THE JOURNAL

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PROOF ON PROOF

In the names of the signers of the bail bonds of some of the local administration's indicted attaches and in its efforts to secure bail for its convicted "graft" assessor and collector, the public may find ample extra-judicial evidence that fully corroborates some of the results of judicial investigation of the degradation of Minneapolis' police force.

Among the "business men" who are in this group upon which the crumbling administration now relies to keep its frightened agents out of jail or to get them out, being in, are such eminently respectable and admirable persons, such pillars of the community as Flannigan, the gambler; the two proprietors of disreputable resorts, the brothers Sodini; and the equally illustrious and noble Peter Blar, who recently served with distinction thirty days in the workhouse.

These are the "business men" who have supported the administration. The value of that kind of support is to be seen in the way in which it is withdrawn when it is needed. Brando Sodini, having put his name on one bond, the brothers think they have done quite enough for the administration, which has been a purveyor to them. Peter Blar can do nothing.

The papers tell us that the mayor of the great and high-toned and progressive city of Minneapolis met yesterday afternoon in conference with such men as Blar and Sodini to see what could be done to keep his henchmen out in the sunlight and in the pure air a little longer.

Think of the spectacle!

And this mayor was elected by a large majority, and most of his votes were given by good men who had every reason to believe, if they used their reason in the slightest degree, that what has come to pass was to be expected.

St. Paul people don't like to have Dr. Ohage located by eastern papers as an official of Minneapolis. We don't mind.

HOW RETALIATE?

The New York Commercial, commenting on the recent Canadian boards of trade convention in Toronto, points to the fact that American exports to Canada continue to advance at a rapid rate, notwithstanding a preferential reduction of 33 1-3 per cent on English goods and says that if the Canadians should seek to build still further tariff barriers against our goods we can retaliate.

This is easier to say than to do. It might be well for the Commercial to show us wherein we could retaliate effectively. If our tariff were not so high we might, but as we have only a small portion of the Canadian export trade, something like $40,000,000, if we omit coin, bullion and precious mineral ores, we cannot do them much harm. The ultimate effect of retaliation on our part would only be to emphasize the importance of the United Kingdom as a market for Canadian products.

The Commercial, as a supposedly broad-minded advocate of business interests, should be doing its best to ameliorate instead of to embitter trade relations between the United States and Canada. Our amazing growth in exports to Canada, notwithstanding the great preferential for British goods, is not going to continue indefinitely. The Canadians could check it at once by making their tariff as high as ours. It is true that they would suffer from the reaction of such a blow more than it would hurt us. But if we continue to ignore and commercially snub such excellent patrons they may yet be aroused to the point that they will be willing to hurt themselves very gravely for the purpose of breaking away from the powerful hold our export trade is getting on them.

If the deadlock between the administration and the insurgents should result in the repeal of the differential on refined sugar, there would be no general grief in this part of the country.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION

From Mr. T. D. O'Brien's review in The Journal Saturday of the decision rendered by the United States supreme court in the New Ulm coal rate case, it is plain that the decision is a very important one. It marks another step forward in that progress of effectual control of the railways by the state which we are bound to have, as railroading is evolving, unless the railroads are to control the state.

While in deciding this particular case it was not necessary for the court to affirm that a state railroad commission has power to impose upon railways a joint rate where none existed before, it does distinctly affirm the commission's right to regulate an established rate of that kind, and unmistakably indicates that the court will hold, when the opportunity offers, that the commission may originate joint rates. Another very important feature of the decision is the upholding of the law making the findings of the commission prima facie correct, thus putting the burden of proof on the railways in any effort to set them aside. It disposes of the contention that rates must be fixed solely with regard to bonded indebtedness and capital stock of the railways.

In view of this decision it will be surprising if any railroad attorney will carry to the supreme court a case involving a joint rate unquestionably original with the commission.

The court proceeds upon the theory that a monopoly must be regulated by the state. Whether that monopoly be exercised by one company, or two companies, acting together, is evidently immaterial. Two companies cannot be permitted to do what one company is forbidden to do.

Since, as the court says, so much of the traffic on railways subject to the authority of the state commission is bound to be joint traffic, any other conclusion than that arrived at by the court would be to make the state railway commission "wholly inefficacious in a large number if not in a majority of cases."

Judge Harrison hit a bull's eye again to-day when he took a step that will put a premium on truth-telling in the police corruption cases.

