

THE JOURNAL

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

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS Payable to The Journal Printing Co. Delivered by Mail. One copy, one month, \$1.00...

THE JOURNAL is published every evening, except Sunday, at 47-49 Fourth Street South, Journal Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

C. J. Billson, Manager Foreign Advertising Department. NEW YORK OFFICE—86, 87, 88 Tribune Building.

CHICAGO OFFICE—307, 308 Stock Exchange Building.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS Subscribers ordering addresses of their papers changed must always give their former as well as present address.

CONTINUED All papers are continued until an explicit order is received for discontinuance, and until all arrearages are paid.

COMPLAINTS Subscribers will please notify the office in every case where their papers are not delivered promptly, or when the collections are not promptly made.

The Journal is on sale at the newsstands of the following hotels: Pittsburgh, Pa.—Du Quaine. Salt Lake City, Utah—The Knutsford. Omaha, Neb.—Faxon Hotel. Los Angeles, Cal.—Hotel Van Nuys. Denver, Col.—Brown's Palace Hotel. St. Louis, Mo.—Plumbers' Hotel, Southern Hotel. Kansas City, Mo.—Cotter House. Boston, Mass.—Young's Hotel, United States, Touraine. Cleveland, Ohio—Hollenden House, Weddell House. Cincinnati, Ohio—Grand Hotel. Detroit, Mich.—Russell House, Cadillac. Chicago, Ill.—Hotel Arlington Hotel, Knickerbocker. St. Paul, Minn.—Hotel Arlington Hotel, Knickerbocker. New York City—Imperial, Holland, Murray Hill, Waldorf. Spokane, Wash.—Spokane Hotel. Tacoma, Wash.—Butler Hotel. Portland, Oregon—Portland Hotel, Perkins Hotel.

ADVERTISERS PROVE CIRCULATION.

The Minneapolis Journal.

THE ONLY PAPER THAT MAKES A GAIN IN ADVERTISING.

All the other papers in Minneapolis lose in columns of advertising, compared with September, 1900.

Here are the figures: Measurements for September, 1901, compared with September, 1900.

Table with columns for Journal, Tribune, Times, and five Sundays, with circulation figures for 1901 and 1900.

It is apparent to everyone that advertisers use the Journal more than any other paper in the city.

PRESIDENT'S POLICY TOWARD THE SOUTH

President Roosevelt's policy toward the south is already taking form. According to current reports it may be divided into three parts:

First—The appointment of liberal democrats to federal offices whenever it appears that the best material is not to be found among republicans.

Second—Substantial reduction of southern representation in republican national conventions through the adoption of the Payne plan of direct party strength representation.

Third—Opposition to the proposed reduction of southern representation in congress through the application of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution to the states that are now disfranchising the negro by various legal means.

THE AMEER'S DEATH

New York reports that "the death of the ameer of Afghanistan was a depressing factor in the London market which was reflected here and consols dropped sharply and the fall in sterling exchange at both Berlin and Paris seemed to reflect some withdrawal of capital from London."

Why the death of Abdurrahman should cause a flurry in London is readily suggested by the fact that for more than half a century England and Russia have been sharply contending for the dominant influence in Afghanistan by controlling the ameer. The British government has for many years been paying Abdurrahman about \$600,000 a year to keep him from going over to Russia. The death of the ameer may lead to a strong renewal by Russia of her deep-laid plans to add Afghanistan to her "sphere of influence" in Asia. Russia has crowded Great Britain practically out of her "sphere of influence" in China and has secured by force and cunning the dominant influence over Mongolia, and lately has secured control of Tibet by skillfully frightening the Dalai Lama with predictions of the horrors and cruelties which she alleges, will be perpetrated in Tibet if Great Britain secures a foothold there. So well has Russia played her cards that the Lama has been led to seek a Russian protectorate. It will not be surprising if the death of Abdurrahman will stimulate Russia to resume her program of controlling Afghanistan. She made a long step toward that object in 1885, when she advanced her outposts within sixty or seventy miles of Herat under Colonel Alikhanoff, but, owing to England's vigorous protest, she had to retire and agree to a new boundary delimitation. Great Britain is fully and irrevocably committed to the maintenance of the integrity of Afghanistan, because of her own interests and her repeated assurances to the Afghan rulers that she would protect them from Russian aggression. The dealings of Dost Mohammed, the former ameer, with Rus-

