# THE JOURNAL

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# Journal's April Record

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## CIRCULATION

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THE JOURNAL leads because nearly all its immense circulation is its 5 o'clock edition, which goes to the homes and is read by all members of the family, and it reaches the great purchasing class as is proved by its advertising columns.


### WORK OF THE GRAND JURY

We would like to pass on to the grand jury the substance of some of the many expressions which come to The Journal—expressions of confidence in their reliability and of hope that they will not cease in well doing until they have dug up the facts, secured the evidence and placed the courts in possession of the opportunity and the facilities with which to break up the gang of crooks and grafters which infests this city.

The conditions in Minneapolis are probably worse at this time, so far as the prevalence of vice of all kinds is concerned, and laxity of police regulations with regard to it, than ever before in the history of the city. The situation calls for heroic effort to purge the city of this vicious element, and it is a matter for congratulation that we have a grand jury which seems to have both the courage and ability to accomplish something substantial in that direction.

The public will not be unreasonable in insisting upon immediate results, but will recognize the fact that it may take time, patience and determination to arrive at the desired end. It will also recognize the fact that the grand jury is a thoroughly nonpartizan body, influenced in this undertaking not by any political considerations, but solely by a desire to rid the city as far as possible of that element which has brought so much discredit upon its good name.

The indications in this instance are that there is much less honor among thieves than the proverb would have us infer. The thieves are of such a character that they are not disposed to rely upon one another to any extent for protection against the operations of the law. Indeed, the haste with which some of them have sought to protect themselves at the expense of their fellows has contributed greatly to the success of the work undertaken by the grand jury, and seems to have made the outcome practically certain.

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Though J. Adam Bede is the lone candidate for congress in the eighth district, he does not seem to be the least bit lonesome.

### A DEFENSE OF OKLAHOMA

We sometimes make fun of the Englishman who betrays the most astounding ignorance about the United States, but we might be more charitable with him if we considered how ignorant many well-educated people of the east are of the west. And even the people of one part of the west are far from being so well informed about other parts of the west as they should be.

It is rather amazing, for instance, to read in a Minneapolis paper that there is ample reason for delay in admitting Oklahoma to statehood on account of the mixed character of its population, and that credence is given to a charge that the population of that territory "is generally ignorant, immoral and incapable of appreciating or performing the duties of citizenship." This statement, it is true, is made of the three territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, taken together, but no exception is made of Oklahoma. Then follows the astounding statement that there is probably a larger body of people of Mexican or Indian extraction, peons or descendants of peons, who would not make admirable citizens than there is of "sterling and intelligent citizens in each territory."

As a matter of fact, there are scarcely any persons of Mexican descent in Oklahoma. Of negroes there are only 18,831 and of Indians only 11,945, while the white population numbers 367,524—the total colored population being less than one-tenth as numerous as the white. As to the charge of ignorance, of the native white men 98,463 out of 101,543 are literate; and of the negro and Indian men, 4,260 out of 7,648 are literate. Of Oklahoma's total population of 398,000 only 16,000 are foreign born and 352,000 are native white.

The population of Oklahoma is, on the whole of exceptionally high character and a well settled, highly organized society exists throughout that territory. To call such a people ignorant, to say that the intelligent among them are vastly outnumbered by peons or Indians or even to call the population "mixed" is to err grossly.

It is hardly correct, either, to apply all of the sweeping charges made to both Arizona and New Mexico. In Arizona there are 34,911 adult white males, and of these 30,135 are literate.

Admission to statehood is a serious matter with these territories and they are entitled to an accurate presentation of facts in all discussions of the wisdom of admitting them. It is not fair to apply to all three the conditions of one of two.

It is unfortunate, however, that the three have been linked together in one admission bill, so that if conditions that unfit for statehood are found to exist in any one justification may be found for voting against the bill.

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If, as now reported, American railways have a large block of stock in the merger of the Atlantic steamship lines, it is probable that the merger will have the effect of greatly stimulating American exports, since it may be expected that low, through rates will soon be quoted by them from various points in the United States to European ports.

### ON FIRM GROUND

A news article in The Journal yesterday called attention to an overlooked phase of President Roosevelt's enforcement of the antitrust law. A railroad manager was quoted as saying that it came just in time to bring Wall street to its senses and put a stop to "a wild era of combinations and speculation that would have brought indescribable disaster in its wake."