It is natural that during the astounding revelations of the police corruption cases which are depriving high officers of the force of the respect of their subordinates there should be a disappearance of what little discipline the force had had under this administration. In this condition of demoralization the burden of preserving order and protecting life and property will fall largely on those officers whose records are untainted and on the individual policemen. They must strive to make up by their own initiative and careful attention to duty what is lost through lack of effective leadership and direction.

DEFERRED FOR PERFECTION

The president has advised the house committee in charge of the bill providing for the establishment of a department of commerce, to defer action upon it and let it go over to the short session of this congress. Under the circumstances this would seem to be wise action and the committee will probably follow the president's suggestion.

It was apparent from the introduction of the bill in the senate that there were very diverse views as to which of the existing bureaus could be conveniently or advantageously included in the new executive department. The labor unions objected from the beginning to the placing of the bureau of labor there, they preferring that it should continue as it is. It was seen that it was hardly consonant with the purpose of the bill to include the geological survey in the scope, and that it was essential to include only the matters which have to do with commerce, as navigation, customs, statistics, steamboat inspection, immigration and the like. Tariff, customs and reciprocity distinctly belong to such a department, but so many statesmen are getting nervous upon these subjects in view of the approaching congressional elections that they think the passage of any measure suggesting the purpose of pushing reciprocity or tariff reduction in any shape, might affect their political prospects.

A department of commerce with a tariff and reciprocity bureau would be of immense service to the country, if placed in charge of experts in these and other specialties. If McKinley's policy touching reciprocity was carried out there would be plenty of business for such a specialty in the department of commerce. Congressman Hopkins of Illinois, who had charge of the formulation of the reciprocity clause of the Dingley tariff bill, favors strongly the fixing of maximum and minimum duties by congress, the minimum rate to prevail in trade arrangements with other countries willing to make minimum rates to us. The department of commerce could take this matter in charge through an appropriate bureau.

Leading business bodies like the New York Chamber of Commerce have called for the passage of a bill creating a department which should have jurisdiction over all the functions exercised by the government as to transportation, navigation, manufactures and mining and all statistics relating to them, and to especially promote the opening of foreign markets to our commerce. Such demands of the business element can leave no doubt as to the strength of public sentiment favoring reciprocity and it is a sentiment which will ultimately prevail over purely political objections.

It will be well during the recess of congress for the president to study with expert officials the proper constitution of a department of commerce. Such department should not be overcrowded by adding to it too many bureaus from other departments. It nedes to be carefully organized, strictly with reference to business and industrial utility. It should be strongly endowed with expert ability for the promotion of our foreign trade, as well as for the home trade, and this with reference to the articulated needs of the business and industrial forces and not with reference to the wishes of overprotected interest and mere politicians.

A contemporary, discussing the cost of public improvements in Washington, seems to assume that private property there is not paying its share of the cost of maintaining the city government. The people of Washington are taxed for half the expense of running the government of Washington, and the federal government pays the other half. This is probably a fair division in view of the way the government property was acquired and in view of the large amount of it.

ANNEXATION OF CUBA

Senator Elkins has introduced in the senate a resolution providing for the voluntary annexation of Cuba. The senator is evidently preparing something for the Cubans to fall on softly in case they are denied reciprocity.

Many strong annexationists have from the first professed indifference to the reciprocity measure, believing that its rejection would hasten annexation. The theory is that the planters, finding their industry ruined because they are without the boundaries of the United States, would, together with all the affiliated interests in the island, set themselves vigorously to bring about annexation.

It might work out that way, and again it might not. Nations as well as individuals have been known to act in resent of an injury instead of in humility looking to better treatment in the future.

We believe with the president that the relations of Cuba and the United States must be closer and closer and that the politic as well as the just course now is to take a step in harmony with that tendency instead of against it.

The Fourth of July will be made memorable in the Philippines by the creation of civil governments in the provinces where pacification has been slow and by a declaration of amnesty and the release of the prisoners on the island of Guam. The day will mark the rough completion of one of the biggest jobs ever undertaken by the United States—the pacification of the Philippines. To crush the organized insurrection was no job at all. But to reorganize the political structure of the islands, bring system out of chaos, order out of disorder, security to life and property out of a reign of crime has been no easy task. In the main it appears to have been accomplished.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY

Before leaving for London Saturday, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, told an interviewer in New York that he regarded the situation as to the Alaska boundary with much anxiety and apprehension, as the discovery of gold in the disputed region would "precipitate a disgraceful conflict." He regarded it as highly discreditable to the British and United States governments that, since the adjournment of the joint high commission, neither of them had taken steps to secure a settlement.

