THE JOURNAL

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Encouraging for Mr. Hay.

As the campaign for the primary election draws to a close with the approach of the primary election day, interest in the local contests becomes more intense and the various candidates are putting forth the final efforts that will bear them down the home stretch and under the wire, victorious or defeated.

Owing to the importance of the office, the characteristic qualities of the opposing candidates and the strenuous and determined nature of the campaign which all of them have conducted, the fight for the republican nomination to congress has been the most interesting. More people are curious and anxious to know the outcome of the battle of the ballots for this place than of any other contest.

During the campaign there have been some very considerable changes in the relative positions of the three candidates. Mr. Fletcher started out with the prestige of actual possession of the office and the advantage of long custom. He was the most thoroughly advertised candidate of the three and people had been accustomed to him as congressman for nine years. Mr. Peterson in respect to previous acquaintance to the voters, personal and public, was more advantageously situated than Mr. Hay. He had continuously been in local politics for a number of years, and was in close touch with a large number of active and shrewd party workers, though perhaps Mr. Fletcher enjoyed this advantage to an even greater degree.

Mr. Hay began the campaign with the disadvantage of not having recently been in politics. He was thus not so well known to the voters or so well in touch with persons who could quickly form a good political organization. But hard work has supplied one of these deficiencies and the enthusiasm of a large number of gentlemen intent upon seeing Minneapolis represented in Washington by the best available man has supplied the other. To-day Mr. Hay is as well known to the voters as his competitors and has a vigorous and capable organization behind him. On the platform he has from the first appeared to better advantage than either Mr. Fletcher or Mr. Peterson. His campaign has been on a higher plane than Mr. Fletcher's and has not been marked by the personalities which have characterized Mr. Peterson's opposition to Mr. Fletcher. On the other hand, Mr. Hay has not suffered reactive injuries as Mr. Fletcher has from the violent attacks made on Mr. Peterson by some of Mr. Fletcher's supporters.

By a frank yet courteous, tactful, conciliatory campagn. Mr. Hay has put himself in a position to profit by most of the causes tending to deplete the forces of the other candidates. For these reasons and his manifest qualifications for the office, Mr. Hay has been a constantly and rapidly growing factor in the contest. At first it was generally thought that Mr. Fletcher led, that Mr. Peterson was second and Mr. Hay last. Two weeks ago good judges said that in their opinion Mr. Hay had advanced to second place, and to-day, in the opinion of many competent observers, Mr. Hay's prospects for beating Mr. Fletcher are excellent.

E. W. Clark, republican candidate for alderman in the eighth ward, is very highly commended by reliable residents of the ward who are fully acquainted with his qualifications. It is believed that Mr. Clark will add to the strength of that element in the council which has been growing the past few years, and which has insured to Minneapolis a reasonably good administration of affairs so far as affected by the council.

McKinley Memorial Day.

Sunday will be observed, through the advice and request of the governors of many states, as a memorial day in honor of the late President McKinley, whose death from the effects of a gunshot wound inflicted by an assasin at Buffalo, occurred Sept. 14, 1901.

It is right and proper for this nation to set before it for contemplation the conspicuous examples of good citizenship and patriotism which is, indeed, a part of the fruitage of good citizenship.

McKinley girded on the implement of war when the call to battle for the union sounded. In peace he was conspicuously contributory to the constructive forces of material prosperity and greatness of the nation. In several respects this influence in great national questions—questions of national policy—has been markedly strong. His letter of instruction to General Otis, in command in the Philippines, written Dec. 27, 1898, at the very outset of our contact and dealing with the Filipinos, strongly emphasized the duty of assuring the natives of the security of persons, property, private rights and relations under our flag and their protection in their homes in their employments and religious and personal rights. Not only this, but he reiterated that the Filipinos should be assured of the "full measure of their individual rights and liberties."

It is the McKinley policy as to the Philippines which is in process of actualization to-day. Against it the most extreme anti-imperialist cannot clamor without stultifying himself. McKinley's name will inevitably be associated in history with the evolution of human liberty and the higher civilization developing and to be developed in the Philippines.