At the same time it was opportunely explained that the president is not the enemy of corporations and has not attacked the combinations and trusts simply because they are large and rich and powerful, but because they both violate the law and injure the public. The president is not enforcing the law as a demagogue might, but because he believes that so far as the federal government has the right to bring it about there shall be equal opportunity and fair play for all. There is neither equality of opportunity nor fairness of play when one company is favored by transportation companies at the expense of another. Neither is there equality or fairness when powerful companies use their strength and their influence to force competitors to the wall by methods that resemble those of piracy rather than those of honorable commerce.

President Roosevelt is too thoroughly informed, too thoroughly modern, not to understand that consolidation is legitimate and natural commercial growth, but he is too good an American, too good a believer in the rights of individuals and corporations, not to do what he can to prevent those great consolidations from working injustice and doing injury.

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An encouraging sign of the revival of that urban sectional patriotism which did so much for Minneapolis ten to fifteen years ago is to be found in the program of the West End Improvement association. It has decided to aid financially workmen who wish to own their own homes and pay for them on the installment plan, if they will locate in the western part of the city. This plan should prove mutually beneficial—good for the workmen and good for that part of town.

### TILLMAN HAD THE FLOOR

Senator Tillman broke loose on the floor of the senate yesterday and gave a free exhibition of himself in the role of a "son of thunder." He stormed and raged and damned and cursed and tore his hair and flung his dictionary of opprobrious terms about the senate chamber, all because he understood Senator McComas of Maryland to refer to "cruelties committed on both sides during the civil war," and he charged him with "passing over with complacency the outrages and iniquities and barbarities committed by American soldiers in the Philippines." The senator then justified the Filipinos in perpetrating every barbarity upon our soldiers and declared that the people of the south, had they known at the close of the war that the reins of government were to be turned over to the negroes, would have retired to the swamps and maintained an interminable guerilla warfare against the United States.

He proceeded to defend negro slavery, the Ku-klux-klan, disfranchisement of the negro, the use of the shotgun and torture upon negroes, and wound up with a defiance of the American eagle. The democratic senators were nervous over Tillman's candor, but they themselves, or most of them, have practically taken the same ground, although they lacked the vituperative force and candor of Tillman. They have distinctly proceeded to slander and vilify our soldiers as inhuman and villainous wretches, have taken up the defense of the enemies of the United States, and have avowed their intention to go into the campaign this year and in 1904 on what they call the Philippine issue, viz., the alleged cruelty of our officers and soldiers toward the "poor Filipinos." They are just idiotic enough to think they can win on this issue. Tillman discloses how, while he and his fellow statesmen are weeping over the "poor Filipinos," they cannot conceal their background, which is lurid enough, certainly, to suggest crime.

The senator from South Carolina, while threnodizing over the Filipinos, says that "when we get ready to put a nigger's face in the sands, we put his body there, too," and there is no doubt that he would. In several southern states the negro vote has been annihilated by statute and constitutional provision, and it is not articulate to assert its rights.

The democrats are not learning anything by their reverses. Only the other day they placed at the head of their congressional committee to conduct the congressional campaign this year, Congressman Griggs of Georgia, a man who stands for the Kansas City and Chicago platforms and is consentient to the negro baiting, vote-suppressing program of his southern brethren. The speech of Tillman furnishes first-class evidence that the democratic party is not even sufficiently organized, or in harmony, to keep the South Carolina blatherskite from making a holy show of himself in public, and betraying the true inwardness of the party. The democratic party is in a condition of impotent confusion, and, while there is a very Babel of would-be leaders, not one of them has individual force enough to assume a real leadership.

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In addressing the convention of the Western Drawing Teachers' Association yesterday, Dr. Jordan mildly rebuked those persons who have a monomania for applying the word "fad" to everything in the public schools that they personally dislike. It is only by persons of that kind that instruction in drawing, for instance, is termed a fad. Considered purely from a training and educative viewpoint, aside from any utility the proficiency in drawing acquired in the schools may serve in practical life, drawing instruction is of the greatest value.

