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A Great Man Mislaid.

The supreme court is not the noisy portion of our government, altho it has had about as much to do with giving direction to American ideas as any other branch. Hence it is quite understandable that men of the very first rank who have sat in the supreme court are forgotten, while more showy if less profound public servants, who have served in either branch of congress are remembered.

This seems to be the truth about James Wilson, one of the members of the original supreme court appointed by Washington and one of the makers of the constitution itself. His body has lain for a hundred years in a little village cemetery in North Carolina, and now is brought home to be reinterred in the soil of his adopted state of Pennsylvania, while the lawyers, jurists and historians delve into original documents to uncover the fact that James Wilson was not only a great patriot, but a great lawyer, one to whom the foundations of the constitution owe a great deal. He sat with Hamilton and Madison in the committee of detail which drew up the document. He had the confidence of Washington, who, immediately on the formation of the republic, appointed him one of the justices of the supreme court.

Justice Wilson is now credited with originating some of the ideas of constitutional construction which were afterwards elaborated by Marshall in decisions which fixed the character of the government. He was in particular the author of the doctrine that there could be no hiatus between the authority of the states and that of the national government, and that whenever the states cannot act because the need to be met is not one merely of a single locality, then the national government, representing the whole people, should have the complete power to deal with all the situation.

This doctrine has been used by President Roosevelt in his recent vigorous discussions of the power of the national government to regulate corporations which are the creations of single states, but whose business laps over several. It involves the whole scope of the federal authority over interstate commerce.

James Wilson was also the man who succeeded in making sure of a single executive and of his choice by electors representing the people. He also advocated the popular election of both senators and representatives, but failed as to senators because the convention felt it had gone a good way toward popular sovereignty already. Mr. Wilson's theory of the constitution was to make the government as popular as possible, and doubtless he would be much pleased if he could see what progress popular sovereignty has made in spite of forms of law intended to restrain the free exercise of democracy.

It's in the air—dust.

Conscription and the Naval Reserve.

Among other things denounced by the American Federation of Labor now in session here is the naval reserve feature of the merchant marine shipping bill, now pending in the house. President Gompers declares that the bill amounts to conscription and is un-American. The federation has indorsed this view by resolution.

And yet under the bill no American sailor need join the naval reserves unless so minded. The act is purely voluntary on his part, and if he does so join and spends six months in the year on the sea or the lakes, he receives from the government not less than $24, the rating for a seaman of the third class. If of the first class he would receive $36. "Men who are willing to undertake such service"—so reads the bill—"are to enroll for four years in the reserve. They may be called on to do actual service in time of war, and at other times may be subject to such regulations as the secretary of the navy may prescribe, in the way of receiving instruction."

The only possible ground for the charge that the bill is conscriptive must lie in the fact that American vessels receiving subsidies under the bill must carry crews a certain proportion of which are enrolled in the reserve. This proportion after July 1, 1908, is one-eighth; after July 1, 1912, it is one-sixth; and after July 1, 1917, it is one-fourth. It must be evident that no American sailor could be coerced, on pain of not getting work, to join the naval reserve unless he wanted to. The proportion of naval reserve men required in each crew is too small to support the federation's contention. The entire strength of the reserve is limited to 10,000 men. The effect of the legislation would doubtless be to strengthen and build up the personnel of the American seaman's union. It would attract to the craft a better class of men, since a higher standard of living would be possible with the addition to wages thus given. It would permit the masters of American vessels to ship American seamen, where now they are forced by foreign competition to hire seamen of other nationalities who are content with a lower wage.

You never miss the water till the main goes broke.

Value of Human Life to the State.

In an exceedingly interesting and suggestive address before the Society of Colonial Wars last evening Rabbi Hirsch emphasized as one of the characteristics of the American people their early recognition of the value of human life and the preservation of human energy as precious to the state. In countries where population is dense, where there is a surplus of human hands, human life and energy are less highly valued and inventive genius, which supplements the work of human hands, is less active. The pyramids he cited as the work of human hands, the modern skyscraper as the product of human genius and invention and machinery. One of the reasons why the north prevailed over the south was that the north had employed inventive genius and multiplied the efficiency of human hands. The south had been less progressive in this particular and was lesss able to bear the burden of the support of armies when large numbers of men were withdrawn from the fields of industrial activity and production.

