THE JOURNAL

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

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Oct. 1	51,162
Oct. 2	50,774
Oct. 3	50,617
Oct. 4	51,227
Oct. 5	53,361
Oct. 7	50,993
Oct. 8	50,435
Oct. 9	50,990
Oct. 10	50,486
Oct. 11	51,795
Oct. 12	54,948
Oct. 14	51,250
Oct. 15	51,293
Oct. 16	51,258
Oct. 17	51,322
Oct. 18	51,512
Oct. 19	53,055
Oct. 21	51,041
Oct. 22	51,182
Oct. 23	51,118
Oct. 24	50,933
Oct. 25	51,326
Oct. 26	54,697
Oct. 28	51,137
Oct. 29	51,816
Oct. 30	50,970

The above is a true and correct statement of the circulation of The Minneapolis Journal for dates mentioned.

KINGSLEY T. BOARDMAN,
Manager Circulation.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 31st day of October, 1901.

C. A. TULLER,
Notary Public, Hennepin County.

COERCION TALK

From Washington comes a report that our government meditates the use of coercive measures in the Levant to secure the release of Miss Stone from the hands of her bandit captors, who have taken her and a companion into the fastnesses of the Balkan mountains where access to the bandit camp is exceedingly difficult.

The responsibility of Turkey in this matter is fixed by the Berlin treaty of 1878, which provides that Bulgaria, the Slav state immediately north of the Balkan mountains, shall constitute "an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of his majesty the sultan." Bulgaria's responsibility is therefore only secondary if the banditti who siezed Miss Stone came from that kingdom. If Bulgaria declines to act for the rescue of Miss Stone or pleads irresponsibility, our government will have to look to Bulgaria's suzerain for redress and restoration of the captive.

In taking coercive measures to secure Turkish action in the matter of Miss Stone's release, the chief obstacle is the clause of the treaty of Paris of May, 1856, which is recognized in the Berlin treaty of 1878, which gives Turkey the right to close the Dardanelles and the Bosporus if she wishes, but she may open those channels "to ships of friendly and allied powers whenever their presence appears to be necessary for the maintenance of the treaty." The United States, not being a party to the Berlin or Paris treaty, could not send the Mediterranean squadron up the Dardanelles without securing the assent of the treaty powers. Turkey would, of course, object strenuously and the European powers may hesitate to give their assent to a demonstration which might result in stirring up a conflict which would wrap the whole of European Turkey in the flames of insurrection. From the Balkan mountains to the north boundary of Greece there are smouldering fires of discontent and revolution which may be fanned into eager flames upon any supposition that the sultan has become embroiled with a foreign power.

Meantime, only $60,000 of the $110,000 required to pay Miss Stone's ransom has been raised and there is no great eagerness, apparently, to contribute money for the purpose of rescuing the unfortunate American lady. In similar cases Great Britain has paid the ransom and turned to the government responsible for the abduction for compensation. Our government has declined to take such stey, on the ground that it would be an encouragement to the business of abducting persons for ransom money. There is some reason in this position, but, if the government will not take such action, it would be justified in giving the sultan a firm and decided warning and a time limit for the sultan's action.

Attorney General Douglas' decision that the board of regents of the university is limited to twelve members is, of course, good law. From the sentimental standpoint it is very acceptable, too. It establishes beyond cavil another monument to the memory of the late John S. Pillsbury. It was no unusual honor, to be sure, to increase the number of members so that Governor Pillsbury might be given a life position, but it is a still greater honor to have the office die with him, thus emphasizing the fact that it was created for him alone.

Porto Rico wants to be admitted as a territory. We should make haste slowly in this matter. There were no boodle charges against the first legislature.

SCHLEY'S DEPARTURE FROM THE TRUTH

Admiral Schley's enemies have freely accused him of equivocation and shuffling in meeting the charges made against him. We admit that, the evidence yesterday brought out one point on which the admiral sacrificed the strict truth for the sake of peace. The New York, not having been in the battle of Santiago at any stage of the proceedings, it was improper in Admiral Schley to speak of her as present. Consequently, his first report of the battle submitted to Admiral Sampson omitted mention of the New York. Sampson demurred to this omission, which Schley thereupon "corrected." He felt that there was so much glory for all the officers and sailors of the fleet that it would do no harm to stretch its ample and elastic folds to cover a vessel that was not present, knowing, he puts it, that if the New York had been in the battle she would have given a good account of herself. We submit that in the telling of this white lie there was more honor for Schley than in the forcing of it by Sampson.

