age at 65 years at which the applicant for a pension should be regarded as suffering one-half total disability, or entitled to one-half the pension of those totally disabled.

The law has been continuously administered under these orders until Commissioner Ware extended the period of half disability to the age of 62 years and provided that at 65 the applicant should be regarded as two-thirds, at 70 five-sixths, and above 70 totally disabled. These presumptions are based upon the average of disability to perform manual labor.

The order of the present administration is simply a codification of the findings of the pension bureau, and Mr. Cleveland himself, with more experience in public affairs than his friends of the Constitution club, recently said of the Roosevelt order No. 78: "I have noticed that the commissioner has merely construed the law so as to make the change. So far as I can see, the change is in keeping with the law."

The charge made by the Constitution club that $15,000,000 would be added to the pension roll, is reckless exaggeration. According to Mr. Ware, the net advance in the pension roll is not likely to exceed one-tenth that sum, for which congress has made a special appropriation, thus giving the order the sanction of law.

In another column we publish a brief interview with Judge William Lochren, who will, of course, be regarded as good authority, both as to the law and the merits of the proposition, from the standpoint of expense and proper treatment of the old soldier. Judge Lochren does not hesitate to say that he regards the order as entirely right and reasonable. He says that his own original order, made upon the same authority to construe the law, never provoked any criticism. To quote his own language:

My own judgment is that the age limits fixed by Commissioner Ware as entitled to a pension, under the act of June 27, 1890, are entirely reasonable and in accord with the experience and observation of every one.

William Lochren does not belong to the Constitution club, but he is a judge of the United States court and a democrat; has served as commissioner of pensions, and, speaking from the standpoint both of the lawyer and the executive officer, he pronounced order No. 78 reasonable and wise.

Pension order No. 78 is one of the grounds upon which the democratic politicians accuse President Roosevelt of being an "unsafe" man. The rest are entitled to about the same consideration.

The Pioneer Press says that politics makes strange bedfellows. It would seem as if the P. P. might have some consideration for the feelings of J—s A. M—n.

A Critic Corrected.

The Anoka Free Press is terribly exercised over The Journal's treatment of Mr. Dunn's mineral lease record, and says:

The Journal knows that these leases are not "mining privileges," as it seeks to have people believe, but mere permits to prospect for ore on specified tracts of state land, and that if ore is found in satisfactory quantities, "mining privileges" have to be secured from the state under altogether different contracts.

For the prospecting leases, good for twelve months, the state has a fixed charge of $25; for the mining privileges, the state requires $100 per year for fifty years, and a royalty of 25 cents per ton for all ore taken out, which royalty shall in no case after five years amount to less than $1,250 per year for any 160 acres, whether ore is taken out or not.

And still The Journal tries to create false impressions among the unknowing ones by stating that Dunn "turned over rich mining privileges for the paltry sum of $25."

The Free Press should pay a little closer attention to the law and the facts. While a mineral lease is not a contract, it is an option, and entitles the holder to take out a contract at any time within the year. It gives the holder the exclusive right to prospect for a year, and to enter into a mining contract at any time during the twelve months.

As to the "fixed charge" of $25, the Free Press should have stated that it is a minimum charge, and where there is more than one applicant the leases must be sold at auction to the highest bidder. When Mr. Dunn signed leases "without looking" he was granting the absolute mineral rights to valuable state land at the minimum price, without competition, to the relative and business associate of his clerk. It is no use to quibble between a lease and a contract, for the lease is an option which always leads to a contract if the property proves of any value.

The cases were correctly stated in The Journal, and the self-appointed critic has himself tried to create a false impression by leaving out the essential facts.

Ida Tarbell's story of Standard Oil is to be followed by a biography of Rockefeller. Mrs. Rockefeller must have "cut" Ida at some time or other.

Lake of the Isles.

The protestants against the lowering of the Lake of the Isles have won their point, a fact at which we believe the residents of the city generally will be much gratified. The Journal has watched this controversy with not a little concern, at the same time believing that while giving all the news about it it was better to leave the matter in the hands of the people who were most closely interested. It has seemed to us a strange thing that the park board should be disposed to spoil what might be a very beautiful body of water if a little money were expended upon it in dredging and other improvements. It appears that there is a possibility that this plan may be pursued and that instead of making the lake more of a marsh than it is now it may be made a clean and attractive body of water. Not, of course, that all the lily beds should be destroyed, but that the unsightliness of the marsh should be converted into clean and wholesome-looking water. It is understood that the lake could be properly dredged at an expense of about $75,000. Possibly lakes are so common with us that that may seem a large sum of money to expend in order to make one more attractive, but it seems much more to the purpose to spend money to improve the lake than it does to expend it in such a way as to make the lake less attractive than it is now. We are convinced that the park board is acting in accord with predominating public sentiment when it elects to maintain the stage of water and improve the lake rather than to drain it and create a marsh.