This thought so admirably presented by the rabbi is suggestive of the proper attitude of society toward its members in the furtherance of every means for the development and preservation of the highest measure of individual efficiency. We recognize it when we educate. We neglect it when we ignore, as we so often do, the facts of environment. But we are beginning to learn the importance of the latter and to have more regard for the conditions under which life begins and character is formed.

Dr. Samuel J. Barrows, president of the International Prison congress, says: "The children's court marks the greatest advance in judicial procedure in this country. The establishment of children's courts in the United States is an indication that society is coming to its senses."

What Dr. Barrows is talking about is what is known as the juvenile court and the auxiliary agencies organized for the rescue of the neglected child from conditions which operate to the destruction of his usefulness and to deprive the state of that which Rabbi Hirsch has declared to be so valuable—the normal, useful human life equipped with efficient human hands. Society is beginning to realize as never before the value of its individual members and how costly is that waste which permits youthful members to grow up in habits of vice and crime to become a means of actual damage to society and sources of tremendous expense as criminals.

No more important step has ever been taken in this community for the conservation of intelligent human energy as an asset of the community than the establishment of the uvenile court and the organization of agencies supplemental thereto. The Hennepin County Juvenile Protective league represents the organized thought and effort of the community in this particular. Certainly when the nature of its task and the purpose for which it exists comes to be thoroly understood by the people of this city, no other form of activity for social betterment will have heartier support or command itself more fully to the intelligent approval of the public than this league, whose business it is to improve the conditions under which neglected and dependent and delinquent children begin the struggle of life and the development of useful and productive lives.

Five weeks to Christmas and father again on the anxious seat!

Taft Must Save Niagara.

The campaign for the preservation of Niagara was by no means ended by the passage thru congress of the Burton bill. That law placed the control of the whole matter of limiting power production in Secretary Taft's hands. The commercial assault on our greatest scenic glory is as active as ever, but its base has been shifted to the Canadian side. It is proposed now to abstract enough water from the Niagara river on the Canadian side to generate 415,000 horsepower. But inasmuch as neighboring Canadian industries cannot possibly use more than 50,000 horsepower, it is proposed to sell 350,000 on the American side.

It is at this point that Secretary Taft may step in. He can shut out absolutely this Canada-made electricity and thereby can keep a volume of water, estimated as equal to the entire amount discharged at the mouths of the Hudson, Delaware and Potomac rivers, thundering its way unfettered over the great cataract. The secretary is to hold a hearing on the subject next Monday and the friends of Niagara are bringing every pressure to bear, by letter and by telegram, to prevent this latest assault on the world wonder.

America is not poor enough yet to give away Niagara to corporations that will grow rich out of it without benefitting the surrounding communities. New York city alone is rich enough to maintain Central park, the land in which is worth $225,000,000. The total capitalization of the Niagara power enterprises, both money and water, is said to be about $40,000,000. They do not sell power at merely a safe margin above its cost, but at just a little less than what the same power would cost if coal-made. They pay huge profits on much-watered stock and no one but stockholders is benefited. On the other hand 800,000 persons annually visit Niagara Falls, spending not less than $16,000,000 a year. So that even from a strictly commercial view Niagara should be preserved.

The power companies have already done great injury to the falls. Their constant cry is that the beauty of the cataract will not be injured by taking away more water. Yet to produce the contemplated power on the Canadian side would take a stream of water a third of a mile wide and 18 feet deep, flowing rapidly. What arrant absurdity to say that this will not interfere with the beauty of the falls!

More power to Secretary Taft and may he help save this noble heritage of the ages! After that, President Roosevelt may be depended upon to put under way negotiations with Great Britain looking to the permanent and effectual preservation of Niagara.

