THE JOURNAL

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

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

Payable to The Journal Printing Co.

Delivered by Mail.

One copy, one month	$0.35
One copy, three months	1.00
One copy, six months	2.00
One copy, one year	4.00
Saturday Eve. edition, 20 to 26 pages	1.50

Delivered by Carrier.

One copy, one week	8 cents
One copy, one month	35 cents
Single copy	2 cents

Sworn Average Daily Circulation OF THE JOURNAL FOR month of September

55,693

Amount of Advertising carried by the Twin City Papers for September:

	Cols.
Journal, 26 issues	1415
Tribune, Daily and Sunday 30 issues	1151
Times, Daily and Sunday 30 issues	904
ST. PAUL.	
Dispatch, 26 issues	1193
Pioneer Press, Daily and Sunday 30 issues	796
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A Fine Showing.

The first report of the state board of control is a document so full of facts that support the centralized system of managing state correctional and charitable institutions, that they scarcely require the connecting thread of an argument to make them speak loudly for the new system. In the light of that report friends of the old decentralized system may as well make up their minds that the board of control is here to stay. No legislature will dare to abolish a system that has saved the state $106,000 in one year, and has covered into the general treasury an unused surplus of $155,000.

The results of the first year of the board of control's work show that it has already disproved every criticism leveled against it in advance, except one. It has performed its actual administrative work for less money than the old unsalaried boards cost. It has purchased more supplies in Minnesota than formerly, and less in other states. It has fed the inmates of the institutions and clothed them better than formerly. It has raised instead of lowered salaries of employes drawing small stipends. It has in all ways taken better care of the institutions and the inmates than was formerly taken, and it has served the interests of the people who pay as never before were they served. It is making plans for the introduction of a dietetic system that the old boards never thought of and could not well have carried out. It is instituting a system of reciprocity in institution products that is in itself a great saving.

The one justifiable criticism originally aimed at the board was that it would neglect he interests of the towns in which the various institutions are located. It has bought much less from local merchants than formerly. But in doing so it has saved the people of the state a large sum of money. A minor interest has been wiped out by a major interest. It is not the mere saving in dollars and cents thus effected that is the chief consideration, either. As the board shrewdly points out this elimination of selfish local interest will have a profound effect on legislative policy. It is undeniable that in the past the legislature has been forced to consider sectional demands rather than legitimate requirements in distributing appropriations. These appropriations came to be looked upon as subsidies. If a certain sum was given to an institution in a certain town, up would rise the representatives of another town and section and demand that the legislature do as well by them. Of course the most selfish and unpatriotic log-rolling resulted. With a locality gaining nothing from increased appropriations for a particular institution, the old habit of balancing appropriations will pass away.

The board does well again to declare its unwillingness to exercise control over the state's purely educational institutions, and to publicly acquiesce in the continued independence of the university. In the educational institutions financial management and educational policy are too closely united for a general board to exercise control over the former and leave the latter to a particular board. And a feneral board is too much of a business organization to be given power over education as well as financial policy.

As a paper that earnestly urged the centralization of control of the state's institutions that were apparently adaptable to such a system, The Journal takes great pleasure in the amazing results reached under the new system in a single year. A bad executive authorty can make any system bad. A perfect system must be worked by capable men to get superior results. The members of the board of control are entitled to all the sincere congratulations they are sure to receive for their faithful stewardship.

The Indianapolis revelations regarding grave robbing are now followed by some nauseating information from Louisville about thirty cadavers being preserved in an ice cream establishment. Grave robbing for medical colleges is a crime that never downs. Every few years the country is disturbed by some revolting scandal of this sort. In certain medical circles and among some students, grave robbing stories are in high repute, and the whole painful business is considered a good joke on maudlin sentiment and for the advancement of science. Yet it has never been recorded that these ghouls robbed the graves of their own dead. That is different.

IN A NUTSHELL.....

The "Accident" That Led to the Reformation of St. Louis

For many years the good city of St. Louis was governmentally rotten. Everybody knew it. Nobody did anything. There were too many politicians and "leading citizens" profiting by the loot of the town. But the democrats came to the conclusion that the republicans were getting too much of the loot. So they raised a cry of reform. They asked Joseph W. Folk to be their candidate for circuit attorney. They implored him for the good of the city to accept. They wanted him to accept, but they didn't really care about the good of the city or reform. But finally Folk accepted.

He told them he would do his duty. They considered that talk.

Three weeks after election he was prosecuting members of his own party for election frauds.