Sir Wilfrid and his Canadians know that there never was any contention about the boundary line of the Russian territory conveyed to our government in 1867 until the gold fields were discovered in the Klondike region and Canada wanted an outlet to the sea by way of the estuary known as the Lynn canal. The animus of the Canadian claim has been clearly disclosed. Not a word was heard of American encroachments on British territory until the gold nuggets were turned up and the Canadians found that they were cut off from tidewater by the long strip of territory transferred by Russia and included in the Alaskan deal.

Our government simply holds to the boundary designation as received from Russia, who effected her boundary adjustment with Great Britain in 1825 by treaty, which cut off the British possessions from access to the sea above the parallel 54 degrees 40 minutes or from Portland canal to Mount St. Elias whence the boundary runs along the 141st degree of west longitude north to the Arctic ocean. Our government stands by the wording of the treaty of transfer which was the wording of the treaty of 1825, which defined the boundary line of the strip as a line following the windings of the coast (the indentations) not exceeding thirty miles in width from the water. The British admiralty, indeed, published in 1877 a chart recognized by them as correct, which sustains the position of our government.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier complains that while Canada is ready to arbitrate the matter, the United States shows no disposition to do so. The reason is, that there is practically nothing to arbitrate. The British fought to obtain the strip in 1825 and gave it up over the signature of their plenipotentiaries, which settled the matter for all time. Russia transfers the territory included within the boundary acknowledged and accepted by Great Britain. We hold it by virtue of these confirmations of title. We are there and we will stay there.

Our government has sent Lieutenant George T. Emmons to make an investigation into the charges which have been made to the effect that Canadian officials have removed old landmarks or monuments marking the international boundary. As to the Canadian claim that the line from which the thirty miles strip is measured should jump from headland to headland, and not follow the indentations of the coast, that was not recognized at all by the Hay-Pauncefote modus vivendi of October 20, 1899. If the joint high commission ever proceeds to the consideration of this subject with a view to giving right of way to the preposterous Canadian claim, which is killed by the express terms of the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825, the people of this country will not permit any such concession. A careful survey of the thirty-miles-from-shoreline boundary above the parallel 54 degrees and 40 minutes, to establish it accurately, is necessary. It is a matter for good surveying to settle. It is not arbitrable at all. The line has been settled for seventy-seven years by treaties.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier says the Canadians, as to the question they have raised, "are most desirous that it should be settled on its merits to insure continued friendship." The matter has already been "settled upon its merits" and it is altogether likely that our neighbors will have to make up their minds to accept the settlement which was practically made by the treaty of St. Petersburg, in 1825, effected between Russia and Great Britain.

The Minneapolis Lodge of Elks is to be congratulated on the clean and successful carnival and street fair conducted under its auspices. The result is a complete demonstration of the fallacy of the idea that to be successful an undertaking of that kind must have offensive and disgusting features.

As foreseen the senate has accepted the house amendments to the irrigation bill. It only remains for the president to attach his signature. It is the beginning of a national undertaking that at some distant day will be looked back to in some such admiration as we now reserve for the wisdom that prompted the enactment of the homestead law.

This time Triggs disagrees with Rockefeller. He says college education is a failure. Mr. Rockefeller has bought about $15,000,000 worth. The only place where it seems to be a distinct failure is where it depends on Triggs.

We think we can give the names of some members of the police force who will not be connected with it after the first of next year.

The Nonpareil Man

Casually Observed.

People living along Milky Way avenue and Pleiades street are complaining because there are no smoke consumers on our volcanoes.

Rev. Sam P. Jones, the devil chaser, is erecting a $25,000 business block in Centerville, Ga. Mr. Jones also has considerable mammon of unrighteousness laid up in the bank. And why not?

A late historical novel called "The Gate of the Kiss," carries the reader away back of the revolutionary war to the time of Hezekiah, King of Judah, and Isaiah, the prophet. Sennacherib also appears in its pages. The "oldest inhabitant" is lost in attempting to go back in memory to this date.

How would you like to read for pleasure a coronation ode of 25,000 lines by Alfred Austin?

A Kansas man who had hung on for 105 years in spite of the climate, died last week in time to escape the July weather.

The little boy who lives in Dowie's Zion city cannot throw snowballs at father, neither can he climb a tree. Shooting craps is a grievous sin and Sunday baseball renders both his temporal and eternal fate as insecure as a door on one hinge. We would not like to live in Zion.