Pat Crowe has recently written a biography of himself, in which he explains his kidnapping of the Cudahy boy as a great financial coup. He says:

Mr. Cudahy was at work conspiring to hold the people's food until the money he demanded was paid. I conspired to hold Mr. Cudahy's boy until the money I demanded was paid.

Crowe evidently expects his name to be placed alongside of that of Rockefeller, Armour, Rogers and other great "operators."

The Wright brothers are wasting golden opportunities if they have the goods. The London Daily Mail has offered $50,000 for the first successful long-distance aeroplane flight. A similar prize has been offered by the Paris Matin to the inventor of an aeroplane which will make the flight from Paris to London within the next year. This would be safer than a "flier" on 'change.

Summer seems far away, but it is a cheerful item of interest that one of the largest straw hat factories at Franklin, Mass., has doubled the number of its employees. Enough orders are on hand now to keep a much larger force of help than is at present employed busy until April. But do not take off the storm sash quite yet.

A dozen years ago the young women of Kenosha, Wis., formed a club to protest against marriage. It was a great success. All the members but one are now married, and she has presented herself with the entire assets of the club as a wedding present.

Henry Arthur Jones, who should know, declares there have been but three good plays written in 200 years. Somehow this does not take in account all of the Henry Arthur Jones plays which have been produced during the last two centuries.

Nansen thinks that Peary will yet find the pole. There seems to be a gradual giving over of the responsibility to Peary. If he does not find it soon the assessor will have to cut it out of his lists.

Newfoundland is enjoying the simple pleasure of jailing American fishermen. Too many American fishermen are convinced that every fish afloat carries the stars and stripes on its fin.

The Rev. Dr. Crapsey probably finds himself outside the breastworks for good, but there are many churches to which he can go, churches that believe as little or less than he does.

France has ordered six new battleships just to show that she believes peace is a good thing, provided you are able to have it on favorable terms.

Thanks to the recent campaign in Detroit one of the savers of the country is likely to go down to posterity as "The Muskrat Statesman."

The suggestion in a book by a New York congressman's wife of "trial marriages" is just about coarse enough for a Bowery joke.

Senator Platt agrees to pay Mrs. Platt $10,000 a year. This ought to keep us from having a parcels post system for some time.

The socialists explain their light vote by reason of the fact that the other parties cast most of them.

A loop-the-loop performer was killed by a freight train last week. This is an easy death after looping.

Count Boni, who heard a noise that sounded like a lemon, has been keeping very quiet since.

It does not seem as tho Platt's chlorides were named for the senator from New York.

The interstate commerce commission neglected to ask Mr. Hill his opinion of Harriman.

Pittsburg and San Francisco are throwing no stones. Pittsburg is throwing fits.

The "standpatters" would now listen to a proposition to take the tariff out of politics.

It seems from all accounts that Boni overcapitalized his expectations.

Even the city's old germy product isn't so bad to wash dishes with.

A LA FOLLETTE CANDIDATE

Kansas City Star.

"The railroads in Kansas," says Joseph L. Bristow, a square deal candidate for senator, "are bonded for from $50,000 to $60,000 per mile, and the roads are expected to pay interest on this amount in addition to operating expenses and a fair profit above both items. If these lines could be duplicated for $25,000 to $30,000 per mile, it is easy to determine about what the shippers of Kansas are paying for gold bricks."

BOOKS

By W. P. K.

FORMER ST. PAUL PASTOR A CHARACTER IN RALPH CONNOR'S NEW NOVEL OF THE ROCKIES.—It is said that Rev. Dr. W. H. W. Boyle, recently of the House of Hope Presbyterian church, St. Paul, now of Lake Forest, Wis., is the original of one of the characters—Richard Boyle—in Ralph Connor's new novel, **The Doctor.** If he is, there is little in Richard Boyle of the story, beyond an ardent enthusiasm for his faith and work, to indicate it. Perhaps those who are better acquainted with Dr. Boyle's early life would see more, but the casual acquaintance of Dr. Boyle will hardly recognize him in "Dick."