The domestic sugar manufacturers admit that while they may prevent reciprocity with Cuba, annexation is inevitable. Hence they purpose to concentrate their efforts to delay the annexation of the fertile island until they have so far fortified themselves by experience and accumulated capital that they will not fear competition with Cuban sugar. All of the men associated with the sugar industry in any form seem to have remarkable sagacity, and this latest plan is worthy of their fabled shrewdness.

BOUQUETS FOR COLONEL AND MEN

There should be some proud blushing at Fort Snelling these days. A regiment and a colonel who receive such compliments as General Miles showers on the Fourteenth infantry and Lieutenant Colonel Quinton are certainly remarkable and deserving of popular recognition. In a time when there are so many stories of crimes and misdemeanors, both civil and military, by soldiers of the regular army it is quite worthy of remark that in this regiment during the strain of a forty-day journey from the Philippines to Fort Snelling, relieved by the temptations of seven days of liberty in Japan, there should have been but one case of drunkenness, and that during all this time the men were orderly and soldierly in the extreme.

The behavior of the regiment throughout, according to General Miles, was "that of responsible, sober, respectable, self-respecting men." No doubt much of this excellent behavior is to be attributed to the influence of Colonel Quinton, who is described as "an efficient, judicious officer." This is the phrase of the commanding general, but some instances of the colonel's methods of handling his men and some of his published remarks regarding the canteen question and his idea of the peculiar qualities of the American soldier, indicate that it fits the man. In giving the men shore liberty in Japan the colonel simply admonished them to respect their uniforms as they would the flag itself. Under such instructions from a loved and respected commander no soldier worthy of the title could do aught but conduct himself creditably to the flag.

Colonel Quinton has pointed out that the American regular soldier is altogether different from his European brother. This difference is not always delightful to the martinet, who strives to emulate the attitude of the European officer toward his men, and it makes exceedingly difficult perfection in some of the details of discipline. But the difference is that between subjects and citizens, between machines and free men; and in the campaign and battle its influence makes powerfully for the creation of a soldier who thinks as well as acts; the type demanded by modern warfare, however much it may have been unnecessary in the days when men marched forty deep—so much animated cannon food—as did Pakenham's veterans at New Orleans.

It may be that the material of the Fourteenth regiment was exceptional, but we prefer to believe that in the beginning it was part and parcel of that which has gone into other regiments with no such satisfactory results as in the case of the glorious Fourteenth. What the Fourteenth has done and become is proof of what can be done with every regiment, the rank and file and the commanding officer being of the right kind. We do not know the attitude of the men of the Fourteenth toward their colonel, but if he is the kind of man his achievements and views indicate, we feel sure that they are devoted to him.

The near approach of the end of the Schley inquiry is reviving the talk of the admiral as a candidate for president on the democratic ticket. The probabilities are, however, that this talk will receive no encouragement from him. Admiral Schley has exhibited such remarkable ability for maintaining a level head, it is not probable that he can be induced to sacrifice himself. Democratic policies are not likely to prevail in this country for some time to come, and while Admiral Schley as a candidate would undoubtedly be treated with great consideration by the people of the country, it is not likely that they would care to make him president and put in operation the policies for which he would be obliged to stand. And then, too, there is the Dewey precedent, which must be suggestive to the hero of Santiago.

There ought to be some way to deprive a clergyman of his authority to perform the marriage ceremony when he makes such misuse of it as did the New York minister who married a boy in knickerbockers to a girl still in short dresses.

RULES MUST BE OBEYED

For the Minnesota University football eleven to lose Mueller, the big right guard, at this stage of the development of the team would be almost as severe a blow to the eleven's prospect as Iowa thinks Williams' loss was to its showing in the Iowa-Minnesota game. But the spirit at the university is of the right kind. If Mueller has violated the rules of the "Big Nine" conference as to eligibility the university board of control should dispense with him without awaiting a protest from Wisconsin or any other interested institution. Minnesota must be as jealous of its own record as it is careful in scrutinizing the record of its opponents. So far as the facts are known, it would appear that, as with Williams, Mueller's reported violation of the rules was technical rather than actual, but the boundary line between real and technical violations is too sinuous to be appealed to in any case where technical violation can be proved.

The Pioneer Press is terribly perturbed because the newspapers of other cities sometimes attribute to Minneapolis occurences which belong to St. Paul. Awhile ago the Pioneer was annoyed by the fact that Theodore Roosevelt's speech at the Minnesota state fair, which was widely printed and commented on after President McKinley's death, was accredited to Minneapolis, though everybody in Minnesota knows that the state fair grounds are within the city limits of St. Paul." Now it is the Chicago Tribune that has aroused the ire of the Pioneer by referring to some criminal as if he were arrested in Minneapolis, whereas it is a most awfully solemn fact that he was arrested in St. Paul. Recalling, as we do, the days when the Associated Press located in St. Paul everything that happened in Minneapolis and the northwest, we find ourselves utterly unable to wail in chorus with the Pioneer.