Again McKinley's name will be associated with the phase of economics known as reciprocity. That Buffalo speech stirred the business sense and instinct of the nation. The effort to pooh-pooh reciprocity as a conquering national policy is doomed to failure. Men have thought upon the subject as presented by McKinley as they have not thought upon it before. That last speech of McKinley, luminous with business common sense, appropriately appears in the monthly publication of the National Reciprocity league, a strong business organization containing in its membership many of the strongest manufacturers in the country. McKinley's last address is the inspiration of the National Reciprocity league. The league is organized to increase its export trade by the McKinley method. It believes in reciprocity as a business proposition. Its influence is growing.

The anniversary of McKinley's death finds his last words of counsel entering strongly into the business purposes of the nation. Their influence is sure to become both pervasive and dynamic. Living, McKinley was verily "The advance agent of prosperity." Dying, he left a potential prescription showing the way to prolong prosperity.

In the twelfth ward, there is a long list of republican candidates for the council, three of whom seem to possess substantially like qualifications, viz: George H. Swindells, a real estate dealer; Dennis C. Bow, in the city engineer's office, and O. O. Oyen, a contractor. The selection of either one of these men, it is believed, would make for good government. John P. Todd, another candidate, is making a very lively campaign and is regarded as a possibility.

Facts About the Primary Election.

A citizen who does not pay very much attention to politics writes to The Journal to mention some stumbling blocks in the primary election law and to ask for information concerning them. The points have been discussed before, but it can do no harm and perhaps some good to go over them once more.

Our correspondent says that he believes that some voters will stay away from the primary election because they do not know what they ought to do or how to do it. The primary election is simply an election for party nominations. It takes the place of conventions which formerly named the candidates. Now the voters of the different parties name the party nominees without the help of middlemen. At the old primary or caucus delegates to conventions were elected. Now the voter casts his ballot directly for whomever he favors as a party candidate. That candidate will be the candidate before the primary who receives the most votes. As for the method of "doing it," the procedure is practically the same as at the final election except that the voter asks for a republican or democratic ticket, according to his party. Also the voter is registered on the primary election day.

Another question relates to whether a voter can vote for persons on both party tickets. This is an impossibility under the new law, as the voter receives only a republican or democratic ballot, according to his preference. Two years ago it was possible for a voter to mark names on both tickets, but in that case the ballot having the fewest names marked was not counted.

It must be remembered that the primary election is only a selection of party candidates. It is plainly no more than just that only democrats should be permitted to help nominate democrats, and only republicans, republicans.

In asking for a ballot the voter must be governed by the following rule: He must call for a ticket of the party with which he has affiliated, which he most generally supported at the last election and expects to support at the approaching final election. If a man considers himself a republican and expects to vote the republican ticket in November, he is entitled to ask for a republican primary ballot, even if he "scratched" his republican ticket somewhat two years ago, provided he voted at that time for more republicans than candidates of other parties. The same principle applies to democrats.

After all, this part of the law simply comes to this: Democrats must vote the democratic ticket and republicans must vote the republican.

Any voter qualified to vote at the November election may vote at the primaries in the precinct in which he lives, and residence for a certain number of days in that precinct is not required.

It is true that some voters are, strictly speaking, barred out from the primary. A man, for example, who has changed his politics since the last election, is not really entitled to vote in the primaries. He is not entitled to help make the nominations of the party he has just left—that would be unfair; nor is he qualified to help nominate the candidates of another party till he has proven his party affiliation by voting at a regular election for at least a majority of the candidates of the party he proposes to join. Persons who have never voted before are free to take which ballot they please.

No person need stay away from the polls through fear of not knowing what to do. Everything will be made perfectly clear and easy when he gets there.

The people of the second ward are becoming awake to the fact that Mr. Chatfield is an important factor in the work of that strong element of the city council which has raised the standard of public services in that body materially during the past few years. It is to be hoped that the people of that ward may return him to the council, not only that they but the city at large may have the benefit of his services.

IN A NUTSHELL.....

The Great Beaumont Oil Field's Brief History

The disastrous fire in the Beaumont oil field again attracts public attention to a corner of the United States that is now a familiar locality to all newspaper readers, though it has been known to fame for less than two years.