George Ade says that Indiana is going republican by 40,000. George ought to know. He owns a farm in Indiana.

Another Folk Confession.

The confession of Kelly in St. Louis ought to mark the end of the career of Boss Ed Butler. But it is by no means certain that it will. With the help of courts that seem to have it for their purpose to work injustice instead of justice, Butler has so far kept out of jail and is still the boss of the democratic party in St. Louis. That he has been able to hold his place thru all the revelations up to Kelly's makes it seem doubtful whether the democracy of St. Louis and the public opinion of that city consider boodling and bribe-giving serious offenses. If it be the fact that Butler does not lose standing with "respectable" men who know what his offenses are, the work of unearthing political corruption in St. Louis might as well be stopped at once, and in all other cities where the moral sense is so low.

The fact is that boodling and grafting are so common precisely because there is not the abhorrence of such crimes that there should be. Let a man steal a horse and nothing will save him from punishment and humiliation. Let a man corrupt a city council, debase a city and make a mockery of government and his friends will meet him on the street the day after they hear about it and greet him exactly as if they had only heard that he had returned from a Sunday school convention.

Boodling and grafting are forms of money making. This is a money-making age, and there has been too much of a tendency to applaud the money-maker regardless of his methods. The captain of industry who piles up his millions by Rockefellerian methods is not likely to find much fault with the man who goes into office poor and comes out rich. Such a change suggests to the purely commercial mind the probability of much natural ability in the man who was able to make it. The public has got to set itself right on these matters before it can expect much improvement in officialdom. It needs to educate its sense of right and wrong, and then it needs to get the habit of ostracizing the boodler and grafter just as it now ostracizes the thief.

The country smiled at one time when President Hadley of Yale suggested social ostracism as a remedy for the commercial and political grafter, but he was right. It's the first step.

Wall street is hearing a remarkable story about General Thomas H. Hubbard. A few years ago a big trunk line made a bid for a majority of Toledo, St. Louis & Western stock at a price considerably above what the shares were then bringing in the market. Majority ownership was vested in General Hubbard, who peremptorily declined to entertain any offer which should not give minority stockholders an opportunity to sell at the same price as that offered for control. The trunk line refused to broaden its proposal and the transaction fell thru. The immediate result to General Hubbard was a great loss in the market value of his property; in the general market decline of 1903 quotations for Toledo, St. Louis & Western were nearly cut in halves. General Hubbard maintained his position and the general prosperity of the country has about restored its former value.

In thus turning down the "fat boys" and in refusing to sell out his minority stockholders, has not General Hubbard shown himself to be "an unsafe man"?

The Pioneer Press will be kept extremely busy if it undertakes to find an ulterior motive in every republican who is refusing to support Dunn. Did it ever occur to the P. P. that there might be something wrong with its candidate? If it should find that there is, that would explain the situation without resort to any violent assumptions as to motives.

The Omaha World-Herald has undertaken a crusade that is winning support. It calls upon the people and the newspapers of the state to help counteract the tendency of western people to send their boys and girls to eastern schools. The only way to do this is to have as good or better schools at home. This we are doing in Minnesota.

Minneapolis, along with the rest of the country, thinks a great deal of Uncle Joe Cannon, and he will have as auditors tonight all the people the big International auditorium will hold. Cannon makes a very snappy, vigorous and forceful speech; and the meeting tonight will be the political event of the campaign.

The decision of the supreme court of Wisconsin in the controversy between the "stalwarts" and the La Follette faction will be no surprise to those who have followed the history of Wisconsin politics. It will probably result in the election of La Follette and in making the state safe for Roosevelt.

Grover Cleveland, who was expected to make a speech or two in Judge Parker's behalf, has contributed a magazine article entitled "Some Fishing Pretensions and Affectations." Mr. Cleveland will not "sweat himself" during the fishing season.

Speaking of newspapers that have influence, did you ever see a finer example of newspaper influence than is afforded by the success of the Tribune in making sentiment for Bob Dunn in Minneapolis?

