

THE JOURNAL LUCIAN SWIFT, MANAGER. J. S. McLAIN, EDITOR.

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THE WEEK IN BUSINESS

During the week the old bugbear of gold shipments abroad did duty again as an influence for disturbance in the eastern money market. On Tuesday \$1,000,000 went out, another \$1,000,000 on Wednesday, and more later in the week. There was the usual tightening up all around and some tendency towards liquidation in the stock market notwithstanding there was no apprehension on the part of bankers and no special significance attached to a movement of gold at this time. Our country is carrying the largest surplus of gold in the world, and gold will continue coming in from Alaska for two months yet. Cotton and wheat will shortly begin moving to Europe in volume, and with interior banks drawing upon New York for money to move the crops, there will then be no more gold exports.

The outlook, viewing the country in its entirety, is better than last week, in that the generally favorable conditions are maintained, while the crops are a step nearer maturity. Heavy shipments of wool and cattle are giving the western railroads enormous earnings. It looks now as if these roads will maintain their good showings on present tonnage, and break all records after the crop movement gets under way. The anthracite strike is curtailing steel production and this at a time when every pound of steel is spoken for before produced. To-day marks the close of the eleventh week of this unfortunate struggle, with nothing of amicable settlement yet in sight. Counting the loss to the men in wages, to the operators and the business men of the region, the damage to mines and machinery, the loss to other industries indirectly affected, and the cost of maintaining the non-union men and their protectors, the police, and the total is in excess of \$60,000,000. It has been a dreadful waste, and the final effect of it may be to hold down figures for the annual production in several lines that otherwise would have surpassed all previous years.

The northwest holds to a good volume of trade in the leading jobbing and manufacturing lines, and for Minneapolis the usual gain in bank clearings is shown, the figures for this week running 20.9 per cent above last year at \$11,202,552. The flour trade, while not as heavy as could be wished, showed improvement over the several weeks preceding. In lumber there is talk of further price advances. Wool is steady at a level several cents above prices at this time last year. The building record for 1901 will be broken. Recent undertakings in Minneapolis will more than make up for the period of intermediate quietness here that followed the activity of the opening of the year and a very gratifying showing will be made in the final reports for Minneapolis.

In the grain trade there is a feeling of satisfaction over the closing of the July option. Every prominent grain market had its tightening up in July, and with the lightest supplies for years in wheat, corn and oats there was opportunity for price manipulation to the close. With the nervous hesitation naturally attendant upon market conditions in some degree artificial, now gone, the grain markets will be on a basis where normal influences will be given more weight. As was quite to be expected, wheat prices declined. This in response to the extremely favorable spring wheat reports. Let anything of danger to the northwest crop arise, and the sharpest price reactions may be expected.

The Toronto Mail and Empire is very mad because Clergue is putting some of his industries on the American side of the "Soo." Not grateful for what Clergue has done with American money in infusing industrial life into a dormant province, the Mail and Empire insists that he is ungrateful because he does not keep all his enterprises on the Canadian side. If the Mail and Empire is under the impression that Mr. Clergue is working for Canada instead of the Clergue companies, it should wake up. Mr. Clergue is after the dollar. Canadian locations help him to get some dollars, American locations will help him to get others. The United States is the greatest paper market in the world. Mr. Clergue would be foolish, indeed, if he did not build paper mills on this side of the line to use Canadian pulp. Mr. Clergue being in business for money and not for his health, or the glory of Canada, is distributing his in-

IN A NUTSHELL.... What the Colombian Civil War Is About.

When he reads to-day of the fighting on the isthmus of Panama between the forces of the Colombian government and the rebels the average American will wonder, as he has a score of times during the last three years, what it is all about. The Colombian rebellion is another telling of the old story of the eternal war between liberalism and conservatism, between progress and clericalism, between the new and the old. The present struggle goes back to the dictatorship of Dr. Nunez who, elected as a liberal in 1880, became dictator in 1885 and went over to the clericals. For ten years he ruled as dictator, committing the greatest mistakes, plunging the country into bankruptcy and batman and turning it back into the arms of medieval ecclesiasticism.

His paper money is at a premium of 8,500 in gold. He founded a national bank with a banking monopoly to reward his supporters. President Caro, who succeeded Nunez, continued the latter's reactionary political and ruinous financial policy. Caro was a vigorous executive and practically crushed the revolution, which, however, in the summer of 1901 broke out anew. Sanclemente succeeded Caro as president, but a peaceful revolution made Dr. Marroquin, then vice president and the real power, president of the disordered country.