The latest one is "Meme," with an imported French accent over each "e." Of course it is our old friend Mamie in disguise, but just as sweet and charming as ever. Grayce and Alis are more easily recognized.

All the Americans at Mr. Choate's pink tea, given to the king last week, wore knee breeches—that is, all the male Americans did, and the queen was much relieved that not a bowie knife or six shooter was seen during the evening.

The king commented pleasantly on the size of Whitelaw Reid's calves and expressed indignation that so much derogatory to them had been said in the venal press of two continents. Pierpont Morgan had in his pocket a rare book which he had picked up at a London bookstall for a song, and A. J. Balfour, after looking it over, eagerly offered him "two pun' ten" for it, but Mr. Morgan refused to sell as he said he "didn't have to." The three official Willy Wetmores of Rhode Island played a mandolin trio, beating time on the floor with the flat of their feet. The king yawned and the party shortly afterwards broke up. A very pleasant time was had.

AMUSEMENTS

Minstrelsy at the Bijou.

Two performances of Richard & Pringles' Georgia Minstrels at the Bijou yesterday marked the close of a successful season at that playhouse. Those who delight in the "native woodnote wild" of pure minstrelsy found unalloyed enjoyment in the bill presented by this organization, for it contains no adulteration of Ethiopian manners, customs or dialect. The real thing is furnished, for the dark gentlemen appearing in Richard & Pringle's aggregation are dyed-in-the-wool, Simon pure, 120 proof. There is no burnt cork or lamp black to wash off after their performance. Like the heroine of that sounding ballad in which the impetuous young man proclaims his inamorita "a high born lady," coupling it with the frank statement that she's not colored but was born that way, they're the real thing. With this advantage, the troupe are able to furnish a first-rate, old-fashioned negro minstrel show.

The "first part" was fairly good. Kid Langford made a hit with "I Can't Help Lovin' That Man," and "My Bamboo Queen." Mr. Langford, however, was handicapped by the orchestra, a part of the company, which contrived to keep from three to six bars ahead or behind the singers. Ed Tollivar, whose capacious maw could accommodate a full-grown pie, was heard in an entertaining monologue.

The Housely Brothers, "Emperors of Music" by the bill, played harmoniously on a number of odd instruments. The sketch of Burton, Langford, Smith and Cameron, "Nancy's Wedding Day," introduced some clever dancing.

The feature of the bill was the stunt of the Morocco acrobats, five in number. Their work was cyclonic throughout and evoked great applause.

The Frawleys Give "In Mizzoura."

"In Mizzoura," Augustus Thomas' cemody drama, received a worthy presentation by the Frawley company at the Metropolitan last night. The play is wholly different from anying the company has previously done here, and it was received with enthusiastic expressions of approval by a large audience. Miss Gist, who has come on from the east to join the company, arrived last night and will have a prominent role in next week's bill, when a comedy new to Minneapolis will be produced. The play is an adaptation from the French entitled "In Paradise." A review of "In Mizzoura" will appear in this column to-morrow.

Something Else, Inevitable, Also.

The New York Independent.

"I think I am safe in saying," remarked Mr. Hill last week, "that next to the Christian religion and the common schools, no other single work enters into the welfare and the happiness of the people of the whole country to the same extent as the railway." This may be an extravagant assertion, but we presume it will be approved by Mr. Harriman. If it be true, how can he expect that the people will ever surrender to a few capitalist groups their right and power to regulate an agency so directly affecting their welfare and so potent for their good or their disadvantage? Railway consolidation appears to be inevitable; but to the increase and concentration of power resulting from it will not be added the privilege of making rates without restriction or supervision. If railway competition must cease, the people will show a more intense determination to regulate and control the traffic rates. Commissions will not be things of the past, but their powers will surely be enlarged.

MINNESOTA POLITICS

CLEAN CONTEST FOR AUDITOR. It is a matter of general remark that the contest for state auditor is one of the cleanest and best-conducted campaigns of recent years. The three candidates are rivals in the art of saying nice things about each other. As far as the candidates themselves are concerned, they are close observers of the ethics of the situation, and are keeping out of each other's territory.

There are indications, however, that none of the three will have a solid congressional district behind him. Iverson will get votes in Halden's district, the eighth, and may break into the seventh. The Hancock Record predicts that he will have the nine delegates from Stevens county. On the other hand, both Halden and Jacobson are likely to get votes from the first district.