One of the last utterances of Senator Hoar was to young men, telling them that more than ever "principle" was needed in politics. Senator Hoar could hardly have been called a "safe" man.

Kuroki is said to be up to another turning movement. The Russians' position has been turned so often that it is likely to get a trifle dizzy.

The Tribune has no great talent for preaching.—The Tribune.

Indeed? Is it not the habit of a Pecksniff?

The mikado has written a poem. The czar has not done much in a literary way, but he picked up a hot quarter last April.

The czar is going to Poland for his shooting. There is one advantage in this. The game can't shoot back.

The Pioneer Press has arrived at the threatening stage. It's a bad sign, the doctors say.

The swimming at Esopus is not very good.

NOW will you start that furnace?

POSED AS A QUEEN

A silver-haired American woman is still living who posed for many a day as the queen of England. And she still recalls with a shudder the burden of forty pounds of royal clothes which she wore for many hours. Shortly after the coronation of Queen Victoria the Society of St. George and St. Anthony of Philadelphia commissioned Thomas Sully to paint a portrait of the queen in her coronation robes. The artist went to England, accompanied by his daughter, Blanche, a young lady of eighteen summers. The queen received him graciously and sat for him till the head was finished. She then relinquished the task to the artist's daughter, who sat dressed in the queen's robes for many a long day. Mr. Sully received $40,000 for the portrait and Miss Blanche was made happy by an autograph letter from the queen and the present of a diamond ring.

EXPENSIVE POULTRY

What some people think of high-bred cocks and hens in this day of specialization may be judged from a transaction reported from Raceville, N. Y., where George H. Northrup, a poultry fancier, has shipped to Germany a flock of nineteen rose-combed Minorcas, for which he received $3,400. One of the cocks alone brought $1,000 and another $500. The former weighed nine pounds.

THE NONPAREIL MAN

How to Get Rich Beyond the Dreams of Avarice—Get a Second-Rate Clairvoyant to "Diagnose" a Mine for You and Then Dig for About Eight Years—Story of a North Dakota Man Who Dug Out.

Mrs. Mary Griggs of Grand Forks has been taken to the asylum. About a year ago "one of them clairvoyants" struck town and advised Mrs. Griggs' husband to dig for hidden treasure somewhere in Minnesota. He at once departed and may be digging still for all any one knows—or he may have dug out. At any rate, he never came back. The poor woman brooded over the matter with the above unhappy result.

Did you ever hear of a real second-class clairvoyant who didn't advise some good stout man who has a shovel at home to dig somewhere for hidden treasure? It is safe to say that there are at present thousands of honest, hard-working men who are digging somewhere because a woman with her eyes shut told them to do so. The whole country is literally pock-marked with holes dug by parties who were put wise to immense treasure buried by Indians or pirates—or something equally as bum. If anything is ever unearthed, the parties keep remarkably silent about it. I never yet heard of any clairvoyant-directed treasure digger unearthing that which made him wealthy beyond the dreams of avarice.

The writer once went to a clairvoyant for a "sitting" and couldn't obtain it, because a whole mining company, who had a mine somewhere in Colorado, Nevada or Alaska, were having it diagnosed by the clairvoyant. Yes, sir, the whole darned mining company was there! All the directors and the president and secretary! There they sat in silent suspense, waiting to have that far-distant hole in the ground dog-nozed!

I waited a long time outside to see them come out. They looked like pretty good business men, too. Yet, they were there having the pulse of that distant hole felt by a lady with a silk dress on and her eyes shut. One of the parties told me that she got in touch with the hole and saw vast quantities of gold a little to the right of where they were then digging. I asked him if he thought of digging where she pointed out and he said that they might as well dig there as anywhere. I agreed with him. None of the company has yet become immensely wealthy—not even the stockholders, who shrewdly managed to get in on the ground floor a little later.

One of the troubles with this matter of clairvoyantly-seen mines is the little-understood "law of suggestion." The party or parties go to the clairvoyant with their mine strongly in mind and with the idea that it contains great wealth. The lady perhaps sees this idea—or perhaps she doesn't—at any rate, she tells about vast quantities of the precious metal somewhere in the earth and they all leap out and order it dug for. Doubtless the stuff is there, but it may be a million miles further down and eighteen miles to the left, and digging costs money.