There has probably been no time since 1894 that the clerical government has not had armed rebels to deal with. Between 1896 and 1899 the revolt was quiescent, but in the latter year General Herrera took the field against President Sanclemente. General Rafael Uribe Uribe afterwards became the chief leader of this movement. In the latter part of 1900 the rebels were so badly beaten that Uribe Uribe fled the country and found refuge in the United States. In 1901,

however, Uribe Uribe returned and the rebellion broke out afresh. It met with encouragement from the liberal governments in Venezuela, Ecuador and the Central American states, all of which are opposed to the reactionary clerical party which has so long dominated Colombia. A Colombian clerical army invaded Venezuela but was defeated by a combined Venezuelan and Colombian liberal force. Thereupon President Castro of Venezuela recognized the belligerency of the Colombia rebels. Of late the chief strength of the rebels has been in Panama.

The clerical government has turned the state schools over to the church, has agreed to pay the Vatican \$100,000 a year, to submit the legislation, jurisprudence and administration of the country to the clergy and to hand over to the Jesuits all the instruction of the young. The free university has been given to the Jesuits and their colleges have been granted large subventions. Civil marriage has been annulled, the Masonic order has been suppressed, rights of free speech and free assembly have been suspended. Freedom of the press does not exist. The taxes have been increased tenfold, heavy export duties have been levied, a lottery concession has been granted. Monopolies have been given for the manufacture of salt, cigarettes, matches and liquors. The endowments of orphan asylums have been appropriated to the government and articles for the use of the clergy have been admitted free of duty.

It is the habit of North Americans to scoff at South American fighting, but it is estimated that 50,000 men have fallen in this civil war. Some of the battles have been as sanguinary as any in the Boer war and both sides have exhibited fanatical courage and marvelous determination.

quities according to natural advantages and tariff regulations. He will not pay the American tariff on paper when by locating some of his mills a mile or two from the others he can evade that tariff.

Rudyard Kipling's prose and verse are full of fight and uncompromising assertion. Rudyard himself seems to be personally full of both. Judging from his experiences, European and American, he is a very uncomfortable man to have in the neighborhood. When he lived in Vermont he got into a family row with his wife's relatives. At Rottingdean, in England, he has become involved in so much trouble with the townfolk that he has decided to move. Like Carlyle, Kipling seems to be one of those immortals that it were better to read and read about than to know.

ADVANCE OF FORESTS AND MOISTURE

While the advance of civilization across the American continent has been accompanied by the destruction of the major part of the primeval forests it has done the forests the service of extending their boundaries far into the original prairie country. Artificial plantations and the incidental protection afforded by settlements to the natural growths have increased the timber area of prairie states and led to the natural growth of trees in places where they were formerly unknown.

How the forest has extended its frontiers in Nebraska is well told by William L. Hall of the bureau of forestry, in a bulletin on "The Timber Resources of Nebraska." "Along almost every stream and ravine," he says, "the forest has won some ground from the prairie. Here it has been only a few square yards; there it has been several acres." The settlement of the state ended the tramping of the buffalo and, to a large extent, the destruction by fire. In eastern Nebraska the forest has conquered 400 square miles of new ground. Nor is it confined to the valleys of streams and to ravines. It springs up in every place that any of the works of man, such as fences, protect. Besides this natural growth Nebraska has planted over 200,000 acres with trees. These plantations have greatly modified the aspect of the prairie country, have added much to the physical comfort of man and beast, and have, small as their total area is, played a considerable part in the economic development of agricultural regions—giving the farmers fence posts, rough timber, fuel and windbreaks.

What is true of Nebraska is true of Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas. This year, with its great rainfall, has been particularly favorable to the new forest growth. Seedlings may be seen starting up in every place that a fence, an earth bank, a building shelter and protects. It is plain that not all of the prairie was treeless because it could not grow trees. There is a popular impression that the area of sufficient moisture is also moving westward. We do not know that this has any scientific support or any foundation in records. But in the newspaper literature of the west the idea frequently crops out, notwithstanding the disastrous experiences of a few years ago with farms in western Kansas and Nebraska. In North Dakota farmers are fearlessly entering regions formerly considered arid. Time was when the hundredth parallel was considered the boundary of the crop growing country, but nowadays farmers have pushed far beyond that and land is selling at good prices in regions long neglected, though supplied with railway lines.

