JOHN LIND IS CALLED

By Both the Democratic and Populist State Conventions of Minnesota.

Both Parties are Represented on the State Ticket. Harmony Prevailed.

At a Monster Ratification Meeting Gov. Lind Accepts the Renomination.

Governor—John Lind.

Lieutenant Governor—T. J. Meighen (pop.).

Secretary of State—M. E. Neary.

State Treasurer—H. C. Koerner.

Attorney General—Robert C. Saunders.

Railroad and Warehouse Commission—P. M. Ringdal (pop.), S. M. Owen (pop.), T. J. Knox.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Judge Frank C. Brooks.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—Judge J. C. Netheway.

Presidential Electors—O. W. Anderson, first district; George Lester, second district; O. T. Ramsland (pop.), third district; Daniel Abberly, fourth district; F. D. Norenberg, fifth district; John Genswald (pop.), sixth district; T. C. Hodgson (pop.), seventh district; M. R. Prendergast (pop.), and Rudolph Schiffman, at large.

The democrats of Minnesota held their state nominating convention in the Auditorium in St. Paul, Sept. 6, and named the above ticket.

The gathering was called to order just a few moments after noon by Chairman Rosing, who congratulated the delegates present because of the magnificent showing presented by the Minnesota Democracy in the convention. Mr. Rosing declared he had no time to waste in speaking, as the work in hand must be expedited.

Capt. W. H. Harries, of Caledonia, was selected by the executive committee for temporary chairman of the convention, and Mr. Rosing expressed the hope that in the facilitation of business the delegates would have the good sense to make the temporary organization permanent.

Moses Scott Jamar was elected temporary secretary; Capt. J. E. Wood, assistant secretary. Thomas Van Eten, Benton county, and Peter Nelson, Goodhue county, and William Pitt Murray, Ramsey, vice-presidents. T. D. O'Brien moved that a conference committee be appointed, one from each congressional district, to confer with the Populists who were in session in Minneapolis.

The motion was adopted although there were a few noes. The chairman then announced that he was informed the Populistic conference committee was on its way from Minneapolis to the Clarendon hotel, St. Paul, where the conference was to be held. He appointed the committee as follows:

First district—Senator William Gausawitz. Second—William P. Brown. Third—Senator O'Connor. Fourth—T. D. O'Brien. Fifth—E. J. Conroy. Sixth—Dr. M. P. Cullum. Seventh—C. W. Stanton.

The committee on resolutions presented its report, which contained some very caustic criticism of the course of the Republican party, and of the administration of President McKinley.

The platform of the Democratic party as adopted at Kansas City was reaffirmed. The party was congratulated upon the nomination of W. J. Bryan and Adlai Stevenson, and their election was predicted.

In the afternoon Chairman Harries announced that the conference committees were still in session and then some one suggested that the convention proceed to nominate a candidate for governor.

In an instant almost every chairman of a delegation was on his feet, but Chairman Harries recognized Senator John A. Johnson and while an excited delegate down in the middle of the hall shouted for Lind Mr. Johnson pushed his way to the platform and in forceful speech presented the name of John Lind.

The nomination was seconded by P. B. Winston, of Hennepin, also Jones, of Rock county.

Gov. Lind was renominated by a rising vote of the convention, accompanied by cheers and music of the band.

The convention could proceed no farther until the agreement with the populists in Minneapolis could be reached.

When this agreement was learned the first trouble of the day hove in sight. The conference committee respectfully reported that it had agreed to give the populists the lieutenant governor, two railroad commissioners and electors from the third, sixth and seventh congressional districts and one at large.

The adoption of the report was suggested by one of the members of the committee, but a delegate from Hennepin wanted to know more about the situation.

After explanations and considerable speech-making the conference report was practically adopted, and the ticket nominated as indicated above.

In the evening the big Auditorium building was filled to the utmost to ratify the nominations. Many ladies were in the audience and enthusiasm was everywhere. Dr. A. J. Stone was chosen chairman. After short addresses by T. D. O'Brien and Mayor Gray of Minneapolis, the speaker of the evening, Gov. Lind, was introduced. He accepted the nomination and discussed the issues of the campaign.