since the southern vote, having no counterpart in the elections, nominated Harrison in 1892. It is obviously absurd and essentially unrepresentative that states which are almost devoid of republican votes should hold the balance of power in naming the candidate for whom the voters whose ballots count must vote.

For the reasons similar to those that have led it to favor a change in the basis of representation in national republican conventions, The Journal has favored the application of the fourteenth amendment. As nearly as is practically possible one ballot should have equal weight with any other ballot in a federal election, no matter where cast. When manhood suffrage prevails throughout the country that condition is realized in theory and substantially in practice. It is unfair to count the whole population as a basis of representation and insist upon a method of limiting the political—the voting—population by plans utterly unlike those prevailing in other portions of the nation. States which, wisely or unwisely, choose to alter the natural proportion between the whole and the political population should not count it a hardship that the representation in congress should be reduced in the same ratio. Strictly speaking, not to make such a change, works a great injustice to every voter in other states.

Yet the south clings so tenaciously to full representation of population that it is probable that to antagonize it on this point would be to neutralize the other parts of the new policy and so defeat it in toto. The question thus becomes one of a compromise, one to be answered on broad lines. It may be put thus: Is it wise to overlook the subject of equality of representation for the present in the hope that the new policy as a whole may ultimately work radical changes in the politics of the south and the nature of its political problems?

Health Commissioner Hall informs The Journal that the general policy of his department with respect to the vaccination of school children who seem to be immune from the usual effects of the vaccine is very liberal, however it may have been construed and applied by some physicians in particular cases. He asserts that regular provision is made for the exemption from re-vaccination of all children showing scars that evidence successful vaccination and also of all children giving evidence of an unsuccessful recent vaccination. Children are also exempted from vaccination in cases where their physicians are of the opinion that the operation might be injurious to the child's health.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF "ROOTING"

Realizing that the uproarious art of "rooting" at football games is a condition and not a theory, and without intending to advocate its elimination in its present form at once; it is worth while to point out that it is not altogether creditable to college sports. It is a distortion of a natural tendency to applaud a good play, especially by your own side, into an actual factor in the game. It has so long been practiced as an organized agency for keeping up the courage of the favorites and scaring the life out of their opponents, that its abrupt discontinuation, especially, if it were not simultaneously dropped by all competing colleges, would undoubtedly have a pronounced depressive effect on the players.

But it is positively pitiful to see a football eleven from some place so distant that few or none of its own faithful leather-lunged contingent are able to accompany it, facing an eleven backed up, stimulated, encouraged and applauded by thousands of ululantly organized rooters and boosters. Then every inch of ground gained by the locals is sonorously cheered, and not less is it enthusiastically applauded when it fumbles, blunders and loses ground most shamefully—provided the rooters don't inadvertently forget themselves. But the other side may make plays so brilliant as to move a cigar store Indian's stoicism and yet fall of a single handclap, while certain to receive groans and hisses and be entertained with rough songs of exasperating offensiveness.

NATIONAL BANK GROWTH

One of the most interesting of current government reports is that of the controller of the currency, relating to the effect of the act of March 14, 1900, on the organization of national banks. One provision of this act was designed to extend the national banking system to regions of the country where, because of the meagerness of banks and circulation, money rates were high and business men were handicapped, together with farmers, in their operations.

THE AMEER'S DEATH

New York reports that "the death of the ameer of Afghanistan was a depressing factor in the London market which was reflected here and consols dropped sharply and the fall in sterling exchange at both Berlin and Paris seemed to reflect some withdrawal of capital from London."