### SOUTH AFRICAN OPPORTUNITIES

A great opportunity will be opened for American manufacturers when hostilities shall have ceased in South Africa. Even now, the trade of the Transvaal is increasing, refugees are returning and many are arranging matters so as to be on the field when the great development begins. J. G. Stowe, former consul general at Cape Town, has covered the matter recently for the New York Times. Mr. Stowe says that the closing of the Boer war will mark the beginning of an era of South African progress that will astonish the world. America will be called upon to furnish much material, he says, and he believes will take much of the business—even in those lines in which England will be a natural competitor. Of all development, the greatest is expected to be in the matter of electrical equipment in the cities, and the building of electric car lines in the cities and through the more thickly settled parts of the country.

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American thrift will not permit strict enforcement of these laws (against certain universal vices) because the practical experience of civilized life insists that the vices of greed and passion and feverish excitement are inseparable from the free and healthy development of industry and commerce.—The Tribune.

The above remarkable statement is from an editorial discussing "grafting" and the regulation of vice in cities. We do not believe it is true. We do not believe it represents the sentiment of this community. It is one thing to concede the difficulty and the impracticability of absolutely suppressing vice in cities and the wisdom of regulating what cannot be suppressed, but it is quite another thing to claim that "practical experience" of business men regards the prevalence of gambling and drunkenness and social impurity as essential to "healthy" business conditions. We do not believe that the business men of this city take that view of the matter at all. It is a libel.

### AN EDUCATIVE MEASURE

At the approaching session of the American Bankers' association, the chief topic for discussion, according to the announcement, will be branch banking, which has received more or less attention since Mr. A. B. Stickney began the agitation of his central reserve bank plan, including the establishment of branches in every place of any importance in the country, and the Fowler bill with its provision for branch banking was reported to the house by the chairman of the finance committee.

The argument made by Mr. Fowler in behalf of this provision is that the limitation to one place of business for a bank is unjust when no such restraint is placed upon the operations of other mercantile pursuits, and branch banks would operate to transmit the idle capital and unused credits from sections where they are not temporarily needed, to localities where the demand is strong and interest and discount rates are high and onerous, thus reducing rates for money and equalizing them through the country, as is approximately the case in France and in Germany wherever the branches of the Reichsbank extend, and in Great Britain where the rate varies little.

The arguments against the branch banking system are substantially these:

It will create a money trust.

It will place the banking interests of the country in the hands of a few great banks and beget a banking monopoly.

It will revolutionize the banking system.

It will limit the volume of business in rural communities.

It will destroy the autonomy of rural communities.

It will ruin by competition the small country banks.

It is not clear that these objections reach beyond the limits of mere hypothesis. The fact that they are urged shows, however, the urgent necessity of a full and rational discussion of the details of the Fowler general banking bill, which apparently, does not "revolutionize" our banking system with respect to government supervision and control, but is intended to strengthen that control and extend banking facilities, complete the effectuation of the gold standard in the statutory way by making the standard silver dollars redeemable and exchangeable for gold. Elasticity of currency is provided for, including emergency issues, subject to an increased rate of taxation, so that the notes will be withdrawn when the urgency is past. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to deposit treasury funds in excess of $50,000,000 (not including, of course, the $150,000,000 gold reserve) with the national banks, they to pay 1 per cent interest per annum. The national bank currency will, as now, be of full value as all the currency will be. The same uniformity of note issues will obtain. All currency will, as now, be of full value all over the country and the provision for redemption agencies will supply a deficiency in our present law.

Of course, it may be expected that men like Bryan will play upon the imaginations of the people who are susceptible, but the cry of "money trust" will have no more application to the proposed law than it has to the present system and that has outlived the maledictions heaped upon it by demagogs.

One thing is evident. There is a pretty general conviction among business men, including bankers, that something will have to be done to supply the place of the currency withdrawing now from circulation through the giving up of bonds securing circulation. It is admitted, too, that something must be done to secure a more elastic currency which shall expand or contract, according to the demand of business, so that when there is a time of panic, the currency needed will move automatically to the relief of business and contract when the emergency is past.

There are wide differences of opinion as to the merits of the Stickney and Fowler propositions. All sound money men are agreed on the propositions to make the money standard of the country a gold standard absolutely, to relieve the government of the onerous duty of maintaining a gold reserve for home and foreign demands, and to provide a safe credit system and an elastic currency. The antagonism is as to details, and it would seem possible for the combined financial wisdom of this great country of business men and financiers, recognized as the most acute in the world, to arrive at a definite determination of the subject. If the subject of national finance had not been made the football of politicians, there would be no great difficulty in supplying the real financial needs of the business of the country.