No wonder some of us or our friends get disappointed and we or they go to what the Irish lady very properly referred to as "the insane ass-sy-lum," with the accent on the first syllable. If we are going to dig, let us dig in the back yard, where our wives can keep an eye on us.

Alex S. Capehart of Fargo, also known in Minneapolis, had some correspondence with a dealer down in Ohio, relative to the purchase of a valuable hunting dog, and the man sent him two and asked him to take his pick between them for $200. When the dogs arrived at Bismarck, Captain Capehart picked out the one he wanted, sent the dealer a draft for the $200 and then looked over his instructions as to what should be done with the other dog, and not finding any reference to the course to pursue, he wrote the man for instructions. The reply came back, "Turn him loose." The Forum says "Cape" afterwards wished he had turned the other pup loose, too.

A dozen pretty Georgia girls at Lexington have formed a society with this constitution:

Each member shall sign the following pledge with her own blood, secured from her own lips:

I pledge myself to never kiss anyone except father, mother, brothers, sisters, husband and children.

I pledge myself furthermore to never kiss my betrothed until I become his wife.

By a strict construction of the constitution, it may be possible to allow "another" to kiss you. The girls are fairly safe.

Up in North Dakota they are rather throwing it into United States Marshal John E. Haggart, because he was a delegate to the irrigation congress at Mandan, while he is always having too much water on his farm at the first crossing of the Sheyenne river. The fact is that what Marshal Haggert personally needs is "dreenage," but he knows that the fellows out west need more water and he is willing to work to give it to them. Mr. Haggart says:

"There is no question but we need a more complete system of drainage in the eastern part of the state, while in the western central portion of North Dakota it is just and proper that all protection be given the settlers where the rainfall is deficient. We need an educational campaign on the subject of using every gallon of water which now flows to waste, to practically insure the crops in the western part of the state—and then we may hope to secure the drainage we need in the eastern portion of North Dakota."

It takes altruism for a farmer to holler for irrigation for the other party when his own farm is about eight feet under the Sheyenne and wetter than a shaggy dog swimming after a stick. —A. J. R.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER

There is no organized opposition to the proposed new charter, unless it shall come from public service corporations, and they have not shown their hands. The charter satisfies the rank and file of the people, because it does not make any violent changes in the plan of government, but merely establishes the principle of home rule and leaves other amendments to the people in the future. The Tribune some time ago remarked that cities had been looted by so-called home rule charters, because the bars were let down for great bond issues. If ever a town was liberally bonded, it has been Minneapolis. The only difference is that Minneapolis has been bonded by the legislature, and not by her own acts. True, some bond issues have been voted upon by the people, but in some of these the vote, when doubtful, has been ratified by a legislature conveniently at hand. Home rule is a protection to the people in the matter of bond issues, instead of a menace.

The mere fact that Minneapolis' charter cannot legally be amended is a sufficient reason why a home rule charter should be adopted. Amendments are going to be made, if not legally, then by indirection, as has been done several times by so-called general laws (only technically legal), which applied to Minneapolis only. This being the fact, Minneapolis people should take the duty and responsibility of amending the charter into their own hands by home rule. The whole question at issue in the charter is home rule vs. legislative rule.

EVENING DRESS REFORMERS

"Madge," in Truth.

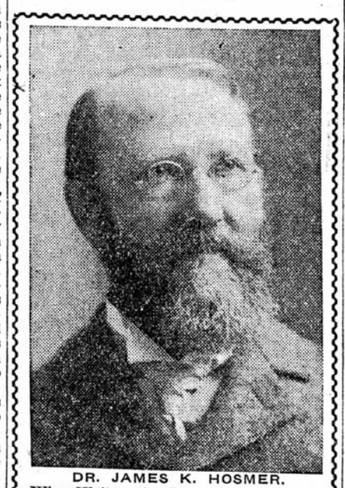
The king does not quite care for ordinary evening dress for men. It is reported that his majesty likes knee breeches and silk stockings, and some young men who incline to encourage the innovation have resolved to have a large dinner-party at the Carlton restaurant, when all the men will wear the more picturesque costume. I hope they will succeed in making it general.

NEWS OF THE BOOK WORLD

Fine Reprint of Sergeant Gass' Journal Kept on the Expedition of Lewis and Clark to the Pacific—Introduction by Dr. James K. Hosmer on the Rank and File of the Expedition—Louisa M. Alcott's Books in New Dress.