Is the British nation decadent? Perhaps not, but what a descent from Cressy, Agincourt, Trafalgar and Aboukir to Buller on the Tugela!

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

It is announced that the subject of an international health service will come before the Pan-American Congress in the City of Mexico. Our delegation in the congress will move decidedly in the matter and will present a plan for such service prepared by the supervising surgeon of the marine hospital service, Dr. Wyman, in English and Spanish, for the use of the delegates. It is proposed to organize an international sanitary commission of five members, to be appointed by the Bureau of American Republics for a term of one year, the members to be a diplomat, an expert lawyer, a physician and sanitarian, a sanitary engineer and a representtive of commercial interests. This board is to be maintained by the Bureau of American Republics, representing all the states participating. The duties of the board are to be confined to investigations of the sanitary conditions of the seaport cities and towns, with the view of sanitary improvement and in- measures needed, and where needed. The improvement decided as necessary must be undertaken, and the expense met by the imposition of additional tonnage and import duties upon vessels entering any port where the sanitary improvements are undertaken.

This mode of effecting sanitary improvements will be objectionable, doubtless, to a majority of shipowners who would naturally feel that the municipal corporation should bear the expense and tax the community benefited accordingly. The plan of international co-operation in sanitation is most commendable. The details will have to be wrought out by the congress. What has been accomplished by the United States in Cuba, since the occupation of that island, is an earnest of what may be accomplished at all plague centers in Spanish-America.

It is evident that very strict sanitary supervision is also needed in ths country, of the interstate kind. We should not be more exacting as to our external relations than we are to our internal relations. We have state boards of health and municipal boards of health and codes of sanitary laws, but, unfortunately, they are not always enforced. Science has established the fact that communicable diseases need not be communicated except through the gross negligence of sanitary laws. The prevalence of smallpox and diphtheria during the past year in the northwest is undeniably due to the indifference or carelessness of sanitary authorities. There has, indeed, been criminal neglect somewhere. Diphtheria need not be communicated to the children of the public schools, if expert inspectors do their duty. Diphtheria is known to be communicable through papers and books and furniture, which convey the germs, which are easily destroyed by the powerful modern disinfectants, while the antitoxin of diphtheria has been demonstrated to be an efficient prophylatic. So with regard to smallpox. It need not be feared, nor become epidemic, if ordinary care is used to apply the trial prophylactic, vaccination, which, in the vast majority of cases, is absolutely effective.

While it is most desirable to secure effective international sanitation, which is perfectly practicable, there is very urgent need for interstate sanitation and carefully enforced laws touching the extinction of communicable diseases.

At the end of a discussion of the regrettable controversy between the board of control and the boards having charge of the higher educational institutions, the Pioneer Press says that the legislature should promptly appeal those provisions of the law which seem to extend the authority of the board of control over the finances of the educational institutions. Of course, no action by the legislature can be had for a year and a half, unless the matter should be brought up at an extra session next February. In the meantime it is difficult to acquit the board of control of blundering and of having unnecessarily created a degree of prejudice against the entire board of control idea which is dangerous to its existence. It is so evident that the effort to include the educational institutions along with the charitable and correctional was simply a scheme of the opposition to defeat the whole project, and that nobody really intended that the two classes of institutions should be grouped together, that the board of control ought not to have fallen into the trap set for it by the opposition.

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

The states electing state officers and legislatures next Tuesday are Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island and Virginia. Connecticut will elect delegates to the convention to revise the constitution of the state. Kentucky will elect a legislature which will choose a United States senator to succeed W. J. Deboe, (Rep.), whose term ends March 4, 1903. Mississippi will elect a state treasurer to succeed J. R. Stowers, resigned, and a secretary of state to succeed J. L. Power, deceased. Nebraska will elect a supreme court judge and two regents of the university and Pennsylvania will elect a state treasurer and judge of the supreme court and vote on three proposed amendments to the constitution.

Public interest is not greatly awakened as to these elections except as to the great municipal struggle in New York city, where a very strong attempt is making to break the power of Tammany, which is bringing into play all its mighty resources of defense to beat back the forces of reform, which are said to be more solidly united this year than on any previous occasion, under the experienced leadership of Seth Low. All over the country everybody who believes in municipal reform is interested in the struggle, for a victory for reform there will give a mighty stimulus to aggressive reform work in other cities.

In Philadelphia, also, there is a fight for the overthrow of the municipal ring going on with great vigor and aggression on the part of the reform element, who are attacking a well-intrenched enemy of economy and good government.