RALPH CONNOR,
Rev. Charles W. Gordon, Author of "The Doctor."

Dick is not the hero of the tale, however, but a sort of secondary hero. The real hero is Barney Boyle, a brother of Dick, who both honors and is honored by the relationship. Fully half of the story is devoted to the boyhood and school life of the two characters in eastern Canada, a boyhood in each case full of dramatic and picturesque incidents, which the author recounts in vivid, graphic and gripping manner. Then, when the work in life for each has been fixed and heart-ties knit—or, it would be better to say tangled—the scene shifts to the camps of pick-and-shovel empire-builders in the Rockies, where the boys are called to unexpected duties and their tangled affairs are not unraveled, but cut and tied up again in the high-handed way in which life deals with human affairs.

In characters, incidents and plot the story is realistic. There are enough characters, sharply, clearly and naturally drawn, to give the story a strong semblance of reality and life, and the incidents are true to the life of such characters and work logically to a very logical climax. Consequently the religious spirit and faith of the author, which appear frequently in the story, are recognized as wholly appropriate and not overdone.

Altogether the story is full of that fine manly and womanly heroism that has been characteristic of the best traditions of pioneer life, and that, after all is said, we like best to read about and that does us good.

Fleming H. Revell company, New York. $1.50.

PRE-CHAUCERIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE.—William Henry Schofield, Ph.D., professor of comparative literature in Harvard university, is the author of a work on **English Literature from the Norman Conquest to Chaucer.** The volume is the first of two, covering English literature from the conquest to the time of Elizabeth, which will take their places in the series represented by Mr. Gosse's "Eighteenth Century Literature" and Professor Saintsbury's "Elizabethan Literature." Professor Schofield has adopted a method different from any hitherto used in treating of middle English literature. He has "brought all writings of one kind together, tracing separately the evolution of each type." The author deals with all writings of the period, done in England, whether in English or some other language, and compares them with similar continental productions. It will be seen from this brief statement that the book is one for the student, for the general reader, and for the man who seeks compact works of reference relating to the subject and time. It contains a wealth of material clearly and invitingly presented.

The Macmillan company, New York. $1.50 net.

THE MAGAZINES

Thomas W. Lawson's Serial in Everybody's.—Thomas W. Lawson begins a serial in the Christmas **Everybody's.** It bears the title "Friday, the Thirteenth," and, as might be expected, it is a stock market tale. The part of the plot as revealed in the opening chapters shows no great originality, but what is yet to come may contain great surprises for the reader; indeed, it seems likely to; there is an element of mystery at the breaking-off place that makes the reader expectant. The style is picturesque and forcible, of course, but hardly comes up to some of the work done in "Frenzied Finance," after Mr. Lawson got worked up to high temperatures. There, again, there is doubtless something in store for the reader.

Praise for La Follette.—**Collier's** for this week, under the heading "Two Men of Wisconsin," has much to say in praise of Senator La Follette, and a good deal to say in criticism of Joseph Weeks Babcock, who failed of re-election to congress. Of Mr. La Follette is said this: "La Follette is demonstrating—what has long been a matter admitted in theory—that one man may be a host in the senate; if only he be willing to pay the price, and to play the game. It is a bold game. But he has plucked the tail feathers from several magnificent gentlemen. The game is still young. His enemies will remember. But the people will not forget."

STEAM SHOVELS ARE QUICKER

Kansas City Star.

Has it occurred to the interior department to put the Digger Indians at work on the canal?

WORLD OF TEARS AND JOY

This world's a rare and joyous place
For those who deem it so.
With smiles enough for every face—
This is no tale of woe.
But yet when all's been done and said,
Some little children creep
At cuddling time, unkissed, to bed
And sob themselves to sleep.

Their daddy's off at work somewhere,
Their mammy's tired and worn,
Both burdened down with carking care
From the first break of morn.
Each love-starved young one on the list
Has troubles by the heap,
Yet each must go to bed unkissed
And sob himself to sleep.