Before long there was quite a collection of democratic party workers and ward heelers in the penitentiary.

The word duty began to mean something in St. Louis.

It meant more when Mr. Folk sent a job lot of court grafters and straw bondsmen to prison.

It means infinitely more to-day with some millionaires in prison and more on the way for bribery. It was in January of this year that the municipal corruption investigation began. A newspaper reporter called Mr. Folk's attention to a ten-line item to the effect that a large sum of money had been placed in a bank for the purpose of bribing assemblymen to pass a certain street railway ordinance. An hour later Mr. Folk had the names of 100 persons in the hands of the sheriff with instructions to subpoena them before the grand jury. They came and laughed at the great joke—capitalists, bankers, councilmen, delegates and officials of the Suburban railway.

But the laugh soon died away. Given his choice of a clean breast or arrest, Phillip H. Turner, millionaire president of the Suburban railway, divulged the whole story to the grand jury of how $135,000 had been deposited in two safety deposit vaults for the corruption of the city legislators, according to agreement made with Delegate John Murrell, representing the boodling gang. Arrests of councilmen and millionaires followed. Others fled. Those who remained held a meeting at which $30,000,000 was represented.

Against them was only Mr. Folk.

The meeting decided to work on Folk by threats or rewards, ferret out every item of his career and send witnesses out of town. The pressure on Folk was terrific. It seemed as if most of the "solid" men of St. Louis were united in their desire that he desist from the good work. But Folk could not be moved. He went steadily ahead. What he has recently accomplished every newspaper reader knows.

A Supremely Important Amendment

The people are proverbially slow to adopt constitutional amendments. This slowness arises largely from ignorance, proceeding from that great bane of democratic institutions—the disinclination of the people to inform themselves concerning public affairs. A very large part of the qualified electors turns out and votes for candidates for office. The latter force themselves upon the attention of the voters. Party organizations are always intensely interested in electing candidates, but rarely concern themselves over the adoption of amendments to the constitution. The voter hears dozens of speeches and reads tomes of stuff about candidates and the executive or legislative policies they are supposed to represent, but very little does he hear about constitutional amendments, which are often of greater importance than men and party policies. When the people amend the constitution, instead of delegating the task to legislators they are making law—fundamental law—themselves. They are giving orders to executives and legislatures.

As long as it is merely some abstract detail of government that is affected by a proposed change of the constitution, it is understandable why voters do not evince enough interest to exercise their greatest right.

But when the amendment means good hard money in or out of their pockets, they ought to be as keen to vote on it as for governor or president.

Such an amendment—or law that is tantamount to an amendment—is to be submitted to the people of Minnesota this fall. In briefest form, it involves the question whether the railway corporations or the people of this state shall pay $500,000 of taxes.

That is what the proposal to increase the rate of taxation of the gross incomes of railways from 3 to 4 per cent means. At present the roads pay about $1,500,000 on a 3 per cent rate. Raise it to 4 per cent and their contribution to the revenues of the state will be increased $500,000.

That means that the contributions of other taxpayers will be decreased $500,000.

It means, too, that soon the railways of Minnesota, together with revenues from other sources than taxation, will provide the funds for meeting all state expenses.

It means that the state tax levy will disappear from the figures of boards of tax levy.

It is most unfortunate that the amended constitution of the state now requires that a constitutional amendment, to be adopted, must have a majority of all votes cast, instead of a majority of all votes on the amendment. This amendment counts against a proposed amendment all voters who have not enough interest to vote on it. It puts a premium on depreciation of the electoral franchise. It is just as absurd as if a successful candidate for governor were required to have a majority of all votes cast for presidential candidates. Still it is there, and must be put up with until it can be got rid of.

But it becomes especially important that every citizen who is interested in reduced taxation and desirous of making the railways bear a fair share of taxation shall vote on this amendment and see that his neighbors do. This year the proposed amendments will be placed at the head instead of the foot of the ballot.

All of the proposed amendments deserve an affirmative vote, but the most immediate good results will follow the adoption of the railway-gross-income taxation amendment.

The amendment represents justice and less burdensome taxes for you. You can't afford to vote for men and overlook a chance to make a law that equalizes taxation and means money in your pocket.

It is now up to Congressman McCleary to say whether he favored the Spooner suggestion or not. That is generally understood to have been what President Roosevelt referred to when he said that it was possible to pass a law that would make it impossible for the American sugar refineries to take advantage of the attempt to relieve the distress of the Cubans. So far as our information goes the Minnesota delegation was opposed to that plan.

