THE JOURNAL

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THE PRESIDENT AND THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

The refusal of the Nebraska republican convention to take any action upon the communication of the Nebraska senators, justifying their insurgency in the matter of Cuban reciprocity, and the prompt adoption of a strong resolution endorsing the president and making special reference to his Cuban reciprocity policy, has resulted in a good deal of speculation among the leading republicans of this state as to what the Minnesota republicans will do.

Any predictions as to what the convention will do The Journal would not care to hazard at this time, but it is much interested in the current speculation as to what the outcome may be. It has published a collection of opinions on this subject showing a remarkable preponderance of sentiment favorable to the president in this connection, and it is informed by leading republicans that the state convention will not fail to give expression to an endorsement of the president's policy. And by leading republicans is meant men who are active and influential in a very pronounced degree in the councils of the party in this state. They seem to regard such an endorsement of the president as the proper thing for the convention to give expression to, not only because it seems to be the overwhelming sentiment of the republicans of the state, but because it is customary for state conventions to endorse national administrations, and because failure to do so may have an unfavorable influence upon the state ticket itself. Candidates for state offices are not less interested in this proposition than the members of the Minnesota delegation, who, for reasons which are no doubt satisfactory to themselves, have taken a position of hostility to the president, and have been leaders in the insurgent movement.

It is suggested by some, who favor an endorsement of the president's position, that failure on the part of the state convention to endorse the president's policy (which being that of the president and a majority of the members in congress, must be regarded as party policy) will afford the opposition peculiar opportunity to attack the republican party of the state and make effective use of the palpable evidences of inharmony between the state and national administration, if such an endorsement of the president should be withheld. Such an attack would be unusually effective in this instance because it must be admitted that in a most remarkable degree the people generally believe in Theodore Roosevelt. It is often remarked of him in political circles that no president since Lincoln has stood closer to the people or has commanded more completely their confidence, their sympathy and their enthusiastic support. How much of this is to be attributed to his personal characteristics and how much to his statesmanlike ability need not be discussed in this connection. The fact remains that such belief in him exists and it is dangerous for party leaders here or anywhere to ignore the fact that in the minds of the people to-day Theodore Roosevelt stands for honesty, courage and fidelity to duty in the minds of more people than any other man living. Any failure on the part of republican leaders to follow him must carry with it demonstration to the satisfaction of the public that he is in error, and certainly in the matter of Cuban reciprocity no such demonstration has been made.

The Journal is making no effort to influence the action of the convention. On the other hand, it is not a political organ and shall not hesitate to express its own convictions with regard to the declarations of the republican convention on this as on any other topic, no matter what they may be.

Diamonds are a good investment, especially black diamonds.

WHAT MCKINLEY SAID

During the discussion at the republican conference on Cuban reciprocity, yesterday, Senator Burrows attempted to prove that the late President McKinley would disapprove the Cuban reciprocity bill which has been wrangled over with such acrimony in house and senate for several months. He declared that McKinley would not tolerate any reciprocity which would be actualized at the expense of domestic industry, and held that the present reciprocity measure would injuriously affect our industries.

What McKinley really said was this: "By sensible trade arrangements, which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets of our increasing surplus," and "Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the times; measures of retaliation are not. If perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?" In 1897 Senator Burrows and other senators voted for the Dingley tariff bill, which includes a reciprocity clause reducing tariff duties 20 per cent on imports of a country desiring to trade with us on the same terms. They seem to have changed their minds, and to say now that reciprocity, of that or any kind is tantamount to throwing down our tariff barriers and proclaiming free trade. The public do not agree with them.

In 1894 the democrats enacted a tariff in which the duty on raw sugar was placed at 40 per cent. This did not injure our cane and beet sugar producers a particle. They did not kick. The head of the beet sugar industry stated in a printed circular over his own signature that the industry was on such a stable and prosperous basis that it could not be harmed, even if free trade absolute were inaugurated. The tariff of 1897 lays a duty of $1.685 per hundred on raw sugar, or 115 per cent ad valorem, and 20 per cent off would still leave domestic producers very richly endowed with protection, more than double that of the 1894 tariff, which they admit did not ruin them.