The populists held their convention in Minneapolis and after considering a plan for fusion sent a committe to St. Paul to effect an agreement with the democrats.

The platform adopted is as follows:

The Democratic party of Minnesota, in convention assembled, renews its allegiance to the National Democracy and its principles as enunciated in the platform adopted at Kansas City, July 5, 1900.

We rejoice in the recommendation of that great American, William Jennings Bryan, and his illustrious associate, Adlai E. Stevenson, for the offices of president and vice-president, and bid them Godspeed in the struggle in behalf of human liberty and for the preservation of this republic, and the maintenance of its constitution.

We believe that the constitution follows the flag, and that wherever that emblem of liberty floats "it is our plain duty" to give the people the benefit of free trade. Accordingly we condemn the Porto Rican tariff bill as unconstitutional and un-American and a despotic oppression of a suffering people.

We hereby extend to the Boers of South Africa our heartfelt sympathy in their heroic struggle. We condemn the Republican national administration for its implied hostility to the struggling republic of South Africa and for its failure to express toward them that sympathy which is due a brave and honest people in their defense of liberty. It is the first instance in the history of our country where official expression of sympathy was denied those who were striving to maintain the perpetuity of republics.

We condemn the high protective tariffs imposed by the Dingley bill as having created and fostered trusts, and the Republican party for its subserviency to corporate trust power. During the present Republican administration more trusts have been formed than before since the foundation of our government. While the avaricious combines have raised the prices and articles which they manufacture, yet the Republican party in possession of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the government has not made an honest effort to prevent their creation or to enforce the laws restricting their operation.

We heartily approve the efforts of organized labor throughout the country in their endeavor to establish a reduction in the hours of a legal working day, and pledge the support of the Democratic party to aid organized labor in its efforts along these lines.

We condemn the Republican party for gerrymandering the legislative districts of this state, and promise if the Democratic party is placed in power it will repeal the present unjust apportionment and pass a law in accord with the constitutional requirement of equality between the different sections of the state.

We indorse the administration of Gov. John Lind as the most efficient, businesslike, progressive and close to the people in 40 years of executive administration. It will be known in the history of Minnesota as one conducted for the people, the whole people, and no one but the people. We point to the several executive departments as conducted on a clean and thorough basis. Wheat inspection for the first time since the establishment of the state grain department has been conducted with even justice to producer and dealer alike, and with satisfaction to all interests, at the same time Minnesota wheat in the world's market has never been maintained at a higher standard. We point with hearty endorsement to the reduction of railway grain rates in west and southern Minnesota, the first time in the history of the state railroad and warehouse commission that said body has reduced railway rates on its own motion, and we indorse the efforts of the administration to secure further reforms in the direction of just transportation rates.

We indorse the proposition of Gov. Lind to the last legislature for tax reform as one which, based on the experience of progressive eastern states, would in a few years enable Minnesota to meet the expenditures of the state government from corporate taxes only.

We demand that the gross earning tax imposed upon railroads be increased to 4 per cent, as recommended by Gov. Lind to the last legislature. We denounce as hypocritical the plank in the Republican platform upon this question in view of the fact that the chairman of the late Republican convention was chairman of the judiciary committee of the present senate, and in that capacity led the Republican majority of that body in the fight against the gross earning tax bill, notwithstanding that its passage was demanded by the almost united voice of the people and press of the state.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

Flour Statistics.

From the standpoint of statistics, the flour mill year, which closed at midnight, August 31, was the biggest in the world's history for any one community. More than 14,500,000 barrels of flour were manufactured in Minneapolis during the year, which is an increase over the world's record, held by the Minneapolis mills last year, when they produced 14,291,280 barrels. The general increase is taken by some millers to mean that because of prosperous times people have been eating more meat and less grain, as in spite of the increased output, prices and other conditions have not been satisfactory, and the millers claim that none of them has made any money to speak of during the year just closed.

During this year the mills required from 62,000,000 to 65,000,000 bushels of wheat, and even if the three great states of the northwest should raise 120,000,000 bushels this year, at least half of it would be needed by Minneapolis mills, as all are making plans to increase the output. Of the total, also, fully 15,000,000 bushels will be required for seed.