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Bret Harte's death is likely to be felt more by the English than the American public. Although since he took up his permanent residence in London fourteen years ago, he has frequently contributed to American magazines, he has not been read with so much interest here as in England. To Americans his California stories had become out-of-date and for that reason had lost the charm which they still retained for the English public, totally unfamiliar with the changed conditions in the American west.

### THE METRIC SYSTEM

Some time, it is to be expected, this country will adopt the metric system of weights and measures. The country may even be surprised to find that the present session of congress has taken the long-delayed step. Certainly the idea of using its constitutional powers to adopt a system of weights and measures seems to have taken a strong hold upon congress.

The house committee on coinage, weights and measures has reported in favor of adopting the metric system in all the government departments in 1904 and as the official American system in 1907. The idea is that if the government begins to use it three years before it is accepted as the American system people will be familiar with it by the time it is generally adopted.

It is to be regretted that the system was not adopted long ago. When John Quincy Adams was secretary of state under Monroe he studied the question carefully for four years and then—eighty years ago—made a report "which is worthy of the attention of the most advanced thinkers upon this subject at the present day," "and urged upon congress the necessity for reform." Since that time the subject has been up for consideration repeatedly, but conservatism has always prevailed, unfortunately.

It will now be more inconvenient to make the change than ever, though the development of our foreign commerce also makes it more pressing than ever. The principal objection arises from the "standardization" of machines and tools. It is this system of like and replaceable parts that has done much to promote the success of American machinery. The change to a new system of measurement would require slight alterations in these parts to fit the decimal system of measurement. Germany was fortunate enough to adopt the metric system just before the era of electricity, which has given us so many machines.

Sixty per cent of our foreign commerce is with nations using the metric system. Great Britain and the United States are the only great nations not using it, for Russia is so far on the road to its universal adoption that it may be considered a metric system country. A nation that has a decimal money system, as we have always had, does not need to be reminded of the advantages of a decimal system of measurement. That system must, of course, be the metric, because the major part of the civilized world has already adopted it.

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The grain men are opposed to the consolidation of the weather bureau with the division of agricultural statistics. From the way they always abuse the government reports it would not be inferred that they cared what was done with the division that compiles agricultural figures.

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With Fletcher, Hay and Peterson in the field for the republican nomination for congress, Minneapolis is sure to have a little political excitement in this off year.

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General Chaffee is to deal with the Moros himself. They will naturally wonder whether he shoots as well as his men do.

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The authorities at Trieste have vindicated the American sailors. Those at Venice may yet have to.

## IN A NUTSHELL

Chicago—Discharged employes say the Union Traction company has determined to stop the agitation for a union.

New York—Bishop Potter fainted while speaking last night but recovered and passed a comfortable night. Overwork is the cause.

El Paso, Texas—William Brown, a traveling freight agent, from Guaymas, Mexico, tells of another outbreak of the Yaqui Indians.

Louisiana, Ky.—Five men have been killed in Floyd county by Constable Reedy and a posse, as the result of the murder of Sol Osborne and Bud Little.

Ithaca, N. Y.—President Schurman of Cornell has written Carl Schurz declining membership on the committee appointed to investigate alleged Philippine atrocities.

New York—George H. Peters and John Graham were arrested by city detectives charged with stealing the blue-prints of the original plans of the Holland submarine boat.

Cleveland—Instead of a settlement, a wider breach than ever now exists between striking tugmen and the Great Lakes Towing company. A general strike is threatened by to-morrow.

Chicago—Lieutenant H. E. H. King of the Twentieth infantry, stationed at Fort Sheridan, last night was fatally beaten by unknown men. His assailants are supposed to be deserters.

Butte—The hoisting engineers of the American Copper company mines have declared their strike off. The men failed to obtain the support of the Silver Bow trades and labor assembly, and this is supposed to have influenced their action.

New York—Three hundred members of the Loyal Legion met at Delmonico's last night, and, after electing officers, had a dinner, followed by speechmaking. General G. M. Dodge, Colonel T. C. Hemsstreet, General Burnett, Sanford B. Dole, governor of Hawaii, and the Rev. N. Dwight Hillis were the speakers.

## The Nonpareil Man

**Casually Observed.**

Mr. Bixby says that he is neither "fer" nor "ferninst." Nevertheless, the governor is keeping his political chicken coop locked and sleeping with one leg out of bed.