The journal of Sergeant Patrick Gass, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, one of the foremost of "the pioneers who wrested the continent from savagery," a man who pulled "with his hands across the entire Mississippi valley at its widest expansion," who went to school but nineteen days in his life, but could keep a diary—the journal of this man has been given to the public again after many years. Much has been written about the Lewis and Clark expedition thru the great territory to which the twin cities are the gateway, but so long as that expedition is a subject of interesting study by the people of the northwest will the Journal of Patrick Gass be of value.

The value of the journal and the worth and interest of the reprint in hand have been enhanced by an illuminating introduction by Dr. James K. Hosmer of this city. Dr. Hosmer's introduction is an introduction in the fullest sense. It introduces the reader to the expedition, the rank and file essential to the success of the leaders, it introduces him to the man whose journal follows, giving a sketch of his life which awakens a desire to know more of the man and to go with him across the continent, and it introduces him to the journal itself, assuring him that he will not be disappointed therein. And all this is done with a literary finish in marked contrast with that of the journal, yet so lucidly and naturally that one glides from the introduction into the simple narrative of the diarist without disturbing the friendly frame of mind to which he has been won—which is the highest art in introductions:



DR. JAMES K. HOSMER.
Who Writes the Introduction for A. C. McClurg & Co.'s Reprint of Gass's Journal.

Sergeant Gass' journal was first printed in 1807, having been edited by a schoolmaster. It was the first connected story of the expedition. Gass was probably Scotch-Irish. Almost his whole early life was spent on the frontier, so that he was just the kind of material with which to man such an expedition. Dr. Hosmer says:

He belongs to the wheel-horse type of men. He was quite without initiative. Alone, he was incapable even of self-direction, falling away presently into shiftlessness and even vice. Led, however, and restrained by a commanding intelligence, with his course distinctly marked out for him, held to his work by some harness not to be escaped, he could draw none better—at weighty responsibilities.

Of the journal Dr. Hosmer says:

Under McKeehan's (the schoolmaster's) hand the document was thoroly schoolmastered—washed, starched and pressed to suit the most fastidious, but with its picturesqueness and personal flavor quite dispelled. Still, with every abatement, the Gass journal has for the student of Lewis and Clark absorbing interest. It narrates many an incident not elsewhere described, and sustains and helps out the main records over every mile of the journey.

That is enough commendation for the journal, and no apologies need be made for stopping further with the introduction and its mention of the one woman in the expedition—Sacaga-wea, the Bird-woman, for whom the Geological Survey has named a mountain peak and in whose honor it is now proposed to set up a statue of bronze. Dr. Hosmer says:

The help of no one member was more effective; she was, in fact, the very salvation of the expedition. With her courage and resourcefulness, moreover, she blended amiable qualities that make her most engaging.

Sacaga-wea was "the slave rather than the wife of the interpreter Chaboneau." There is ground for believing that Chaboneau "has been unjustly depreciated."

From these glimpses at introduction, journalist and journal, it may be seen that the book, which has been issued by A. C. McClurg and company, is one of the best additions possible to the literature of the centennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

OCTOBER.

The bright-eyed squirrels, furry, fleet,
A-gleaming go, with patterinf feet.
Brown nuts polished by early frost
On the moss below by the winds are tossed.
Maple and hickory, ash and oak,
Each has donned a gorgeous cloak.
Red haws gleam the hazels near;
Dry grass waves on the uplands sere.
The Year's at rest in the mellow haze
That crowns with gold these royal days.
—By Sara Andrew Shafer in the Outlook.

Parents who like to have their children read Louisa M. Alcott's books, and children who like to read them, will be pleased to know that **Eight Cousins** and **Rose in Bloom** have been issued in new dress and with new illustrations, in continuation of the handsome illustrated issues of "Little Women," "Little Men," "An Old-Fashioned Girl," and "Jo's Boys," with pictures by Alice Barber Stephens, Reginald B. Birch, Jessie Wilcox Smith and Ellen Witherald Aherns, which have already been published. Miss Richards, the artist selected to illustrate "Eight Cousins" and its sequel, has caught the spirit of the originals, and contributed a series of beautiful and faithful pictures.

It is difficult to imagine any boy or girl who has had a taste of Louisa M. Alcott's books who would not be keen to get these new editions of these two favorites. They are full of girls and boys and the fun and life that girls and boys rejoice in. They are wholesome, also, and that is something that parents are looking after, in choosing reading for those too young to choose for themselves.

