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kept on hand for reference.

TODAY'S WEATHER.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Forecast
for Tuesday: For Minnesota: Local
snows; normal winds, and colder.
For the Dakotas: Local snows;
northerly winds, and colder.
For Montana: Show; northerly
winds.
For Wisconsin: Increasing cloudiness,
followed by local rains or snow
during the afternoon or night; colder;
northerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
United States Department of Agriculture,
Washington, Nov. 4, 6:18 p. m. Local Time,
p. m. The following are the observations
taken at the same time of the day
at all stations.

Place.	Temp.	Place.	Temp.
St. Paul	58	St. Louis	58
Chicago	58	St. Louis	58
St. Paul	58	St. Louis	58
Chicago	58	St. Louis	58
St. Paul	58	St. Louis	58
Chicago	58	St. Louis	58
St. Paul	58	St. Louis	58
Chicago	58	St. Louis	58
St. Paul	58	St. Louis	58
Chicago	58	St. Louis	58

THE RIVER AT ST. A. M.
Gauge, Danger Height of
Reading, Lake. Change.
St. Paul, Minn. 1.1 0.2
La Crosse, Wis. 1.5 0.2
Davenport, Ia. 0.6 0.1
St. Louis, Mo. 0.4 0.1
Note.—Barometer corrected for
temperature and elevation.

NEW FOR THE CARAVAN.

The winter carnival has now been
decided upon definitely, at a large
and enthusiastic meeting last night,
and it remains only for the people
of St. Paul to turn in and make it
the memorable success that it may
and will become. The public is, we
believe, thoroughly in earnest and
determined to eclipse anything that
has ever been done in the way of
winter sports and of novel entertain-
ments that will make this city for
some weeks the center of life and
gayety in the whole Northwest. Now
the ball has been set rolling, and
everybody will be ready to turn in
and help the good work along.

The main idea of those who have
entered most heartily into the car-
nival spirit is to make it an occa-
sion absolutely unique in the history
of this city and of the Northwest.
It is to be all that has attracted
thousands of visitors to other cities,
and yet more. It is to take advantage
of the opportunities afforded by
our matchless winter climate to show
the world what outdoor life is like
in Minnesota at a time when the
rest of the world imagines that we
are gathered indoors to escape from
the penetrating cold. It is to be
made an educator in the delights
that our winter has to offer. It is to
rouse the sluggish blood, and instill
new activity into the people, and af-
ford an outlet for the pent-up energy
that is so characteristic of St. Paul,
but so characteristic of the past two
or three years. Such a winter car-
nival as is contemplated will be an
awakening to a new life.

While the plans that are to be
carried out are still only in the
rough, they are definite enough to
show that we will have a fortnight
or more of unrivalled sport. A large
number of clubs are already either
organized or on the way to it. Our
people are entering into the spirit
of the affair; and the latitude allowed
to them is wide enough for each to
follow his bent. There will be clubs
for every form of winter sport known
anywhere. There will be races and
matches and contests innumerable.
There will be parades and process-
ions, imposing of grotesque by day
and by night, to make our streets
merry and alive with color and mo-
tion. There will be balls and mask-
ed dances, and every form of entertain-
ment in which the people delight. There
will be all kinds of diversions and
displays, and the carnival will be
made something the like of which
has not been seen before.

There is no reason why this
and more should not be done if our
people enter into the carnival plan
in the spirit in which it has been
inaugurated. We have an unsur-
passed winter climate. There are
months during which it will add to
health and happiness as well as to
the life of business if we spend part
of the time in wholesome sports and
trials of skill. The devotees of curl-
ing, of the ski and of the skate know
how keen is the enjoyment that
comes from physical exercise and
the glow of contest in our invigorat-
ing winter days. Add to this the
spectacular element, and we may
easily have a season of outdoor life
that will make the blood tingling
in the veins and afford such entertain-
ment as the people have rarely seen.
The South and the Southwest have
their carnivals, but they lack the
element of sport and the crisp, keen
of our Northern winter that
gives such zest to life. We can re-
produce their features here, and can
add to them the games and contests
and displays that belong essentially
to our climate. It is easily within

the range of possibilities to make a
winter carnival not only a great
success, but a permanent feature of
our life. All depends upon the in-
terest and enthusiasm of the people;
and, from the energy and ambition
with which the plans thus far ad-
vanced have been devised and for-
warded, we have little doubt that
the coming carnival season will mark
a new era in the life of St. Paul and
of the Northwest.