Oil had previously been found at Corsicana, but it was not till Jan. 10, 1901, that A. F. Lucas, boring on Spindle Top hill, struck gushing oil at a depth of 1,300 feet. The pressure was such that a stream of oil shot 175 feet into the air. Almost immediately speculators and oil experts gathered from all parts of the country. Land was bought or leased at a rapidly increasing scale of prices. The Beatty well was the second to "come in." On March 29 and April 3 the Guffey wells struck oil. The Higgins company found oil on April 6. The Guffey company completed a second well on April 8 and on April 18 the Heywood well began to flow. Each new well increased the excitement, not only in Beaumont, but in all parts of the United States, and interest in the marvelous wells was soon felt in Europe.

It was several days before the Lucas well was got under control, and it was not until the pipe was sunk below the cap rock that it was safe from being clogged with sand. Some of the wells spouted deadly gas at first and some of them deluged the hill with oil before they could be controlled. Up to August, 1901, twenty wells were yielding oil. In that month twenty-five were added and in September nineteen. During the latter part of 1901 and the first part of this year scores of other wells began to produce. In the meantime Beaumont has grown into a boom city.

All the wells were found on Spindle Top within a radius of half a mile. Hundreds of places were tried outside of this limited area, but without favorable results. Besides hundreds of oil companies, genuine and fake, many manufacturing companies have sprung into existence as a result of the discovery of oil. Pipe lines were built to the railway and to tidewater at Port Arthur only sixteen miles distant. A lively demand for the oil as fuel soon arose. Manufacturers used it in furnaces, and steam vessels and locomotives began to use it instead of coal. Companies were organized to extract the illuminating oil from the petroleum and others devoted their attention to the asphaltum. The price of oil at the wells was kept at about 30 cents a barrel. The output of the wells is more than 1,000,000 barrels a day—more than that of all the rest of the United States. Already Texas oil is being delivered in tank steamers to cities on the Atlantic coast and in Europe.

Economical School Administration.

The board of education has been roundly abused in some quarters for some time. Its budget for 1903 has called out fresh condemnation. Most of the scolding gathers about the alleged discrimination of the board in favor of the high schools as against the ward schools. The rest of it is crotchety fault finding, prompted largely by the failure of the board to act on the advice of its critics.

As to the alleged discrimination it is almost enough to say that the people of Minneapolis some years ago made up their minds that they desired high schools in various parts of the city. The south side wanted one, the north side demanded one, and, finally, the east side insisted on one. Thus arose the present high school policy so far as it relates to the number of schools.

The wisdom of the board in providing buildings large enough to allow for growth in attendance has led to an excess of accommodations over high school pupils in some cases. If the high school policy is wrong, previous boards and the people are to blame. There is nothing for the present board to do but keep them up to a high state of efficiency. But it is far from certain that a liberal high school policy is an erroneous one.

The board's high school policy has also been criticized because it tore down the old Winthrop school and replaced it with the East Side high school. But the East Side was determined to have a high school. At that time the high school was located in the Holmes building. By erecting the high school on the Winthrop site and turning the Holmes school over to the grades there was a gain of about 400 seats for the grades, the available capacity of the old Winthrop being only 400 as against 1,100 for the Holmes. The Winthrop school had been condemned by both the health and building departments. Architects advised against trying to use it, though the board did study the question of erecting a high school building on the same ground without disturbing the Winthrop. The site occupied by the Winthrop and the present high school is the best one for a high school on the East Side. Moreover, there is no congestion in the grade schools of that part of the East Side. No more school capacity is needed there.

There is nothing in this little piece of local school history to give rise to lack of confidence in the board of education, or to furnish a reasonable basis for accusations of extravagance. That the board is not extravagant, but strictly gages its budgets to the normal growth of the schools from year to year is proved by a study of its appropriations for the last two years and the estimate for the coming year, as shown by the following table:

	For school year ending July 1, 1901.	For school year ending July 1, 1902.	For school year ending July 1, 1903. Estimated
Teachers' sal'ries	$590,048	$618,293	$650,000
Janitors' salaries	54,757	57,362	60,000
Fuel and lights.	25,032	27,811	30,000
Insurance (written every 3 years	5,545	990	10,000
Supplies, printing, stationery	13,091	13,911	15,000
Rent of annexes.	2,883	2,737	3,000
Office salaries and incidentals	10,077	9,332	10,000
Apparatus	2,000	3,075	2,500
Text books for grades	28,723	5,526	16,000
Repairs	20,301	21,107	24,000
Interest on loans	5,389	7,549	6,000
Interest on bonds	800	700	700
Bonds (district 132) paid ...	2,000	.....	.....
Furniture	6,574	3,771	3,000
Build'gs erected and equipped.	59,244	*46,235	.....
New buildings, bids advertised for	.....	.....	30,000
Deficit paid off.	.....	57,868	.....
Totals	$833,164	$876,267	$860,000
Incr's of salaries	.....	.....	35,000
New buildings..	.....	.....	100,000
Totals	$833,164	$876,267	$995,200

*This item of expenditure was paid out of funds levied and received during the school year ending July 1, 1901.