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General Chaffee has gone to Mindanao to oversee the game of playing tattoo on the datto.

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Now it is a volcano in the British West Indies that is beginning to stir as uneasily as the colored man who sat on the hot quarter. Uncle Sam has aroused the Caribbean islands.

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The Southern Pacific road has decided to buy all the pie foundries along the route and evict the sandwich of 1874 from the lunch counters. Much public interest is felt in the movement.

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The wheat crop is beginning to convalesce and the doctor is now rushing over to feel the pulse of the peach crop.

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There is one objection to putting the isthmian canal matter in the hands of the president. That is, he will dig the canal and thus ruin our record of 100 years.

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The rather warm gentlemen who peddle out the solidified gelidity have an agreement on the price. When the coal man meets an ice baron now he steps off the curb to let him pass.

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Several paragraphic artists in the exchanges seem to be disappointed that none of the ladies at Los Angeles have had their bonnets torn off. In the language of the society editor's Style Book, "a quiet time was had."

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If this coming summer is not to be a troublous one all the signs will fail. The Grand Trunk workmen, the Pullman car conductors and porters and the hard coal men are threatening to strike for more pay. The government is out after illegal combines. The people are very cross at the meat and ice trusts. The weather is all out of whack and cannot seem to settle down, in spite of the fact that our nasturtiums and sweet peas are in a critical condition. Many prominent men are dying suddenly and we feel a little giddy ourselves at times.

## AMUSEMENTS

**Foyer Chat.**

The dramatic event of the year will be the appearance to-night at the Metropolitan of Richard Mansfield in "Beaucaire." The audience will, in numbers and social quality, be the most flattering tribute the city can pay his genius. It is, indeed, part of one's education to see Mansfield. A great artist is a providential dispensation to his generation. He is not the product of accident, he is not the result of cultivation merely, he is born, not made. Perhaps the masterpiece which a dramatic genius portrays for his contemporaries is less appreciated than a less remarkable painting, a less perfect piece of sculpture, a less inspired monument of architecture, because the dramatic master brings his chef d'oeuvre to the public and is more an apostle of art than an autocrat. Not to have seen Mansfield is to rob one's self of a delight which will be a lifelong memory. Mansfield will repeat his famous new creation, "Beaucaire," Friday night and at the matinee Saturday. Saturday evening he will revive "Beau Brummel."

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Although Peter F. Dailey is billed as the star feature of the vaudeville show that is to occupy the stage of the Metropolitan for the week beginning next Sunday night, there are seven other strong acts on the program that would serve as headliners for the average vaudeville house.

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The limit of sensationalism of stage effects has been reached in "Not Guilty," the new melodrama which begins a week's engagement at the Bijou Sunday. The villain has inveigled the hero and his sweetheart into the powder-house of the mine. He locks them in, then sets fire to the old shanty. The hero and his sweetheart make their way to the roof, and then comes the great leap to the limb of a blasted oak, from which the hero hangs as he catches his sweetheart, who makes the daring leap after him, just in time, too, for at that moment comes the awful explosion.

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The fact that the public appreciates a thrilling melodrama well produced is being thoroughly evidenced by the splendid patronage being accorded Bartley Campbell's masterpiece, "The White Slave," at the Bijou this week.

## MINNESOTA POLITICS

**TAMS BIXBY DISCUSSES THINGS** — Tams Bixby is an artist in the matter of gum shoe campaigns. He was in St. Paul twenty-four hours before any but a select coterie knew anything about it. All yesterday morning he was under lock and key, in consultation with J. S. Vandiver and other active anti-Van Sant men, of whom he is the acknowledged leader. In the afternoon he threw open the doors and sat at his old desk in the office of the republican state committee, where he dispensed political gossip to all comers.

"I am surprised," he said in a jocular vein, "to see Governor Van Sant say he is a candidate for renomination. Considering all that I have done for him, I should have thought that when he saw my name mentioned as a possible candidate, he would have gotten right out of the way and given me the nomination. I suppose, though, he thinks nobody else could take care of this merger business."

Mr. Bixby had his own reason for advocating a late convention, though he declined to commit himself to a date. On this point he said:

"The first month or two of the state campaign never accomplishes much of anything. In a presidential year that does not matter so much, because we have the financial backing of the national committee. It makes a difference in an off year, when we have to raise all of our own funds and get no help from the national committee. It seems to me the wisest thing not to hold our convention till we can start right in with an effective campaign, and keep things lively till election."