When men talk about the "ruin" of an industry in which they are interested, it is well to do a little investigating to ascertain if they really will go to the wall under a 20 per cent reduction. The word "ruin" will, in some cases, be found in application solely to the fact of a small decrease of net profits. A protective tariff in theory is never intended to do more than encourage and protect our young industries at home until they reach a measure of strength whereby they can successfully compete with foreign goods when they do not need protection by tariff duties. McKinley knew that some of our industries are in that prosperous condition and independent of tariff support, and he, with business instinct, made the suggestion that some schedules be utilized for concessionary purposes with nations which would trade with us on something like equal terms.

The Canadians want more immigrants. They will be accommodated as soon as the anti-immigration bill passes congress. They will be welcome to all that we then reject.

THE WEEK IN BUSINESS.

A gratifying incident of the week in the industrial world was the action of two great eastern iron and steel manufacturing companies. These companies prepared a surprise for their employes in the form of a voluntary advance in wages. The increase was moderate, but the action was important as affecting more than 8,000 men. Surely this looks like a disposition on the part of the employers to be fair with the men and to share with them in some degree in the prosperity.

Yet in the same section of the country the coal strike drags along, apparently as far as ever from a settlement. And having been deterrent to many plans, and having operated for over a month as a depressing influence in the financial world, this strike still remains the one dark cloud in the sky, tending to make for continued conservatism and caution.

Beyond this the outlook is bright. The western country is holding to a remarkably heavy volume of trade and the outlook for its continuance is encouraging. Aside from an insufficiency of rain in a small section of the southwest, there has been a great abundance of moisture, and the crop outlook, considering crops of all kinds, and viewing the country as a whole, is very promising. Not only are the railroads making regular reports of large earnings, but everything points to their continuance for an indefinite period.

The fact that the winter wheat harvesting was interfered with to some extent by rains had a stimulating effect upon wheat prices. A wet harvest would be bad in that it would lower the quality of much grain, and would delay the crop movement as a whole. And with this domestic influence upon grain prices the week brought the first unfavorable news from abroad. The weather in France has been less favorable than heretofore. Wheat prices have been firm in all markets, Minneapolis advancing about two cents. For the week our exports of wheat and flour combined equaled 3,860,000 bushels, compared with 3,400,000 in the previous week, and 5,520,000 bushels in the corresponding week last year. But from July 1, 1901 to date, a period of fifty-one weeks, we are ahead of the previous season by 35,148,580 bushels, having exported 245,285,883 bushels against 210,137,303 bushels.

General commodity prices are holding steady, averaging a shade lower on the whole. Live stock prices are firm, some new price records being made at northwestern markets. Sugar is lower. Dry goods and footwear markets are quiet. Textiles hold firm. Makers of finished steel products are hesitating about booking orders even for delivery at remote dates, such is the uncertainty of the future pig iron supply.

Failures for the week were 194 against 193 last year. Bank clearings decreased by 19.3 per cent, principally from a falling off in New York. Minneapolis again leads the twelve important centers with an increase of 30.9 per cent and clearings of $11,558,316.

Dividend and interest disbursements on July 1 are expected to be the largest in the country's history, and the New York banks and trust companies are preparing to meet the demand for funds. Approximately $125,000,000 will be disbursed.

The stock market met with a surprise in the action of the court in making permanent the injunction restraining the steel corporation from carrying out its stock conversion plan. The plan was to convert $200,000,000 of preferred stock into bonds. To this a minority of the preferred stockholders have demurred on the ground that the company has not the right to put a fixed charge ahead of their dividends. This was the signal for a raid on the steel stocks, which threw off the market all around, but recovery was made on later buying support.

Money remains easy and leading bankers do not expect any materially higher rates for the present.

We are about to have another practical illustration of the inefficiency of the Minneapolis waterworks. In order to keep the reservoir from running dry it is necessary or will soon be to pump into the mains water taken in at the West Side pumping station, water that is known to be contaminated with disease-carrying germs to a very dangerous degree. There is no manner of doubt that the moment water is turned into the mains numbers of persons will as bad as have their death warrants signed. It has been proved beyond the possibility of dispute that to turn on that water is to increase the number of deaths in Minneapolis. The worst of it is that at present there is no way to escape the necessity of using that water. Boiling city water used for drinking is an effectual protection, but thousands of people will not do it, and some cannot do it.