Oh, world of sunshine mixed with storm,
Oh, world of tears and joy,
Oh, world of frozen hearts and warm,
Oh, world of man and boy.
Less were your sorrow, less your dread,
If, when night's shadows creep,
Each little lad went kissed to bed
And smiled himself to sleep.

—New York Journal.

GOALS FROM THE FIELD

How to enjoy Thanksgiving is now the theme of many magazines which make a specialty of teaching young folk how to play without assault and battery and old folk how to meet young folk without making them think the period of mourning is at its height.

Preparations for Thanksgiving should begin a week in advance. You should first look up all your old clothing and give it to the poor. Then you should send a ton of coal to a number of deserving journalists in your neighborhood. You cannot make a mistake here, as all journalists are deserving and all use coal when they can get it. Then you may settle down to contemplation of what you will have for dinner.

On the morning of Thanksgiving rise early and take a walk around Lake Harriet or Long John's pond. Clear your consciousness of error by brisk exercise. Then go to church. You will enjoy the service, because the Thanksgiving sermon usually takes in a range of topics, including patriotism and politics, and you may have a chance to criticise the preacher. After church another short, brisk walk to resolve any lingering doubts in favor of the turkey.

Eat slowly, for you have all the time there is and you do not expect an evening meal. Adopt the Gladstone policy of grinding your grist.

After dinner games with the children are recommended, but this is useless. You know already what you will do. You will fall asleep on the sofa.

Thus you may gather strength for the toil and labors of the coming year.

We are glad to hear on such disinterested authority as that of Steve Elkins that the senate is "the surest guardian of the fortunes of the republic." But does Mr. Elkins mean by that the swollen fortunes?

Having been satisfied that Minneapolis elevators are eleemosynary institutions, the interstate commerce commissioners moved on to Duluth, where they ought to be able to dig up some hot stuff.

It is not so remarkable after all that Mr. Heffelfinger contradicted Mr. Hill. Mr. Hill sometimes does that himself.

In Massachusetts the illegal sale of street railway transfers is made punishable with a fine of not more than $50 or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days. Such a law here would play havoo with some activities in Bridge square.

It is to be hoped the aldermen will agree upon a single demand on the street railway company, for it is much easier and more economical of time for the managers to turn down one request in place of three.

The deer season is over and the clerk of vital statistics is working overtime to make up the list of fatal injuries.

It looks now as if the governor got the undivided Johnson vote.

—James Gray.

AMUSEMENTS

Metropolitan—"The County Fair."

"The County Fair" with Neil Burgess in the role of Abigail Prue is playing one of its returns at the Metropolitan. Altho the play is well known in Minneapolis it is Mr. Burgess' first local appearance in the part. This comes thru the quirks of booking of bygone years, and not thru any fault of the player.

Mr. Burgess has played Abigail Prue until he can read the lines backward, forward or crossways, and is giving to it all of the off oddities and twists of former years. He leans ever to the side of low comedy and his antics are still laugh compelling, altho afterward the laugher stops and wonders why. The character of the flighty, talkative old woman is one to amuse, but leaves little in the line of instruction. Mr. Burgess has scored such a success in the part as to make it almost impossible for him to break away from it, and his name bids fair to go down in stage history coupled with the title.

There is a lack of stellar material in the present organization, altho the company possesses balance and no small ability as a whole. The horse race at the county fair is just as exciting as ever and Cold Molasses wins by a neck, as he has been doing for years. Only once in dramatic history has Cold Molasses been nosed out at the finish and that was thru a failure of the mechanism rather than any lack of sprinting ability on the part of the black bangtail. He is winning again this week with a persistency sufficient to make him a prohibitive favorite in any of the futurity books at "The County Fair."

A canvass of the support of the star is unnecessary. Mr. Burgess has the center of the stage at all times, in and out of season. The members of the family, neighbors and village dignitaries have been made far lesser suns rotating about the central planet. Mr. Burgess in his eccentricities is in evidence thruout, as usual. He is the dominant feature, the talker, the attraction, "The County Fair," in fact. Doubtless he aspires to greater things in stagecraft, but is paying the penalty of his first success.