In this argument Mr. Bixby claims to have the support of Minnesota's delegation in congress.

Two years ago the convention was held late in June. The democrats did not hold theirs until September, and very little campaign work was done, but the committee did not incur any heavy expense. The headquarters are rented the year round, and it is hard to see what additional expense an early convention would bring. Actual campaign work never does begin until the opposition ticket is in the field.

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**ALVAH EASTMAN OFFERS ADVICE** — Alvah Eastman handles the Bixby incident without gloves in the St. Cloud Journal Press, as follows:

Tams Bixby has resigned from the Dawes commission. This is somewhat of a surprise, but there is no occasion to start a guessing bee for the reason. He is hastening to Minnesota as the duly accredited manager of corporate interests to make trouble for the republican party. Tams is too shrewd to be a candidate himself, and he won't get very seriously hurt if the man selected does not win. Apparently the game will be to get as many uninstructed delegates to the state convention as possible who will be open to "business" convictions, and secure a deadlock, and thus bring about Van Sant's defeat. If any such scheme succeeds, no matter how big a pile of money there is back of the proposition, the republicans of Minnesota will be false to the best interests of the people, and arrant cowards in the bargain. A word to the wise should be sufficient.

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Duluth republicans are now using the name of G. G. Hartley in talking over the congressional succession. Mr. Hartley is not taking an active hand in the discussion.

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**CARL WALLACE FOR THE SENATE.** — Carl L. Wallace filed his declaration yesterday afternoon, and is henceforth an active candidate for the republican nomination for state senator in the forty-third district, comprising the eight and thirteenth wards, and a number of country towns. Mr. Wallace has served two terms in the house, and was prominent at the last session as chairman of the committee on taxes and tax laws, and author of the Wallace compormise, which helped the tax code along, but could not save it. Senator E. E. Smith is expected to ask for a renomination, and will be heard from upon his return from Washington this week.

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**LOOKS EASY FOR JOHNSON.** — Lawrence H. Johnson, Mr. Wallace's colleague in the forty-third, and one of the most valuable new members in the last house, will be a candidate for renomination. He filed yesterday. Unless George P. Flannery gets in after his return from the west coast, Mr. Johnson is not likely to have any opposition from the eight ward. Frank Campbell, who was a candidate with good prospects some time ago, had to drop out on account of a new business connection, and other prospective candidates have quit. There is a disposition to concede the other member to the country.

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**WHO DOES HAVE TRAVERSE?** — Rud Anderson, cashier of the First National bank of Wheaton, does not agree with the diagnosis of Traverse county sent in by The Journal's correspondent. He does not say who will get Traverse, but writes as follows:

"I see in your paper that Senator Young has collared Traverse county. This is news to me and a whole lot of people. I don't believe that you can find one other county in the state where the people are so independent politically as in Traverse county. The head of your correspondent must be a little bit soft when he thinks that because Senator Young called on him and a few others the said Senator Young should have Traverse county by the throat. People out here think for themselves, and it cuts very little ice here what the old so-called politicians do or say, because when election comes the people here vote as they please.

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Colonel J. A. Everett refers to his candidacy for clerk of the supreme court for the "first and last time" in this week's issue of his Fairmont News. He reproduces his circular of announcement, and says further:

I fully explains itself, and I have only this to say in addition: At the present time the second district, which furnishes great republican majorities, has practically no share in the state affairs, either elective or appointive. Why? Largely because they have not united and pressed their just claims. Either a multiplicity of candidates or petty jealousy has prevented their claims being granted. This year, I have reason to believe, there will be no candidate except myself from the second district, and if I can unite it there is a fair chance of obtaining the nomination I ask for. With a divided vote the district will again be without representation on the state ticket. It is up to the people of the district to say what they will do.

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**NELSON HAS NO FAVORITE.** — Senator Nelson has been accused of playing favorites in the ninth district congressional race, and of using his influence in behalf of Andrew Grindeland. This rumor undoubtedly arose from the fact that some of the senator's strongest friends in the legislature are out for Grindeland. Senator Nelson's friends assert that he will not take any hand, and the Valentine men have issued the following statement:

Senator Nelson has been written in regard to this matter and promptly replied stating positively and repeatedly that all the candidates were his personal friends and that he would remain entirely neutral during the canvass for the nomination, and that he would cordially support the nominee in the election.