There will be in Alabama, on Nov. 11, a vote taken on the question of ratifying the new constitution, which contains a provision for the practical nulification of the negro vote.

The campaign in Ohio has been a very lively one, a noticeable feature being the elimination by the democrats of that stalwart stumper, W. J. Bryan, from the working program of the party. A segment of the party demanded Bryan but the state committee turned him down, as they did his portrait at their state convention. Bryan has not been wanted this year to any great extent east of the Mississippi river. He has stumped some in Missouri and has taken part in the Nebraska campaign. Senator Fairbanks, who has recently been through Nebraska, says that Bryan is no stronger there than he was last year when he lost the state. Now that Bryan's friend Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, is likely to be retired on account of his close connection with a trust and it is probable that the majority of the committee may soon turn up anti-Bryan, the political prospects of the "boy orator" are not very encouraging. The utterances of The Commoner are too Bourbonic for democratic consumption in the eastern states and are contemplated with increasing indifference in the middle west and south.

The state elections this year are not very important, and being an "off year," so to speak, and people being generally just a little tired of politics, there is no fervid excitement over them.

He Went to the Wrong Shop

The University of Idaho received a shock this month that caused its president to write a rather caustic letter. A young Englishman with political ambitions wanted to get an LL. D. degree to tack to his name, and thought that it might be obtained "for a consideration" in the western United States. He picked the wrong president. The correspondence, says a Moscow, Idaho, paper, was as follows:

Central Buildings, 41 North John Street, Liverpool, Sept. 24.—The Register, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.—Dear Sir: A son of a client of mine is desirous of taking the degree of doctor of laws at your university. The father is one of the leading members of our house of commons, and his son, who is a member of the middle temple, London, is also, I may say, an aspirant to parliamentary honors. He feels that, were he possessed of such a degree as above mentioned, it would be of great service to him, both in his legal and political career. As his time is fully occupied, he finds it absolutely impossible for him to devote the necessary time to study for a competitive examination.

I now write to ask you if it would be possible for him to have the degree of doctor of laws conferred on him by your university. My client is quite prepared, and, in fact, would prefer to submit a thesis to you on any legal subject named by you as a test of his knowledge of modern and ancient law. The necessary fees would, of course, be forthcoming.

I shall be pleased to hear from you with the necessary information as to subject of thesis, preliminaries, fees, etc., at your early convenience. Yours faithfully,

—A. Ogden Taylor.

When President McLean read about this cheap bribe he was exceeding wroth and replied as follows:

Moscow, Idaho, Oct. 23.—A. Ogden-Taylor, Solicitor, Liverpool, Eng.—Dear Sir: Your letter of inquiry regarding the doctor's degree in this university has been handed to me and I take the time to answer it the more readily because I can furnish the very information that you need, and pardon me if I add—so much.

In any reputable university in the United States, the degree of doctor of laws is conferred in honoris causa, and cannot be obtained either by competition or purchase. Neither is the degree made the subject of solicitation or application, either direct or indirect.

The University of Idaho is very young; her university character unformed. Her educational standards, her ideals of conduct, her university honor, are all she has, and, having this in mind, your suggestion appears to me particularly coarse and brutal.

I wish simply to say that the principal of whom you are the dishonored agent has disgraced his nationality, the middle temple and himself, and I only hope that when he comes to stand for parliament that he will learn at last that a cad's ambitions, unless very carefully limited, cannot be realized. Very truly,

—James McLean,
President University of Idaho.

The University of Idaho may, indeed, be young, but with a president of this caliber, it is safe to predict for it a long and honorable football career.

Over the fields and the prairies basked the long Indian summer,
Soft on the distant hilltops lingered the haze of autumn,
Bringing its sense of peace and life and plenty and ripeness.
Alone in the heart of the coal man smouldered the though of evil;
Anger and fierce dismay burned in his bosom volcanic;
Voiced he a deep-throated protest, a mighty explosive "Gol durn it,"
As he thought of the coal in the bin and not in the red-mouthed furnace.

Only a year or two ago little baby brother was the household joy. Gay, free and full of bubbling laughter—was there ever such a boy! Now padded beyond recognition with leg guards and nose guard, breathing out threatenings and slaughter, longing to become immortal with the Poes and Heffelfingers, where, alas, is little brother gone! A broken finger, sprained collar bone and a harsh and unnatural vocabulary indicate that little brother plays the game.

The supreme court of Michigan rules that the baby carriage propelled by human power is not a nuisance on the sidewalks; ergo, the bicycle, also propelled by human power, cannot be. The court has never attempted to stop with its person a bicycle propelled by a footometer, run by twenty-jackass power and moving twenty miles an hour.

The latest fad in methods of walking is called the gracile glide. You fade up the street in a way that makes the fool-killer fairly perspire.