"Dave" Towers, well known in Minneapolis thru his management of the Lyceum theater, surprised his friends by appearing in the role cast as Joel Bartlett, the hired hand of the Rock Bottom farm. He scored a success of no small proportion.

"The County Fair" is a hopeless exaggeration of farm life in Vermont, but it is clean and wholesome. It is not the greatest play of its kind, but is good enough for all ordinary purposes of amusement.

Foyer Chat.

The managers attending the annual convention of the managers of the Northwestern Telephone company, now in session in this city, will witness the performance of "Sunday" at the Bijou tonight. Souvenirs will be distributed at the matinee tomorrow, and returns from the Minnesota-Indiana football game will be read from the stage. The performances tonight, tomorrow afternoon and evening will conclude the engagement of one of the most attractive offerings of the season.

When "Texas" is presented at the Bijou next week the patrons of that house will witness a western play of truly western type. The scenery is a faithful reproduction of Buckhead ranch, the costumes and properties were obtained there, and many of them have seen actual service. The electrical effects have received more than ordinary attention, and when the curtain rises on Buckhead ranch, one almost feels the torrid heat that seems to shimmer over the ranch-house, situated far out there in the desert.

The new song which Irene Little is singing this week has a delightful lilt and a holiday melody. It is "Off on a Holiday," and the pictures carry out the idea contained in the words. The moving pictures shown are delightful comedy scenes. There are two sets and both are inimitably funny.

The heart interest in "Secret Service" at the Lyceum is never lost sight of in the working out of the drama. There is the war atmosphere always present, the constant realization that danger and possibly sudden death are always near, but always thru it all, is the charm of the love story of the southern girl for her imperiled northern lover.

Real music, real comedy, real opera, are promised when Charles Dillingham will present Paula Edwardes at the Metropolitan Sunday night in "Princess Beggar," the little comedienne's latest success. Its libretto is by Edward Paulton, whose "Erminie" was the last real success in genuine comic opera, before the advent of the modern hybrid "musical comedy." The music is by Alfred G. Robyn, whose tuneful melodies in "Yankee Consul" tickled the ears of thousands.

Children of any age cannot but get huge enjoyment out of the antics of Fred Galetti's trained monkeys at the Orpheum theater, for the simians not only indulge in "horse races" while mounted on big dogs, but give a performance of foot juggling and trapeze work, and incidentally play an easily recognized "rendition" of "Way Down on the Suwanee River" on an especially arranged set of bells, all by way of demonstrating that there must be something to the Darwinian theory. For lovers of good singing the Mexican Gonzales brothers have a beautiful act, and for lovers of the artistic in gymnastic performance the opening number of the bill, Charles Serra in herculean aerial equilibrism, is worthy of early attendance and careful attention. The bill will be given for the last time tomorrow night.

NOT IF ITS NAME IS MAMIE

Baltimore Sun.

"The child of today will be the man of tomorrow," said Senator Beveridge.

Shakspere or somebody originated the saying "Enough's enough." There's enough rubber in Foot-Schulze rubbers.

Going to California This Winter?

If so, you are perhaps wondering which is the best way to go. The "Omaha Road" offers the proper solution of this problem with their through tourist car service by three different routes as follows:

Tuesday car leaves Minneapolis 7:50 p.m.; St. Paul 8:30 p.m., going via Omaha, Denver, D. & R. G., Salt Lake City and the new Salt Lake route to Los Angeles. This route is through the scenic portion of the Rocky mountains.

Thursday car leaves Minneapolis 8:30 p.m.; St. Paul 9:05 p.m., going via Omaha, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific to San Francisco, thence down the coast line to Los Angeles.

Saturday car leaves Minneapolis 9:10 a.m.; St. Paul 9:40 a.m., going via Omaha, Kansas City and the Santa Fe through the Land of Sunshine.