These lands will be chiefly used for cattle ranches, but there will be considerable cultivation of the ground, and the pioneers have an idea that the vanguard cultivators have a tendency to vanguard the boundaries of the area of sufficient rainfall up to them. Much of the old cattle country of the whole west is now in process of transformation in this way. The farmer succeeds the cowboy. The former raises crops on his lowlands or other available land, pastures his cattle in summer in the ranges of the back country, and brings them in and feeds them during the winter. In this way much of the semi-desert cattle country will raise more cattle in the future than in the past, the ranges will be protected and much agricultural land will be utilized. Irrigation will help this tendency by giving the rancher land fit for agriculture where otherwise he would have none.

The development of the west is not over with the nominal occupation of the whole region. In one way or another the virile, energetic, ingenious people that are crowding into it will find means to use every portion of it, even if it be only a popular delusion that the desert is being reclaimed.

Mr. Lind will be a candidate for congress on the democratic ticket. He has announced the fact to-day. The declaration will excite no surprise as it has been anticipated for some time. He makes no declaration of principles and writes no platform for himself. The reason probably is that he wishes to find out first

whom the republicans will nominate against him. It is not difficult to understand that he would find it to his advantage to emphasize some of the things for which he is expected to stand more in the case of the nomination of one of the republican candidates than as against another. Mr. Lind may be expected to make a vigorous campaign, he always does, and the republicans must be prepared to meet a man who is a good spell-binder, and who carried this county by large majorities in one presidential and one of year and came near taking it again in another presidential year.

FARMS GROW; FARMERS MULTIPLY

The recently issued census report on agriculture shows a state of change in the average size of farms that will surprise the average citizen. He has been reading of the breaking up of bonanza farms and the tearing down of fences on the great cattle ranges of the west and, having in mind the great increase in population, has assumed that the average size of farms has been getting smaller.

On the contrary it is increasing. From 1850 to 1860 the size of farms gradually decreased with a marked change in the decade between 1860 and 1870. In 1850 the average farm contained a trifle over 200 acres, in 1860 a trifle less, in 1870 a little over 150; and in 1880 considerably less than 150. In 1890 it was a little larger, and in 1900 it reached almost to 150 acres again.

But at the same time the number of farms was vastly increasing, having reached a total of 5,789,575 in 1900.

There are actually more farms in the United States to-day in proportion to population than there were in 1850, when we were distinctively a rural nation.

Notwithstanding the unprecedented growth in urban population between 1850 and 1890 the number of farms grew faster. In 1850 there was one farm for every 16.6 persons. Now there is one for every 13.3. And this increase is an increase in real farms—not mere garden patches.

The American countryside is holding its own and more, too, in the rapid general advance of the country. This state of affairs is distinctly good for the nation. While in the cities the tendency is toward the loss of individualism and for the masses to become employees and dependents of great corporations and firms, the tendency in the country is for the heads of families to be more and more independent of others and more and more dependent upon themselves.

It is the realization of the independence of the farmer, of the landowner, that is causing farmers to buy more land and is arousing in city people an intense longing for a piece of mother earth that can be called his own.

He who has some land has a little sovereignty of his own. There he can establish himself and, if his wants are simple and his habits good, may live without worry for the morrow while the trusts and monopolies and the growing concentrations of capital enmesh his fellowman in the city.

The present great land movement in the west is due in no small degree to an almost universal longing for land, based on the idea of independence that goes with land holding, and a feeling that the opportunity to get cheap lands will soon be gone forever.

A SILENT REVOLUTION

The announcement that Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago, have decided to open a large department store in Winnipeg is a step in the direction of a commercial development that has for some time been foreseen by observers of the progress of western Canada. It is inevitable that with the land business passing largely into the control of the Americans, with American wheat men getting themselves together to take possession of the grain business of western Canada, with most new enterprises of magnitude backed or dominated by Americans, with a considerable American immigration already started, American mercantile enterprises should follow.

The American settler of Canada wants and will have every American article he is accustomed to that he can get in spite of the tariff laws. Canadian mercantile firms naturally have a disposition to favor English or Canadian goods. Hence, the necessity and opportunity for a big American house in Winnipeg.

There are other similar opportunities. As western Canada grows there will be openings for wholesale houses backed by American capital. The American machinery man has already pre-empted the field either by importation or the establishment of factories in Canada.