The board of control's report gives a pretty god idea of the increased cost of living nowadays. On the average it had to pay 5 per cent more during the last than the preceeding year, but the cost of meat, butter and potatoes was about 20 per cent more and involved an increased expenditure of $20,950.

After eight months of deliberation, Governor Frank White, of North Dakota, has put forward a defense of his very strange course in "bolting" the meeting of governors held in Helena last winter to consider the merger of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern. The governor appears to have used the time well. He has imbibed a lot of monopolistic doctrine and is able to put it forward fairly well. A little more study of J. J. Hill's speeches and a little more familiarity with the beneficence of monopoly will put him in a position to make up his mind "right" without having to change it to suit delayed suggestions.

A Step Forward.

The board of tax levy before adjourning adopted the folowing resolution:

Resolved, That this board is opposed to the system of monthly fine of houses of prostitution as heretofore prevailing, and that in all estimates of receipts from various sources in the municipal court, these fines be excluded.

That resolution makes a long step forward in the morals of local government in Minneapolis. Out of the forty American cities with a population of more than 100,000, only five, including Minneapolis, have been in the practice of licensing the social evil, a vice that is considered so dangerous to public morals that the laws of Minnesota make it a felony. Heretofore Minneapolis, by an indirect license system, has been collecting $40,000 a year from the keepers of vile houses. The people would stand aghast at a proposition to license such a crime and evil, but in effect it has for years been licensed in Minneapolis. The municipal court fines have been used not as a means of punishing or exterminating crime, but as a means of licensing and protecting it.

Mayor Jones was so evidently right that when the members of the board found that one of their number had the courage to speak out, they could not resist his appeal, notwithstanding that $40,000 was a good deal of money to a board that was trying to pound down the tax rate.

It was simply a question of clean-handed government as against dirty money, and the former prevailed. Thus, with scarcely an effort, Minneapolis has been relieved of a long-standing shame. We hope and believe that no succeeding administration will dare to go back to the horrible system of municipal "grafting" on the social evil. We are not undertaking to suggest any plan of management of this problem to the present or any city administration. But it is good to see an immoral and vicious plan abolished. Better none than such a one.

The irrigation congress did well to reject the proposition to merge with the Trans-Mississippi congress. The latter covers too much ground to be directly instrumental in getting definite results. It is all right in its way, but an organization concentrated on the promotion of irrigation is needed.

In his Boston speech Secretary Shaw said some things that will tend to cool off that portion of the public that has become so excited over the trust question that it is willing to crush business in order to crush trusts.

Judging from the fact that the board of control has reduced by $79.54 the annual per capita cost of supporting the St. Cloud reformatory, there must have been some rich living there in times past.

Every parade of the G. A. R. is looked upon as the last. There will be one as long as there is one old soldier who can walk.

AMUSEMENTS

Foyer Chat.

The Ade-Walthall merry musical satire, "The Sultan of Sulu," to be presented at the Metropolitan for the last half of the week, opening to-night, promises to be one of the strongest attractions of the season. The bright lines, pretty music and handsome girls should prove a powerful magnet. The company is an exceptionally strong one. The complete company numbers about eighty people.

In the first appearance here at the Metropolitan for the four nights commencing next Sunday of the Amelia Bingham Special company, the management confidently expects to arouse the approbation of local theatergoers, and believe they have in this combination all that is claimed for it. Since Miss Bingham's first incursion into the active managerial field, her plans have been received with sympathy and the production of "A Modern Magdalen" in New York last season revealed what both intelligence and money can do.

Lewis Morrison, in an elaborate production of Goethe's romantic story, "Faust," will be the Metropolitan's attraction for the last half of next week.

Although Mason and Mason were quite unknown as joint stars until last season, when their first tour established them in instant favor, "Rudolph and Adolph," the musical comedy in which they are appearing this week at the Bijou is proving a fine vehicle for them and fits their peculiarities admirably.

With all the mass of musical farce-comedies and suggestive French farces that crowd the stage now-a-days, it is a relief to find occasionally an entertaining comedy that does not depend for its success upon indenceny or rag-time melodies. Playgoers will have an opportunity at the Bijou next week to see a bright, breezy American comedy in "All On Account of Eliza," that is neither farcial nor musical. It does not rely on the introduction of specialties to win approval and there is not a suggestion of an unwholesome nature in the entire play. It abounds in the most diverting humor and bristles with real, genuine fun. "All On Account of Eliza" scored an emphatic hit in New York, where it ran for weeks at the Garrick theater. It will be played here by a capital comedy organization.