—The Uneasy Chair.

THE MAGAZINE SAMPLER

The Truth About Russia.—The reading public is eager for facts about the nation whose might is now matched against that of Japan. Vladimir G. Simkovitch, Ph.D., lecturer in Russian history in Columbia university, gives "An Interpretation of Russian Autocracy" in **The International Quarterly** for October. The present system of government, he says, is seeking to gain strength by gaining control of Manchuria and other territory in the far east. The democratic spirit is growing and exercising equalizing influences in Russia. The only way to counteract these is by occupying new and original countries with dissimilar populations. "But," says the writer, "the Russian people is clamoring not for Manchuria, but for its daily bread and such safeguards of personal liberty as the Anglo-Saxons have secured in their Magna Charta."

No matter if the Russian arms are eventually victorious, terrible economic decline is bound to follow. * * * and then the real regeneration of Russia will begin.

Baron Kentaro Kaneko of Japan, writing for the same magazine, puts this estimate on the possible defeat of Japan by Russia:

I may say, if Japan be defeated now, that the spirit and the principles of Anglo-American civilization will be obliterated from a vast portion of the eastern world. And it may be that centuries will pass before ever again humanity, and the universal brotherhood of Christianity, will dawn over the horizon of the continent of Asia.

BOOKS RECEIVED

GASS'S JOURNAL OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION. By Sergeant Patrick Gass, one of the persons employed in the expedition. Reprinted from the edition of 1811, with facsimiles of the original titlepage and the five original illustrations, and a reproduction of a rare portrait of Gass. With an analytical index, and an introduction by James Kendall Hosmer, LL.D. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. Price $3.50, net.

EIGHT COUSINS, OR THE AUNTHILL. By Louisa M. Alcott, author of "Little Women," "Little Men," etc. With eight full-page pictures by Harriet Roosevelt Richards. Decorated cloth, gilt top, $2. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

ROSE IN BLOOM. A sequel to "Eight Cousins." By Louisa M. Alcott. With eight full-page illustrations by Harriet Roosevelt Richards. Decorated cloth, gilt top, $2. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

A PIONEER DOCTOR. A STORY OF THE SEVENTIES. By Elizabeth Porter Gould. Boston: Richard G. Badger. The Gorham Press.

MINNESOTA POLITICS

Vain Hope of Dunn Adherents Set Forth in Flash Headlines, but It Fails to Materialize—Attack on Judge Torrance Proves a Boomerang—Dunn Men Threaten Retaliation in 1906.

The Duluth News-Tribune had a dream Sunday night, and came out Monday morning with a three-column headline announcing:

"Governor Van Sant and Judge Collins
"Hold Conference and May Come
"Out Openly for Robert C. Dunn."

The wish was father to the thought, of course, but the outcome was sorely disappointing. Monday evening Judge Collins made his clear statement, denying all connection with the Martin move, while Governor Van Sant consults daily with Judge Collins and Judge Torrance, and refuses to say a word for publication. His friends know that Martin's defection has only made him more set in his determination to keep absolutely out of the present campaign. The fond wishes of Mr. Dunn's friends are doomed to disappointment. They carried things too far in the pre-convention campaign to have any reason to expect any support from Governor Van Sant or Judge Collins.

The Pioneer Press only made three serious breaks in its attempt to neutralize the effect of Judge Torrance's declaration against Dunn. Judge Torrance called polite attention to them in the following letter, which effectually spikes the guns trained on the doughty judge:

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 4, 1904.—The Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn.—Gentlemen: You unintentionally did me an injustice in this morning's issue of your paper by giving as a reason why I oppose Mr. Dunn for governor the refusal on his part when state auditor to draw warrants for the beet sugar bounties claimed by the Minnesota Sugar company, at St. Louis Park, and that because my son-in-law, Mr. Fiske, was one of the prominent members of the company, and, being interested in the company myself, I did not have a kindly feeling toward Mr. Dunn.

The facts are that Mr. Fiske is not now, nor has he ever been a member of said corporation; nor has he or I at any time been interested in said company in any manner whatever except as its attorneys. Mr. Dunn, while auditor, paid to said company two years' bounty, about $40,000) without objection. The controversy arose over the payment of the last year's bounty, and the decision of the supreme court denying the right of the sugar company to recover was written by Judge Collins, and no evidence of "retaliatory action" on my part toward him has as yet appeared.

The publication of this letter will set the matter right. Very truly yours,

—Ell Torrance.