TODAY'S ELECTIONS.
Notwithstanding the fact that this
is an off year in politics, by which
is meant a year when no representa-
tives in congress are to be elected,
the contests in several of the states
will be watched with intense inter-
est as taking the sense of the peo-
ple on issues raised, or as
reflecting upon the probable out-
come of the presidential fight next
year. Whatever else may happen, to-
day's elections are certain to give
substantial encouragement to the
Democratic party everywhere. They
will cut down materially the immense
Republican majorities of 1894. The
growth of independent voting in
this country has made common the
quick transition of popular sup-
port from one political party to an-
other. Just as the party which was
high in favor in 1890 was beaten ev-
erywhere in 1892, so the party that
carried the country with a sweep in
1892 was everywhere rejected and
overwhelmed in 1894. The pendulum
has begun to swing again in the
opposite direction, and the elections
of 1895 will show that, in all the
states, Democrats who were in-
censed by their party's performances
on the tariff question will return to
their allegiance; and that others
who voted the Populist ticket in
some of the states have seen the folly
of their ways, and are ready to re-
turn for good to their old affiliations.
In brief, 1895 promises to be a very
satisfactory half-way house between
the reverses of 1894 and the success
that is within the reach and prom-
ise of the party in 1896.

Of the states where elections are
to be held today, there are only
four in which the result will have
any particular significance, beyond
the comparison of the election re-
turns with those of one year and
those of three years ago. Elsewhere,
the outcome is a foregone conclusion,
Pennsylvania belongs to Mr. Quay
by almost any majority that he
pleases to wish. Mississippi is solidly
and surely Democratic. There is lit-
tle chance of reducing the Republi-
can majority in Iowa. In Nebraska
there are two Democratic tickets in
the field, and the principal interest
will center on the relative strength
of these as an indication of the
strength of the free silver sentiment.
All that is expected in Massachu-
setts is to reduce the big Republican
majority. In New Jersey there are
two excellent candidates for govern-
ment running against each other, and
the probability is that the state will
return to its normal allegiance to
Democracy.

We come now to the states in
which the issue of the contest will
be more instructive and more closely
related to the future success of one
or the other of the two great parties.
In New York matters are decidedly
mixed. The enforcement of the Sun-
day laws in New York city has run
straight across party lines, and left
both of the great organizations fight-
ing for their lives. Each is attempt-
ing to prove that it favors local op-
tion and individual liberty, when its
audience is the liberal element of
one of the great cities, and preaches
a stricter doctrine to the less tol-
erant voters of the rural districts.
On the whole, however, the Demo-
cracy has the great advantage in
position. It stands for local option
everywhere; while Warner Miller's
declaration, subscribed to by the Re-
publican convention, that existing
Sunday laws should be maintained
in all their severity, and that the peo-
ple cannot be trusted to manage their
own affairs, will not only cost his
party a heavy vote in the cities of
the state, but has alienated a large
German following everywhere. An-
other complication is the multitude
of conflicting interests in the local
contest in New York city. Tam-
many and anti-Tammany are fight-
ing it out as usual. But the choice
between them, which would other-
wise be easy to friends of good gov-
ernment, is confused by the fact that
this year to vote against the objec-
tionable Tammany system is to vote
for the equally objectionable machine
of Boss Platt. It will hardly be pos-
sible, out of all these conflicting
issues, to pick the one that deter-
mines today's voting. As the net re-
sult of it, however, we expect to see
returns that once more show con-
clusively New York's position in the
Democratic column.

Of all the states heretofore Re-
publican, Ohio will contribute most
of interest by its action today. It is
conceded on all sides that the Demo-
cratic party will make immense
gains over last year. Republicans
admit that it will poll at least 100,
000 more votes than it did then. But,
as there is a majority of 175,000 to
overcome, the hill which the party
has to climb is a steep one. Camp-
bell has made a noble campaign for
the governorship, and his election is
not an impossibility, and is con-
fidently expected by many. The
jealousy between Foraker and Mc-
Kinley has told against both of them,
while Senator Brice has put in some
heavy work for control of the next
legislature. If Ohio remains in the
Republican column, it will at least
prove itself to be fair fighting ground
for next year.

On the other hand, there are two
states, heretofore resolutely to the
Democratic party practically, which
are at a struggle, in which the Repub-
licans are building high hopes of
success. The Kentucky situation is
familiar to our readers. From the day
that the Democratic state convention
adjourned, the free silver minority

of the party set aside the pledges
which it was in honor bound to ob-
serve, repudiated the platform of
the convention, and has been re-
pelling Democratic voters by out-
spoken advocacy of the free coinage
of silver. The representatives of
this faction are Hardin, candidate
for governor, and Senator Black-
burn. So just is the resentment of
Democrats, who believe in a loyal
acceptance of results fairly reached
in a regular convention, that thou-
sands of them will vote for the
Republican candidate for governor,
and for members of the legislature
who are hostile to Blackburn's am-
bition. While the probability is that
party loyalty will hold the state in
the Democratic column in spite of
this split, it would not be surprising
if Mr. Bradley were elected govern-
or by a small majority. Ken-
tucky, at her own cost and at that of
the Democratic party, has furnished
a tremendous object lesson in the
insane folly of making the silver
question a test of Democracy.