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It is reported that Benjamin Sheffeld, the Faribault miller, will ask for the republican senatorial nomination in Rice county, to succeed the late A. W. Stockton.

—Charles B. Cheney.

# KATRINA

BY F. H. SWEET.

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Names were only a means of temporary identification at Dead Level Bar. When a man so far forgot the place as to ornament himself with two or three merely because they happened to have been given, he was sternly thrust back to the reproach of "soap" or "b'ar's grease" or "comb an' brush" or something else equally appropriate and distasteful. As among the Indians, there was a custom of using anything convenient until a man had earned the right to something distinctive and honorable. That was how "Tenderfoot Cub" of six months before was veteran "Pistol Bill" of to-day and why pink faced, swearing Bobby had become "Blue Blazes."

Dead Level Bar was attractive to strangers. Pay dirt had been struck by the first comers, and pay dirt had been the rule ever since. Two ounces a day was a fair average for a river bottom man, but three ounces was bet-

HANS.

ter, and naturally it was the river bottom mining that set labor rates for the ponderous crushers on the hillside.

It was high, preposterous, of course, but the mine owners did not complain, for every jar of their machinery turned the figures into their pockets. A day meant a competence, a week a fortune, and a month was something that made even the wildest visionaries gasp for breath.

So the unskilled dago and the Chinamen and the shirk from Alabama and the redheaded man from Cork alike received their two ounces a day, while a moderately skilled laborer was in demand at twice and even thrice that sum. Occasionally a man came who was conversant with mining machinery or with analyzing or prospecting, and he was a Croesus who could command his own rules and time and reward. And yet the miners on the hillside were short of help. Newcomers preferred the possibility of three ounces a day to the certainty of two, and the skilful were generally visionary enough to dream of the vast wreath which every turn of their spade might disclose.

Among the arrivals one day was a blue-eyed, flaxen-haired German, who towered head and shoulders above his companions and whose first act on alighting was to snatch a pail from the driver's seat and go in search of water for the horses.

"Dey vass t'irsty," he remarked sententiously as he went from one to another, watching them carefully and giving water only as he thought judicious and not as the panting animals craved. "In de Germany army we our horses vass look after."

Then he stood back and gazed about curiously, his shoulders square and his right arm bent slightly at the elbow, as though his hand were resting upon the hilt of a sword. One of the mine owners paused on the opposite sidewalk and regarded him attentively. He, too, had a habit of carrying his arm in that position, and, besides, there were other things about the upright, soldierly figure which carried him back to certain years of his own in the German army.

An hour later the stranger was installed as the chief engineer of the Gold Bug, with a salary of $50 a day and with the understanding that he was to have the oversight of other miners, with a corresponding increase of compensation. The blue eyes of the German had grown big with wonder at the munificence of the salary, but the mine owner's had only narrowed and brightened. He knew that another man with this scientific giant's acquirements would have asked $100 and been given it without question.

In the books he was entered as Hans because of the clerk's inability to understand the long, unpronounceable name he gave, but down in camp he was simply "cause," while the burly teamster he one day tossed twenty feet into the river for beating a horse became "effect."

Mails were of uncertain arrival at Dead Level Bar. Sometimes they came twice a month, sometimes only once in two months, and sometimes the appearance of road agents prevented them from coming at all. Hans had been there six weeks before a mail came in, and then it was another week before the clerk connected the letter whose address he could not decipher with the engineer whose name he could not pronounce.

When the letter was brought to him, Hans was sitting on a bowlder outside the mine, his blue eyes fixed upon a distant point of the horizon with an expression of wistfulness and regret. Five minutes later he was in the superintendent's office.

"I gif my notice," he cried, his face glowing and his eyes radiant. "I take de stage in twenty minutes."

"Take what in twenty minutes? Oh, you want more salary." The superintendent threw his feet into another chair and looked at him expectantly. "Well, how much? Will 50 per cent increase do?"

"I tell you I take de stage," Hans reiterated. "I gif my notice."

His earnestness was too evident to be mistaken, and the superintendent rose hastily to his feet.

"Come, come, Hans," he expostulated. "Think better of it. We'll pay you more than anybody else."