Except for the request for $100,000 for new buildings—for which the growing population of the city is to be blamed—and that for an increase in the salaries of the teachers, amounting to 5 per cent, the board is really asking for $16,000 less than it spent last year, and only $27,000 more than it spent the year before that. As we said yesterday, accommodations must be supplied for the education of the children and they must have teachers. Those facts justify both the $100,000 and the $35,000 items.

Estimating the state apportionment at $120,000, and allowing for the 1 mill of the fixed state school tax that goes to the local schools, a special school tax of about 6.30 mills will supply the board with the funds it wants, calling the valuation of the city $120,000,000. The rate last year was 6.59. If the funds for new buildings are raised on bonds instead of by taxation, the special levy for the school board can be forced down nearly to 5 mills. In any event the levy will not be so large as last year. On the whole, the showing is very satisfactory, especially as it is to be remembered that the board has long since got away from the troublesome habit of keeping down the levy by anticipating revenue. It pays as it goes now.

The Business Situation.

In the world of commerce, attention is being directed towards the northwest, where the extremely light movement of spring wheat to market has come to be a consideration of great importance. It is not that the movement has been lighter than for the past five weeks, but that this fact continuously passed over as a condition only temporary and due to give way on the first several successive days of good weather, has been viewed more seriously now that it is close to the middle of September and there is as yet no satisfactory increase.

In the mammoth local elevators, with capacity for carrying 35,000,000 bushels, there is to-day 1,318,663 bushels of wheat. The millers are still taking everything in the grade wheat that comes in, and elevator men have found no surplus with which to fill their houses.

That wheat will come in very soon in larger quantity is the expectation. It is the general opinion that Monday next will mark the beginning of more liberal receipts. The sooner this begins, the better for the grain trade and for the city.

Singularly enough this very thing serves to bring out in a striking manner evidence of past growth and of the present solidity of Minneapolis. The city no longer depends upon wheat alone for its grain business, but the trade in coarse grains has grown wonderfully in volume. The jobbing, manufacturing and transportation interests are now so great, the volume of trade transacted in this center so large, and the business lines so strong and so diversified, that no one interest any longer predominates to the extent that a temporary decrease in activity in that line can stop the march of progress.

Witness the bank clearings last week of $14,275,787 compared with $14,650,089 last year. In these six days 1,245 cars of wheat came into Minneapolis in contrast with 2,668 cars in the same period last year. Here is a decrease of 53.4 per cent in wheat receipts, yet the bank clearings decrease only 2.5 per cent. With normal weather conditions earlier in the season all records would have been shattered. When the wheat movement finally gets under way, new records will be made.

In New York the long dreaded squeeze in money came to the realization point on Friday, when call loan rates jumped to 20 per cent. The stock market met with severe liquidation, forcing declines in the best securities. Even St. Paul, with an increased dividend on Thursday and an annual report favorable almost beyond expectation, barely held its own against the general depression. With the money situation relieved, recoveries will be in order, while the present rates remain further declines are not unlikely.

The government weekly report was favorable. Frosts have occasioned some alarm and a little of a scare worked into the speculative markets in cereals, but everything still standing is so close to maturity that it is doubtful if any damage serious enough to change the supply outlook materially, is possible at this late date. The country in its entirety presents a view encouraging in the extreme. We are more than holding our own in competition abroad. During the week an American closed a contract to build and operate a modern American-plan electric street railway in St. Petersburg, Russia, all the material for the road to be constructed in Pittsburg, the deal involving approximatey $50,000,000.

Dr. W. F. Nye is undoubtedly the hope of the republicans in the third ward. On his nomination depends their power to keep out of the council democratic influences from that ward which have never been conducive to the public welfare.

The Art Exhibition.

It is a recognized fact that there is no better measure of the real culture of individuals and communities than the interest manifest in works of art. Minneapolis is soon to have an opportunity to put herself on record in this respect.