The man from Duluth will surprise some of them with his strength in the convention. He will pick up delegates from all sections of the state. The Sleepy Eye Dispatch reports that in that vicinity Halden has the best of it, though all three have friends. Arguments in his behalf are that the state ticket needs a representative from St. Louis county to strengthen the party in that section.

BEDE'S TARIFF VIEWS DECLARED. J. Adam Bede has drawn up a personal platform on the tariff, and given it out for the information of many republicans who have inquired as to his position. He states his views as follows:

First—As a general proposition, I believe in a tariff that covers the difference in cost of production between our own country and any competing country, on all articles which it is practical for us to produce.

Second—Wheat, being a world product and its price fixed by the supply and demand of all countries, and Duluth being the natural shipping point for the territory north and west of us, I believe in free wheat from Canada. As we export wheat, it is of no advantage to us to force the Canadian wheat to go to Europe via Port Arthur or Montreal instead of Duluth. And as diversified farming is steadily driving the wheat area farther north, we must soon admit Canadian wheat or close our mills. If in congress, I would be pleased to vote to remove the present tariff against wheat, but should be guided by the wishes of the district.

Third—The tariff of 40 cents a ton on iron ore does not benefit the Minnesota miner, and its removal would rob the opposition of much of its thunder. In the proposed revision of the tariff, as suggested by President McKinley, I have little doubt this would be removed. I think there would be no local opposition to such a course.

Fourth—The tariff of $2 per thousand feet on certain grades of lumber is, in my opinion, purely a revenue tariff at the present prices of the product, taking so much profit from the Canadian owner. If we removed it, Canada might impose a duty, and the proceeds transferred from our treasury to hers. I think this tariff should be used to aid in negotiating a reciprocity treaty with Canada. Lumber is high, but it is for other reasons than the tariff. Our forests are fast disappearing, while our population is doubling and the demand pressing hard on the supply.

Fifth—The chief need for a high tariff in years gone by was our high interest rate. When money was 10 per cent here and 3 per cent in Europe, nothing but a tariff could save our manufacturers. But to-day, thanks to a wise financial policy, for which I have ever contended, money is as cheap here as anywhere in the world. And to this is due the modified views of President McKinley and the living leaders. The republican party still stands for the principle of protection where ever its application is necessary, but, with the expansion of our territory and our trade, we have surely and forever become a world power, and the time for reciprocal trade treaties is at hand. We should diversify our foreign commerce as we do our farming, so that if one customer fails there will be others with whom we can do business.

COWAN AND STARK MAY RUN. There are signs of a revolt in the thirty-second legislative district against the McKusick-Rowe-Oleson combination, which until now has had a clear field. Dr. Duke W. Cowan of Sandstone is being urged by the opposition to come out as a candidate for the senate against McKusick. He is an old resident of both Kanabec and Pine counties, and very popular. Down in Chisago, E. W. Stark is getting ready to buck the combination, and will be a candidate for another term in the house. Stark is a hard man to bluff out, and on his record in the legislature will run strong for a renomination. He was always found on the right side when principle was involved.

The Albert Lea Times says:

The report that Congressman Heatwole's organization of the third district will do nothing to aid the election of the republican candidate for governor this fall is not to be credited. Mr. Heatwole and his friends certainly will not fail in their duty to their party and to their constituents. Such a policy would react upon the third district's organization beyond a doubt, and besides the third district leaders are too good republicans to thus play into the hands of the democrats.

'Tis true 'tis pity, but pity 'tis, 'tis true, so far as the situation at present is concerned. A change may come within the next few weeks.

Because the editor of the St. James Journal, in his strategic position, has not met any one who heard Governor Lind say he would not accept a nomination, the aforesaid editor assumes that the ex-governor never said it. Does all knowledge come from St. James?

The Eighth Ward Republican association, meeting at the wigwam Saturday night, adopted resolutions indorsing Van Sant for governor and Jones for lieutenant governor.

Henry Lightly of Austin and Hans P. Hanson of Adams have entered the lists against Representative G. W. W. Harden of Le Roy in the southern district of Mower county.

McLeod county democrats are talking of a legislative slate, with Dr. Dorsey of Glencoe for the senate, and Carlos Avery of the Hutchinson Leader for the house. Among the republicans, W. E. Harrington of Hutchinson appears to be reluctant to enter the senatorial race, even at the earnest solicitation of Senator Sivright. McLeod is a close county, and Harrington insists that Sivright is a better vote getter, and ought to run. Harrington would not run badly, himself.

The Anoka Herald observes:

It is said that President Roosevelt will visit this state next September. Anti-Van Sant republicans and Lind democrats will have something to talk about after Teddy gets through with his spell.