A Grand Prize.

Sam Houghdahl, the buttermaker of the New Sweden creamery, Nicollet county, who has gained so many awards of highest honors at state and national conventions of buttermakers, has recently scored another victory which places Mr. Houghdahl and his creamery in the front rank of the world.

Mr. Houghdahl some time ago sent two tubs of his butter to the Paris exposition to compete in dairy products of the world. Last week he received word from P. A. Pearson, acting chief of the dairy division at Washington, that his butter had been awarded first place at the exposition.

Given a Holiday.

The convicts at the Stillwater prison enjoyed Labor Day in full measure. In the morning they congregated in the chapel, where an entertaining and instructive address was delivered by Rev. Thomas McCleary, Minneapolis, and following the chapel exercises they marched into the prison yard, where they made merry as best they could until noon. An extra dinner was served, and in the afternoon each inmate was granted the usual holiday privileges, such as letter writing, etc.

News in Brief.

The team of Oscar Bruber, Hay Creek, washed down Bush street, Red Wing, and crashed into the delivery wagon of J. A. Schonweiler, throwing the driver, Herman Johnson, beneath the wagon. The 6-year-old son of H. Tolman was also thrown out, but neither was seriously injured.

B. F. Seis, who is now proprietor of the St. James hotel, Red Wing, will sue the Minnesota Malting Company for $5,000 damages for injuries sustained by a fall.

Fire completely destroyed four barns, corncribs and several small houses at Brainerd. The barns contained large logging outfits whose loss will be over $5,000.

The 4-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Valesco, Holdingsford, had both feet cut off by a mower operated by her father.

SCANDINAVIAN NEWS

Interesting Notes From Across the Ocean.

HAPPENINGS IN THE FATHERLAND.

Principal Events That Have Occurred in the Old Countries About the North Sea Within a Week or So Just Past.

NORWAY.

M. Halset writes from Moscow that Russia is the most natural market for Norwegian exports, and he is of opinion that proper attention to this market on the part of Norwegian exporters would soon give handsome returns.

The Blue Ribbon societies of Norway have a membership of about 3,500.

A Swede who heard Bjornson speak on St. Olaf's Day, at Trondhjem, writes to a Stockholm daily: "Despite his sixty-eight years he is still able to captivate a large audience in a unique way by his powerful personality and his superior intelligence. We may think what we please about his politics, but the enchanting warmth which wells forth from his heart when he speaks must carry everybody along with him."

The Total Abstinence Society of Norway has a membership of about 125,000, which is 4,000 less than it was in 1898.

Some eight or ten Liberal members of the last storthing have decided to run for a re-election. All of them are able men, and several of them have declared that they are too independent to submit to the party whip. The party whip, by the way, is denounced about as roundly in Norway as in America, and surely not without cause.

The property of the Bohndalen Manufacturing Company, which was crowded to the wall last year, has been reorganized, English capitalists having invested $725,000 in cold cash. The factories will be managed by Norwegians.

On the nineteenth of August, the Oplandske Kavalerikorps (upland cavalry corps) celebrated the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of its organization. Prince Carl was present, and the Swedish army was represented by Major de Mare, and the Danish army by Lieutenant Colonel Wedell Wedellsborg.

The first election of the year 1900 took place at Gryteen, Romsdalamt. This locality being a Liberal hotbed, the Conservatives had no candidates in the field. The vote was exceedingly light, only 170 out of a total of 609 voters taking the trouble to go to the polls. This apathy bodes evil to the administration.

The town of Stenkjar, a few miles from Troudlijem, was visited by a destructive fire Aug. 15. The fire originated in a paint shop. A quantity of varnish was kindled while being melted, and the flames at once swept the nearest wall and communicated the fire to this before anything was done to check it. Two large blocks were burned down, including the church, the drug store, a hotel and some of the largest stores in town. About one-third of the town was destroyed.

