GOOD MEN IN POLITICS

The Minnesota Primary Law Increases their Number.

People Name the Candidates When they Register.

"The Minnesota primary-election system marks a new era in politics, and is a revolution not even second to the Australian ballot."

Thus said Senator Washburn of Minnesota, after he had watched the results of the new direct, concurrent primary-election law, used for the first time in Hennepin county, Minnesota, on Sept. 18 last.

Ever since the public has been operating under a convention system it has always been argued that if the people would only take an interest in the primaries and the caucuses there would not be so many mistakes in the selection of candidates. If this is true, then the most successful primary reform is one that will bring out the total vote. By the plan of holding a concurrent primary on registration day Hennepin county brought out more votes at the primary election than it did at the previous general election, the percentage being [illegible] in favor of the primary law. [illegible]

After the law was enacted by the Minnesota legislature and before its actual test the principle found such favor that it was made part of Wisconsin's Republican platform, entered into the party operation of Oregon, is being officially inquired into in Indiana and enlisted the services of earnest men who are even now working for its adoption in New York. The Minneapolis object lesson proved the practical nature of the plan and its friends from one end of the country to the other are determined that its full efficacy shall be brought to bear upon the business of government.

Attraction for Voters.

The secret of the high merit of the law is that it draws those men who have hitherto held aloof from primaries, conventions and the polls, from disgust at the time dishonored methods there obtaining, to take part in the business of government. Under the law nominations are not made by conventions, but by the people themselves, direct. It destroys the power of political machines and selfish employers to influence their dependents through open threat or secret terror. In the voting booth at the direct primary every voter can vote with security. How he has voted can never be known unless he should himself choose to reveal it.

Both parties hold their primaries on the same day, in the same place and concurrently, where the citizens vote at regular elections. The regular registration officers are behind their tables and men irrespective of party register. This double opportunity is one of the magnets that draws. It is a time-saver. To hold primaries and registration at one time has been found in other states an excellent way of increasing the vote at primaries. Having registered, the citizen—Republican or Democrat—gets two tickets, one containing Republican and the other Democratic nominees who had been placed on the tickets through petitions of not less than 5 per cent of the voters casting ballots for the office in question at the last previous election. There may be a dozen candidates on the same party ticket for one office. The name of each aspirant for the place appears at the top under designation of office, in a proportional number of ballots, the theory being that no name should have the advantage of appearing at the top on all the ballots. Should other parties enter the contest the number of tickets would be increased, one ticket for each party going to every voter.

No "Cut-and-Dried" System.

Each voter marks one ballot only, returning both ballots pinned together as he received them to the judge, who places them in the box. Later the crosses on the marked ballot are credited to the respective candidates and the unmarked ballot is returned to the city clerk. If a voter blunderingly marks both ballots only the one containing the greater number of marks is counted. As a result of the first primaries held in Minneapolis under the law, a [illegible] class of men became [illegible] candidates [illegible]. Men who had refused [illegible] the [illegible] politics [illegible] primaries [illegible] [illegible]

Attracts Better Nominees.

Perhaps [illegible]

people into the belief that they were 'direct' primaries.

"One of these senators has a proposed act ready providing that each party committee can order 'direct' primaries on any day, to be operated under its personal supervision. That is the way they will pretend to do away with the 'evil' of the present law, which permits any man to vote either ticket.

"There is no doubt, as Mr. Day indicates, that many of the politicians are [illegible] [illegible]

PRIMARY ELECTION BALLOT

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

List of Candidates for Nomination to be Voted for in

12th District, 3d Ward,

City of Minneapolis, Hennepin County

Clement J. Minor

County Auditor

Electors can vote but ONE of these lists but must return them all folded together to the Judge at the Ballot Box.

Judge [illegible]	
JAMES [illegible]	
GEORGE [illegible]	
JOHN W. [illegible]	
A. B. CHOATE	
Member of Congress, 5th District	Vote for One
WILLIAM H. VANDERBURGH	
ROBERT R. ODELL	
S. A. STOCKWELL	
County Auditor	Vote for One
WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS	

DEMOCRATIC SPECIMEN BALLOT

PRIMARY ELECTION BALLOT

REPUBLICAN PARTY

List of Candidates for Nomination to be Voted for in

12th District, 3d Ward,

City of Minneapolis, Hennepin County,

Clement J. Minor

County Auditor

Electors can vote but ONE of these lists but must return them all folded together to the Judge at the Ballot Box.