The Society of Fine Arts has arranged for another of its interesting exhibits and it is believed that the people will show by their generous patronage not only that they have passed the stage of ignorance and indifference, but that they appreciate and respond to the efforts of the officers of this society to advance the art education of the city.

The announcement of an exhibition of this kind is a challenge to the patriotic sentiment of our people. It is not alone that such exhibits cannot be maintained without liberal support; it is an opportunity for a widespread refining influence that may be secured or ost; an opportunity to bring into our busy work day life some knowledge of art and artists, some sense of the beauty which is round about us all if we will but open our eyes to see it. If this good work is to be accomplished by the exhibition all must help. We must think about it, talk with our friends about it, and we must visit it. Not mere curiosity, not a single visit, but careful thought and study is what we should give to these paintings, and then they will be to ourselves and to our friends of real educational value.

Such exhibits cannot be made unless the general interest and support warrants the expenditure. To say nothing of the time and efforts given so freely by those who have these exhibitions in hand, the actual cost is large. Nothing is paid for the pictures, but the transportation and insurance are expensive, the boxing and handling must be carefully done, all this costs. The last two exhibitions have each left a deficit of some $200 to be paid by those who generously guaranteed the expense.

This ought not to occur again. Our pride should make us each and all resolve to arouse such an interest in this exhibition that its educational benefit and its financial success may be assured.

Some of the published lists of candidates have not properly classified the senatorial candidates in the thirty-eighth district. Otto C. Malchow is a republican candidate. Mr. Malchow is not personally known to The Journal, but assurances are offered by reputable men who do know him that in spite of the usually strong democratic complexion of that district he would probably carry it if nominated.

Pressure at the Isthmus.

The movement of the Colombian insurgents in large force, close to the Panama railway line, led our government yesterday to order a naval concentration at the railway termini and a battalion of marines has been ordered to Colon to reinforce those already there. Our government is bound to show that the present trans-isthmian communication is absolutely under its protection, the railway having been built and operated under a charter obtained in New York and with American capital, and that commerce shall in no way be obstructed or disturbed.

The exposure of the Panama railway to the proximity of insurgent or government troops with the possibility of excesses unless there is force enough along the line to prevent them, suggests the strong necessity of absolute control of the strip of territory through which it is proposed to construct the isthmian canal. The late James G. Blaine held that a canal across the isthmus under the control of our government would be "part of the coast line of the United States." He was laughed at for the expression and reproached also for uttering that which might anger Spanish-American and European nations.

Yet, in a large sense, Mr. Blaine was right. If we construct the isthmian canal and operate it, it must be protected as virtually a part of our coast line from the obtrusion of fighting Colombian revolutionists or Colombian government troops. Our government will be obliged to keep the connecting water way between the Atlantic and Pacific unobstructed by internecine conflicts on the isthmus. No stipulation short of absolute and perpetual control by the United States of the canal strip will be safe. Colombia is halting now over this question of parting with her sovereignty and the liberal insurgent leaders are reported as likewise opposed to yielding perpetual control to our government. Yet, if they want the canal, they will have to grant that very perpetual control. It is not even certain yet that the present party in control in Colombia will be able to put down the liberal revolutionists, and our government may have to deal with the liberals.

Our non-colonization policy, which has been respected by Europe for about eighty years, will be emphasized by the perpetual control of the canal strip by our government.

This talk about Mr. Fletcher having a majority of the republican votes next Tuesday and the supercilious assumption that other candidates are harmless or impossible is cheap and has undoubtedly been effectively used by the Fletcher organs, solicitors and speakers during the present campaign, but no support is to be found for it in a comparison of the meetings of the respective candidates. That packed, jammed, enthusiastic crowd at the fourth ward wigwam last night, with hundreds unable to get in, was not a mere sentimental tribute to a good fellow. It meant feeling and support for Mr. Hay and hundreds of votes. Let no one be influenced by clever misrepresentations of the comparative strength of the opposing candidates. Mr. Fletcher is losing strength every minute, and the painstaking personal canvass he is now conducting shows that he realizes that the fight has got to such a point that every vote counts. It is no longer a question of the size of majority or plurality with him. It is right down to the bed rock of nomination or defeat.