George E. Perley of Moorhead has announced himself as a republican candidate for representative from Clay county. He was the county's choice two years ago, but was beaten by the Becker-Wilkin combination. Under the new law each county names its man.

John Morgan of Thief River Falls is likely to ask for the democratic nomination in the sixty-second senatorial district.

There's war in Lincoln county. The Lake Benton News says that the candidacy of A. H. Mohler for the house is in the interest of John Schutz, of Marshall and his senatorial boom, and theforce against the best interests of Lincoln county. Messrs. Schutz and Mohler deny that there is any connection between their candidacies.

A. R. Holston of Crookston, former county attorney of Polk county, has announced himself a candidate for the populist nomination for congress in the ninth district.

L. Z. Thompson of Spicer, an old-time populist, writes to the Willmar Republican-Gazette that he has returned to the republican party, and that there are not over six populists left in the township, once a stronghold of the people's party.

Opponents of Al Ferris among Brainerd republicans are trying to get Judge Fleming to contest the senatorial nomination with him. Ferris has fixed up a slate with M. M. Williams of Little Falls and I. W. Bouck of Royalton as the house candidates.

—Charles B. Cheney.

Of Course! of Course!

Los Angeles Herald.

The picture of a man has never appeared on a United States coin nor the picture of a woman on a postage stamp. An observing editor remarks that this is why we lick the stamps and squeeze the coin.

SILLY

By M. L. AVARY.

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Her name was Priscilla, but through abbreviation and corruption it became "Silla," and finally degenerated into "Silly." "So easy do even names go to the dogs, you known," she explained to Dick.

There were some people in the village who did not hesitate to say that Silly herself would "go to the dogs" some day, she had such "shiftless ways." She preferred to wear plain clothes rather than spend time indoors on needlework. She could not be counted on for the sewing circle nor dragged

SHE LET GO.

to the debating society. Moreover, she was not as fond of going to church and Sunday school as she might have been.

"It fits me, Dick!" she cried, her face, pink and white as their petals, framed in a bough of apple blossoms. Her eyes were as blue as forgetmenots, and her hair was like the golden tassels of the corn. "The name fits. I haven't any sense, you know."

"That's one of your attractions," drawled Dick. "When a woman hasn't any sense, it's really a drawing card in these days. She's a novelty, you know. Women are so awfully wise and clever that they put a fellow to the blush."

They were sitting on the green grass within a fragrant bower of pearl and rose. Something like dewdrops gathered in the girl's forgetmenot eyes.

"What's the matter, sweetheart?"

"Dick, it's the name and the fitness of the name. It seems so absurd to care about it. But I do. When I was little, it seems to me they might have cared enough about me to let me keep the sweet name my mother gave me. I suppose they thought it was a waste of time on me to say 'Priscilla.' If I had been their own child, they'd never have called me Silly. And to think it'll stick to me all my life!"

"If it were your last name, now," said Dick. "I could change it for you."

"Don't be silly!"

"You're that when you laugh at my love-making. It's poor, but honest."

"Dick, do you think, like all the rest, that sensible talk is wasted on me? Do you, Dick? Oh, what would I not give to be a wise, clever woman with a dignified name! Nobody in the world will ever take me seriously as long as I am called Silly!"

"I'll take you seriously if you'll let me; take you and never let you go."

"Dick, would you be willing—you, a varsity man—to have a wife called Silly? You wouldn't! I can see it in your eyes. Oh, to do something very wise and learned! I'd die happy!"

"For heaven's sake," cried Dick in alarm, "don't do anything wise and learned!"

"She never has a serious thought, that girl," her aunt remarked. "If her name don't fit her to a T!"

She was coming up the walk, her arms full of apple blossoms, her hat dangling at her side, singing one of the ragtime tunes with which she scandalized the town.

"She do seem to be light-headed," observed her uncle, Samuel Morris. "But, then she's a good-hearted thing."

She could not remember her parents. They had died when she was so little. She seemed to be a sort of accident in her uncle and aunt's family, a rather burdensome and unpleasant one, which by God's grace they must put up with. They lived in an old, old house on the outskirts of a quaint, rambling old village. It was set about with orchards where many birds loved to nest. Silly, when she might have been embroidering herself a petticoat, making a crazy quilt or doing some other sensible thing, preferred to stay out in the orchards with the birds.