THE THREATENED STRIKE—A POSSIBLE RESULT

The country cannot contemplate the possibility of a general strike in all the coal mines of the nation without a shudder. If the national convention of mine workers, which is to meet in Indianapolis July 17, should vote to order a general strike it is certain that it would suspend practically all of the mines in the country, for a time at least. It is plain that the coal miners were never so completely organized as now and it is probable that the total number of men obeying the strike order would be greater than the total membership of the union, which is now 300,000 out of a possible 450,000.

The moment the mines closed the price of coal would begin to rise, and within three months the supply would be exhausted. The prospect of the immense manufacturing industries of the country, now throbbing with unparalleled activity, suddenly brought to a standstill by lack of coal, is terrifying.

A condition of peace and plenty and contentment would immediately be changed to one of discord, scarcity and unrest. Millions of men would be thrown out of work, the transportation systems would be paralyzed, waterworks would be shut down, the whole nation would be in the condition of a starving man, for coal is the food of manufacturing industries.

If this menace is realized we shall not envy the anthracite miners and anthracite-carrying railways. The nation will summarily find them guilty of the whole wretched business. But through such a strike thus brought on the coal monopoly may work its own abolition.

The necessity of forever removing from the realm of possibility another such catastrophe as the closing of the coal mines would make the question of ownership and control of coal mining a question of national importance. Men will ask whether it is safe to permit the industries and welfare of a whole nation to be jeoparded through private control of coal mines which are the product of no man's skill, which cannot be replaced, which are needed by the whole nation.

In other words, such a strike as that now threatened, which is possible because the anthracite barons look upon the strike at their mines as mere means of making more money for themselves, will likely raise the question of nationalization of coal mines. It might be brought into the realm of practical politics with lightning-like rapidity. The mine owners would then find that they have killed the goose that has laid them so many golden eggs.

If the government, in defense of the industries of the nation, has to purchase the coal mines, no fancy prices will be paid. There will be a feeling that what the miners have made in the past out of what is a sort of national heritage should make them content with a low valuation for condemnation.

The mayor says he approves of the police department's management, and that he isn't finding fault with anyone. Well, we might have expected that.

UNIONISM IN POLITICS

Numerous as are the workmen of America, and strong as are their organizations, comparatively few workmen have appeared in American public life. There are at least two causes for this difference between the United States and France and England. Here, speaking generally, the labor unions have never gone into politics as organizations for the purpose of electing workmen to office. In the second place so many American public men were once workmen themselves that there has not appeared to be a need for actual workmen to seek office.

But the multiplication of strikes and a growing feeling among the unions that the courts are not just to them in questions growing out of strikes, and dissatisfaction with the attitude of executive authorities during strikes, have recently led to a pronounced labor movement in politics in this country. It has not yet given us any congressmen to correspond to the workmen of the English parliament, but it has given us many mayors. The mayor of San Francisco is a union musician; of Des Moines, a teamster; of Ashtabula, a switchman; of Sioux City and Yonkers, a printer; of Hartford, a clerk, and of Bridgeport a stoker.

However we may regard this tendency it is likely to increase in strength in the next few years. Eugene V. Debs is now preaching it as the true way for labor to come into its own. Strikes he regards as but weak instruments compared with control of the machinery of government by labor. He preaches wherever he goes the duty of all employes to unite in a political party which, by the mere fact of its creation will give labor control of the legislature, the courts and the executive.

Heretofore in this country the conservative labor leaders have not favored the creation of a labor party. Organized political efforts by unions have generally resulted in injury to the unions. The American Federation of labor has opposed political action by organizations, though it has always favored the intelligent exercise of the franchise by the individual member to the promotion of labor interests. And as a rule the respect and fear for the labor vote, unaffected by any attempt to swing organizations as such, to one party or another, has potently affected every degree of American politics. Thus legislatures are generally inclined to look favorably upon legislation intended to ameliorate the condition of labor, even though there may not be a single unionist in the legislature.

The New York Independent attributes the present tendency to the action of the courts in using the power of injunction so arbitrarily. Labor leaders have concluded that even peaceable strikes have been defeated in their purposes by unnecessary injunctions, and they have concluded that the only way to curb the courts is to control legislation defining the jurisdiction of courts or even to elect magistrates favorable to the aspirations of labor.