The "Numedal Expedition," which left Minneapolis for Norway a few weeks ago, has attracted much attention in Norway. On August 5 about 300 Norwegian-Americans, including said expedition, held a reunion at Vagli, Numedal, and hundreds of "natives' were also in attendance. Mr. Jerde, of Madison, Minn., eulogized Norway, and Rev. Seip spoke in glowing terms about America. Ole Natestad emigrated from Numedal in 1837, and a committee was appointed to erect a monument to his memory.

SWEDEN.

A mass meeting at Lill Jans, which was attended by one thousand men, protested against the severe sentence pased by Stockholm judges against those who took part in the recent street railway strike at Sodermalm.

The harvest of honor reaped by Sweden at the Paris exposition is composed of 28 grand prizes, 82 gold medals, 66 silver medals, 48 bronze medals and 36 "mentions honorables." About 90 per cent. of all those that competed for prizes are included in this record. A goodly number of strong and noted firms did not enter the list of competitors at all.

A big, fine reindeer was walking along the railway track at Are as a freight train came rushing along. Instead of leaving the track, the animal started to run ahead of the train, and the race was kept up for two English miles, the legs of the animal proving to be fully as swift as the wheels of the engine.

A new syndicate, controlling a capital of $350,000, has assumed control of the great plant of the Malmo Pulp Manufacturing Company.

The twenty-fifth annual conference of the Methodist church of Sweden was held at Stockholm a few days ago, Bishop I. H. Vinsen presiding. In the course of 25 years the membership of the conference has grown from 5,667 to 17,493.

A. Hollberg, manager of the Orgryte poor farm, decided to inflict bodily punishment upon a member of the colony. The latter resisted, however, and an unscientific wrestling match was the result. The boss was victorious. Being exhausted by the struggle, he sat down to rest. But he never rose again, heart failure putting an end to his life there and then.

The papers most respectfully refer to the hunting trips of the crown prince. But not a line, not a word about the animals forwarded by him to happier hunting grounds. Whence this gap in the accounts?

A showy "flower parade" was announced to take place Aug. 26, at Malmo—the first one of its kind in the Scandinavian countries.

F. A. Stromgren, an habitual somnambulist in Malmo, had to be watched by his friends in the night. But the other night he left his bed unnoticed, walked out through an open window, fell down headlong upon the pavement and was killed.

E. Osterman, a Stockholm painter, who exhibited some of his paintings at a Berlin art exposition, has received a gold medal from Kaiser Wilhelm.

The Maglarp congregation, near Trelleborg, resolved to build a new church on the land of one Hans Persson. The owner refusing to sell land for a site, the congregation petitioned the king for permission to procure the land by means of expropriation. But the king failed to see the necessity of such obnoxious proceedings, and the congregation will have to look around for another site.

King Oscar is said to have invited the emperors of Germany and Russia to take part in a chase next fall in the island of Hveen.

An electric motor and two cars loaded with rock broke through the bridge across the Svart river at Boxholm, and H. Kant and C. Haglund were killed.

An edition of the Paris Illustrated Figaro was devoted wholly to Sweden, her exhibits at the exposition and her king. Sweden and Swedish affairs were put in a very favorable light. Some Swedish paintings were reproduced in the original colors.

DENMARK.

An earthquake was felt Aug. 16, in many localities in Jylland. At Hurup, for instance, the shocks were strong enough to make windows, wooden walls and articles of furniture rattle.

The Rungsted hotel and baths have been completely destroyed by fire. The establishment was only one year old.

Ex-Minister of Justice Rump is dead, aged 66 years. He began his political career as judge in the Faroe islands. At a later date he was mayor of Korsor, and in 1878 was appointed to a seat in the landsthing. From 1896 to 1899 he served as minister of justice in the Reedtztholt cabinet. He was one of the most learned jurists in the country, and his capacity for work was great. In politics he was a consistent but not fanatical Conservation.

A German does get left once in a while even in South Jylland. Herr von Kohler, the provincial governor, has an organ called Die Schleswigsche Grenzpost, which is published at Haderslev. Everything Danish seems to throw the editor of this paper, Herr Strackerjan, into fits. Last spring he used obnoxious language on several occasions about a business man in Copenhagen, whose name is V. E. Hellerie. The latter could not stand this, but had recourse to the law, and the district judge of Flensborg has sent Herr Strackerjan to jail for a term of four days, besides charging all the expenses up to his account.