Why the death of Abdurrahman should cause a flurry in London is readily suggested by the fact that for more than half a century England and Russia have been sharply contending for the dominant influence in Afghanistan by controlling the ameer. The British government has for many years been paying Abdurrahman about \$600,000 a year to keep him from going over to Russia. The death of the ameer may lead to a strong renewal by Russia of her deep-laid plans to add Afghanistan to her "sphere of influence" in Asia. Russia has crowded Great Britain practically out of her "sphere of influence" in China and has secured by force and cunning the dominant influence over Mongolia, and lately has secured control of Tibet by skillfully frightening the Dalai Lama with predictions of the horrors and cruelties which she alleges, will be perpetrated in Tibet if Great Britain secures a foothold there. So well has Russia played her cards that the Lama has been led to seek a Russian protectorate. It will not be surprising if the death of Abdurrahman will stimulate Russia to resume her program of controlling Afghanistan. She made a long step toward that object in 1885, when she advanced her outposts within sixty or seventy miles of Herat under Colonel Alikhanoff, but, owing to England's vigorous protest, she had to retire and agree to a new boundary delimitation. Great Britain is fully and irrevocably committed to the maintenance of the integrity of Afghanistan, because of her own interests and her repeated assurances to the Afghan rulers that she would protect them from Russian aggression. The dealings of Dost Mohammed, the former ameer, with Rus-

sla were notorious. He took bribes from Russia and Great Britain alike. The late Abdurrahman was for some years a follower of Dost Mohammed's policy, but in latter years he appears to have been infatuated with his British engagements. Russia will hasten, no doubt, to influence the new ameer, whoever he may be, to stand by her. Russia practically dominates Persia to-day and since England's hands have been tied by the tremendous draft on her resources, fighting the Boers in South Africa, she will do, in the way of extending her sphere, that which she did not dare to do when in 1885 she advanced her outposts to Sareks and Pendje on the Afghan frontier and was checked by Great Britain. The compact between England and the ameer of Afghanistan, not only gives the ameer an annual income of \$600,000, but supplies him with arms and ammunition, and he accepts England as his protector and pledges himself to hold Afghanistan against invasion by any other power. It remains to be seen what course Russia will take since the ameer's death.

Ex-Governor Jones of Alabama seems to be of the right composition. His refusal to turn the offices of the court to which he has been appointed by President Roosevelt over to the spoilsman is eminently correct. We can almost hear the old gentleman drawing out that the president is a "soldier and gentleman" and that he as a man who belongs to both classes himself must, in the office given him by the president, conduct himself so as to square with the ideas of propriety entertained by soldiers and gentlemen.

IT WAS INTERVIEWED

The authentic and very interesting interview with Marquis It published in The Journal of yesterday seems to have caused some heartburnings in various newspaper offices. The interview seems to have been the only one thus far secured direct from the marquis himself. Reporters for other newspapers who have attempted to interview the great Japanese statesman have got no further than his secretary. They have had perforce to be content with the opinions and other outgivings of that polite but non-committal functionary. The Journal, however, stole a march on its less forehanded contemporaries by sending its representative to Fargo so that he might ride back to Minneapolis with the Japanese party. This gave time for the diplomacy necessary to secure direct access to the marquis. Mr. Tsudzuki, the statesman's political secretary, demurred at first but finally consented to present The Journal a representative to his excellency. While it was understood that this was to be merely a presentation, the marquis was so gracious and so interested in things American that the presentation was lengthened into an interview of considerable duration, the results of which were faithfully given to Journal readers yesterday.

This statement is made, not because The Journal considers it necessary to vouch for the authenticity of the interview, since it long ago established a reputation for reliability in matters of this kind, but because the explanation of how its rivals got falls into the curious inconsistency of attacking the authenticity of The Journal interview in its local columns and giving it full credence in an editorial utterance on the visit of the marquis.

The passing of passes is a consummation that will be devoutly prayed for by the passless, opposed by the passers, and regarded as an iridescent dream by the scoffers.