The public will deplore any class movement in politics. The Farmers' Alliance was a mistake. It is a mistake for business men to organize to control politics for their selfish purposes. Such movements divide a homogeneous community into warring camps, and tend to establish class lines. Legislation becomes narrow instead of broad, for portions of the community instead of the whole.

Cattlemen are going to experiment with raising beef cattle in the southern states. The south is lamentably deficient in beef cattle and probably could with great ease raise enough beef to feed itself and produce a big surplus. The curtailment of the free ranges of the west does not necessarily mean that this country must skimp itself on meat.

THE KAISER SERMONIZING

A dispatch from Aix-La-Chapelle states the Emperor William delivered an address there on Thursday of a strong religious quality, giving it the dignity of a sermon as, indeed, appears from the extracts cabled.

The emperor is a very good preacher and he is no novice in that art, for he, not infrequently, as head of the Lutheran church in Prussia, mounts the pulpit and delivers religious discourses. At Aix-La-Chapelle he was inspired by the historic environage, for it was there that the old emperors of Germany were crowned during nearly eight centuries and Charlemagne was born and buried there and made Aix-La-Chapelle the capital of that portion of his empire north of the Alps.

The sermon of William breathed the very spirit of that dogma of divine right-ism so strongly affirmed by his grandfather, and in the ninth century by the Emperor Charlemagne, head of the "Holy Roman Empire." That empire, built up by the conquests of Charlemagne as the resuscitated western Roman empire which had passed away, was dismembered soon after his death, Italy retaining the titular supremacy, as it contained the ancient seat of the Roman empire. The eastern and western divisions preserved their integrity as France and Germany, while the central portion, extending from the North sea to the north boundary of the Italian peninsula, consisting of small provinces, became the bone of contention among the stronger, until Otho revived the imperial title in the tenth century. As the Emperor William said in his sermon, the successors of Charlemagne did not have the strong personality to enable them to hold the empire together and they, "striving to uphold the world-wide imperium, forgot the cause of Germania, so that, little by little, the German land and people decayed and the Roman empire of German nationality fell to pieces." The so-called German empire which terminated in 1806 by the obtrusion and conquests of Napoleon, was an imperium but in name, while claiming universal dominion, its pretensions extending to every province on the continent. It was a dominion largely imaginary. It passed away and the confederation of the Rhine followed, and, when the map of Europe was readjusted after the Napoleonic wars, the German states loosely held together as a Germanic federation, which was absorbed by Prussia into the new empire created by the old Kaiser Wilhelm and Bismarck.

The emperor, in his sermon at Aix-La-Chapelle, dwelt upon the task of the present empire. He first dwelt upon "the mighty army of Germany" as the sole supporter of peace in Europe and then as a sober second thought declared that he had placed crown, people and army under the protection of God, and said that the "sole aim should be to uphold and strengthen the fear of God and reverence for religion." It would appear that this strong confession of religious belief was put forth to contradict the many reports in Germany that the kaiser was abandoning the faith of his fathers.

After lauding the army and the commercial enterprise of Germany, he referred to such progress as "the world-wide imperium after which Germanic genius strives." This may be taken in two ways. Germany's world-wide imperium may be an imperium of the arts of peace with Germany's swords turned into farming implements, or it may be an imperium upheld by arms and gunpowder. The kaiser does not lose sight of the "mighty German army." It would seem to be regarded by him as an essential adjunct to keep well in hand ready for use.

A curious part of the emperor's discourse is his deference to Pope Leo, who sent him a message to the effect that Germany was "the country in Europe where the church could live," the inference being that Germany is the only country in Europe where the church (the pope's church) can live. The pope can hardly forget, however, that there are remnants of the disturbing Falk laws of 1873-74 still on the Prussian statute boooks and that the banished Cardinal Ledowchoffsky is yet in Rome and that the echoes of his predecessor's curses, laid upon the protestant Hohenzollern dynasty, still vibrate. The emperor, indeed, talks as if he is nearly ready to take up his line of march to Canossa.

A large section of the anarchist question in the United States would be disposed of if a good volcano would let go near Paterson, N. J.

EUROPEAN GRAIN CROP

During the week the attention of the speculative grain trade has been directed towards France. Paris wheat prices have been strong and advancing. The cables brought the news that the weather in France has been less favorable for crops. It has not been claimed that there is any serious damage.