Empress Dowager Dagmar is visiting at the Danish court.

A diminutive man in Fyen, had a fine, good-sized wife. But what he lacked in physical size he eked out by a most rabid temper, and he was in the habit of beating his wife. A short while ago he took sick. As he lay in bed he thought his wife felt fully as well as when he was on his feet tending to his work. This made him desperate. When he was alone in the house he managed to conceal a cane in his bed, and when his doctor came he was holding his wife by her hair with one hand and beating her with the other. The doctor interrupted the performance. But the performer was completely exhausted, and went to sleep. This happened in the forenoon. "In the afternoon he passed away by a calm and peaceful death like a man who knows that he has performed his duty."

Viborg, Aug. 20.—The eighty-year-old Bishop Svane, while on his way home at ten o'clock in the evening, was knocked down by two wheelmen, and he broke his right thigh-bone. A third wheelman, who was in company with the others, immediately afterwards passed the bishop lying on the ground, but they all rode on without paying any attention to their helpless victim. About half an hour later the bishop was found by other people and taken to his home.

Two men who entered a gas reservoir at Kjoge, to make some repairs were overcome by gas and lost their lives. The reservoir had been kept open for a week past, and the gas was supposed to have passed away.

The king of Greece and the princess of Wales are staying at Copenhagen

Rev. Martensen-Larsen and Mr Bornholt, a civil officer, residents of Veilby, near Adrhus, issued a warning in a Copenhagen daily, urging the people not to encourage the missionary work of one H. H. Hansen. But the latter turned the tables upon his opponents, suing them for $7,000 damages.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Prince Tuan is a man of letters as well as a Chinese warrior. He is the author of a romance entitled "The Night Flower of the Anshu Valley." He is a patron of Chinese art and has one of the finest porcelain collections in the empire.

The Chinese began to write books before they migrated from the region south of the Caspian sea. Two of their greatest literary productions are a dictionary in 5.020 volumes and an encyclopedia in 22,937 volumes.

Dr. J. H. Breasted, professor of Egyptology in the University of Chicago, has just been appointed by the emperor of Germany to superintend the publication of his new Egyptian dictionary. This lexicon will enable students of ethnology to study the hieroglyphics in the museums throughout the world. This is an excellent compliment to an American scholar.

Another interesting English literary landmark is soon to disappear in the shape of the house in Richmond to which George Eliot and Mr. Lewes went to live in 1855, and which was their home for more than three years. During that time George Eliot wrote her "Scenes from Clerical Life" and "Adam Bede." The house is soon to be demolished.

Setting of a back fire without negligence by one whose property is threatened with imminent destruction by fire is held, in Owen vs. Cook (N. D.), 47 L. R. A. 646, not to make the owner liable for the destruction of the property of another person in case his acts add or contribute to its destruction, but the fire from which he seeks protect himself will be considered as the direct and proximate cause of the loss.

The Currency Question.

THE CRIME OF 1900.

Bill to Alter Mint and Currency Laws a Menace to Every Interest of the Government.

Who shall control the issuance and retirement of money? Shall it be the government, which is American; or the banks, which are largely owned in England; or the speculators of Wall street, who may with no impropriety be termed of cosmopolitan nationality? Which of these authorities or bodies shall have the power to control the volume of money in this country? This is not a party question. It is a question of vital importance to the nation and to the myriads of industries covered by its flag.

The volume of money is the measure of prices. The whole sum of money and of substitutes for money, when multiplied by their various ratios of activity, must and does exactly equal the whole sum of exchange, or purchases and sales, during any given interval of time. One is the measure of the other.

The act of 1900 declares that the unit of money shall be a certain piece of gold which it describes. This is a physical impossibility. The unit of money is not and cannot be any one piece of money, whether of gold, silver or paper; it is the whole sum of money multiplied by its frequency of use and reuse. As this the crux of all monetary questions, it needs some elaboration.