Senator Nelson was "dead right" when he advocated an amendment of the national banking law which made it possible for national banks to be started with small capital. As shown elsewhere today, it has given Minnesota fifty-four new national banks and has vastly increased and improved the banking facilities of the state. If the exact truth could be known, it would be found that these new banks have been of the greatest service in cooperating in the era of tremendous agricultural and manufacturing productivity and abounding business prosperity which we are now enjoying.

Unable to withstand the outcry against a government controlled road raising freight rates the Canadian Northern railway has withdrawn the freight rates from Winnipeg announced on Sept. 1. Undoubtedly this withdrawal was brought about by governmental pressure. Mr. Roblin saw that a political mistake had been made and hastened to correct it. It will probably be a long time before the rates are again raised on the Canadian Northern.

In an editorial advising its readers for whom to vote at the primary election, the Times eulogizes Governor Van Sant. What is the connection? Does the Times suppose that Governor Van Sant is on the ballot for the primary election? If not, why discuss him in connection with the primary election?

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton's new book will be entitled, "The Splendid Idle Forties," a collection of Californian stories.

The Nonpareil Man

Casually Observed.

The seats in the New York stock exchange must be made by the Arts and Crafts society. One of them sold for $81,000 yesterday.

Money was disgracefully tight in Wall street yesterday. He was seized and locked up in the United States treasury.

Two Doukhobors are said to have died from trying to live on grass. The cow may seem to have several advantages over us, but let us see. Isn't it the cow that has seven stomachs and is liable to seven attacks of dyspepsia at once?

Tom Sharkey, the pugilist, has retired to his cafe with $70,000 which he has "knocked out."

Utah has no sympathy for Cuba. What can you expect of a state where they have eighteen wives?

Mr. Newport of St. Louis would not take his wife to the baseball game and she has sued for divorce. Yet it would be cruelty to take the lady to witness certain kinds of baseball.

A California man claims that our wonderful prosperity is due to the work of the Belgian hare before he quit.

The advertising given the Missouri mule in South Africa has brought him into so great prominence that last week 500 of his brethren left their happy home in Missouri for Bombay, British India, where they will educate the heathen Hindoo in the art of appearing to work when the weather is not too hot. The true mule can hear the dinner bell fifteen minutes before it rings and it is often a drawn race between him and the colored "pusson" as to which one gets there first. The Hindoo is very quiet and simple in his tastes, but after he has driven the American mule a few times, he will sigh for a few hours of quiet repose in Nirvana.

Somebody wants to pay teacher a higher salary. My goodness, what could she find to do with the wealth?

Mr. Morgan has given $100,000 for an Episcopalian meeting house in Manila.

Infant Industry—Digging a hole in the lawn with a fire shovel.

The Texas republicans got together after the president grated his teeth.

You will notice that the man who takes the coal situation philosophically usually has a slug of sixteen tons in his little bin.

Chicago's Masonic Temple will be sold Tuesday. Anybody in need of a Masonic Temple fully as good as new will have a grand chance to acquire one at reasonable rates.

The lights had been turned down and the democratic seance sat around the heavy table holding hands in the semi-darkness. Nothing was heard but the deep trance-like breathing of ex-Senator Gorman and the convulsive twitchings of David B. Hill, who was under the control of a Tammany Indian and now and then ejaculated: "Me heap chief. Ugh!"

Suddenly a light was seen in the middle of the table revolving on itself and rapidly growing larger. Every eye was fastened on it while the circle sang louder and louder: "Shall we gather at the Kansas City platform?"

The form took shape and was soon recognized as an accurate materialization of James K. Jones, who smiled on the circle and waved his drapery. Then Tom Johnson broke the silence and asked:

"Are you still alive, James?"

"Yes," replied the Round Cotton Bale Magnate, "and what is more, I have seen Willy Bryan, and he is still alive, too, and very happy."

At this a loud wail went up from the circle. Someone turned the lights up, the form vanished like a smoke wreath and David Hill was found on the floor in a dead faint.