City Treasurer	Vote for One
[illegible]	
City Comptroller	Vote for One
[illegible]	
Judge of Municipal Court	Vote for One
[illegible]	
Special Judge of Municipal Court	Vote for One

REPUBLICAN SPECIMEN BALLOT

ment on the Minneapolis experiment it is the general opinion among all classes that the finest aldermanic ticket on both sides that ever faced the voters on election day was nominated.

Author of the Law Talks.

Oscar F. G. Day, author of the concurrent primary law, is a newspaper man by profession, being editor of the Minneapolis Tribune. In an article in that paper the day after the primaries, Sept. 19, he said: "Every man who has been even remotely identified with professional politics in the past was defeated. Three of the best aldermanic candidates nominated avowed that they never would have encountered the cumbersome processes and devious strategy of a convention, but would go before the people under the new primary law.

"It has brought out a class of men for candidates that would never run before, and the success of these men will bring out a larger number of their kind at the next primary.

"There were polled on this one primary election 37,320 votes, and without any friction, some district voting almost the limit of 400 votes allowed by law to a precinct.

"Out in the country, where they had never turned out to caucuses, the farmers hitched up their teams and drove to town and nearly the entire country vote was polled.

"By combining registration and primary the expense to the people is not greatly increased and the $10 which each candidate pays the county auditor helps to meet the bills.

"Two state senators have laws framed to present to the next legislature which they claim are 'modifications and improvements' upon the Minnesota direct primary law. They are copies of other laws, all of them 'fake' in their nature, which were passed in different states to delude

[illegible]

JOHN TALMAN.

Christianity Gaining.

At the recent church congress in England the bishop of Ripon congratulated his audience that, during the century now ending, the adherents of Christianity had increased from 200,000,000 to [illegible] [illegible]

Imported Raisins Are High.

[illegible]

Taxing Oxford University.

For many years the municipal authorities of Oxford, England, have thought the valuation put on their university buildings for taxation purposes too low. A new valuation has just been made by which the college properties will be assessed on values raised by no less a sum than £21,521 ($104,750). The university will of course resist this attempt to draw from their coffers, and long and expensive litigation may be expected.—Joseph H. Warner in Chicago Record.

"Stick" in Soda Water Pays Tax....

The old, old joke about the wink at the soda water fountain has received a new lease of life from the stern and unjocular department of internal revenue. A few weeks ago one F. G. Heinze, in the well-known and bustling metropolis of Mankato, Minn., asked the collector if he would have to pay the special tax as a retail liquor dealer if he "put a stick" occasionally into the soda water which he dispenses from his fountain. The department thought for two weeks and then announced that, if the brandy, gin or rum amounted to 2 per cent of the soda water, the special tax must be paid. But it won't have to be paid if the rum is so small in quantity that it merely gives a "flavor" to the water.

Thoughts on Forgiveness.

We pardon as long as we love.—Rochefoucauld.

Who from crimes would pardoned be, in mercy should set others free.—Shakespeare.

Pardon, not wrath, is God's best attribute.—B. Taylor.

We hand folks over to God's mercy, and show none ourselves.—George Eliot.

It is easier for the generous to forgive than for the offender to ask forgiveness.—Thomson.

Crossing the Rubicon.

"Crossing the Rubicon" is taking a step from which it is not possible to recede. The Rubicon was a small stream on the eastern side of Italy, separating it from Cisalpine Gaul, the province allotted to Julius Caesar. By the laws of the republic no commander of any army could enter the home provinces unless invited by the senate. To cross the border was to declare war against Rome. When Caesar quarreled with Pompey he hesitated to cross the Rubicon, but at last, [illegible] he spurred his horse across the stream, and so virtually declared a civil war. From that time the phrase "crossing the Rubicon" has been adopted to signify taking a step which is irrevocable.

Forsaking all Others

By AMELIA DUGHEMIN

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

In truth poor Harvey in many ways a boy still, needed the comfort the woman he adored alone could give; in her presence he was speedily cheered and soothed.

"It's an ugly story, darling," she said, "but no one knows it. And the situation is substantially the same. You are your grandfather's heir morally, if not legally, and Aunt's your mother will not let you suffer all your life for the fault [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAPTER IV.