France fills an important place in the wheat production of the world. Embracing an area not much larger than Minnesota and the two Dakotas, she raises an annual wheat crop that may be averaged at about 340,000,000 bushels. Some years the yield exceeds this by considerable; last year it was down to approximately 306,000,000 bushels. Except in times of bountiful crops, France exports no wheat; she needs it all herself. When the yield falls below the average to any appreciable degree, France imports wheat. Fifty million bushels either way may turn her position.

To the present time the European wheat crop outlook on the whole has been very promising, and France has stood in line for a good yield. There is nothing on which to base belief that the prospect has been materially lowered, yet so sensitive is the grain trade to the importance of this that an unfavorable turn in the weather is sufficient to start apprehension the world over.

For four years France had reserves from her crops and stood independent of exporting countries. Hence a light yield last year did not necessitate heavy importation as there was old wheat to be drawn upon. Stocks are now lighter, however, and France needs a good average yield this year to hold her independence.

In Germany the effect of the financial depression which that country is slowly shaking off, was felt in the grain trade. German bankers were slow to extend credits to grain houses, and their conservativeness has bred something of a hand to mouth policy. With the German financial situation on the mend, importing houses will probably be in position to carry larger stocks.

Germany had a heavy loss in winter wheat last year and her rye crop was cut down by 40,000,000 bushels, so that even much more than France she needs a good yield to even up.

From this time on it may be expected that the American grain trade will watch the progress of the European crops with increasing interest.

General Wood, replying to David B. Hill, says that he has either a profound ignorance of the subject to which he refers or else an absolute disregard of the truth. He probably has both, the former proceeding from the latter.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY

Harmony and democracy are as blendable as oil and water. Democracy with harmony would not be democracy. Democracy is a party without order. Harmony in democracy would be unrecognizable. We are moved to these remarks by the truly humble spirit in which Henry Watterson receives President Cleveland's Tilden Club speech.

Under the caption, "A Death's Head at a Feast," Colonel Watterson, after declaring that Tilden died with words of scorn and contempt upon his lips for Grover Cleveland, proceeds to say these nice things about the ex-president.

He (Tilden) understood perfectly the coarse texture of Mr. Cleveland's physical and mental makeup; his obtuse selfishness; his ignorant obstinacy; his vulgar self-assertion; his indefatigable duplicity. That Mr. Cleveland should put himself forward as a conjecturable party leader is proof of a self-confidence which would be sublime if it were not sinister; because leadership with him means office and nothing but office.

The capacity of these democrats to get together after all these years of dissension is indeed amazing.

What a deplorable commercial age this is. Two St. Paul boys ran away from home to Michigan, not to kill Indians and hunt mountain lions, but to get rich pulling weeds in the sugar beet fields.

CHANGING CONCEPTIONS OF EDUCATION

The present is a time of change and unrest in the educational world. On every hand arise men who audaciously attack the very foundations of the present system of education from the kindergarten to the professional and post graduate courses.

The grades of the public schools are accused of doing more harm than good and of being organized instruments for the perversion of juvenile human nature.

The high schools are accused of teaching their pupils pretty nothings and giving them smatterings of the humanities when they ought to be giving them useful practical instruction, training hand and brain for the work of life, instead of inculcating a distaste and something of contempt for that life.

The undergraduate college course is declared to be a monstrous waste of time spent largely in acquiring nothing.

The study of the classics as conducted at present is declared to be an absolute failure. A hundred universities scarcely produce one scholar a year who really knows his Latin and his Greek. The modern languages are studied in very little better fashion, we are told.

Finally the candidates for admission to the professional schools begin preparation for real life work with almost nothing in the whole preceding fifteen or twenty years of their training that supplies a really good foundation for serious work.