NATIONAL BANK GROWTH

One of the most interesting of current government reports is that of the controller of the currency, relating to the effect of the act of March 14, 1900, on the organization of national banks. One provision of this act was designed to extend the national banking system to regions of the country where, because of the meagerness of banks and circulation, money rates were high and business men were handicapped, together with farmers, in their operations.

The law of 1900 authorized, among other provisions, the organization of banks with a minimum capital of \$25,000, instead of \$50,000, as formerly. There have been organized since the passage of the act 67 new national banks, making a total of 4,254, with authorized capital of \$661,851,950, as compared with \$616,208,095 when the act was passed, with bonds deposited amounting to \$350,721,930, as compared with \$244,611,570 on March 14, 1900, and circulation secured by bonds aggregating \$228,845,067, as compared with \$216,374,765 when the act was passed. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Missouri lead in the number of banks organized since the date of the act, the record showing 224, of which 167 have less than \$50,000 capital. The New England states organized twelve banks, the Eastern, 135, the Southern 171, the Middle, 224, including Minnesota with 28; the Western 151, and the Pacific states 22.

These may be dry figures to some, but they are significant, as showing the growth of the national bank system in sections of the country where, during the years of fiat money agitation there has been the most bitter and unreasoning antagonism to the national banks. It is easy to recall the speeches of the flatulists during the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, which denounced the system as a device to "crush the people" and rob them of all they possessed, while bankers were characterized as criminals unfit to live. In Texas, where there existed great antagonism to the national banking system, ninety banks have been organized under the new law, and there is no doubt that, even such former enemies of the banks as the Hon. Charles Towne find it convenient to use the banks frequently in oil syndicate operations in that state.

The law allows the banks to take out circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited as security, but it appears from the report that during the operation of the law up to Oct. 1, the deposit of bonds as security for circulation by new banks was only \$10,552,750, a fact which has revived the talk of issuing notes for circulation on bank assets instead of government bonds. The new 2 per cent bonds were largely taken by the national banks to secure circulation and only about \$55,000,000 remain available for national banks yet to be organized. The 2 per cent were in demand because congress provided that they should bear a tax of only one-half of 1 per cent, instead of 1 per cent as security for bank circulation, and it is

noticeable that Secretary Gage has been strongly urged to continue the issuance of the two, which are long term bonds, by taking up the fives of 1904, the fours of 1907 and threes of 1908. If he complies with this request the national banks will no doubt take them as before as basis of new circulation.

Tammany's candidate for mayor of New York failed to act on ex-Mayor Hewitt's advice to decline the nomination, but he may do the next best thing and fall to pledge himself to Tammany in any way. That is a difficult task for any man, but it is not far from what Hewitt did himself when nominated and elected mayor by Tammany.

THEY NEED US

The fulminations of such agrarian organs as the Kreuz Zeitung of Berlin against the United States, embodying demands for shutting American trade out of Germany, especially our food products, have a rather curious look beside the indications in the latest government reports of German buying in this country. From Berlin, indeed, come reports that the proposed new German tariff is encountering increasingly sharp opposition from the industrial element, which sees in greatly increased duties on foodstuffs, a heavy advance in food prices in Germany, which will prove distressing to the workmen in the industries.

According to a report sent by Consul General Hughes, of Coburg, to the state department, there is a noticeable scarcity of work in the mining district and machine-making regions and wages have been cut down and hours of work shortened. Under such conditions the enactment of a tariff practically prohibitory of foreign food importations, when Germany cannot raise enough to supply her own population, is folly. During the seven months ended with July, Germany bought of this country \$7,777,105 worth of wheat, as compared with \$2,966,755, same period in 1900, and increased her purchases of oats and lard largely. The German wheat crop is reported at 44,000,000 bushels less than last year's crop, but with a bumper crop Germany has to import wheat for the needs of her people. Thus, while European journals are hotly antagonizing trade relations with our country, Europe continues to make large purchases of food and manufactured products from us. In July and August we shipped to Europe about 25,000,000 bushels of wheat more than we shipped last year. Germany took, in those two months, 6,832,814 bushels of wheat from us. As for our manufactured products even Russia continues to take large quantities of agricultural machinery, and our government reports for eight months of this year show increases in such exports to Europe generally, and increased exports of leather and boots and shoes, scientific instruments, watches and clocks, railway supplies, electrical instruments and carriages. The Philadelphia Commercial Museum is constantly receiving inquiries from European firms for samples and prices of goods.