MINNESOTA POLITICS

Kandiyohi county will be represented in the next legislature by two republicans. L. O. Thorpe of Willmar, cashier of the Kandiyohi county bank, and senator from 1894 to 1898, is the only republican candidate for the senate. Opposed to him is Ole N. Grue, a populist farmer, who beat Senator Thorpe in 1898 and has been senator for the past four years. The indications are that the Willmar man will secure ample revenge this fall, scoring a Waterloo to pay for the Austerlitz he suffered four years ago. Senator Thorpe was beaten then because of his loyalty to the party. In his canvass of the county he spoke everywhere for Eustis and against Lind. Kandiyohi is strongly Scandinavian, and was then wild over Lind, while the farmers were prejudiced against Eustis. They resented Thorpe's stand, and slaughtered him at the polls. He was then and is now personally popular and highly respected.

Conditions have changed in Kandiyohi. Populists like Dr. Johnson have returned to the republican fold. Fusion was disastrous to them, and those that are left are divided in their allegiance between the populist and democratic state ticket. They have no hope of success in the state for either ticket, and it will not be necessary for Senator Thorpe to arouse any antagonism among them. He will get the solid party vote, and the county is now safely republican.

Their lack of confidence is shown in the case of Andrew O. Nelson of Svea, who has been selected to run for the house. He has entered on a contract to teach school in Whitefield for a term of six months, beginning Monday. This is taken to mean that he does not contemplate spending January and February in St. Paul.

P. A. Gandrud of Sunberg, who represented the county in the last house, is running for renomination, opposed by N. L. Erickson of Raymond. Gandrud is expected to win. He is proprietor of one of the largest country stores in Minnesota, and a leader among his people. As a sample of the change in sentiment, his township of Norway Lake, with 120 solid Norwegian votes, was heavily populist six years ago. Two years ago it gave McKinley 75 votes to 33 for Bryan, and a majority for all the state ticket except governor. This year they predict 100 votes for the straight republican ticket.

Mixing Up in Red Lake.

There is said to have been a recent shift of the congressional lines in Red Lake county. It was largely for Grindeland, until the latter's opponents got in with a story. It seems that when Red Lake county, which was detached from Polk, sought to avoid its share of the Polk county debt, Senator Grindeland voted with Polk county and against Red Lake. This is being used against Grindeland and works in Steenerson's favor, except in Thief River Falls. There people are against Steenerson because of his successful prosecution of a damage suit against the city. Thief River Falls is for Valentine.

Frank M. Eddy is in St. Paul on his way home to Glenwood to vote for E. T. Young at the congressional primaries Tuesday. He says he is willing to go on record as predicting 30,000 majority for Van Sant in November. He also predicts Tawney's nomination in the first district.

A correspondent at Kennedy, Minn., referring to a recent quotation from the Roseau Times, warns the readers of The Journal against the republicanism of the editor of that paper and accounts for his attacks on B. E. Sundberg, republican candidate for the state senator on the ground that Sundberg has not been friendly to the times man's aspirations. Sundberg, says F. W. Noyes, is a thorough business man and his republicanism unquestioned.

—Charles B. Cheney.

Books and Authors

THE NEW BRITISH ACADEMY.

There has been talk in England, every now and then, of founding a British academy after the plan of the French institution, membership in which is the goal of the ambition of French literary people. A British academy has recently been chartered, but its title is "The British Academy for the Promotion of Hisorical, Philosophical and Philological Studies." Membership in this academy will be accounted a high honor, but it is quite a different affair from the French Academy, which is the guardian and promoter of the purity and integrity of the French language and literature and the potential patron of French literary genius, an incorporated Maecenas, to dispense to the worthy ones the coveted chaplets of merit. The new British Academy is akin to our own American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Philological Association and the American Philosophical Society, which was founded about 160 years ago in Philadelphia and is still vigorous and doing a good work. Our efforts to found an American Academy with the same laudable object which the French Academy has, have failed, because of an apprehension that, like most everything else in the country, it would become part of the political machinery. This is distressingly humiliating to contemplate as a reason for the failure of the project. It would seem, however, that politics could be eliminated by placing the responsibility of electing the immortals first constituting the academy upon the federal supreme court, who should elect two, and twenty-three other immortals could be chosen by the presidents of universities having over 1,000 students. The twenty-five thus chosen would perpetuate the academy by their own selections every five years, the number never to exceed twenty-five.

Mary Cholmondeley.

NEW BOOKS

THE BLUE BADGE OF COURAGE. By H. H. Hadley. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing company. Price $1.25.