The United States treasury department reports that the sum of coins and paper notes which constitutes the circulation of this country amounts to abut $2,000,000,000. Though I believe this to be an exaggeration, I will accept it for the purposes of illustration. These coins and notes, as determined by numerous obsrvations, are used and reused in payments, about 50 times a year. Therefore, if considered by itself, the currency would, at present prices, represent exchanges amounting to 50 times $2,000,000,000, in other words $100,000,000,000. In addition to coins and notes, there is used for the purposes of exchange a sum of credits represented by bank checks and other orders for, or promises of, money, which amounts to 20 times as much as the total currency, but which nevertheless circulates 20 times slower.

To exhibit one part of this fact and conceal the other is the stock device of bankers. "The volume of money is unimportant (they cry). Behold the much superior function discharged by credit. Nineteen-twentieths of the exchanges are effected with bank checks and only one-twentieth (say they), with money!" On the surface this is quite true; below the surface it is entirely misleading. The bank check, or bill of exchange, can make only one payment, when it is destroyed. Whilst coins and notes, after they have made one payment, are ready to make innumerable others just as fast as hands can count them out, or express trains can carry them. In short, money does 20 times as much work in a given time as checks, bills of exchange, telegraphic transfers, promissory notes, or book credits combined. Without going further into detail the general result is this: that in this country coins and notes effect one hundred thousand millions of exchanges, whilst credits effect another one hundred thousand millions, making altogether two hundred thousand millions of exchanges per annum at present prices.

This sum represents two things—it represents the entire annual balance of trade at present prices; it also represents the entire volume of money and credits multiplied by the various ratios of activity of its component parts. One is the complementary and the necessary complementary, of the other. If the money is withdrawn from circulation or the credits fail, one of two results must follow: either the exchanges will diminish in number and trade will languish, or else prices will fall, until the combined sum of transactions in time exactly fits the combined sum of money and credits when multiplied by their respective ratios of activity.

The inevitable consequence of these conditions is that whoever controls the circulation, controls prices, controls trade, controls production and consumption controls the value of securities, the value of real estate (both farm lands and city lots), controls wages, controls the purchasing power of salaries, of pensions, of incomes from securities or property, in short, he controls the entire industrial affairs of the country; and through these he also largely controls its administrative policy and its foreign relations. He becomes the supreme arbiter of its destinies.

The act of 1900 takes what remains of such control out of the hands of the government to confer it upon the banks; and as the banks are largely owned in Wall street, which in turn is largely controlled by the English Lombard street, this bill virtually bestows the management of our monetary system upon a body of foreigners, who will inevitably employ it to alternately stimulate and destroy the industry of this country, so as to extract from it the last effort of enterprise and the last dollar from bankruptcy. I repeat, that the bill confers the virtual control of the currency upon the banks and bankers.

This tremendous power has been placed substantially in the hands of a few banks and largely in the hands of one bank. If a similar monopoly and control of the currency has not been attended with evil consequences in England, it is because the trade of that country is largely with foreign states that it is transacted mainly by bills of exchange, which is not the case with our trade. There are many other considerations touching this subject which cannot be gone into here. For example, the crown, through its prerogative to confer titles of nobility, retains the power, which it continually exercises, to draw from the overgorged hand of usury a portion of its gains, and bestow them upon public improvements, enterprises and charities. We have here no title to sell and no royal fund in which to deposit the price. The British system of money does not fit our affairs and the act of 1900, which foists that system upon us, can only end in disaster.

As a banking scheme it has been promoted largely through the influence of our secretary of the treasury. Next to the office of sovereign-pontiff, or the Augustus Caesar of the Roman empire, the secretaryship of the American treasury is the most powerful and important public office ever created by man. Mr. Hamilton, who was the author of it, had it all his own way; and in it he emptied a large portion of all the powers and functions of this great government. None but a colossus can fill this office. During the past half century—that is to say, since Mr. Guthrie's incumbency—it has been filled chiefly by inexperienced men. Many of them were men of good intentions, honest, zealous and hard-working; but, with the exception of Mr. Chase, none of them were competent to understand, much less to manage, the tremendous engine which Hamilton's ambition had subjected to their hands. For example, the account books of the United States are not kept by double entry, but by single entry. There is no "stock account," no "balance account," no correspondence between the accounts of the various departments, no adequate means of preventing fraud or detecting dishonesty.