Beginning next Sunday evening the Ferris company at the Lyceum will open their seventh week in "Slaves of Russia," a powerful drama of Russian life and adventure. "The Lost Paradise," this week's bill, is proving very popular.

The Nonpareil Man

Casually Observed.

The twelfth annual convention of the Daughters of Habakkuk voted to wear dead birds on their hats if they wanted to.

King Coal was a man of great might,
Who governed his people by right,
But the masses and classes
Both had to wear glasses
For spots on their anthra-sight.

Whenever the dove of peace shows signs of perching, either the operators or miners act as if they intended to have pigeon pie for lunch.

Senator Depew has just eulogized the tariff. Seems as though there ought to be some way for people who want a high tariff to have it and to enjoy it, while the others who don't want it should be exempt. Then perhaps everybody would be satisfied.

Chancellor Andrews of Nebraska university refused to accept an increase of his salary by $1,000 a year. Dr. Andrews is "one of them theorists."

The telegraph brings an account of a man in the east who is known as "one of the leading lawyers of the state," yet he neglected to put in his coal. Of what value to him to-day is all the legal lore of Greece or Rome?

Henry Sloan tried to play ghost in the Bartholin house in Chicago. He groaned, dragged a few chains about and knocked a few times. Five policemen laid the perturbed spirit on his back, took him to jail and the judge soaked him $10, thus taking all the spirit out of him.

Chicago university is going to add a school of technology. Dr. Harper has Mr. Rockefeller's leg pulled to a finish.

When they are cross in New Orleans they shoot. Talk is too slow.

A Buenos Aires dispatch denies that May Yohe and Captain Strong have been married. The world is not large enough to keep May and Putty concealed.

Politicians running for office find the mud baths at West Baden superfluous.

A Decided Jar.

It was a severe shock to the editorial force. The work was going on as usual. The shrill, grinding sound of the managing editor's whistle was heard far out on the street, the city editor was sweating great drops, and the northwest editor was struggling with a raft and a half of logs from Stillwater over the long distance 'phone, when, all at once, the office boy came in and offered to do something without being asked or clubbed.

For a moment silence reigned. There was no football game that the boy wanted to get away to see later on. What could be the meaning of it? No answer has yet been given, but the worst is feared. The office boy is still under suspicion.

Stand by the Little Teacher.

The school medical examiners have made a report to the Chicago board of education that is bound to cause a fuss. It is a report distinctly in favor of the fat teacher! In a word, teachers who are neither bulky nor towering enough to command the fear or respect of their pupils are disqualified under the proposed physical requirements.

The report has raised a storm. Mrs. Sherman, a teacher, said that under the rules Napoleon would be barred, but Trustee Harris replied:

"It cannot be doubted that those little mites of men, those tiny 'jumpabouts' who are often found in the school room, cannot command respect."

"That may apply to the men," retorted Mrs. Sherman, "but it is not applicable to the women. The little, dark-eyed women teachers can command as much respect as the corpulent ones."

Mrs. Sherman is right. We stand by "little teacher," and the closer we stand to her, the better pleased we are. She may not weigh 250 pounds and breathe so loud that you can hear her across the school room, but she is right on the spot every day in the school year, and she draws her salary without the least difficulty. We believe these medical boards are made up of spiritual defectives.

DAILY DIVERSION

One on Governor Shaw—Governor Shaw of Iowa, now secretary of the treasury, tells this story of a personal experience while trying a case in an Iowa court. A boy about 14 years old had been put on the stand, and the opposing counsel was examining him. After the usual preliminary questions as to the witness' age, residence, and the like, he then proceeded:

"Have you any occupation?"

"No."

"Don't you do any work of any kind?"

"No."

"Just loaf about home?"

"That's about all."

"What does your father do?"

"Nothin' much."

"Doesn't he do anything to support the family?"

"He does odd jobs once in a while, when he can get them."

"As a matter of fact, isn't your father a pretty worthless fellow, a dead beat and a loafer?"

"I don't know, sir; you'd better ask him. He's sittin' over there on the jury."

BROUGHT $8 AN ACRE

Average Price Received for State Lands at Recent Sale by the State Auditor.