In Maryland there has been great
discontent for another, and, as it ap-
pears to us, a wholly insufficient
reason. A great many Democrats
of the state are unalterably opposed
to the rule of Gorman, and for that
we cannot blame them. They seem,
however, to be carrying this feeling
to improper and unreasonable
lengths in the present campaign.
The state officers nominated have
been to the friends of Mr. Gor-
man; and, although unobjection-
able in themselves, the anti-Gorman
Democrats have declared war against
them. This is reform reduced to an
absurdity. To vote against a candi-
date of your own party who is an
honorable man and in every way fit
for the office to which he aspires,
simply because he happens to have
simple friends and relatives whom
you dislike, is as much a subordi-
nation of reason to prejudice as to
support a boss in opposition to a
reformer. We do not think that
this element in Maryland is large
enough to endanger the state, but it
will probably cut down the Demo-
cratic majority materially.

These states include all those vot-
ing this year where the issues and
results appeal to outside interests,
with the exception of Utah, where
the Republican-Mormon combina-
tion appears likely to win a costly
victory. The net result of today's
work will be, we are confident, to
show a strong turn of the tide in
favor of the Democratic party once
more, and to place it in a position
of encouragement and advantage for
the greater struggle that is to come
next year.

WHAT MAY BE COMING.
Every one who reads and those
who do not don't count—knows that
there is an election on in Utah today.
The territory is big with the event.
Vast issues are at stake. Statehood,
governorships, senatorships and mi-
nor officers galore are hanging in the
balance. But these are insignificant
compared with the burning, vital
question of woman suffrage. In the
constitution that is to be ratified
the right to vote is given to women.
Fortunately or not, as you view it,
the court decided that women are in-
eligible to vote on the question
whether they shall or shall not have
this precious right; but if they cannot
vote they can act as if they could,
and the women—that is, the Republi-
can women of the territory—are
going through the motions just as
zealously as if they were going to
put their ballots in the boxes there
today.

The Salt Lake Tribune gives the
following account of a parade or a
procession by the Republican women
of that city. The account is enter-
taining, we had nearly said amusing.
As an intimation, a sort of sample,
of what is coming into our elections
when woman suffrage becomes gen-
eral, it has an interest even here.
There were in the procession, cov-
ered a mile and a half of the streets
of the city, 2,500 women. The Trib-
une says:
"Women on bicycles, women on
horseback, women in tall-hos, women
in drags, brakes, barouches, surreys,
wagons, dog carts and every other
conceivable form of vehicle, headed by a
brass band, with numerous drum
corps, colors everywhere flying, deco-
rations galore and many appropriate
floats, were a few of the features of
the mammoth Republican women's pa-
rade Saturday afternoon. Nothing of
the kind was ever before witnessed in
politics, it remaining for the genius of
the women of Utah to conceive the
idea, which they had the talent to
carry into triumphant execution."

Babies cooed in the carriages,
though no baby carriage was in the
procession, and banners gave to the
wondering crowd of men who lined
the walks the sentiments of these
new women on the vital questions
of the day; that is, the ones vital to
women. One of these plainly and
explicitly announced that "We have
no bonds to sell to the wrathful child
of Europe," which is somewhat am-
biguous from the point of view of
us stupid males. "A Star for Every
State and a State for Every Star,"
was another beautiful sentiment,
while still another made a plump
declaration of "Republican Principles
—Free Press, Free Labor, Free
Speech, Free Schools." We regret
this last evidence of the disposition of
the ambitious new woman to emulate
her brothers in flinging and appropri-
ating things that do not belong to
them. Possibly, though, these good
dames did not know that all these
free things were given to the insti-
tutions of this country by Democrats
long before a Republican party was
ever dreamed of. But it only shows
that there are some simple facts of
history that these Republican women
are ignorant of, and with which they
should be conversant before asking
to share in the government.

One of them made a speech after
the procession. She was equal to
the occasion. No ten-dollar-a-night
speechmaker could surpass her. She
spilled into Cleveland in great, big
words that she felt would make the
Ship of State is drifting on the
rocks and a traitor is at the helm."
We submit that this is very fine,
though it sounds familiar; but there

is no doubt as to the originality of
her assertion that "this would-be
king has offered us for sale in every
market in Europe." If the speaker
is a sample of the Republican women
of Utah, we can hardly blame this
would-be king, whoever he is, or any
one else interested, for trying to dis-
pose of us wherever he could; and,
too, we are not surprised that he did
not find a buyer. The polls will close
tonight on the fate of these Republi-
can women, and we shall wait with
bated breath to learn the result; not
that we are concerned in Utah, but
that, if successful, this procession
and this speech portends the direful
fact that awaits the rest of the na-
tion.