The Canadians are still blind to the trend of the future development of western Canada. Their papers abound in articles assuring the readers that there is no danger of Americanization, that the new settlers are mostly repatriated Canadians, who like Canadian laws, customs and institutions better than American, and other such rubbish. These papers do not perceive that Canada cannot be developed within any reasonable time by its own population and resources. They do not realize that their little nation of 5,000,000 is side by side with a nation of 80,000,000 that has been developing new country for a hundred years and will soon by its mere overtop submerge and make Canada.

There is no jingoism in this and no boastfulness. It is simply destiny. The great movement will be peaceful and beneficent to Americans in Canada, to Americans at home and to Canadians. It will go on so quietly, naturally and easily that none of the forces involved will realize what is being done.

to tell their tale and verify their fame the neat cattle must fall back upon the "slaughtering and meat packing" sections of the census volume on manufactures and the section of the volume on agriculture that is devoted to domestic animals. From these humble sources we gather, much, if told without ornament or pretension, about cattle life in America.

First of all the cattle to come to America were those brought by Columbus on his second voyage in 1493. With them came, likewise, sheep and hogs. In 1553 the Portuguese took cattle to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, black cattle were introduced into Florida in 1565 and neat cattle into Canada by the French in 1608. Sir Ralph Lane brought the first cattle to Jamestown, Virginia, in 1610. So valuable were they that slaughter of them was forbidden on pain of death. The first cattle introduced into New England, three heifers and a bull, were brought by Edward Winslow in the spring of 1624. We have not the name of this cattle Mayflower. These importations with accessions of cattle from Spanish possessions, with the hundred cows brought to Jamestown in 1611 by Sir Thomas Gates and a few obtained by raiding Acadia in 1612, were the progenitors of the mighty multitude of kine this country boasts to-day. In them is to be found the true origin of the great beef packing industry; with their history is indissolubly linked the great industrial concerns that have given us the family houses that bedeck and adorn Chicago society. But even as there are associations that the descendants of the original settlers of this continent are degenerate it is well known that the "scrubs," the common run of the cattle of the country, are part and parcel of the original stock.

Your bovine blueblood, your proud Hereford, Shorthorn or Durham, your Jersey, your Alderney, your Polled Angus cattle of manners, economy, culture and refinement are all immigrants or the descendants of recent immigrants from foreign lands. It is they that bring high prices while the native born and descended cannot be sold. These are decreasing in numbers and their fate is to become extinct in the land they have made. They are doomed to absorption in the purer, stronger blood that has come from the first cattle families of Europe. To-day there are 700,000 of these stock aristocrats in America. Though they are only 1 per cent of all the cattle in this fair and wide land, the future is theirs. For while the scrub goes to the abattoir the noble or some of him is saved to perpetuate the species. His blood may mingle with that of the scrubs, but the proportion of pure blood ever increases—and that of the old, wornout American race ever decreases.

Our system of primary elections affords the voter just the opportunity that he has been hawking for—a chance to vote for the candidate of his choice. He has a chance now to support the man whom he believes to be best qualified for the office, and that is the only basis on which any vote should be cast. Under the old regime voters were often obliged to support men of whose record they did not approve and whose character was not satisfactory. They complained that the politicians set up the pins and fixed it so that there was no choice for a party man to do otherwise than support the work of political manipulators in one camp or the other. The voter is not restricted to any such narrow limitations now. He is privileged to vote for the man and the measures which meet with his approval. And that is the duty of every voter. When voters get to that point, where they vote only for those whose qualifications and character command their respect, the primary election law will have served its highest purpose and the results reached will be satisfactory.

Mr. Hay made a dignified and, to our thinking, a convincing answer to Judge Morris' defense of the anti-Cuba record of the Minnesota delegation. It is particularly regrettable that the delegation should seek to justify their action in the Cuban reciprocity matter by the precedent of refunded duties on Porto Rican trade. Most of the delegation were wrong on the Porto Rican matter, as the sequel has demonstrated, and it is a poor defense of the mistake as to Cuba to attempt to justify it by the mistake as to Porto Rico. In both cases, Porto Rico and Cuba, the delegation, or at least a large part of it, voted contrary to the sentiment and wishes of their constituents. The delegation are hardly justified in testing the patience of their constituents in these matters any further.