Why not force the passage of the Dardanelles and blow the Mosque of Omar and the Attar of Roses off the face of the earth?

The woman who went over Niagara hurt her foot. The fall occasioned corn-cussion of the foot, probably.

Edwin Markham has a new book of poems coming out. The Man proposes to Hoe his row right out to the end.

The ice man is getting his second wind.

MINNESOTA POLITICS

Heatwole, Collins or Dunn? Which of the trio will be the candidate of the anti-administration republicans for governor?

Anti-Van Sant talk has about reached the point where it must produce a candidate or surrender. The opponents of the governor realize this, and by various methods of underground communication, are trying to get together on a leader on whom all dissatisfied elements can rally.

It is not known that Joel Heatwole intends to be a candidate, but he is well known to be none too friendly to Van Sant. It is as well known that Heatwole has for several years had an ambition to be governor. Putting these facts together, his recent visit to Minneapolis is deemed significant.

Dunn cannot be made use of as a candidate for governor with Van Sant in the field. He has put his foot down on that. The only way in which he could be utilized would be by a stampede on the convention floor. He will not be a candidate against Van Sant, but should events make the nomination of Van Sant impossible, Dunn would be heard from. At present, however, he is not available.

Judge Collins could only be used as a silent candidate. He will not be forced into the open unless the fight should become a hot one, with prospects of success. The judge is not a Van Sant man, and he, also, has had gubernatorial ambition, but he has five years more on the supreme bench, and from that exalted position can hardly step down to the scramble for office. That very fact makes him the most available man for the opposition just now. They can declare for Collins, and he does not need to say a word. Sentiment is already being sounded with reference to Collins.

The opposition to Van Sant is not all soreheads. The most active enemies of the governor are men who have been turned down, either personally or through their friends. There is a large element in the party, however, which is personally friendly to the governor, but does not favor his renomination. They are not criticizing his official acts to any exetent. They admit that he has made a good governor, as governors go; in fact, better than the average. There is a feeling, though, more or less general among party workers, that the nomination of Van Sant would be dangerous should Lind be the opposition nominee. This is disheartening, especially to those who expect to go on the ticket. They realize that it is a bad way to start a campaign to be secretly apprehensive of defeat. They would like to see Van Sant withdraw, but that will not happen. The governor believes that he can beat Lind or any one nominated against him, and he wants another term.

The custom of renominating a governor, which has only once been broken, will operate in Van Sant's favor, and will nullify much opposition. Many who would prefer other candidates will stand by Van Sant "because he is entitled to it." It will be hard to make a fight against Van Sant.

The next few weeks will determine whether such a fight will be made. If it is to be made, it will also determine who will lead, Heatwole, Collins or Dunn.

The Austin Transcript sums up extra-session talk thus:

If the tax commission finishes its work in time to make its final recommendations, there will be an extra session of the legislature next winter. If the commission does not finish in time, there will be no need of the special session, and there will be none. The stringers are having a hard time of it figuring out some pretended mystery in connection with this extra session.

The Litchfield Independent refuses to accept any responsibility for the board of control, saying:

Republican papers all over the state are lambasting Van Sant's state board of control, and the meanest of them are blaming the democratic party for the board's work, on the plea that Chairman Leavett is the whole board and that he is a democrat. He may be the whole board, but he's not a democrat.

—C. B. C.

AMUSEMENTS

Foyer Chat.

To make a play about Washington life and to make it a play without politics seems a difficult task, but that is what Paul Wilstach is said to have done in the merry play, "A Capitol Comedy," which Tim Murphy will present at the Metropolitan to-night, and in which he is credited with having made the greatest hit of his career.

Sunday night will not only signalize the first performance here of the Thomas Q. Seabrooke company in "A Modern Crusoe," but also that comedian's first appearance in legitimate comedy for many years.

The scenery for Blanche Walsh's production of "Janice Meredith," the successful revolutionary play to be presented during the last half of next week at the Metropolitan, was painted by Ernest Gos and Arthur Voegtlin. The scenic equipment comprises four great sets, showing a colonial farmyard in 1775; the living room in a farmhouse in Greenwood, N. J., in 1777; the headquarters of Colonel Rahl at the Drinker homestead in Trenton on the day of the battle between the British and continentals, and Yorktown on the day of Cornwallis' surrender to Washington.

Both the afternoon and evening performance of the Black Patti Troubadours were witnessed by large and appreciative audiences yesterday and judgng by the enthusiastic applause these dusky comedians, singers and dancers are pleasing theater-goers. Much interest is being evinced in the prize cakewalk during the performance to-night, Friday and Saturday evenings. A number of local colored people will compete. The final decision will be announced Saturday evening.