The war against our commercial aggression continues chiefly on paper. If the German tariff fails of obtaining statutory effect, the advocates of a European combination against us will hardly find cohesive material enough to hold it together. Germany may, as some German newspapers have hinted, design to influence our government to enter into more advantageous trade arrangements with her by shaking the new tariff in our faces, but the measure is purely an agrarian one, and that element is putting forth all its strength to push it to a place on the statute books.

Whatever may be the European sentiment, it is evident that Europe needs us commercially and we need her commercially, and it is further evident that President McKinley, with his usual penetration, saw that reciprocity must be developed in order to realize our highest commercial possibilities, and he indicated what he thought reciprocal trade with the foreign country should be by his full endorsement of the treaties with Argentina, the British West Indies and France, which Mr. Kasson, as special commissioner for negotiating such treaties, negotiated with those countries. These treaties, it is safe to say, reflect the controlling sentiment of the republican party. The Iowa republicans read the signs of the times rightly, when they recently placed a strong reciprocity plank in their state platform.

Farewell, Sodini! You have so conducted yourself that if the people of Minneapolis wept when you arrived, they laugh joyously over your departure. You cannot hasten back to Italy's sunny climate any too soon for our satisfaction. Never was an increase in our population so welcome as the decrease that will follow your departure. Our only regret connected with your removal is that you take with you so much ill-earned wealth. No other man in your time in Minneapolis has done so much to popularize vice and induce crime as you have through your notorious and generally law-breaking reports.

Miss Lane's Rebellion

Miss Lane is right. The injury in spanking is not so much to the person as to the feelings. The elevation of the stage would dictate that the curtain should be drawn over scenes such as Miss Lane's natural good sense finds objectionable.

At New Fairfield, Conn., a cross bull was grazing in a lot near the schoolhouse. The boys, of course, waded a red rag at him and made remarks and he jumped the fence. Boys, girls and teacher took refuge in the schoolhouse. The bull struck angrily at the doors and windows, shaking the building and breaking glass. The teacher lifted the largest boy up to the trap-door into the attic, the rest were hauled up, and the evening was spent in that dark retreat till anxious parents arrived to find out what the matter was. The boys who annoyed the animal were reprimanded in the New England fashion—with a strap.

Rougher Game of All

Eden Valley Journal. Brother Joubert last week expressed the opinion that it would be just as well for the state to adopt a law prohibiting the game of football. We can't agree with brother Joubert. Football is a ladies' game in comparison with the game of running a country newspaper. That's what's rough.

Water Wasn't Labeled

Dawson Sentinel. The Minneapolis water department has been selling adulterated water without the proper label.

be as usual to hear men call for their wings when going on a journey as it is now to hear them call for their boots. That was 600 years ago and we have had a high time of it. Still, the fast freight train would have abundantly satisfied the spring and the bishop.

At Kimball Springs, Ky., Rev. D. H. Ross was shot at while preaching, the ball passing close to his head. The length of the pastor's discourse was not given in the dispatch, but we have suspicions.

John Most is free again. We have never been anxious to drink John's grog, as he never proved quite harmless in the past and has been of much value to the leading industry of Milwaukee.

Dinkelspiel speaks of William K. Vanderbilt's attitude toward the "Corcoran's" Light. It is a near relative of the wheel ridden by the quick scoacher.

City huntmen are now in the woods and no lumberman or section hand in the back districts goes out without a brass band and a sign.

Spain is talking of abolishing its navy. The easiest way would be for it to declare war on Liberia and get it abolished free of charge.