Alderman Powers—Captain Fitchette, you are fired. Captain Fitchette—I have resigned orally, but with your permission will now commit the decision to paper. Alderman Powers—Then you are not discharged, but your resignation will be accepted speedily. Captain Fitchette—There is a great difference herein. I have saved my face. Who will dare to say I was discharged?

There is one advantage in the personal platform that the primary system compels. The candidate cannot say, after election that he does not consider himself bound by the platform, that he did not understand it so-and-so, or give any of the other excuses that successful candidates have been wont to give, since time immemorial, for the non-fulfillment of pledges.

Congressman Tawney's platform differs from Mr. Knatvold's in only two particulars; as to reciprocity with Cuba and the lumber plank. Mr. Tawney is in favor of a tariff reduction and Mr. Knatvold would have free lumber. The fact that Mr. Tawney was formerly a strenuous opponent of any degree of reduction in the lumber tariff shows how the times are changing.

With \$2,500,000 cash on hand; some \$16,000,000 of educational funds invested and the prospect that in the near future the state tax will be only one mill, the government of the state of Minnesota is rightly in line with the prosperity that is fruitfully private enterprise and causing the people to smile with a composite smile from St. Vincent to La Crosse.

The Austin Transcript remarks that Minnesota should be granted all the advantages of the short haul to southern Minnesota, the "richest part of the northwest." So it should, and one of these days the railroads will grant it, though

their tariffs change as slowly as the mills of the gods grind. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Ives is a candidate to succeed Mr. Heatwole in congress. Mr. Heatwole is tired of the job and wants to quit. Mr. Ives would prove a worthy successor.

And now they are talking 110,000,000 bushels of wheat for Minnesota this year. The wheat acre in the north-star state has scarcely departed yet.

Now that Captain Fitchette has "resigned," will somebody please tell us what are the duties from whose discharge he has withdrawn? Of the ex-chief of police it may be said that nothing in connection with his relation to that office became him like his leaving of it.

After the experience of the last few weeks Minneapolisians will be prepared to adopt a charter that eliminates the office of mayor.

The Nonpareil Man

Casually Observed. It is a wise police official that knows the location of his hat. Crop Expert Inglis of Chicago issued warrants for the wheat and dragged it into his parlor car for examination. Mr. Inglis reports considerable snuff and adds that it has rained several times this year.

A South Minneapolis kid found a railroad torpedo, and with the natural curiosity of youth, hammered it with a bolt. The hospital authorities report that he is resting easily this afternoon. Explorer Evelyn Baldwin returned yesterday from the north pole. In fact, his expedition was unable to coast even a chip from that redoubtable stick.

The governor of Iowa has started out to wallop the Rock Island octopus. The Fat Boys' association will scratch the governor next fall. The police department ought to get excursion rates to West Baden.

There was a notable event in Kansas last week. The Kansas City Star says that Rev. Mr. Puller laid the corner stone of a church in Pawnee. Kubelik's press agent claims that Sou'fl Wonder is hypnotized by his business manager. Ah! Press Agent's salary cut!

Four persons were shot in Louisville, Ky., over a dime. At that rate, massacres would come to \$1.50 and a neat little holocaust could be turned out for \$3.75. These, of course, are Kentucky prices. Before Colonel Frederick Ames, the ex-chief of police of Minneapolis, closed his desk for the last time, he decided to follow the custom of the German emperor and to get out a number of decorations and orders. The order of the Red Eagle was conferred on Lieutenant Krumwiede. A gold cigarette case with which were a crown in diamonds and the letter "A" was presented to Al J. Smith. Mr. Boardman received a gold snuff box. The chief's picture, set in diamonds, was presented to ex-Mayor Brown, and a portrait of the chief was given to Captain Hill. The Decoration of the Red Grand Cross was given to Captain Fitchette for faithful services in keeping the city morally wholesome. A pair of cuff buttons was sent to Congressman Knatvold, and a scarf and a framed portrait to Messrs. Hay and Peterson. The decoration of the Double Cross was sent to the foreman of the grand jury, but returned with a polite note that it was not constitutional for a member of the jury to accept presents.