"Sis Hopkins," that pretty pastoral comedy drama now in its third season with Rose Melville in the title role, will be the Bijou's offering next week. Next season Miss Melville will appear in a new play entitled "A Hoosier Cinderella."

SONNET

It is the harvest moon! On gilded vanes
And roofs of villages, on woodland crest,
And their aerial neighborhoods of nest,
Deserted, on the curtained window panes,
Of rooms where children sleep, on country lanes
And harvest fields, its mystic splendor rests!
Gone are the birds that were our summer guests;
With the last sheaves return the laboring wains!
All things are symbols; the external shows
Of nature have their image in the mind,
As flowers and fruits and falling of the leaves;
The song-birds leave us at the summer's close,
Only the empty nests are left behind,
And pipings of the quail among the sheaves.

A Threat.

Chicago Chronicle.

Congressman Landis of Indiana told the bankers of Chicago Saturday night that they and all of their kind in the country would be compelled to face the proposition of an income tax.

Not Much Difference.

Philadelphia Ledger.

There is not much to choose between the anarchist who denounces all law and the citizen who believes in law, but objects to its enforcement.

Absent Confidence.

Chicago News.

Misplaced confidence is said to be the cause of the American defeat in the Philippines. It looks as though the confidence had not only been misplaced but had been left behind in Manila.

KATHRYN'S BURGLAR.

by Frank S. Chiswick.

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Kathryn never would have done it had her brother Tom been home, because he would have laughed at her. Nor would her stern father of Scotch ancestry tolerate such absurd nonsense as the observance of heathen customs on All Saints' Eve. Just the year before he had objected to her attending a Hallowe'en frolic, simply because he did not approve of perpetuating silly superstitions.

But Tom was safe at Harvard, undergoing the first anxieties of an ambitious freshman, and her father had been summoned abroad to look after a big contract. So, motherless, Kathryn was free to walk down stairs backward or perform any other Hallowe'en feat. Just at present she was standing in front of the old-fashioned, gilt-edged mirror in the drawig-room. All around her was midnight stillness.

"I hope the face of my true love comes to me."

She murmured the ancient formula approved by generations of love-lorn damsels, and to complete the charm, slowly munched an apple, half apprehensive and wholly filled with wonder as to whether the apparition conjured up by the invocation would be clean-shaven or mustached. Would it be the features of Frank Handy or Chester Raymond? Both had asked for her hand, and really she did not—

What was that? Yes, it must be a masculine face, with bonnie blue eyes, appearing just above her own curls. A little smothered shriek and she swung round to confront a personable chap with crisp blond hair and a face which, save for a haggard look, would have been more than ordinarily attractive. His eyes had a subtle expression that made her think of Tom, and his dress proclaimed that he had once moved in good society.

Following the first spasm of apprehension, she felt a sensation of relief that the picture presented in the glass was that of a very pretty girl, whose chestnut hair formed dainty contrast with a fluffy negligee of pale lavender.

The stranger raised his cap. "Pardon the intrusion," he began. "I had no intention of attracting your attention, but when I opened the door I could not resist the temptation to help out fate, even though the forced prediction might displease you."

Kathryn stared at him. "How did you get in without my hearing you?" she demanded. "I locked all the doors hours ago."

"That is my business," he explained. "No," he went on as she drew herself up, "I did not mean to indicate that it was none of yours. I merely mean that it is my occupation to get into houses with as little disturbance to the occupants as possible."

A wave of red swept over her face. "So you are just a common burglar?" she demanded, with icy scorn.

He flinched at the disgust she did not seek to conceal, but in a moment his easy assurance reasserted itself. "No, quite an uncommon one, I assure you. In fact, I am merely a tyro, and a pretty bad one at that, I imagine. You see, I was not brought up to a respectable trade, and when I was thrown upon my own resources I had to do the best I could. I sought everywhere for work, but my family friends remembered the time when I led a riotous life and would not have me, while others seemed to think that I did not mean what I said when I asked for the simple work I could perform. No man wanted to hire a porter who wore more fashionable clothes than he did, and I couldn't tell him that I had no others."

"Still, that is no excuse for becoming a burglar."

"No," he admitted, "but yesterday it came to a choice between the poorhouse and a rich one, and when I passed your house this afternoon I heard you tell a friend you would be all alone, save for the servant. I did not intend to take much, just enough to get me to Chicago, and I never supposed that you would be trailing about this time of night. Then, you see, when a man has been practically starving for two days there is—"

She flashed a sharp glance at him. "Do you mean to tell me that you have starved to death?" she demanded.

"Not quite that, or I should not be here, but if I remember right, the last meal I had was Tuesday morning. This is Thursday. It might have been Monday; I never was good at ancient history, but I think it was Tuesday."