The treasury is a vast chaos, filled with grasping politicians, who corrupt and destroy all who disturb their operations; unless he happens to be a man of transcendent firmness and ability, thoroughly acquainted with the history and regulations of the treasury, its subordinate officers simply force the new secretary into a corner, where his whole time is engrossed with three functions: the consideration of appointments to office, the perfunctory signing of warrants on the treasurer and the preparation of his annual report. No time remains for the consideration of the interests of the people.

Such is the position of the present incumbent. His views concerning money are those of the banks and bankers who constitute the money trust. His attempt to put the money of the treasury into circulation by thrusting it into the vaults of a private bank, is that of a tyro. It has been charged that he is playing into the hands of the money trust. Little men, like some who could be named, may have been content to relinquish their high and honorable offices in the treasury for the sake of the increased reward of serving a private bank; but I cannot believe that the present secretary is actuated by any such motive. He is simply helpless. The bankers play and he dances. Meanwhile, the interests, the opportunities and it may be also the liberties of the country, are steadily passing away into private hands, perhaps never to be recovered.

Is there any rift in this cloud; is there any balm in Gilead; is there any way out of this deplorable state of affairs? I see but one. It is the election of a congress and a president, I care not of what party, who will resolutely undo the bad work of the past years, cast off the shackles which have been imposed on the nation by avid corporations, liberate the currency from the control of the banks and restore the royal prerogative of money to its only proper custodian, the government. Nature has endowed this country with advantages which, with man's assistance, would have enabled it to control the markets of the world. The money trust, in forcing upon the country a foreign system of money, has deprived it of these advantages and made it the slave rather than the arbiter of the world's markets. Already has the price of our wheat been made to hang upon the event of a battle in South Africa.

Our forefathers established this government upon principles so elevated that to simply say: "I am an American," would have been the proudest boast a man could make. The avidity and dishonesty of corporations have exposed this boast not merely to ridicule, but contempt. To rid herself of tyranny of trade corporations and the anarchy and civil wars which their operations had fomented, republican Rome was forced to yield all the power of the state to a single man, in order that he might destroy the obnoxious growth. The result was that the corporations all fell in a single day, but in their place there arose another tyranny—that of Caesar himself. Are we waiting until the disease reaches a similar phase in order to employ a similar remedy; or shall we take it in hand and suppress it now?

I am no partisan. I appeal alike to democrats, republicans and populists. I ask, is it not time to act? The amazing policy and transactions of the treasury and the bill to alter the mint and currency laws, which constitute the crime of 1900, combine to menace every interest of the government. They not only create a money trust, they surrender into its hands all the affairs of the country, and unless the designs of the trust are defeated by a total change of public men and measures, I greatly fear that it will be difficult to preserve the future peace of our people.
—Alexander Del Mar, Formerly Director of the United States Bureau of Statistics, in Money.

Labor Prior to Capital.

Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could not have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is, and probably will always be, a relation between labor and capital, producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole labor of community exists within that relation.—Abraham Lincoln.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

An Up-to-Date Breakdown.—"Yes, they eloped in an automobile." "That was nice." "Oh, I don't know. They came back in a hayrack, dragging the auto after them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Seeing and Hearing.—A boarder "down east," accustomed to the noise of a city square, writes back that "The stillness is so great at night you can hear it. The darkness also is visible."
—Boston Transcript.

How It Worked.—Mrs. Hix—"I don't believe in these faith cures brought about by the laying on of hands." Mrs. Dix—"Well, I do. I cured my little boy of the cigarette habit in that way."—Pearson's Weekly.

Urgent.—A Winfield lawyer received a letter from a client the other day urging him to hasten a certain collection. "I am hard up," concluded the writer, "and need the money bad. Hoping this will find you the same, I am yours," etc.—Kansas City Journal.