Officer Peter Foley was a plain member of the law, but he had the ideal regard for the way in which the department should be run. "If dey would put me in chief, be golden. I'd show 'em how to run a force." Walking his beat and day-dreaming in this manner, Mr. Foley leaned against a quiet wall, then sat on a comfortable bench in the alley where there was a beer bandout, and so dropped off to sleep. In about two seconds, so ran his dream, a messenger came from headquarters, touched his hat, and handed Officer Foley a note announcing that Colonel Ames had been deposed and Peter Foley made chief in his place. Officer Foley rose with dignity, made his way to headquarters, touched his hat, and pushed the beer-call button, refreshed the new chief, complimented him on his appointment and gave out the order for the gamblers to come in, touched their hats and each dropped a million-dollar bill into Chief Foley's box. Then the nickel-in-the-slot people continued to play and certain other parties, who pay monthly for the privilege of breaking the law, gracefully threw in a million dollars and congratulated Mr. Foley and the city on his advancement. Then these parties fed away and the office quieted down and the new chief stood there looking at his suddenly acquired wealth.

Then he awoke. And in telling the dream afterwards, Officer Foley said: "An' if it had been any other that had been named to have wuk me right den, I'd 'a' tickled him wid me stick, be golden."

Generous Educational Gifts. Leslie's Weekly. If the commencement season of just past has not been unparalleled in the matter of local gifts for educational purposes in this country, the volume of such benefactions has certainly been large enough to bring unending joy and gratitude to the hearts of many college presidents and others who have been striving with noble and sincere purpose to enlarge the scope and usefulness of their several institutions. Corner University is richer by \$60,000 than it was a few weeks ago, and Bryn Mawr by nearly the same amount. Mount Holyoke receives in a gift of \$40,000, Rutgers in \$30,000, the University of Michigan in \$20,000, and Chicago University in \$10,000 or more. To all these and other institutions thus happily remembered, America's congratulations are extended and best wishes for a prosperous and successful future. Many reasons are to be proud, not only of her public school system, which extends its benefits to all, but for her ever-increasing and expanding group of higher schools of learning, which, thanks to generous endowments, are every year becoming more accessible to young men and women of limited means, but large ambitions for knowledge.

Russia Moving Out. Philadelphia Ledger. Russia's representatives at Washington and London have both taken pains recently to point out that, while Russia need not evacuate Manchuria, she chooses to do so, as a matter of fact, she is doing so with a thoroughness that leaves no room to doubt her good faith in the matter. She promised China she would leave the province, and she is leaving it, though she is holding on to New Chwang until the other power, namely the United States, that they shall evacuate Tientsin; something they are not at all inclined to do, except on conditions so onerous that they do not care to publish them. It is good policy for Russia to be China's friend, and Russia is quite shrewd enough to know it. She will gain more by conceding to China, than by trying to pacify her by force and arms.

Losing Ground! Boston Herald. Regarding the statement some one had made to the effect that the church is losing ground, the secretary of the church-building society at the Presbyterian general assembly said: "Tell the carpenters we're building fifteen churches, and if they're any good, likewise being filled the answer is pretty conclusive."

King Corn's Coronation. Chicago Inter-Ocean. It should be remembered that all the chances are against either wet or dry. The corn acre is not growing with the market for the cereal or for the stalks that bear with the cereal. Corn is destined to be king and there is no other opponent of the coronation on account of the weather.

In Summer. I know not what it is, but when I pass Some running bit of water by the way, A river brimming silver in the grass, And applied by a trailing alder-spray, Hold in my heart I cannot from a cry, It is so joyful at the merry sight; So gracious is the water running by, So full the simple grass is of delight.

And if by chance a reedling, passing near, Should light beside me in the alder-tree; And if above the ripple light the fern Fringed bank, or fall of water be, The just congruence of the scene, I think that I should lift my voice and shout, I know that I should laugh and be loud around, As if to cheer the water, as if to cheer, As if expecting whispers from the ground.

PHILIP H. SAVAGE.

MINNESOTA POLITICS

TAWNEY IS FOR James A. Tawney has issued his personal TARIFF REVISION statement of principles, which is in the main a reply to the platform statement of his opponent, Thorwald V. Knatvold of Albert Lea. Mr. Tawney's pronouncement is as follows:

I desire to say to the people of this district that if nominated and elected I will continue earnestly to serve the people and their interests to the best of my ability. I have no criticism to offer upon the position of my opponent, but his declaration covers only four of the many important questions to be considered and if possible settled by the republican party in the next congress. The revision of the tariff. Reciprocity.

The election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. The enactment of legislation for the regulation and control of trusts and combinations. The best evidence of my position on these questions is afforded to me by the record of my affirmative vote in the last session of congress upon each and every one of these questions.