Kathryn picked up a quaint silver candlestick. "Come right along," she commanded. "You should have gone to the poorhouse, but I suppose you are foolishly proud."

He followed, his eyes resting admiringly upon the little lavender form in front. Here was a girl who was not afraid of burglars and who carried herself as fearlessly as though she were entertaining a guest.

In the dining-room she laid a dainty lunch. Then she sa therself down on the other side of the table, nor did she speak till the first keen craving for food had been satisfied.

"You don't look a bit like a burglar," she said musingly as she looked at the well built man opposite. "Somehow you look as though you were cut out for a leader of men."

"If I keep this sort of thing up," he responded with a grim humor, "I am apt to wind up leading a chain gang."

She sprang up with a little cry. "You mustn't keep it up. You must get work and make your people proud of you. You must not go to prison."

"I don't know," he responded, regarding her excitement wonderingly. "It's the only boarding-house I know of where you are not put out of you fail to pay your bill, and, apparently, it's the only place where I can find work."

"You should not say those things," reprovingly.

"I know I should not, but when you have done your best, and the whole world seems to be against you; when you starve till you are made desperate, there come moments of temporary insanity, when all sense of right and wrong is lost. When I came here I fully intended to get enough money to take me out west, where there might be a better chance for me, but when I saw you before the glass in that violet colored dress, somehow you made me think of my sister—and she's dead. So are the others, thank God!"

Kathryn rose abruptly and went into the library. Would she call for help? The man did not care much. He simply sat watching the doorway through which she had disappeared. He was very tired, and it did not matter much now, anyhow.

She came back with a card in her hand.

"You know where the Hewitson mills are, don't you?" He nodded. "Mr. Hewitson is my father." Again he nodded. "Take this to the manager. I think there's an opening in the shipping department. You will probably have to start at a ridiculous salary, but—"

He caught her hand and pressed it to his lips as a loyal subject might kiss the hand of a revered sovereign.

"Oh, I will go. Only give me the chance and I'll show what I can do." He felt something folded under the card. He looked down and his face flushed a deep purple. He laid the bill on the tabe.

"Oh, but you must take it till you get your first salary. You can't starve."

"No, not that! I can't take it, but, please God, I'll show you that I can lead a decent life and justify your faith in me." And, waving his cap, he disappeared as he had come, through the dining-room window.

* * * * *

Three years have passed swiftly for Kathryn, but oddly enough she has tried no more Hallowe'en charms. This evening she stands in the square hall watching the storm which is ushering in November. A sleigh dashes up to the door, and her father comes in shaking himself like a great polar bear.

"I've invited young Douglas up to dinner this evening, Kathryn. I didn't think it necessary to 'phone you. Just have an extra place laid. He pushed through that Rothberger deal in splendid shape, and in consequence, I've given him the promotion he deserved. By the way, Kathryn, where did you meet that chap? He was a lucky find for me."

Kathryn does not answer, but with a conscious blush looks into the drawing-room, where the softly shaded lights play on the gilt-edged mirror. The bell rings, but she does not wait to receive the guest in the hall. He finds her in the dim drawing-room before the mirror. She is looking over her shoulder and she wears a lavender gown.

Daily New York Letter

A Wife Is Liable for Hubby's Clothes

Oct. 31.—A woman may be liable in this state for her husband's clothes if he buys them in Chicago, according to a decision rendered by the appellate term of the supreme court. It matters not if he orders them without the wife's knowledge.

The case decided was that of George W. Matthews, a Chicago tailor, against Mrs. Sarah F. Dickinson, wife of Colonel John T. Dickinson, formerly of Chicago, secretary of the world's fair commission, who now lives at the Lorraine, this city. The bill was for $100 balance due on a bill for $150 for a tuxedo coat, dress vest and a black coat. In the district court a verdict was given against the tailor. He appealed. Mr. Maxson told the court that Matthews was a fashionable tailor in Chicago and that the Dickinsons lived at the Metropole Hotel, Chicago, when the colonel got the clothes in 1894. He paid $50 the next year and the rest remains unpaid.

"When I was retained in the case," said Mr. Maxson, "I confess I could not see an action would lie against Mrs. Dickinson for money owed by her husband, especially when I was told that she was not with him when he ordered the garments, and at no time guaranteed the payment of the bill. But I was assured by my client that it was common in Chicago to sue a wife for her husband's debts and on investigation I found a peculiar law on the statute books of Illinois taken from the Iowa statute, which provided "the expenses of the family and of the education of the children shall be chargeable upon the property of both husband and wife, or either of them, in favor of creditors therefor, and they may be sued jointly or separately."