The idea is taking hold of minds everywhere that education has heretofore been too much a thing apart from life. The new idea is that education and educational systems should be related to human life from the cradle to the grave. In the Popular Science Monthly for June, Professor J. McKeen Cattel of Columbia university discusses the present changing state of the American university, a change that is going on so rapidly that the entire system as it exists now is only twenty-five years of age, having come into existence since Johns Hopkins opened its doors. The idea of the university as a group of professional schools with one school that serves as a sort of viaduct to all of them is more and more taking the place of the old idea of a college or a university as a place where, as Lowell thought it should be, nothing useful was taught. Says Professor Cattel:

In my opinion, the university is, or should be, a group of professional schools, giving the best available preparation for each trade and profession. It is more feasible to give such training than to teach culture and research. These, like the building of character, are not the result of any particular kind of curriculum. Culture comes from daily and immediate association with the best that the world has, and this should be found at the university. * * * The colleges of Oxford and Cambridge were monasteries for learned men before they became boarding schools. It may be our part here in America to develop the true university; a place where each would gladly learn and gladly teach; open summer and winter, night and day; a center in each community for the conservation of the best traditions and for the origination of the newest ideas; closely in touch with every forward movement in civic and national life; a home from which will go out, and to which will return, our leaders in every department of human activity.

This is certainly a noble conception of the part the American university should and is coming to play in national life. It will, if this ideal and the tendency are realized, become the great fountain and renewer of national intellectual activity. From it will go out trained men, to it they will return from time to time to recreate themselves from the toil of doing in the work of research, to turn from the exercise of their profession or trade to its improvement, to turn from practice to theory, from activity to reflection.

Such a university will be no somber institution apart from the life of the people; no place for boys getting culture by leading the president's cow to the chapel stage; no place for men seeking education and devoting their best energies to shoving an inflated piece of pigskin over a goal line; no place for men and women to waste precious years imperfectly learning a lot of stuff that is neither culture nor learning and in the getting of which there is far less discipline than is popularly supposed.

The Minnesota delegation is all at once evincing a remarkable interest in reciprocity with Canada. Our system of logic does not make it clear to us how opposition to Cuban reciprocity will help prepare the delegation to deal effectively with Canadian reciprocity, but they will find that the people of this state will stand with them on most any kind of reciprocity. We hope that the Minnesota delegation is not for Canadian reciprocity, because it is not now a question actually pending in congress. We hope also that when it does become a living question lumber will not take the place beet sugar plays in Cuban reciprocity.

New Mexico continues to breed a race of fighters. A boy of that territory has just killed six Indians who had killed his father and a rancher shot five cowboys in a fight over some springs. As New Mexico has just about the population of the Boer republics it is evidence that the United States will not lack for men handy with the rifle if we ever get into another war.

Governor Aycock of North Carolina has offered a reward of $30,000 for the arrest of members of a mob that lynched an innocent man. That man Aycock is the right kind and we shall be surprised if some of the lynchers do not land in prison, with a consequent decline in interest in lynching bees in his state.

The Nonpareil Man

Casually Observed.

The fire department was called out at Hoboken and squirted on a few hundred rioters the other day. Nothing throws cold water on an excited public uprising like a fire department with its brass choo-choo.

A slight indication of moisture in the ice box shows that the ice man's conscience, such as it is, is clear.

A morning paper states that several people gave the police "the wrong steer" in the Norbeck case. Judging by the amount of talk this "steer" must have had "lumpy jaw."

A Wisconsin man is said to get more for his strawberries because he is a graduate of the Wisconsin agricultural college. He goes out on the strawberry patch and gives the agricultural college yell and it acts like fertilizer on the growth of the rich, red fruit.

The St. Paul chief of police is also opposed to the courts.

Mr. Hooper would freely present his chances of recovering that Kohinoor to anybody who would relieve him of the advanced position he now holds in the public eye.

A child having been stolen in New York state from a house next to that occupied by A. J. Whitman, the police at once with wonderful shrewdness laid the crime at A. J. Whitman's door. Possibly Whitman could tell something about Norbeck's whereabouts.

Coffee John was off the reservation yesterday.

Brady's circus claims to have an elephant that smokes cigarettes. That's nothing. There was a lobster in this office to-day smoking one of the criminal sticks.

EDITORIAL EXCERPTS

Something to Be Thankful For.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

It is something to be joyful over that the man who advances arbitration now ranks in the illustrated columns the man who promotes agitation.

Sized 'Em Up Wrong.

Chicago Chronicle.

Some weeks ago we ventured the expression of the hope that the state of Arkansas had within its borders enough common decency to retire from politics a man who had just been kicked out of the Baptist church upon undefended charges of drunkenness, gambling and general immorality. The Arkansas democratic convention has renominated Jefferson Davis for governor by a unanimous vote. This shows that we placed altogether too high an estimate upon the self-respect and civilization of Arkansas. That state evidently still belongs in the class with the kingdom of Dahomey and the sultanate of Sulu.