In that session I cast two votes in favor of the revision of the tariff; one for the Babcock Bill, Gray's amendment to the protection of the steel trust; the other, in favor of the amendment of the so-called Cuban reciprocity bill, which would have the effect of reducing the product of the sugar trust or one more vote than any republican member of the fifty-seventh congress cast in favor of the reduction of tariff duties. I have supported every policy of the republican party and the present, including reciprocity with Cuba, by a plan, however, differing from the plan proposed by some of my republican opponents, and subsequently adopted by a minority of the republicans of the house in a republican conference.

I am free to say that I heartily endorse and approve every principle and declaration contained in the recent republican state platform, and, unlike some republicans, I adhere to and favor every principle and policy of the national republican platform as adopted by the last national republican convention. In respect to the tariff and its revision by congress, I am in hearty accord with the declaration of the republicans of Minnesota as expressed in their recent platform, and I will continue to say that if elected to the fifty-eighth congress I shall not only work for a revision along the line of reciprocity, but will also work for a reduction of the duty on lumber, but will say to you that if the republicans control the fifty-eighth congress there will be such a revision of the tariff.

The main and marked difference indicated by this statement is that Mr. Tawney promises a reduction in the lumber tariff, while Mr. Knatvold declares for free lumber. GOOD THING. The Austin Transcript suggests by the foregoing statement from Mr. Tawney. The Transcript says: The coming out of T. V. Knatvold of Albert Lea as a candidate in this district against J. A. Tawney will be a good thing in many ways. The voters are entitled to know the reasons for Mr. Tawney's declaration of reciprocity and other prominent public questions, and he will now have abundant opportunity to give the public all the facts. The Transcript further says that in its opinion Mr. Tawney should be retained in office.

John Lawson, editor of the Owatonna Journal, denies that he said as reported in this column that if the primaries in Steele county would go for Knatvold, he writes: In a general way, however, I believe Mr. Knatvold has everything to gain by a snap judgment, and a comparison of the men cannot fail to work to his disadvantage, and I dare say I said so.

NICOLET COUNTY GIDEON S. Ives of St. Cloud HAS A CANDIDATE FOR county clerk in that third district. The former lieutenant governor and member of the tax commission filed his affidavit yesterday afternoon. His assessor is John H. Glendon, and his clerk is H. Reed of Glendon. Governor Ives is a new man to the district, as he has never before held any office in that re-appointment. While not in close touch with the district organization, he is at the same time free from factional entanglement, which is an advantage. Owing to close relations with Governor Van Sant, however, he will be credited with being an administration candidate, which will mean the opposition of the Heatwole interests.

THEIR MAN NOT. It is said that the Heatwole following are not satisfied with any of the candidates now before the voters. Some of the critics of Whitford are quite at sea. It is more than likely that they are dark horse will be sprung in a few days, a man who has up to the present been far in the background. The powers that be are diligently at work in search of the Elijah who is to take the mantle, not from Elijah, but from Joel.

Frank N. Stacy declines to accept City Controller Rogers' figure as to their respective vote in the thirty-ninth legislative district in 1898. He quotes the official record as follows: Second ward Rogers, Stacy 1,181 871 Ninth ward 1,066 1,434 Totals 2,247 2,305

William H. Vanderburg says John Lind's announcement will make no difference in his plans. He was the first democrat to file for congress, and he is still a democrat.

Dr. J. A. Du Bois, democratic candidate for congress in the sixth, returned to the district yesterday from a vacation in Wisconsin. He will begin campaign work in a quiet way at once, but will not open a speaking campaign until after the primaries.

Congressman McClary, in St. Paul yesterday, said the second district was in very satisfactory shape, and he had no idea that there would be any opposition to him at the primaries. It seems to be up to Judge Brown of Luverne. If he will not run, then nobody will.

Mayor Henry A. Morgan of Albert Lea is M. Halvorsen's opponent for the republican senatorial nomination in Freerborn county. He is a staunch supporter of Knatvold for congress, while Editor Halvorsen stands by Tawney.

John Peterson of New Ulm, collector of customs for the Minnesota district, is another federal official to come to Minneapolis and speak at a meeting of Scandinavians last evening at Monitor League hall. The occasion was an informal reception given in Mr. Peterson's honor by Captain A. Sandberg.

F. E. Du Toit, the veteran senator from Carver county, is a candidate for re-election. McLeod county democrats will have a mass convention at Glencoe Aug. 16, to pick out a ticket. Charles B. Cheney.