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Samuel Morris dreamed that a burglar was pressing a pillow down over his face. He tried to cry out, but could not. He heard a great banging at the door and a voice calling:

"Uncle, uncle!"

"Somebody is killing poor Silly," he thought, but he could not move.

Then some one was pulling him out of bed. There were smoke and a gleam of shooting flames. Something wet was slapped over his face. He was being dragged over the floor and down the steps by one who panted hard. A voice—Silly's—was screaming:

'Help me save uncle! Somebody go back for aunt! I couldn't find her!"

"No use!" voices cried back. "Come out quick! The house is about to fall in!"

"I'll save her or I'll die trying! Take uncle!"

They told him afterward, the few neighbors who had seen the fire after it was well under way and had come to help if they could, that as she went back the steps fell down behind her. She had jerked the wet blanket from around him and thrown it about herself.

How she found her aunt in that smoke-filled house, with the roar and singing of the flames in her ears, the flash of fire in her eyes, she never could tell. But find her she did, lying insensible on the floor. She jerked the sheets from a bed, tore them into strips, tied these together and bound one end around her aunt's waist, thinking as she did so:

"Ah, how can I lift her and lower her from the window without killing her!"

But she did it, this wise, strong young Silly, who looked to those below like a goddess of the flames. Younger and more daring help had come. A ladder reaching part way up was against the uncertain walls. Dick was climbing it. He received her burden as she lowered it and passed it on to those below. Then he held out his arms.

"Come, beloved," he said. "Come quickly!"

She had fastened one end of the rope about her waist, the other about the bedpost. She was looking down. "Come!" Dick called again. She climbed out of the window and began to descend hand over hand. Her senses seemed leaving her. She let go.

When she came to herself she was lying on a big white bed in the village parsonage. People were talking.

"She had more sense than any of us; never lost her head; knew just what to do."

"And she's brave! Think of going back into that house with the steps falling behind her!"

"Yes." The pastor was speaking slowly and ponderously. "She's our village heroine, is Priscilla."

Through the door the voice of the rich man of the village rang out:

"I am going to name the new library I'm giving the village for her."

"S-sh!". The village doctor was speaking. "We must have quiet now. She's recovering consciousness."

"What is it, Priscilla?"

"Apple blossoms," she murmured, foolishly. "My hands are so hot. Dick!"

He was kneeling by her bed. The pretty face and hands were bruised and blackened, and the flames had not altogether spared the beautiful golden hair.

"Dick, it hurts so bad to be clever and brave. They're saying I'm that. And I've got my name. But, oh, Dick, I don't want to be wise. It's so painful. Let the others call me Priscilla," in a whisper. "It sounds dignified, and I like it from them. But you—you just call me Silly. I'm not wise or brave, Dick. Don't tell anybody. I went back into the fire because I didn't have any better sense."

"You are right, beloved," said Dick. "Wise people do not run back into the fire to save others. Only the brave, the fools and the angels do that."

IN A NUTSHELL

Chicago—Joseph Killian was killed by lightning on the shore of Lake Calumet.

Peru, Ind.—Clarence Gillespie, white, was mortally wounded by John Waynes, a negro.

Baltimore—The remains of Hawiet Jarius, murdered by Filipinos, were buried here yesterday with military honors.

Louisville, Ky.—Wind sixty miles an hour, considerable hail and .25 of an inch of rain in five minutes, is the Sunday record.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—The wife of George Parker poured oil over her clothes and was nearly cremated before aid could be given.

New Britain, Conn.—Robert J. Vance, former congressman and editor of the New Britain Herald, died last night at Monterat, N. C.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—A rooster sank its spurs so deep in the head of a little daughter of William Blankenship that she is expected to die.

Baltimore—Secret service men captured eight Italians, supposed counterfeiters. Two were women, who were caught passing bogus coin.

Chicago—G. Lambertson of Lincoln, Neb., assistant secretary of the treasury under President Harrison, died in bed at the Palmer House during the night.

New York—Delegates from the leading Western Union offices throughout the country will meet in Chicago next Sunday to form a new protective organization.

Chicago—Mrs. Otto Matz, president of the Woman's Club, is quite ill, and may resign her position. The trouble is due to worry over a factional fight in the club.

Lockport, N. Y.—Senator Ellsworth and invited guests on a trolley car were struck by another car running forty miles an hour, twenty being injured, two fatally.

Chicago—Professor Oscar Triggs says that the college man is not prepared to tackle the world. He makes a plea for technical schools, and university extension is condemned.