[illegible]

Helen did not respond. She was pleased that Mrs. Atherton should contemplate entertaining company at the dinner and so that she had addressed her question to Harvey instead of herself, and went on eating her dinner in her usual deliberate way. [illegible]

[illegible]

"We are, as far as I know," he answered, glancing at his wife.

[illegible]

Gladys strangely inert, languidly opened her eyes.

"If I am ill, Phebe, and I fear I am going to be, no one must wait on me but you. I may be delirious and talk. Keep Harvey out of the room at all hazards. Poor boy! If he should learn the truth——"

"It would put him just where he deserves to be put," said Phebe, her smouldering anger against the married couple kindled into a flame by Gladys' condition. "But don't fret, dearie; I'll do as you say. Shall I give the keys to Mrs. Harvey?" she added, feeling that her mistress was very ill already.

"Yes; it will keep her out of your way," said Gladys with a faint smile. Then her eyes closed again and she sank into a troubled sleep.

Next morning she was tossing with fever, and for three months knew nothing of what was going on around her. One bright October day she opened her eyes and looked searchingly into Phebe's face. The faithful woman, wearied by her long vigils, was nodding in her chair by the bedside.

"Why, Phebe, how thin you are!" she [illegible]

[illegible]

(To be continued.)

THE HAIR HARVEST.

Over 12,000,000 Pounds of Human Hair Used Annually.

Perhaps there is no staple article of which less is known by the average person than human hair as an article of commerce. It will doubtless surprise many when it is stated that the dealers in human hair goods do not depend on chance clippings here and there, but that there is a regular hair harvest that can always be relied upon. It is estimated that over 12,000,000 pounds of human hair are used annually in the civilized world for adorning the heads of women, says a writer in the Toledo Courier. [illegible]

[illegible] from their belts and inspect the braids which the peasant girls, standing on the steps of the houses, let down for inspection. If a bargain is struck the hair is cut and the money paid on the spot, the price varying from fifty cents to $5 in our money.

MAHOMETAN SAINT.

Imad-Ud-Din Became a Christian and Was Baptised in 1866.

The real thing—perhaps the only real thing in a Mahometan saint turned Christian is dead. Speculations may now be indulged in by the devotees of two religions whether the dead saint is enjoying himself more in his present state than if he had died in the old faith. Imad-Ud-Din, the proselyte, came of an old family, which had for many generations held its head high among the Mahometans of the Punjab. In early life he acquired so much fame as a devout Mahometan that he was appointed to preach against Dr. Pfander in the Royal Mosque at Agra. As a fakir he acquired widespread repute, and finally was worshiped; but after practicing all the austerities of Mahometanism, as followed by its recognized devotees, he revolted from the system and became a master in the government school in Lahore. He argued with a friend who had accepted Christianity, studied the gospel, and as a result was led to seek admission to the same faith himself. Sensation was created when, in 1866, this Mahometan saint was baptized as a Christian. In 1868 Bishop Milman admitted him to deacon's orders. His learning, piety and zeal for years made him one of the most conspicuous figures in the evangelistic work of the church in North India. In 1884 Archbishop Benson conferred the Lambeth degree of D. D. upon him. A paper sent by him to the "Parliament of Religions" at Chicago in 1893 was one of the most striking utterances heard at that curious gathering.

Our Sun a Third-Rate One.

Our sun is a third-rate sun, situated in the milky way, one of myriads of stars, and the milky way is itself one of myriads of sectional star accumulations, for these seem to be countless, and to be spread over infinity. At some period of their existence each of these suns had planets circling around it, which, after untold ages, are fit for some sort of human beings to inhabit them for a compartively brief period, after which they still continue for years to circle around without atmosphere, vegetation or inhabitants, as the moon does around our planet. There is nothing so calculated to take the conceit out of an individual who thinks himself an important unit in the universe as astronomy. It teaches that we are less, compared with the universe, than a colony of ants is to us, and that the difference between men is less than that between one ant and another.—London Truth.

Precious Woods Wasted.

Rosewood and mahogany are so plentiful in Mexico that some of the copper mines there are timbered with rosewood, while mahogany is used as fuel for the engines.

Poisoning Gophers.