EUGENE FIELD.
In the sudden death of Eugene
Field in Chicago yesterday morning
journalism and literature have both
suffered untimely loss. Mr. Field
has been a newspaper man since
leaving college twenty-three years
ago. His affiliations have always
been with Western papers, and for
the last twelve years he has been
connected with the Chicago News
(recently the Record), where his
clever work made him widely known
as a brilliant representative of West-
ern journalism. The reputation he
had already won in his first-chosen
profession might well be the reward
of a longer life than his, but in lit-
erature his career seemed hardly be-
ginning. It is only a few years since
the appearance of the "Little Book
of Profitable Tales" and the "Little
Book of Western Verse" caused him
to be hailed by the critics as a prom-
ising writer, one from whom better
things yet might be expected; and
doubtless had the time been given
him these expectations would have
been amply fulfilled. As a poet he
had a delicate fancy and great sweet-
ness of expression in his more serious
moods. His last long poem, "The
Dream-Ship," published in October,
was one of his best. As a humorist
there was something of nicety, of
refinement, of graciousness in his
touch, which endeared him to his
readers. He will be more missed
than many greater men.

The Globe publishes this morn-
ing an interesting interview with Mr.
Van Bergen, of Tokio, on affairs in
the far East. He has resided there
for many years, is familiar with cus-
toms and current events, and talks
entertainingly of them. Mr. Van
Bergen is a newspaper correspondent
of experience and ability, having
furnished letters to a large number
of American papers during the war
between China and Japan. He re-
turns home in December, after which
time the readers of the Globe may
expect to be instructed and enter-
tained by a series of letters which
he has been engaged to write for
this paper on the development of
affairs in a portion of the world
which is just now the center of an
almost universal interest.

The members of the Minnesota
Democratic association are not the
only ones who will be disappointed
by the inability of Secretary Carlisle
to inaugurate the winter campaign
of the association with an address.
The disappointment will be shared
by the thousands who sympathize
with the secretary in the fight he has
made with the late congress for
sound money and in his own
state against a change in the cur-
rency that would endanger the se-
cretary in the affection of Minne-
sota Democrats. It is a pity that he
was glad of the opportunity to meet
and to hear him.

Maj. McKinley will shed no tears
if Ohio should chance to go Demo-
cratic this year. It would lay his
ancient enemy, Foraker, out cold,
and, I expect to see the be-
ginning of hostilities next spring, as
soon as the harbor of Vladivostok is
open and the weather will permit of
active operations.

"Besides a previous sojourn of six
years in Japan, from 1889 to 1895,
I have spent the past year there, and
seen all of the recent war. Japan
cared very little for Korea, but be-
gan the war simply as a necessary
outlet for the strangely war-like
spirit of the samurai or gentry class.
These are the knights of the old
middle ages in believing no occupa-
tion honorable but war. Why, it's
an absolute fact that, after the re-
cent war closed, not less than thirty-
seven officers committed suicide
rather than sheath their swords.
Above all things, the Japanese
detests commerce. His dislike
of trade is far greater than that
exhibited by the old-time French
noblemen. At the close of the late
struggle with China, for instance, a
Japanese captain in the navy wrote
to a friend of his at Kohi protesting
against the actions of the emperor's
cabinet in accepting peace. He added
that he was so disheartened and dis-
gusted with the government he had
served that he was undecided wheth-
er to kill himself or become a men-
chant. Either choice was self-de-
struction to a samurai."

"These samurai, as I have said,
control everything in Japan. The
diet there is composed of a house of
lords and a house of commons. Now,
there are four divisions of the Jap-
anese people—the kokuza, which in-
cludes the emperor and the princes
of the blood; the kazoku, or the no-
bility, including the daimios, or ter-
ritorial nobles, and the kuge, or
court nobles; the samurai or shizoku,
which is the gentry; and the heimin,
or common people. The princes of
the blood are hereditary members of
the upper house. The other mem-
bers are elected from the nobility.
Almost every member of the lower
house is chosen from the samurai,
not one of whom doubts for a mi-
nute his ability to govern any nation
on earth. The lower house, like the
British commons, controls the upper
house, and also the ministers; but,
although the government is that of a
limited monarchy it is not exactly
a parliamentary government. The
emperor—whose proper designation
by the way, is not mikado but tennu,
or tennu sama—is revered as the di-
rect representative of the deity, and
is implicitly obeyed. Yet he exerts
no pressure in any direction unless
at the dictate of the ministers about
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