Colonel Henry H. Hadley, the author of this work, has for some years been widely known as a strong and successful leader in total abstinence and rescue work, and his experience justifies him in his earnest effort, as he says, "to show what young men without money or education, whose lives are blasted by drink and kindred sins, may do, or rather what a higher power can do with and for them." Serving in an Ohio regiment during the whole civil war, he was mustered out in 1867, after becoming a hard drinker. At the famous Jerry McAuley mission in New York, he was converted in 1886, and from that time he has devoted himself to rescue work, for some years working in the Episcopal parishes of St. George's and St. Bartholomew and leading the Church Army in New York and Boston, ultimately devoting his life exclusively to inter-denominational total abstinence and rescue work under the auspices of the National Christian Abstainers' Union, of which he is a director. Colonel Hadley has founded 607 rescue missions in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. The symbol of the work is a blue button, standing for total abstinence from a Christian standpoint. As aids to the work the colonel uses illustrations by stereopticons and the moving picture device. A portion of the book relates to Hadley's experience in the war. After the war he got very low down and in the course of time found himself an absolute slave to drink, attaining a capacity of fifty-three drinks in one day. His brother had been reformed at the McAuley mission and was superintendent of it—a saved drunkard, and Colonel Hadley went there one evening and through the power not of earth was delivered from the consuming thirst and attained the superhuman courage and strength of will to overcome the fierce temptation.

This book is written in no spirit of boasting. The colonel having found the way out of a bondage the most oppressive and hellish in the world, makes the strongest argument in the record of his personal experience and of the emancipations of very many others which came under his own observation. The book is full of encouragement for drink-enslaved men and women. The Colonel is doing a grand rescue work. To sneer at it, as some do, is sacrilege. It is a work which no cowards can do. He who succeeds in it must actualize the "Blue Badge of Courage." Then he may rescue lost humanity from the depths of sin and degradation.

ON FORTUNE'S ROAD. Stories of Business. By Will Payne, author of "The Story of Eva," etc. Illustrated by Fogarty. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., No. 215 Wabash avenue.

These are extraordinarily good "stories of business." They will surely enhance the already growing reputation of Mr. Payne for strong literary construction. The stories portray phases of the business and political life of Chicago and reveal the pathetic and romantic side of the grain pits, the stock exchange and marts of business generally. "A Day in Wheat" and "The End of the Deal" have appeared in the Century, but they will bear repeated reading. In these stories, notably the first, the reader is apt to feel some sympathy with old Thatcher and feel a quivering of the nerves as he looks down with Miss Thatcher from the gallery into the swishing maelstrom of speculating, howling humanity beneath him. "In the Panic" there is a fine sermon, a case of conscience, heroism almost completed. The reader will class the Halstead street girl among the decided heroes and say, "Poor Miss Grosvenor." He will think she lost the heroic quality when she hesitated about leaving her $10,000 in the bank and helplessly said, "Oh, I don't know!"

Literary Notes.

Miss Anne Douglas Sedgwick, author of "The Rescue," will contribute to the Century serially, a new story entitled "A Deserted Temple," illustrated by Miss Harding.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce "The Right Princess," by Clara Louise Burnham; "The Flag On the Hilltop," by Mary Tracy Earle, and "Japanese Girls and Women," by Alice M. Bacon.

Little, Brown & Co., Boston, announce "The Pharaoh and the Priest," a historical novel of ancient Egypt, by Alexander Glovatski, translated by Jeremiah Curtin.

A volume of Madison Cawein's poems entitled "Kentucky Poems" is to be published in London with an introduction by Edmund Gosse. Cawein has written some real poetry, but he often doesn't get aboard his train of thought in time to hold the throttle.

DAILY DIVERSION

Champion Shot Putter—County Judge Joseph Aspinall of New York has a reputation as a humorist on the bench that is proverbial, but when off duty he rarely jokes. Hence it was that Assistant District Attorney Martin W. Littleton, the after-dinner spellbinder, was taken by surprise when the judge calmly inquired:

"Martin, you're interested in athletics; tell me the name of the champion shot putter?"

"I'll have to pass that, Judge."

"Well, then, what's the matter with cannon?"

Mr. Littleton reeled from the impact, but quickly recovering replied: "Ah, yes, very neat. But, by the way, I see you are one of the entries in the big paper chase."

"Paper chase? What paper chase?" said the judge, unguardedly.

"The chase for greenbacks, Judge. Good-day! Glad to have met you."