An average price of $8 an acre was received for the 16,000 acres of state land sold by State Auditor Dunn last Monday at Little Falls, Morrison county. The minimum price fixed by law is $5 an acre. But as most of the land can be profitably cultivated, it sold at prices ranging from $6 to $17.50 an acre. This was one of the largest sales that the auditor has conducted in recent years

MINNESOTA POLITICS

Samuel G. Iverson, republican candidate for state auditor, is resting from campaign work for a while, and taking care of the office while his chief is out on the land sales. He spent several days last week with Governor Van Sant in the Red river valley, and he says:

"No man in the state of Minnesota ever received such a series of ovations as are coming to Governor Van Sant wherever he goes. The audiences that come out to hear him, and the cordial greetings he gets from every one, show how the people honor him. Take it at Red Lake Falls, where a few years ago they would not give Knute Nelson a decent hearing, and even two years ago only a corporal's guard would turn out to a republican meeting. Although it rained all afternoon the day we were there, and all evening, the opera-house was packed with people who came to hear Governor Van Sant and cheer him.

"I believe the people will turn out to vote. The way they come to meetings indicates an interest which assures me that they will turn out to register their choice at the polls. I have seen no indication of apathy. To say that the people are not going to vote this fall is to say that they are not mindful of their own interests. Everything I have seen this year convinces me that the voters are keenly alive to the fact that Governor Van Sant is standing by their interests, and he will get their indorsement."

Pre-Primary Troubles Are Over.

"The first district is in fine shape." This was the universal verdict of the committeemen who gathered yesterday in conference at St. Paul. They had a pleasant two-hour session with Messrs. Jamison, Martin, Whitney and Masterman of the state committee, and the situation was thoroughly discussed. All agreed that the differences caused by the primary election contest had healed in a remarkably short time, and that the party now presented a united front to the common enemy. In most of the counties the fight ended with the primaries, and it is feared that it may be difficult to get the vote out in Fillmore, Mower and Freeborn especially. The great effort will be made to get everybody to go to the polls. There is no fear as to how they will vote after they get there.

Those present yesterday were: C. A. Morey, Winona; J. H. Adair, Owatonna; Henry Nupson, Preston, of the state central committee, and County Chairmen H. W. Brown of Kasson, C. J. Scofield of Caledonia, A. W. Fuhrmann of Winona, E. K. Blexrud of Fillmore, George Hirsch of Austin, George P. Lattin of Albert Lea, John C. Crabb of Rochester, Dr. C. H. Robinson of Wabasha and Charles A. Smith of Waseca.

Will the Threshing Crews Vote?

One factor which may keep the vote down is the fact that farm work is everywhere behind, more or less, and that threshing will still be in progress Nov. 4 in most of the counties. It is hard to get a threshing crew out to the polls, and if only 50 per cent of them stay away it will mean a difference of a good many thousands in the total vote.

It is freely predicted that Van Sant will carry Red Lake county, which two years ago gave John Lind almost a thousand plurality. A few more counties like that would make that 1900 majority look like a Canadian quarter and a plugged nickel.

J. B. Bern of Nicollet, who was beaten for the senate by C. A. Johnson of St. Peter, and opposed C. R. Davis' nomination, says the party is united now, and Davis and Johnson will be elected easily. He was in St. Paul yesterday.

Hard Task for Mr. Hanson.

Secretary of State Hanson has given out the constitutional amendments to be printed by one newspaper in each county, as the law directs him. With them will be printed the attorney general's digest. The whole will bring each newspaper about $126. The designation of the papers was a delicate job, for every newspaper left out of it is inclined to feel slighted. However, only one could get it; and this is a poor time to be nursing sore thumbs.

Can't Ask Votes for Dart.

The Litchfield Independent, the democratic organ in the county seat of Meeker, has refused to support Senator Dart for re-election. In a "write-up" of the county ticket this week, illustrated by cuts, and elsewhere very laudatory, it says of the senator:

"The Independent supported Mr. Dart four years ago when he ran for the office to which he now aspires, but the stand taken by him on the gross earnings bill when it came up for legislative action at the session of 1859 was in our opinion a flagrant violation of the wishes and sentiments of his constituency, and we cannot consistently urge the people of Meeker county to vote for his re-election. Personally and aside from this one instance in his legislative record, we have no criticism to make of the candidate."

The report that E. K. Roverud had bolted Laugen and Dahle in Houston county seems to have been premature, and to have started because of the roast he gave them after the primaries. He is in line for the full republican ticket, and harmony reigns in Houston.

—Charles B. Cheney.

DEFENDED CASTLE CO-ED.

Ice Water and Oil Paints Employed by Fair Defenders at Hamline.