This burglar talk is getting to be more common than the burglars. They're all got rich and gone south.

It is nearly time for the man who shoots at burglars on suspicion to wing the hired girl.

The general rallying cry in the next city election ought to be "No peanut politicians."

If they don't look out the 2,000 Boers will get the 50,000 or so British in a corner.

If the burglar does not get your diamonds the furnace will.

MINNESOTA POLITICS

The Montevideo Commercial remarks: Bob Dunn's friends are trying hard to sidetrack J. F. Jacobson's name in a candidate for congress next year. But try as hard as they may, it will not work. The fact of the matter is that the Montevideo Commercial wants Jacobson for state auditor and are preparing to put up a mighty hard fight with him.

The next day they went driving. When they returned to the hotel James was asked by the way of finishing a conversation just as he set her down in front of the crowd of women seated on the piazza: "—and after that we'll go to Europe."

When a democrat in the first district by accident or otherwise breaks into the state senate, he is straightway mentioned for congress. It is one of the penalties of success, as Senator Fitzpatrick will agree.

This observation is from the St. Peter Free Press: So many complimentary things have been said of State Auditor Dunn of late, in connection with the good management of his office and the propriety of recommending him for another term, with or without his consent, that it would be almost supernatural for him to resist further.

Well, did any one ever notice anything supernatural, ethereal, or spirituelle, about Dunn?

Winona Republican-Herald: The Minneapolis Journal asserts that H. F. Stevens, former state senator and now a member of the statute revision commission, has declared his purpose to contest Senator Clark for the election to the senate upon the expiration of the latter's present term. Mr. Stevens is in San Francisco as delegate to the national convention. The story therefore comes at an opportune time, for it will be some days before he can return to his office.

How saucy we old second district editors are when we are no longer in McCarty's district. Just hear the Granite Falls Tribune: McCarty denies that he has aspirations for the governorship. Not a few of his old second district boomers will join him in coming to the Granite Falls office to see him on the retired list when he presents term expires unless his new constituency are shy on candidates.

AMUSEMENTS

Foyer Chat. William Collier represents in stageland the jolliest element in light and elegant laughter. The real comedian is a rare bird—he is born, not made. Years of training may do something for an actor, but they can never give the spontaneity essential to the comedian. Collier is a true artist and a born comedian.

Reginald de Koven's music in "Foxy Quiller," which is to be heard at the Metropolitan hall, is a pretty little story, of the most entrancing quality. The composer has abandoned the tiresome two-step movement, although the opera contains a thrilling march, and has made the waltz rhythm dominant. The first act is laid in England, and here Mr. de Koven adheres to the old English song form movement with madrigals, glee and strong choral writing, for which work an unusually fine male chorus is employed. The second and third acts are laid in Corsica, and here Mr. de Koven enters into the Italian school of soft, sensuous movements, its intoxicating sweetness and its world of melody. "Foxy Quiller" is held by many critics to be the best comic opera de Koven has yet produced. Although the Klav & Erlanger Opera company is unusual both in personnel and point of numbers, the regular scale of prices will prevail. The sale of seats will begin to-dorrow morning.

Lovers of comedy drama are offered an exceptional treat the current week at the Bijou, in the presentation of "Across the Pacific," with Harry Clay Blaney, the popular young comedian in the leading role. "Across the Pacific" is a pretty love story, which is happily blended with a deal of amusing comedy, some pathos and a number of exciting scenes, situations and climaxes.

"On the Suwannee River," which comes to the Bijou next week, is a dramatic gem, with devotion, loyalty and courage as the moving points of interest. The play depicts a march of the new south, with the melody of its melody, its scenic environment, sweetness and wholesomeness of tone. The company is promised to be an excellent one and includes Stella Mayhew as Aunt Liddy, Eva Mae Haynes, Kate Weston Cherry, Lew A. Warner, Fred Truesdale, Allen H. Bailey, Earl Atkinson, Harrison Stedman and the Clover Leaf quartet.