This gives the traveler choice of three splendid routes, the best through car service, and all at a reasonable price. For full information regarding rates and service to California call on or address J. A. O'Brien, 600 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, or E. A. Whitaker, 396 Robert street (Ryan Hotel), St. Paul.

Low Rates to the West and Southwest.

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month until March, 1907, inclusive, the Chicago Great Western railway will sell one-way colonists tickets at nearly half-fare to points in Arkansas, Colorado, Indian Territory, Kansas, Louisiana, Mexico, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas and Wyoming. For further information apply to R. H. Heard, general agent, corner Nicollet avenue and Fifth street, Minneapolis.

Special Colonist Rates

To points in the south, southwest and southeast. Tickets on sale the first and third Tuesdays of each month. From Minneapolis to the following points: Oklahoma City, O. T., $14.15; Fort Worth, Tex., $16.35; Galveston, $20.55; San Antonio, $20; Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, $16.55; Mexico City, $43.85. Equally low rates to other points. Thru sleeping car service to California points.

For full particulars call on J. G. Rickel, C. P. & T. A., 424 Nicollet av.

WEALTH OF MINNESOTA SOARS HIGHER

Increase of $800,000,000 Observed Since the Last Compilation—Now Ranks Ninth in the Union—The Dakotas Getting Richer, Too.

MINNESOTA'S WEALTH IN FIGURES

Following is a table showing the various classes of properties in Minnesota included in the census bureau's estimate for 1904 and 1900:

	—1904—	—1900—
Total	$3,343,722,076	$2,513,620,826
Real property and improvements	1,982,552,889	1,457,295,712
Livestock	126,353,319	95,876,400
Farm implements and machinery	35,673,607	30,099,230
Mfg. machinery, tools and implements	45,121,997	37,953,943
Gold and silver coin and bullion	39,947,501	33,165,250
Railroads and their equipment	466,734,000	347,150,000
Street railways, telegraph and telephone systems, Pullman and private cars, shipping, canals, waterworks and electric light and power stations	126,062,305	81,097,668
All others	521,276,958	430,982,623

By W. W. Jermane, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

Washington, Nov. 23.—According to a late tabulation of the census bureau, the wealth of the state of Minnesota aggregated three and one-third billions in 1904. This is an increase of more $800,000,000 over 1900, when the previous compilation was made.

The exact estimate of the true value of all classes of property in the state is $3,343,722,076, and in this amount Minnesota ranks ahead of such states as Michigan, Maryland and some of the other older states of the union.

In 1902 the total value of all property in the state was estimated at $2,513,620,826, so that it can be seen that there has been a remarkable jump in value, due in large measure to the development of the natural resources, the influx of various industries, and the settlement of its agricultural lands.

Advances to Ninth Place.

Minnesota, by her increase of 33 per cent in total wealth, advanced from twelfth to ninth place in the list of states between 1900 and 1904. In the latter year she was outranked by Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and California. In the four years Minnesota displaced New Jersey, Indiana and Michigan in the race for wealth, and was only distanced in the percentage of increase by Illinois, New York, Ohio and California.

From the above tables it will be seen that real property and buildings increased in value by half a billion dollars in the four years. There was an increase of $30,000,000 in the value of livestock, of $5,000,000 in the value of farm implements and machinery, $8,000,000 in machinery and implements, while the gold and silver bullion increased only $6,000,000.

Vast Railroad Increase.

One hundred and twenty-five millions represents the increase in the value of the railroad property in the state, while there has been a great stride forward in street railroad, telegraph and telephone construction, and in the development of electric powers, the increase in value in these public service properties being $45,000,000. Ninety million dollars represents the increase in value of all other forms of wealth, including personal property of various kinds.

Dakotas Prosperous, Too.