"Castle Co-ed" at Hamline successfully withstood a determined siege by the young men of that college last evening, and the attacking party was finally forced to withdraw in some discomfiture. Soon after dark the boys appeared on the campus in ghostly attire, wearing masks. They had two bugles and drums, with which combination of discorant noise they moved upon the girls' dormitory. The girls accepted the challenge to battle, and from every window came sousing pitchers of ice water, which wet the serenaders to the skin, but did not dampen their ardor.

Finally the boys formed a pyramid, on top of which one of them managed to crawl half way into a second-story window. The inmates then pulled down the sash and held him fast while his face was treated to an oil-paint coat of many colors. Then he was pushed out of the window and forced to hang by the sill until released by his companions. It was midnight before quite was restored.

TOO QUICK FOR HIM

Mrs. Thomas Girling Whips Up Her Horse and Escapes Highwayman

Mrs. Thomas Girling of Robbinsdale had a narrow escape from a highwayman at a lonely spot on the road between Minneapolis and Robbinsdale Monday night, and but for her presence of mind, she would undoubtedly have lost her purse, which contained a considerable sum of money. As it was, she left the highwayman lying in the road while she pursued her way home, badly frightened but unharmed.

Mrs. Girling was driving home in the evening with her small daughter. As she approached a narrow place in the road where bushes grow high on either side, a man darted out and attempted to catch the reins of the horse. Mrs. Girling saw his purpose and struck the horse a sharp blow with her whip. The animal sprang forward, knocking the highwayman down. The wheels passed over his postrate form. Looking back, Mrs. Girling saw the man lying in the road and later told some men what had occurred. A search was made but the highwayman had evidently recovered sufficiently to be able to get away.

Gentle tapping of a tambourine is required to lull the shah to sleep for his afternoon America.

CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY

By WILLIAM H. OSBORNE

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It was simple. Her lover, Ludwig by name, had come to America a year or so ago. She had followed him at his behest, he to make a home for her here.

Ludwig met her at the barge office. Lena was so glad to see him she jumped up and down and threw her arms about him. Ludwig was less enthusiastic. He had become too much imbued with American ideas and customs. He preferred the chic American servant girls. They were so different from the frauleins of the old country. He was appalled at the prospect of walking up Broadway with this countrywoman of his. He could not understand that her quaint garb made her all the more beautiful.

"Yah," he said in answer to her question, "I drive yet in a brewery wagon. I make money. Everybody makes money. It is the custom of the country."

"Ach, Gott!" she exclaimed rapturously. "You make much money. Then we can be married—thou and thy little Lena.

He shook his head doubtfully. "Not at once," he returned. "First we must be engaged for a long time. It is the custom. Then perhaps we marry."

"SHE COUNTED OUT THE MONEY."

Her heart sank within her. "Perhaps," she repeated dolefully.

Ludwig found a place for her—a good one. He experienced no difficulty in so doing. German girls are too scarce and too good to go a-begging.

"Now, Lena," he explained to her, "we are engaged just so long as I like you and you like me. If somebody else I see that better I like, then you I shall tell. And you can do the same."

"Ach, no, mein Ludwig," wailed little Lena.

Ludwig nodded solemnly. "It is the custom of the country," he said. 'And all the time," he continued, "you must be saving your money and laying it away in the stocking maybe, so you will get rich some day. That is the custom, too."

Now, if the truth were known, Ludwig, who preached economy so admirably, practiced it but little. He had squandered his earnings on the American girls, who ate ice cream and went to the theater. He had said that it was the custom to make money; he had neglected to state that it was also the custom to spend it, and that he had carefully observed the custom in that regard. And, like many another man, he thought he could keep Lena in the background—Lena, with her accumulating pile—solely as a sort of last resort.

One night Ludwig appeared somewhat embarrassed. "Well, Lena," he explained, "I see a girl I like better. I go with her for awhile now. Later maybe back to you I come."

"O, what shall I do?" wailed Lena. "What shall I do?"

"Why, Lena," returned Ludwig, "there are many fish that still from the frying pan into the fire jump. You can still catch one as good." And away he went.

In a week hew as back. The other girl had informed him that she would dispense with his society.

"Well," he began, "I come back to my little Lena. With the others I am through. It is my little Lena only that I love."

"Then shall married you and I now be?" suggested Lena, with much relevance. But Ludwig still had his visions.

"Not yet, mein Lena," he returned, "not yet. The custom—we it must observe. But one favor I grant. Five dollars can my Lena lend me if she will."

Lena's face brightened. At last she could be of service to him. She went to her little store and counted out the money. Ludwig took it and went.

He did not came back next night nor for many nights. It was another girl this time.