There was some surprise expressed here because Fred Gebhard was seeking a divorce in Sioux Falls. Mrs. Gebhard before marriage was Miss Louise Morris, a famous beauty of Baltimore. She met Gebhard while traveling with Mrs. Langtry. He parted from the Lily and began paying attention to Miss Morris. The wedding occurred a couple of years later. Mrs. Gebhard, besides being a noted society belle and beauty, has figured in what society termed man's escapades. Most remarkable of these was her summer in a fountain in a spirit of fun. She was visiting here in the summer of 1898, when she was chaperoning a party of girl friends and their escorts, of which Harry Lehr was a member, to the local Muehl hall, and on their return they passed a fountain. Lehr dived Mrs. Gebhard into the water in the basin. She replied she would if he and the other men would. They assured her they would, and much to their surprise, she stepped into the basin without hesitating a moment and waded around. The young fellows followed and the other girls followed them. It was hot sport. Mrs. Gebhard now lives in this city.

Who Mrs. Gebhard Is

There was some surprise expressed here because Fred Gebhard was seeking a divorce in Sioux Falls. Mrs. Gebhard before marriage was Miss Louise Morris, a famous beauty of Baltimore. She met Gebhard while traveling with Mrs. Langtry. He parted from the Lily and began paying attention to Miss Morris. The wedding occurred a couple of years later. Mrs. Gebhard, besides being a noted society belle and beauty, has figured in what society termed man's escapades. Most remarkable of these was her summer in a fountain in a spirit of fun. She was visiting here in the summer of 1898, when she was chaperoning a party of girl friends and their escorts, of which Harry Lehr was a member, to the local Muehl hall, and on their return they passed a fountain. Lehr dived Mrs. Gebhard into the water in the basin. She replied she would if he and the other men would. They assured her they would, and much to their surprise, she stepped into the basin without hesitating a moment and waded around. The young fellows followed and the other girls followed them. It was hot sport. Mrs. Gebhard now lives in this city.

Rougher Game of All

Eden Valley Journal. Brother Joubert last week expressed the opinion that it would be just as well for the state to adopt a law prohibiting the game of football. We can't agree with brother Joubert. Football is a ladies' game in comparison with the game of running a country newspaper. That's what's rough.

Water Wasn't Labeled

Dawson Sentinel. The Minneapolis water department has been selling adulterated water without the proper label.

A MAN WITHOUT BRAINS

by PAUL SEVERING

Copyright, 1901, by A. S. Richardson.

"And that is your decision, father? You object to Mr. Hawley because he is, as you call him, a tenderfoot?"

"No, daughter, not exactly that. It's the kind of tenderfoot I object to."

"I suppose you would like me to marry one of your mine foremen merely because he is a product of Colorado?"

"Now, Mary, you know better. I want you to marry some good fellow who has at least proved himself, somehow or other. But your Mr. Hawley, what has he done now, tell me that? The fact is I had my time at the Springs. Benefit of his health? Bah! When I was his age I hadn't as much as he has, and I didn't loaf around with girls on the porch—didn't see a girl more once in a year, maybe. Why don't you get a tough stake and start out and do a little prospecting on his own account—'taint in his line, eh? Well, neither are you. The man that gets my daughter, I'll have to get to know him, and that settles it, if I have anything to say about it."

"And yet it did not settle it any more than such decisions of such fathers have ever settled such cases. But what makes this worth the telling is the odd way in which it was settled. When Mary Wilson told Ned Hawley that her father, the wealthy mine owner, had objected to his suit for her hand because of the reason thereof, the young man did not utter a single word, nor did he start out and look for trouble, as it is defined in the west. He merely said, somewhat reflectively:

"Well, I'd like to see the Evening Star. Shall I send you a copy?" he added. His manner was deeply reflective and the girl wondered at it.

The next day they went driving. When they returned to the hotel James was asked by the way of finishing a conversation just as he set her down in front of the crowd of women seated on the piazza: "—and after that we'll go to Europe."