"It is not de pay," eagerly. "You no understand. You been goot to me, and I stay longer with you as anybody. But now I vass go home—to Katrina. You see," as a slight smile appeared on the youthful face of the superintendent, "it is like dis: Dere vass t'ings tell about me, and Katrina hear dem, and she say to me, 'Go.' Den I hear anodder man vass seek her, and I come to America to forget. But no; dere vass no place to forget. When I come to de mountain, I see Katrina everywhere, and I hear her voice mit de trees and when I dream. Now dis," holding the letter up and regarding it fondly, "tells me dat Katrina is waiting, and it say de lies mit me are all discover and dat de odder man be punish."

"I am glad to hear it, Hans," said the superintendent heartily. "But still I think you ought to remain with us. Why, just think of it, man! Six months of this work and you can go back and build a castle for Katrina."

But Hans raised himself to his full height and looked down compassionately.

"You is young man," he said, "and do not understand dese t'ings. Gold is everywhere, all over de world; but dere is only one Katrina. I gif my notice and go on the stage, and I say gootby."

The superintendent watched him down the hillside, and then turned to his desk with a sigh.

"I am a young man," he thought bitterly, "but I do understand. I have already lost my Katrina."

## CAPITAL CULLINGS

The supreme court, in the Knights of Labor controversy, upheld the official status of John W. Hays.

The rumor was revived at the White House yesterday that if the bill becomes a law the new secretary of commerce will be George B. Cortelyou, present secretary to the president.

The favorable action of the senate committee on the military appropriation bill insures improvements at Fort Snelling, for which Representatives Stevens and Fletcher have been working for years.

The house yesterday adopted the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. A vigorous but unsuccessful fight was made on the senate amendment to open up the Uintah Indian reservation, in Utah.

Fresh from his incarceration in a Cuban prison, William H. Reeves has come to Washington in expectation of obtaining a position in the government service. Reeves was auditor in the Cuban postoffice department when discovery was made of defalcations. He was convicted and pardoned.

The published synopsis of the forthcoming message of President-elect Palma, of Cuba, excited a good deal of interest in congress. His statement that Cuba could accept nothing short of a 33 1-3 per cent reduction of the tariff on sugar makes a more difficult task for those who are trying to carry out the recommendations of the administration.

Mr. Babcock has named the following republican campaign executive committee: John A. T. Hull, of Iowa; Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois; David H. Mercer, of Nebraska; H. C. Loudenslager, of North Dakota; C. A. Russell, of Connecticut; W. S. Lovering, of Massachusetts; William Connell, of Pennsylvania; Victor H. Metcalf, of California, and E. C. Burleigh, of Maine.

## CABLE FLASHES

San Domingo—Jiminez, president of the Dominican republic, signed a relinquishment of his claims to the presidency.

Berlin—A snowstorm occurred in southern Germany, and the orchards, which were in bloom, were severely damaged. Snow fell to the depth of one foot. Snow also fell in France.

St. Thomas, D. W. I.—Cable communication southward from St. Lucia, in the Windward Islands, suddenly ceased. Fire and smoke from the eruption at St. Vincent are visible from St. Lucia.

Berlin—Professor K. Birkeland, the Norwegian physicist, has been in Berlin recently for the purpose of demonstrating the powers of his electro-magnetic cannon. It is said his invention will revolutionize modern gunnery.

Vienna—It is learned that the facts of the arrest at Trieste of the four sailors of the United States cruiser Chicago, for alleged disorderly conduct, are as follows: Last Sunday evening, four sailors from the Chicago were baited by a crowd of civilians while ashore at Trieste. The police interfered and arrested one of the civilians. The chief of police at Trieste says that the conduct of the American sailors ashore was above reproach.

Budapest—Count Coluchowski, Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, in his annual statement before the budget committee, said that the triple alliance, which expires in May, 1903, is now approaching a renewal, the three cabinets concerned having exchanged formal assurances of a firm intention to uphold the treaty in its full value, and to proceed in due course to sign the necessary instruments. This league, Count Goluchowski added, was founded on mutually coinciding interests and was free from aggressive tendency.

### PING-PONG IN THE STUDY

A member of a New York church famous for its modern ideas called at the residence of his pastor the other evening. The maid who took his card returned in a few minutes and said: "Mr. Blank is very sorry, and would you call again. He is very busy with one of his vestrymen." The caller took his hat and went out. As he passed the door of the minister's study at one side of the hall he heard a familiar sound from within—and all that he could make out of that sound was a semi-metallic utterance of the two words: "Ping-pong."

Defective Page