Substantial gains in all forms of wealth are shown in the compilation of the statistics gathered in the Dakotas. In North Dakota the total wealth increased from $542,380,565 in 1902 to $735,802,909 in 1904. The value of real property and improvements in 1904 was $371,303,432, an increase of $92,000,000 in the four years. Livestock was valued at $65,582,944, an increase of $22,000,000; farm implements and machinery at $18,260,984, an advance of $4,000,000; manufacturing machinery, tools and implements at $1,910,251, an increase of $300,000; gold and silver coin and bullion at $7,930,310, an increase of $2,300,000. The value of railroads and their equipments was $123,390,000, a jump of $28,000,000; of street railroads, etc., $7,553,034, an increase of $1,900,000; and of all other wealth $139,871,954, an increase of $43,000,000.

Big Increase in South Dakota.

South Dakota's total wealth in 1904 was $679,840,939, an increase of $127,000,000 since 1900. Her real property was valued at $381,435,856, an increase of $66,000,000; the value of livestock was $89,192,677, an advance of $23,000,000; of farm implements and machinery, $13,841,321, an increase of $1,600,000; of manufacturing machinery, tools and implements, $2,723,430, an increase of $400,000, and of gold and silver coin and bullion, $8,290,763, an increase of $1,000,000. Railroads and their equipment were valued at $49,646,000, an increase of $4,000,000, while street railways, electric plants, etc., were valued at $7,299,617, an increase of $1,700,000. All other forms of wealth in this state were valued at $127,411,275, an increase of $30,000,000.

NOVELIST'S PLAIN TALK TO KAISER

Sienkiewicz Writes an Open Letter Denouncing Conditions in German Poland.

Journal Special Service.

London, Nov. 23.—Henrik Sienkiewicz, the well-known Polish novelist, has sent to British and French papers an open letter to Emperor William denouncing Prussia's treatment of Poland and Polish children in the schools. The letter says in part:

"Evil and wrongdoing need redress and redress appertains to you as head of the state. When the inscrutible decree of Providence set your majesty over the Polish nation it also laid upon you the duty of respecting the national spirit working for its welfare, protecting its faith, traditions and feelings.

"Yet the sufferings and hardships which these provinces have undergone have only been intensified in the course of your reign. Not only have their complaints not met with sympathy, but your majesty's ministers have answered by new laws which beyond all doubt are the outcome of a spirit of hatred, vindictiveness and oppression."

Mr. Sienkiewicz denies the Polish unrest is prompted as the Prussian officials contend by political agitation. After referring to the great wars waged by the kaiser's ancestors the latter says: "In your day, sir, there is but one momentous conflict—that mighty Prussia is fighting little children. On one side are rods and prison and on the other side tears."

Recalling the manifesto of 1867, guaranteeing that the Poles will not suffer in their religion, language of customs by their incorporation into the North German confederation, Mr. Sienkiewicz appeals to the kaiser to reflect upon how that promise has been fulfilled. He says:

"A government which uses any means without scruple against its subjects is but teaching its subjects to use any means without scruple against itself. Two rights cannot be contrary to each other. Other nations have the right to live, by the grace of God, just as you, sire, claim the right to reign. If you assail one right you should beware lest by so doing you imperil the other.

"May your majesty's royal Christian conscience make itself known in future by your deeds."

BONI'S CREDITORS' CLAIMS

They Include Bill for Jewels Bought from Russian Family.

Paris, Nov. 23.—The attorneys for the creditors of Count Boni de Castellaine completed their arguments before the tribunal of first instance yesterday and the case was adjourned until Nov. 28, when Maitre Cruppi will reply.

Among the creditors represented was an antiquarian who asked $37,400 for Gobelin tapestries and other articles which, he said, the count and countess had contracted to pay for at the expiration of the trusteeship in 1909.

Another bill for jewels valued at $24,000, purchased from Mlle. Vera Nimidoff of Odessa, revealed an interesting tale, according to which Mlle. Nimidoff's brother returned from the Russo-Japanese war compromised in the revolutionary movement and was condemned to death and executed, entailing the ruin of the family. Mlle. Nimidoff then came to Paris, where she sold the jewels to Count Boni thru the intermediary of a jeweler.

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