Now it was only the end of a description of a cook's tour itinerary, but when Miss Wilson has passed inside and he had driven over to the stable, Mrs. Philbig, whose husband was a broker on the Colorado Springs Exchange, said to Miss Goding, whose father was a mine promoter:

"Did you hear that, my dear—planning a trip. I believe they are engaged."

By 9 o'clock the report had spread to all the porches, and by 10 the date of the wedding had been set. Of course it reached the ears of the two most concerned and each denied it vigorously, but that appeared only natural to the gossip. When the next day, when Hawley set out for the mine, which was a few miles up country, even the brokers on the exchange, led by Philbig, said things very complimentary to the young man's prospects.

The visit to the mine was uneventful to a degree. It was not a very wonderful place. Mr. Wilson was not more courteous to his daughter's guest than was absolutely necessary. Hawley was attentively polite in all descriptions, and on leaving promised, as he was requested, not to say a word concerning certain machinery which gave the Evening Star such an advantage over its competitors.

But on the way back to the Springs he was impatiently personified, and as soon as he arrived he rushed to the exchange and sent in his card to Mr. Philbig, the broker.

Well, did any one ever notice anything supernatural, ethereal, or spirituelle, about Dunn?

Winona Republican-Herald: The Minneapolis Journal asserts that H. F. Stevens, former state senator and now a member of the statute revision commission, has declared his purpose to contest Senator Clark for the election to the senate upon the expiration of the latter's present term. Mr. Stevens is in San Francisco as delegate to the national convention. The story therefore comes at an opportune time, for it will be some days before he can return to his office.

How saucy we old second district editors are when we are no longer in McCarty's district. Just hear the Granite Falls Tribune: McCarty denies that he has aspirations for the governorship. Not a few of his old second district boomers will join him in coming to the Granite Falls office to see him on the retired list when he presents term expires unless his new constituency are shy on candidates.

AMUSEMENTS

Foyer Chat. William Collier represents in stageland the jolliest element in light and elegant laughter. The real comedian is a rare bird—he is born, not made. Years of training may do something for an actor, but they can never give the spontaneity essential to the comedian. Collier is a true artist and a born comedian.

Reginald de Koven's music in "Foxy Quiller," which is to be heard at the Metropolitan hall, is a pretty little story, of the most entrancing quality. The composer has abandoned the tiresome two-step movement, although the opera contains a thrilling march, and has made the waltz rhythm dominant. The first act is laid in England, and here Mr. de Koven adheres to the old English song form movement with madrigals, glee and strong choral writing, for which work an unusually fine male chorus is employed. The second and third acts are laid in Corsica, and here Mr. de Koven enters into the Italian school of soft, sensuous movements, its intoxicating sweetness and its world of melody. "Foxy Quiller" is held by many critics to be the best comic opera de Koven has yet produced. Although the Klav & Erlanger Opera company is unusual both in personnel and point of numbers, the regular scale of prices will prevail. The sale of seats will begin to-dorrow morning.

Lovers of comedy drama are offered an exceptional treat the current week at the Bijou, in the presentation of "Across the Pacific," with Harry Clay Blaney, the popular young comedian in the leading role. "Across the Pacific" is a pretty love story, which is happily blended with a deal of amusing comedy, some pathos and a number of exciting scenes, situations and climaxes.

"On the Suwannee River," which comes to the Bijou next week, is a dramatic gem, with devotion, loyalty and courage as the moving points of interest. The play depicts a march of the new south, with the melody of its melody, its scenic environment, sweetness and wholesomeness of tone. The company is promised to be an excellent one and includes Stella Mayhew as Aunt Liddy, Eva Mae Haynes, Kate Weston Cherry, Lew A. Warner, Fred Truesdale, Allen H. Bailey, Earl Atkinson, Harrison Stedman and the Clover Leaf quartet.

Who Mrs. Gebhard Is

There was some surprise expressed here because Fred Gebhard was seeking