"Stop!" she cried, as he attempted to kiss her. "You must!" He, having had but little experience in this sort of thing, was inclined to take her at her word. She noticed it and hastened to repeat: "Stop! You mussed—my hair." Then he resumed, but more carefully.—Catholic Standard.

Deficiency in the Attic.—"I am a self-made man," said the proud individual. "Well, you are all right, except as to your head," commented the other part of the conversation. "How is that?" "The part you talk with is out of proportion with the part you think with."—Baltimore American.

Druggists' Prices.—Druggist—"People think they are very funny when they talk about the exorbitant prices asked by apothecaries." Customer—"So there is nothing in it, eh?" Druggist—"No, indeed. I consider my prices quite reasonable. I never ask for an article anywhere near as much as I should like to."—Boston Transcript.

ANTS DISCARD THEIR WINGS.

They Fly Just Once, When They Come from the Parent—May Be Discarded by Design.

The big black ant is one of the very few creatures that, once provided with serviceable wings, voluntarily sheds them, and goes about ever after solely by help of its slender legs.

The nest is nearly always either under or in decaying timber, by preference the sill of a barn, or a low-set house. They remain in it half dormant throughout the cold weather stirring sluggishly to feed, and look after the eggs.

When the eggs hatch, says the Boston Globe, the young ants grow very fast, especially the wings. They are furnished with a single pair, attached a little way back of the head, and a little longer than the body itself. It is by their presence or absence you distinguish the young ants from the veterans.

All the big black ants migrate, but only the young ones come out in a swarm. Almost invariably they begin flying in the morning, when the sun is an hour or two high. Evidently the migration is prearranged. Given a fair day, and a big nest, the ants fly out like the waters of a fountain, the wings of soft silver-gray shimmering delicately in the sunshine. The stream of them spreads fanwise and sometimes reaches more than a yard from the nest.

As they touch ground the winged ants fold their pinions above their backs and scurry away, apparently in the direst confusion, but really to meet a little later, mass themselves, and go in search of a new home.

Right there the odd part comes. By the time they do meet the wings have been shed. It is uncertain whether or not the unwinging was accident or design. What is certain is that the wings are very slightly attached.

Feathered folk, wild and tame, are fond of young ants, and gather to the swarming as to a feast. Hens or blackbirds in flock almost upset each other in their eagerness to catch ants before they settle.

But after they are caught the captors do not swallow them at once. Instead, they hold the ant firmly in the beak and strike it against the ground until the wings fall off, then gulp it down. Country people say the wings are poison.

FOLLOWED THE SCRIPTURES.

Sad Fate of the Boy Who Played Foul in the Game of Fighting.

"I don't know what to make of that boy of mine," said the fond father, who is always talking about his son, getting his friend in a corner where he couldn't escape, says the Philadelphia Bulletin. "When I went home last night my wife told me that he had been fighting with one of the neighbor's boys, and needed a talking to, so I summoned him and said, sternly:

"'What have you been doing, my son?'

"'Fighting,' he answered, shortly, looking me straight in the eye.

"'So I see,' said I, looking him over.

"'He's bigger than I' he flashed, with a ring in his voice.

"'Who?'

"'Jimmy Jones.'

"'So you have been fighting with Jimmy Jones?'

"'Yes,' he said.

"'Son,' said I, sternly, 'have you forgotten what I said about fighting?'

"'He hit me on the cheek!' shouted my boy, with kindling eye.

"'Oh, son, son,' said I, 'don't you know what the Bible says about turning the other cheek?'

"'I remembered it, pop—honest, I did—and turned the other cheek, but instead of hitting me there, he smashed me on the nose! Say, pop, wasn't that a foul?'

"'It looks like it, son,' said I, trying hard not to laugh.

"'That's what I thought,' he exclaimed as quick as a wink, 'so I sailed in and licked the stuffin' out of him! 'Tain't no use, pop,' interposed the boy, quickly, forestalling my remarks, 'he's been to Sunday school just as much as I have and knows the proper thing to do as well as I do!'

"Now, what could I say to that," exclaimed the fond father, beaming with satisfaction.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

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