Advice That Should Be Heeded.

St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.

The admonition which President Mitchell and his associates are giving to striking miners to abstain from violence is a piece of practical wisdom. Nothing brings a strike into more disfavor than lawlessness, but the tendency to violence will grow if not watched.

Is the Millennium Near?

Chicago Chronicle.

Salutation to Governor Longino of Mississippi, who has ordered out the state troops to protect a negro prisoner threatened with lynching. Let the example be followed by his contemporaries of neighboring states, and we shall have an end of burnings and torturings. The gallows is quite as efficacious as the stake in warning evildoers.

Ignoble Accusation Refuted.

New York Mail and Express.

In their actions and utterances the Boers are giving a noble denial to the ignoble accusation that England bribed their leaders to end the war. Only false friends in Europe and this country could be guilty of trying to place this stain upon the course of the South African patriots, which had been honorable from first to last.

They Should Know Best.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The senate has at last taken a vote upon the issue of popular election of senators. That it resulted adversely was not unexpected. There are a large number of members who have no very high estimate of their chances of election at the polls.

Important Interrogation.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

France naturally wants to know if Pierpont Morgan's big fleet of steamships is to be convertible at short notice into armed naval vessels, and, if so, under what flag. Mr. Morgan is getting into deep water when his combinations threaten to dominate the sea power of the world.

The Workingman's Worst Enemy.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Public indignation over the wrongs of workingmen that encourages violence as a means of righting those wrongs is a danger against which the striker should set his face with persistent firmness. That portion of the public which is ready to counsel violence and urge strikers on in the defiance of law is the first to rebel against the inconvenience and loss that such a course is almost sure to entail.

MINNESOTA POLITICS

DODGE IS OUT, BYRNES IS CHOSEN. John S. Dodge will not be chairman of the republican county convention. Although generally satisfactory, Mr. Dodge declined to serve. It is understood that the powers in charge of the Ray Jones campaign have decided on Tim Byrnes for chairman of the convention, and they will ask that he be allowed to name the 113 delegates.

There is a well-defined rumor that the Hennepin delegation is to be turned as far as possible to Iverson for auditor and to Reese for clerk. Symptoms of a revolt have already appeared, and unless the friends of the other candidates get positive assurance of a "square deal" between now and Monday night, there will be a pretty row in the convention Tuesday.

Senator Roverud wants to know in his Caledonia Journal, "Why Ray Jones and nothing but Ray Jones on the republican ticket from Minneapolis?" and answers it as follows:

Because Ray Jones is friendly to certain politicians in Minneapolis who desire to dictate the makeup of the senate committees for the next session of the legislature. To make a strong republican ticket, Minneapolis should present a good, strong man, not necessarily Ray Jones, as a candidate for clerk of the supreme court, and join in with the rest of the state in nominating Senator H. J. Miller, of Rock county, for lieutenant governor.

Sam Langum says, in the Preston Times:

It is authoritatively stated that Senator Bert Miller, of Rock county, will accept the nomination for lieutenant governor if tendered him, but that he will not engage in a scramble to obtain the office.

It will have all the indications of a scramble, however, if Miller's name should be sprung on the convention.

DEM. TICKET UP TO DATE. With a few shifts, the democratic state ticket is given out by Mr. Pardee's Argus again this week. It now reads:

Governor, John Lind.

Lieutenant governor, W. H. Harries of Caledonia.

Secretary of state, Spurgeon Odell of Marshall, (pop.)

Auditor, A. G. Leick of Owatonna.

Attorney General, T. J. Knox (pop.), P. Fitzpatrick or Humphrey Barton.

Clerk of the supreme court, H. P. Hall.

Railroad commissioner, P. M. Ringdal or T. J. Knox, both populists, or W. E. McEwen of Duluth.

Of this list, Lind is not a candidate, Hall is a candidate for governor instead of the place allotted him, Spurgeon Odell is out of politics, and the Argus says of the first man named for railroad commissioner:

"Ringdal is perhaps the favorite, but he has grown almost as hard of hearing as Lind in the last few months, and perhaps the convention will not insist on it."