Chicago—Judge Hutchinson has affirmed the decision that Balzac's writings are immoral, in the case against Mrs. Jerome to secure payment for a set she had bought.

New York—Clarence Foster, married, and Sarah Lawrence, single, were found drowned in Shinnecook bay, long Island, the former being very much mutilated, indicating murder.

Washington—Admiral Dewey is to be placed in command of the North Atlantic, European and South Atlantic squadrons next December in the West Indies for the winter maneuvers.

New York—Randolph W. Townsend, former member of the board of education, member of several leading clubs and interested in a number of large financial institutions, is dead.

Eldorado, Ill.—The antinegro crusade at Harrisburg has reached such a stage that notices have been posted warning all negroes to leave the town. The governor has been appealed to.

New York—A man resembling Louis Disbrow, wanted as a witness regarding the drowning of Sarah Lawrence and Clarence Foster, suicided by jumping from the Brooklyn bridge.

Chicago—Dr. Burnett, who entered into a compact with Mrs. Nicholl to commit suicide, but failed to keep his word after she was dead, must serve fifteen years in the penitentiary for being an accomplice.

Chicago—The Memoriala German Episcopal, Lady of Sorrows Catholic and Calvary Presbyterian churches were struck by lightning. One hundred children in the latter at Sunday school were rescued without injury.

New York—Mrs. Sarah Estee, former wife of Morris M. Estee, twice a candidate for governor of California and now federal judge in Hawaii, has been found dead in her boarding-house in Brooklyn, where she has made her home during the past ten years. Mrs. Estee was, before her marriage to Judge Estee, Miss Sarah Phillips, a leading society girl, of Memphis, Tenn.

New York—James Edgerton Learned, author and newspaper writer, and managing editor of the Evening Post from 1882 to 1892, is dead at his home in this city. He was 64 years old and was born at New London, Conn.

Mishawaka, Ind.—Robert Campbell, son of the treasurer of the South Bend National bank, and Miss J. L. Perkins of this city eloped to Elkhart and were married, afterward telegraphing to their families and being forgiven.

New York—Prince Henry of Prussia has made glad the hearts of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Blume, of Newark, by consenting to act as godfather by proxy of their twins, who were born the day Emperor William's yacht was launched.

Chicago—Numerous expulsions are expected at Northwestern university, due to riotous living by students and lack of attention to studies, with an attendant low grade of work. One of the co-eds has been let out, and others will doubtless follow.

Charlotte, N. C.—Rev. Mr. Bright, Baptist preacher, his son, a physician, and C. D. Wilkie, editor, were found guilty of fraudulently obtaining money from some 4,000 women through the medium of an endless chain. They are said to have received $80,000 in thirty-seven days.

Kansas City, Mo.—Frank Rockefeller, brother of John D. Rockefeller, who says he lost $500,000 through the transactions of Frank Siegel, tried here last week for embezzling the funds of the company in which Rockefeller is largely interested, denies that he advised Siegel to speculate in sugar.

Chicago—Recognizing the advantages of arbitration in labor difficulties, the Chicago Federation of Labor has decided to appoint a board to renew and pass on all internal disagreements of affiliated unions. The Federation thinks the dissensions have invariably been the cause of unwarranted strikes.

CAPITAL CULLINGS

H. J. Hellekson was to-day appointed postmaster at Zickrick, Lyman county, S. D.

New postmasters: South Dakota, Bard, Hanson county, F. H. Lynn; Turton, Spink county, E. C. Helm. Wisconsin—Ithaca, Richland county, J. H. Davis.

The urgent deficiency appropriation bill reported to the house Saturday carries the following northwestern items: John Bowen, $250; John F. Mulligan and J. Kerwan, $384. These men are deputy general surveyors and the money is for resurveys of public lands.

Mr. Richardson of Alabama, in the Record, interlined some remarks about the expulsion of Jews by the Czar of Russia from that country. The Record appeared the next morning crediting Mr. Richardson with criticising the czar for expelling "Jones" from the limits of Russia.

Mrs. Roosevelt's recent illness was much more serious than was reported at the time. Although of unusually strong physique, she succumbed suddenly on the eve of the reception of the French delegation at the Rochambeau exercises. The long receptions at which she was forced to stand and receive broke down her strength.

The contest that has been waged between members of the Minnesota delegation on the one hand and South Dakota members on the other over the ratification of the treaty providing for the payment to the Yankton Sioux of South Dakota of $100,000 for the famous Pipestone quarries in Minnesota will probably culminate in the reference of this matter to the court of claims.

Defective Page