Judge McAdam says the contract for the clothes was made in Illinois and must follow the Illinois law quoted and Illinois courts have construed it to apply to tailor bills contracted by the husband. Judgement is reversed and a new trial ordered.

How the Betting Runs.

Low money poured into Wall street to-day, swamping away the Tammany money. All the Shepard money in sight, obtainable at even figures, was grabbed up by the Low bettors and they clamored for more. At the close of business on the stock exchange it was estimated that more than $25,000 of Low money was around to be placed at even terms, with no Shepard even money to be got. Those who had Shepard money said that they wanted odds from the Low side. A similar kind of affairs existed on the consolidated stock exchange and in the Broad street curb market. On the curb, just at the close of business one man, who as a joke, shouted "Who wants to bet on Low?" was nearly mobbed by the crowd of men who wanted to place money on the fusion candidate.

The first bet of any size, with Low as the favorite, was made by Max B. Booker, who wagered $1,000 on Low to $900 on Shepard by F. H. Brooks. Mr. Booker also bet $5,000 on Unger to $2,500 on Jerome, put up by C. M. Minzesheimer. He made an even bet of $1,000 on Shepard with Allen Wood and McGraw. There were lots of other even money bets made while the process was going on of cleaning up all the Shepard money in sight.

Value of Porto Rico.

More attention is now being given to Porto Rico than at any other time snice its acquisition by the United States. The visit of the delegation of merchants and bankers representing the commercial bodies of the island has had much to do with this. There are many evidences of a growing trade with Porto Rico. Durng the past two weeks, for instance, upward of 5,000 packages of Porto Rican oranges have been received here, and the fruit trade is looking closely into the possibilities of the island as an orange growing country. Porto Rico, unlike Florida and lower California, is absolutely below the frost line, and experts say that only careful cultivation is needed to increase greatly the quality and marketable value of Porto Rican fruits. Then it is asserted that, with latest approved methods, as much sugar can be grown to the acre as there is in Cuba and Hawaii. It is stated that the sugar, coffee and tobacco crops of the island are capable of wonderful development. Then, as Porto Rico manufacturing practically nothing, a large number of orders for American machinery and other manufactured products have in the last few months been placed with factories and mills in the middle and eastern states. W. R. Corwine, in an address at the dinner given here last week to the Porto Rican delegation, said that the greatest needs of the island now are some way of increasing the circulating medium, and an influx of capital to create better transportation facilities and develop the agricultural and mineral resources. While business men are thus giving attention to the commercial possibilities of Porto Rico, others, anxious for the speedy Americanizing of the island, are devoting much thought to the improvement of its educational and religious conditions. A notable event along this line is Andrew Carnegie's offer to give $100,000 for the establishment of a public library at San Juan. To-day, in an address in Brooklyn, Rev. James H. Van Buren, who is in charge of an Episcopal mission in San Juan, told something of what is being done to Americanize the island. A large sum is now appropriated to public education, the necessity for which is great, as 80 per cent of the population cannot read or write. The school children are being taught something about the great country of which they are now a part, and are learning some English. Mr. Van Buren told of hearing them sing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" in broken English, and of using the English terms employed in the American game of baseball, a form of which is played there. There is a great field there for religious and educational effort. Mr. Van Buren told how the American flag hangs behind the altar in the little mission, and of his labors to build up a church and school in San Juan.

The Fall River Trade War.

M. C. D. Borden, having granted his Fall River workmen another 5 per cent increase in wages, defends his action by saying that if his competitors cannot grant the same increase it is because they don't know how to make their business pay or because they are too selfish to share their profits with their employes. The increases he has made are warranted by the trade conditions. Other manufacturers claim that Mr. Borden is trying to bring about a strike of his competitors' mill hands in order to free himself from the necessity of taking the cloth he has bought from them at alleged inflated prices. This Mr. Borden denies.

His Dangerous Wooden Leg.

John Slater is a man 60 years of age and he wears a wooden leg, which fact furnished an excellent reason why he was temporarily refused admission at the Kings county almshouse yesterday. John looks mild, but he has a bad temper, and a tongue that is even worse; but worse yet is his habit of taking off his wooden leg and using it to accent his expletive when his temper gets up. "That man Slater," said the superintendent of the almshouse to-day, "has already cleaned out this institution half a dozen times with that leg of his, and I have a feeling that his record in that respect is good enough to stand without giving him a chance to better it." John pleaded and promised to be good, and was finally admitted, but the superintendent will probably risk one eye on him during his sojourn at the almshouse.

Uncivil.

Chicago News.

We shall have to keep soldiers in the Philippines for a long time, as the inhabitants are demonstrating every day that they are not half civil enough for civil government.