This is the Rosing view of Lind's obligation:

Lind's nomination seems a foregone conclusion. If the convention unanimously insists on nominating him, in spite of his protests, he can't help it very well. He has declared himself a democrat and the first principle of democracy is to submit to the will of the majority. The party has steadfastly refused to entertain any other suggestion, and Lind will naturally have to run.

HALL'S BID IS NOT ACCEPTED. H. P. Hall's candidacy for governor takes immensely with the "third estate," irrespective of politics, and it is a matter of common remark that, outside of John Lind, he would be as good a vote-getter as the democrats could name. Chairman Rosing has served notice on Mr. Hall, however, that the party has decided to nominate Lind, and no others need apply. The notice comes via the official organ of democracy, the Red Wing Argus, which says:

Mr. Hall, being a newspaper man and constitutionally truthful, admits he would like mighty well to be governor, and does not hesitate to say that it is an honor to be governor, an honor to be candidate of a great party for that high office. Furthermore, after the favorable reception given his name he can't help feeling that he would be elected.

And he would.

If the party had not made up its mind for Lind it would be an excellent suggestion, even if the nomination does come from republican sources.

POPS HAVE FULL LEGAL STANDING. Attorney General Douglas says the populist party has a legal right to nominate candidates in the various counties of the state under the primary law and place them on the election ballot as populist candidates. Now that fusion is barred, each party may put up a separate ticket without resorting to petitions.

The opinion was furnished to Victor F. Lawson, chairman of the populist state committee, and is given to the public in his newspaper, the Willmar Tribune. As the point is one of importance, the letter is given in full:

The people's party retains its rights as a party in the state as well as the democratic or republican parties. It depends upon the action of the party this year whether it will retain these rights or not after the next election.

By way of comment, Mr. Lawson observes editorially:

The populists of Minnesota are disposed to be content to rest upon the record made by the railroad commission during Governor Lind's administration. That record is the one crumb of comfort to the party for the many sacrifices it has made. Under the changed conditions of the present no sacrifice of party prestige could attain a victory that would reach the railroad commission, and through it the grain departments, and therefore populists are disposed to regard the election of a governor alone this year as a barren victory which would eventually do more to retard the political redemption of the state than otherwise.

Mr. Lawson's attitude toward the indorsement of Lind by the populists is clearly shown in the following:

As forecast in this column, Dr. Duke W. Cowan of Sandstone entered the lists yesterday for the republican nomination for the senate in the thirty-third district against L. H. McKusick of Pine City. With Stark and his following pulling for him in Chisago county, Kanabec county sore over being left out of the McKusick combination, and Dr. Cowan's popularity in his home county, he will give the doughty senator from Pine an uneasy summer.

Representative N. W. Benson of Clinton is said to be slated for renomination by the republicans of Big Stone and Swift counties. Dick Norrish of Ortonville will probably be his democratic opponent.

Two republican candidates for the house filed from the forty-fifth district yesterday. They are Emmet Mark of Princeton, Mille Lacs county, a member of the last house, and H. E. Craig of Orrock, Sherburne county, who sat in the legislatures of 1893 and 1895.

There is a warm senatorial fight among the republicans of Steele county. George W. Peachey, W. F. Sawyer and N. J. Shafer, all of Owatonna, are candidates. The democrats will run Senator Gausewitz for another term, but the republicans promise that no accidents will occur this year. J. R. Morley is a candidate to succeed himself in the house.

Sherman Smith says he is a candidate for the senate and nothing else, and has no idea of running for sheriff.

—Charles B. Cheney.

HATTER WITH A SOUL

Philadelphia Times.

What is said to be the finest Panama hat in Washington is worn by Senator Frye. It was sent to him by a friend, and came without a band. Senator Frye sent it to his hatter and directed that a suitable band be put around it. The hatter returned word that he would not put a needle in the hat, as it was too good a hat to be punched full of holes. The hatter said the piece of headgear was worth over $100. He placed a loose band around the hat without thread fastenings.

"THE WISH IS FATHER," ETC.

St. Louis Star.

It is rumored that the Northern Securities company will win out in the great merger suit now pending in the United States circuit court of Minnesota. Stranger things have happened, but as the rumor has its origin in Wall street, it is possible that it is based upon the dreams of the stock brokers.