A professor of the Kansas Agricultural College says that the pocket gopher digs its runs three to four inches under the surface, cutting off the roots which happen to lie in its path, but worst of all it throws up a chain of mounds along the run which render mowing very difficult. If unmolested, this pest will carry on its depredations to such an extent that the field will have to be plowed up. They also feed on alfalfa roots. No preventive has been found. Trapping may be employed against them, but it is tedious and generally unsatisfactory. Poisoning is perhaps the easiest and most satisfactory method of destroying the gopher, and if properly done they may be almost entirely exterminated. To poison them, as soon as a fresh mound is seen, get some potatoes and cut them as they are usually cut for seed. A bottle of crystallized strychnine, which may be obtained by any adult at a drug store at 50 cents per bottle, should be at hand. Then, with a pocket knife or old case knife, slit the pieces and drop a crystal of strychnine not larger than a wheat grain in the slit so it will lodge near the middle of the potato. The potato being moist, the strychnine will soon be dissolved and carried all through it, and it should be used as soon as poisoned. Take a spade and a wagon rod and the potatoes and proceed at once to the "gopher patch." With the rod poke into the ground around the fresh hill until the run is located, and open with the spade. Drop in a potato, cover up and proceed to the next hill. Gophers are very fond of potatoes. One dose usually kills the gopher. If too much strychnine is used, or the potatoes are not used as soon as prepared, the poison is not so effective. If the field is gone over once a week, the old hills leveled down and the new ones given a potato, the gophers' work will soon be very much lessened. Now and then one will be too smart for the potato and will keep at work. Try to trap him.

Cats in Cold Storage.

The effect of cold upon the capillary properties of certain animals was strikingly illustrated in New York some time ago, says an exchange. A warehouse man in Jane street was annoyed by the ravages of hordes of mice. He had little trouble in the main part of his building, where a couple of well-trained cats kept the place tolerably free from the pests, but in the cold-storage portion the mice held full sway. They nibbled into packages and boxes, and destroyed such quantities of fruits that heroic measures were necessary. It seemed rather a cruel experiment, but the nuisance became so unbearable that he decided at last to install a cat in the cold-storage warehouse. Provision to a certain extent was made for her comfort and she was left to her own devices and the mice.

Pussy seemed to flourish, notwithstanding the cold, and in the course of about a week became the mother of a fine litter of six kittens. After a time three of the latter were removed, but the old cat and her remaining progeny were left in their arctic quarters. When allowed out it was noticed that she grew weak and listless. She tottered about in an aimless way, as though all energy and interest in life were lost. As soon, however, as she was returned to her cold quarters she recovered her vigor and became as bright and active as usual.

A curious feature was soon observed in the kittens. They grew to an immense size, their coats became long and shaggy, and the fur much coarser than that of an ordinary cat. It had also a peculiar tendency to curl. The feelers, or whiskers, too, grew to nearly double the length, so that when they were placed beside the members of their own immediate family the difference was so marked that they might have easily passed for an entirely different breed.

The change took place within three months, giving a curious example of how suddenly and completely nature will adapt itself to the exigencies of climate with the young.

Not Always Cholera.

A swine breeder says that it is his observation that very many of the sicknesses that are called hog cholera are not that disease at all. As soon as a man's hogs fall ill with any trouble remotely resembling hog cholera the dreaded disease is at once reported to be present. This man says that in some cases he has observed it has been sickness due to neglect. The owner of the swine imagined that the only protection the hogs needed was a wire fence and gave that to them and no more. As a result, on cold nights the animals piled up. Some of them would sleep very comfortably all night and in fact would be altogether too warm. Then in the morning the cold winds would strike them and the animals would become chilled. The inevitable result was pneumonia and many deaths. It is certainly true that proper accommodations for the swine will eliminate many cases of sickness that are now charged up to hog cholera. No one questions the prevalence of cholera among the hogs in some of our states, but it is certainly true that many cases that are pronounced cholera by the owners of the hogs are not due to a germ infection at all but to other causes.

Pork from Horseflesh.

The western ranchmen has found a new outlet for otherwise worthless horseflesh. The ranges of western Montana have for a long time supported large droves of wild horses of no particular breeding and worthless for commercial purposes. Their hides could be sold for about $2, and the ranchmen sometimes bought the animals from the Indians at a nominal price. Recently a ranchman that was feeding a large number of hogs concluded to try horse-flesh. So he started in buying at $1.75 all that the Indians would bring him. He sold the hides for $2 each and fed the horseflesh to his swine. At last reports he had disposed of about 500 horses in this way. As the horse-flesh costs him practically nothing it should be a paying business.