The Dunn republicans are already making threats of retaliation against the men who refuse to support their candidate. One is interviewed in the official organ as saying that "if Johnson is elected, any time you catch the Dunn men pitching in and electing an anti-Dunn republican, it will be a cold day."

Party loyalty is a great thing, when you are running the party.

Some changes have been made in speakers' dates this week by the republican state committee. R. C. Dunn's Saturday night appearance will be at Litchfield instead of Willmar, and Senator Nelson will talk at Cannon Falls instead of Kenyon Friday night. Candidate Dunn will talk next Monday night at Crookston, and Tuesday night at Bemidji.

Senator Clapp will start out for his Minnesota tour next Monday night. He will speak then at Henderson, and Tuesday night at Madelia.

—Charles B. Cheney.

AT THE THEATERS

Foyer Chat.

The successful engagement of "The Royal Chef" will close with tonight's performance at the Metropolitan.

Constant comparison by the critics of "Joseph Entangled," the new Henry Arthur Jones play, with this author's former success, "The Liars," leads one to expect a rare treat when the new comedy is presented at the Metropolitan by Henry Miller and his excellent company of players. The engagement begins tomorrow evening.

"The Pit," a dramatization of Frank Norris' famous novel by Channing Pollock, is to be presented at the Metropolitan for four nights and matinee, commencing Sunday evening, with Wilton Lackaye in the leading role of Curtis Jadwin. The play has been staged elaborately, and the scene in the Chicago Board of Trade, which is the real climax, has been declared to be one of Mr. Brady's greatest achievements.

A new comedy drama, "Bird Center," is to be seen at the Metropolitan the last half of next week. The new play is based upon the famous series of cartoons by the artist-humorist, McCutcheon.

Fred Irwin has always brought a good show to the Dewey theater in past years, but next week he will endeavor to surpass all previous efforts. Among the European acts with his company are the Bohemian Musical troupe and the dashing Austrian girls in military maneuvers.

Despite the stormy weather of last evening, "The Woman in Black" at the Lyceum was witnessed by a large audience. "Glory Waltz," Miss Hayward's composition, as played by the orchestra, has proved a hit. Next week Dick Ferris will return to the Lyceum and appear in "Carmen" with Miss Hayward.

The patrons of the Bijou are enjoying the many entertaining features of "The Two Little Waifs," which is holding the boards of the Bijou this week.

"Queen of the Highway," a big scenic production, will be the attraction at the Bijou the coming week. One of the features is the "hold-up" of the stage-coach. To represent this in a stage production has been difficult, but the result is a picture of unusual character and magnitude.

RUBBER TUBES AS RIBS

Dr. Hamilton Brown of Baltimore has successfully substituted hard rubber tubes in place of the sixth and seventh ribs of an 18-year-old patient suffering from pus formation after pneumonia. It is expected that new bones will be formed.

SMALL INCREASE IN 1905 TAXES

TAX LEVY ENLARGES COUNTY AND CITY REVENUE.

Unless State Board of Equalization Reduces Present Valuation Taxpayers Will Pay a Little More Next Year—If State Board Reduces Valuation Departments May Be Embarrassed.

SUMMARY OF TAX FIGURES

	For 1905.	For 1904.
Valuation	$131,441,565	$127,910,913
Tax rate, mills	27	26.85
Probable revenue	3,547,912	3,434,407
Increases.		
Valuation		$3,520,000
Tax rate, mills		.15
Revenue		113,500

Minneapolis taxpayers will in 1905 pay at the rate of 27 mills on an assessed valuation of $131,441,565. This is an increase both in the rate of taxation and assessed valuation over the figures for the present year, the rate being 26.85 mills and the valuation $127,910,913. As a result the increase in the revenues of the city for next year will amount to $113,500. The increase is due principally to greater demands from the school board and the larger bonded debt which increases the interest charges.

In addition to the regular state, county and city taxes, there is a levy for ward purposes, such as the care of streets, sidewalks and sprinkling, ranging from 1.15 mills in the eighth ward to 2.50 mills, the maximum, in the first, seventh, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth wards.

For the county of Hennepin the valuation is $143,105,188, as compared with $139,989,699 for the present year. Owing to the economies practiced by the county board, and the fact that there will be no election in 1905, there will be slight decrease in the county taxes.