Then suddenly there came an end to it. There had always come an end to the others, too, but this time the girl told him why. She did not propose to have her allowance of ice cream and theater tickets stopped in the abrupt manner in which Ludwig had cut them short. There was a good reason for the cessation. Ludwig's money was all gone again.

And then for the first time Ludwig understood the beautiful system of the American girls. You were all right as long as your money held out, and then—it was the custom of the country.

He would go back to Lena, then. She was not like the other girls. And, besides, she had an increasing hoard of wealth. Perhaps, after all, it was better to marry Lena and take her money and set up housekeeping.

At the house they told him that Lena had left. They gave him her new address—around the corner. He thought it was strange, but he went to the new place, and there in the middle of the block, on the sidewalk in front of a bakery, sat Lena in a chair.

She looked at him reproachfully. "Where have you been?" she asked.

Ludwig smiled and threw out his chest. "With another girl, a New York girl," he replied. "Every night, Lena, we took rides by the trolley and sat by the ice cream saloon and went by the theater. But I have shaked her. I have come back to my little Lena. Now we shall married be for once and all."

Lena smiled a mysterious smile. "Already I am married," she said. Ludwig jumped to his feet. She nodded. "Yes," she said, "when you did not come I knew not what to do. One night this rich baker man he came around—two, three nights. Then he married me. We are not engaged; we are married—quick. It is a custom."

"But you never told me," complained Ludwig.

Lena smiled and shrugged her shoulders. "Of a sudden it came, and I did not know that I was married before that I was married."

Ludwig hung his head. "My little Lena, and I loved you so. Could you but five more dollars to me lend?"

"Ach, no," said Lena, "not to you. Only to my much beloved husband may I do that. It is the custom."

"Lena!" called a kindly, cheerful voice from within. "Lena, mein lieber frau!"

She turned to Ludwig and flashed upon him a row of pearly teeth. "Good-by," she said to him.

Ludwig walked slowly down the street, cursing his luck as he went. Among other misfortunes pay day was some time off, and at present he was dead broke.

But that also was a custom of the country.

OFFICERS AS GUESTS

Army Men From Fort Snelling and Department Headquarters Dine With Minneapolis Men.

The bond of friendship and intimate relations between Minneapolis and Fort Snelling was sealed anew last evening, when the officers of the post and of the Department of Dakota dined at the Commercial Club as the guests of representative men of Minneapolis. There were more than 100 people at the table.

James Gray was introduced as toastmaster by President A. C. Paul in the absence of Thomas Lowry, who was forced to leave suddenly for the east the first of the week. Mr. Gray alluded jocosely to the late Ames administration. Public safety, he said, demanded the presence of the soldiers to protect the people of Minneapolis from their police force.

Acting Mayor D. P. Jones welcomed the guests in behalf of the city of Minneapolis. W. H. Eustis, former mayor, introduced as the man "who could not be governor because he was unfortunate enough to have been born in America," replied in a happy vein.

Brigadier General William Quinton and Colonel Jacob Kline were given a rousing greeting when they responded to the toasts, "The Troops" and "Fort Snelling and the Department of Dakota."

Other speakers were Loren Fletcher, Colonel George E. Pond, Henry Deutsch, John G. Baxter, and William C. Gregg of St. Paul.

The invited guests, attired in full uniform, were:

Brigadier General William Quinton, Colonel Jacob Kline, Lieutenant Colonel George E. Pond, Major Wilber E. Wilder, Major John S. Mallory, Captain William M. Morrow, Captain Herman Hall, Captain R. McA. Schofield, Captain E. W. McCasky, Captain Celwyn E. Hampton, Chaplain James Ossewaarde, Lieutenant George C. Mullen, Lieutenant George D. Freeman, Lieutenant Nell A. Campbell, Lieutenant Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., Lieutenant Clifford U. Leonori, Lieutenant S. C. Bennett and Lieutenant William P. Kitts.

BULLET IN HIS BRAIN

L. C. Hays, Indian Agent, Harlan, Mont., Kills Himself in St. Paul.

L. C. Hays, an Indian agent whose home was at Harlan, Mont., was found dead in his room at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, yesterday, with a bullet wound in his temple and a pistol by his side. He had committed suicide.

Mr. Hays had been in ill health for some time and is said to have had trouble with his superiors in the Indian service. He had just returned from a trip to Chicago and had registered at the St. Paul hotel Monday. No inquest was held.

DOWIE'S TROUBLES.