Altho the board has completed its labors and adjourned, as provided for by law, there is no certainty that these figures are final. The state board of equalization, which has the final word in fixing the assessed valuation of Minneapolis, is still in session and may either increase or decrease the valuation accepted by the Hennepin county board of tax levy. Should there be a decided decrease, the various departments will be hampered for a lack of funds, as there is now no authority which can alter the tax rate. Should there be an increase, the different departments will, on the other hand, find themselves in somewhat affluent circumstances next year.

The rates formally adopted by the board of tax levy previous to its adjournment yesterday afternoon are as follows:

	1904 Mills.	1903. Mills.
State tax	1.50	1.50
State schools	2.23	2.23
County revenue	2.56	2.75
City—		
Current expenses	5.21	5.08
Interest on bonded debt	2.85	2.75
Permanent improvements	2.25	2.25
Sinking fund	1.00	1.00
Park board	1.00	1.00
Library board	.50	.50
Corrections and charities	1.15	1.20
Board of education	6.50	6.00
City side of the courthouse and city hall	.25	.50
Totals	27.00	26.85

WARD FUNDS.

	1904. Mills.	1903. Mills.
First ward	2.50	2.50
Second ward	1.50	1.50
Third ward	2.25	2.25
Fourth ward	1.25	1.25
Fifth ward	1.50	1.50
Sixth ward	1.80	1.80
Seventh ward	2.50	2.50
Eighth ward	1.15	1.15
Ninth ward	2.50	2.50
Tenth ward	2.50	2.50
Eleventh ward	2.50	2.00
Twelfth ward	2.50	2.50
Thirteenth ward	2.50	2.50

THEY SING UNSEEN

Expensive Feature of the Production of "The Pit."

There is one effect in "The Pit," the play in which Wilton Lackaye has made the greatest hit of his career, that lasts scarcely fifteen minutes, and yet costs Manager William A. Brady $750 a week. Before the curtain rises on the first act, and in place of the usual overture by the orchestra, a quartet of grand opera singers are heard behind the scenes in the full prison scene from "Faust." The first act is laid in the lobby of the Chicago auditorium, and during the action the strains of the quartet from "Rigolette" and of the sesquedilla from "Carmen" are sung by this same quartet.

The members who compose this organization are all grand opera singers. They are never seen and are heard only in this first act, when they sing behind the scenes.

The leader is Miss Doris Goodwin, a Baltimore girl, believed to have a great future. She made her first appearance in this country with the Strackosh Opera company, under remarkable circumstances. This organization was playing at Ford's theater in Baltimore, when the Michaela of the "Carmen" cast was taken suddenly ill. Miss Goodwin, who had studied the role, undertook to play the part, and made her debut without rehearsal. At the suggestion of Mr. Damrosch and Mr. Savage, she went to Europe to complete her studies and spent some time under Mme. Orgeim, at Dresden, and later under the concertmeister of the Court theater in Berlin. After three years of hard work she returned at the end of last September, too late to get a position in any of the opera companies organized for the current season. Mr. Brady secured her, and her voice, which is one of remarkable strength, purity and sweetness, is heard to great advantage in the three exquisite selections that are supposed, in the play, to mark the close of the grand opera season in Chicago.

Why buy North Star Blankets now? Because you have over 2,500 pairs to select from. They go fast when cold weather comes and the prices are just as low today as later. North Star Woolen Mills Co., 228 S. 2d st., Minneapolis. One block from Milwaukee station.

Illinois Central Railroad.

World's aFir Service to St. Louis. The Illinois Central Railroad now operates four fast daily trains between Chicago and St. Louis, leaving Chicago at 8:50 a.m., 12:04 p.m., 9:27 p.m. and 11:36 p.m. Dining, Buffet-Library, Sleeping and Free Reclining Chair Cars. Tickets to the Fair at greatly reduced rates. Ask for time-table and literature. A. H. Hanson, G. P. A., Chciago.

World's Fair Excursion.

Low rates over Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad—2 regular trains with fine equipment, run direct to the gates of the fair in 18 hours. Tickets at 424 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis.

Low Rates to Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Kansas, Texas, New Mexico.

The "North-Western Line" will sell one-way second-class tickets to many points in territory above mentioned at unusually low rates on Oct. 4 and 18. For information, call at 600 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis.

The Gates of the World's Fair.

Minneapolis & St. Louis trains land passengers right there. Only eighteen hours from twin cities. Diningcars, Sleepingcars and free chaircars. Tickets at 424 Nicollet avenue.