Waukegan, Ill., Oct. 9.—That Dowie's financial troubles are not being adjusted as rapidly as the healer has endeavored to make his followers and the public believe was evidenced to-day when four suits were entered against him in Waukegan. Each case is to recover payments of bills of goods bought by Dowie. Three bills were filed in circuit court, to come up in the December term. Three suits were filed against Dowie last week by Chicago houses, but Dowie's counsel immediately made settlements.

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED.

Newbern, Tenn., Oct. 9.—Garfield Burley and Curtis Brown, negroes, were lynched here last night by a mob of 500 persons. Tied face to face, they were hanged to a telephone pole. Burley, on Saturday last, shot and killed D. Flatt, a well-known young farmer, near Dyersburg. Flatt had traded horses with the negro. Later Burley demanded that the trade be declared off. Flatt refused to accede to this proposition and while on his way home was shot down by Burley.

RAILROAD RUMBLES

GETTING THE HERO TRAFFIC

Minneapolis & St. Louis Road Carrying Football Teams.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis seems to have a cinch on the football business this year. It carried the Ames team to Minneapolis and will bring up the Nebraska team and a howling mob of rooters from Lincoln, also the Grinnell team and backers. The St. Louis has the contract, also, to take the Minneapolis team to Iowa City for the big game. Backers in large numbers will go along. Special railroad rates will be made for all the games. If Minnesota wins from Nebraska it is expected that the St. Louis will be compelled to make special arrangements to take care of the crowd which will go down from Minneapolis to Iowa City.

California Exodus Begins.

Fall California travel is beginning in earnest. Every berth on the St. Louis tourist sleeper, which leaves to-night via the scenic route, is taken. Yesterday morning the tourist car which left for Los Angeles by way of the Iowa Central and Santa Fe had eighteen through passengers. The St. Louis tourist service is weekly leaving by the Santa Fe route Wednesdays and departing by the scenic route, Omaha, Denver, the Royal Gorge and Salt Lake, Thursdays.

RAILROAD NOTES.

A fare of one-third from all points in Minnesota is granted for the state convention of the Y. P. S. C. E. in St. Paul, Oct. 16-19.

The North-Western road announces additional semi-weekly tourist service Wednesdays and Fridays between Chicago and Los Angeles by the Denver & Rio Grande and the Southern Pacific.

The Great Falls & Canada road will be turned over to the Great Northern Nov. 1 at midnight. The road will be standardized by Dec. 1. A party of officials started to-day from Great Falls for an inspection of the line.

Eight hundred head of fat cattle from Winnipeg to Boston for shipment to England were unloaded at New Brighton and fed by the Northern Pacific yesterday. This is the first Manitoba shipment of the kind through Minneapolis.

The arbitrators in the Reid railroad case against the government of Canada awarded Mr. Reid $854,000 yesterday, a third of his claim. The award represents the liability which the government admitted. The difficulty arose over railroad contracts and respecting the ownership of the line.

At the annual meeting of the Oregon Short Line yesterday old directors were re-elected with the exception of T. R. Jones of Salt Lake, who is succeeded by W. S. McCormick. Amendments to the charter of this company and that of the Union Pacific allowing improvements for navigation are expected.

It is expected that as a result of the pending negotiations one California line from Salt Lake will be built by way of southern Utah. If Senator Clark cannot buy the Oregon Short Line south of Salt Lake, including the Tintic branch, it is understood that the San Pedro road will lease a part of the Short Line.

The forms of railway report blanks will be changed by the state commission. Railroads will be required to report their earnings from demurrage, switchings, express companies, private car lines and elevators. A meeting of the railway officials and the members of the commission has been arranged at which the roads may state objections to the new forms.

The Grand Trunk has sent to passenger and ticket agents copies of the program of the trip over the Grand Trunk from Chicago to Portland, Me., where the convention of passenger and ticket agents is to be held Oct. 15. The special train will leave Chicago Sunday, 3:02 p. m., and will arrive at Portland Tuesday, Oct. 14. The route is over the Grand Trunk, via Toronto and Montreal.

THE KENTUCKY OIL FIELDS.

Barbourville, Ky., Oct. 9.—It is estimated now that the Standard Oil company has obtained at least 2,000,000 acres throughout the Kentucky oil fields. The Standard has begun the construction of a pipe line which will cost at least $1,000,000. The Standard has acquired 75,000 acres within twenty-five miles of the Clyds landing well, in Cumberland county. It is also leasing in Clinton, Adair, Monroe, Allen and Cumberland counties, and all along the same line into Tennessee. It is estimated that the company has 500,000 acres in these counties.

Defective Page