DEATH OF A SENATOR

Al F. Ferris of Brainerd Killed by Shock Following an Operation for Appendicitis.

Though Comparatively Young He Had Made His Mark in Business and Politics.

Special to The Journal.

Brainerd, Minn., Sept. 7.—State Senator A. F. Ferris died this morning at 8:15 o'clock of shock following an operation for appendicitis, performed at St. Joseph's hospital at 7:30 last night, by Dr. C. J. Ringnell of Minneapolis. The arrangements for the funeral services have not yet been made.

Senator Ferris was taken sick Thursday morning and went to his bed that evening, but at that time his condition was not thought serious.

Friday he became somewhat worse and Dr. C. J. Ringnell of Minneapolis was

A. F. FERRIS, BRAINERD.
Senator Forty-eighth District.

nt for Saturday morning. He arrived on a special train and after a consultation with the family physician, Dr. A. F. Graves, decided that Mr. Ferris was in a very critical condition, suffering from appendicitis. At that time it was thought not advisable to operate, as the patient was too far gone. The patient was relieved somewhat yesterday morning but his condition grew more critical and as a last resort the senator was removed from his residence to the hospital where an operation was performed.

Two hours later Dr. Ringnell gave out the information that appendicitis was found in its worst form and that the senator would not live.

The senator was president of the First National bank, besides being interested in various other financial enterprises. He was elected state senator of this district last fall, having served in the lower house several terms.

His Career.

A. F. Ferris was born in Pennysburg, N. Y., in 1865, and came to Minnesota with his parents. He received a common school education and afterward took two years of a college course in Carleton at Northfield.

He was appointed teller of the First National bank of Brainerd in 1885, when only 20 years of age and his advancement in his business was rapid. The following year he was elected cashier of the institution, and in 1892 was chosen president. He was vice president of the Brainerd board of trade.

While Mr. Ferris was always a stanch republican, it was not until 1891 that he held political office. In that year he was appointed by Governor Merriam as a member of the state game and fish commission, and later, when the commission was organized as a board, he became its secretary.

He was elected a member of the legislature from the forty-eighth district, and after serving three terms in the lower branch of that body, he was chosen to the upper house.

While comparatively a young man, being only 38 years of age, Senator Ferris had achieved distinction in both business and political fields.

HANNA WILL BE PRESIDENT

Important Changes to Be Made in National Civic Federation.

New York, Sept. 7.—Changes in the organization and methods of the National Civic Federation have been decided on by the executive committee, which will be discussed at a conference of the federation in Chicago on Oct. 14 and 15. This will be preliminary to a week's international industrial congress of the federation at St. Louis next June.

It is understood that the subtitle, "Industrial Department," will be dropped. Chairman Hanna's title of chairman will be changed to president, and Secretary Easly will become chairman of the executive council, the office of secretary to be filled later.

The president has been authorized to appoint several committees, including those on "Hours of Work," "Methods of Payments" and "Employes' Welfare Work." The later committee will arrange for a conference of employers in this city in November to discuss ways of bettering the condition of employes.

The general work also is to be divided into sections, such as "Building Trades," "Metal Trades," "Textile Industry," "Transportation," "Mining" and "Miscellaneous."

RIOTERS FOUND GUILTY

Ringleaders in Attack on the Danville Jail Are Convicted.

Danville, Ill., Sept. 7.—Verdicts of guilty have been returned against twelve rioters who assaulted the Danville jail on July 25. The following were found guilty: Jessie Dodge, Winfield Haker, Jack Alton, William Redwine, William O. Baker, John Sam, Isaac N. Slade, John Robertson, Thomas Bell, Horace Murphy, Adam Merry, D. L. Menifee.

Richard Roberts and John Keess were found not guilty. The charge was "assaulting the Danville jail with intent to commit murder."

NO ENGAGEMENT, SAYS MRS. BRYAN.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 7.—Mrs. W. J. Bryan authorized an emphatic denial of the story printed by a Philadelphia paper that Miss Ruth Bryan and Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson of Merrimac fame were engaged to marry. She said there was not the least truth in the statement.

Humors

They take possession of the body, and are Lords of Misrule.

They are attended by pimples, boils, the itching tetter, salt rheum, and other cutaneous eruptions; by feelings of weakness, languor, general debility and what not.

They cause more suffering than anything else.

Health, Strength, Peace and Pleasure require their expulsion, and this is positively effected, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which radically and permanently drives them out and builds up the whole system.

ROOSEVELT ON LABOR TOPICS

Continued from First Page.

Lieutenant Governor Higgins, president of the state fair committee. After the cheering had subsided the president spoke as follows:

The President's Speech.

In speaking on Labor Day at the annual fair of the New York State Agricultural association, it is natural to keep especially in mind the two bodies who compose the majority of our people and upon whose welfare depends the welfare of the entire state. If circumstances are such that thrift, energy, industry, and forethought enable the farmer, the tiller of the soil, on the one hand, and the wage worker, on the other, to keep themselves, their wives, and their children in reasonable comfort, then the state is well off, and we can be assured that the other classes in the community will likewise prosper. On the other hand, if there is, in the long run, a lack of prosperity among the two classes named, then all other prosperity is sure to be more seeming than real.

It has been our profound good fortune as a nation that hitherto, disregarding exceptional periods of depression and the normal and inevitable fluctuations, there has been, on the whole, from the beginning of our government to the present day, a progressive betterment alike in the condition of the tiller of the soil and in the condition of the man who, by his manual skill and labor, supports himself and his family, and endeavors to bring up his children so that they may be at least as well off as, and if possible better off than, he himself has been.

Higher Standard of Living.

There are, of course, exceptions, but as a whole the standard of living among the farmers of our country has risen from generation to generation, and the wealth represented on the farms has steadily increased, while the wages of labor have likewise risen, both as regards the actual money paid and as regards the purchasing power which that money represents.

Side by side with this increase in the prosperity of the wage-worker and the tiller of the soil has gone on a great increase in the prospecity among the business men and among certain classes of professional men; and the prosperity of these men has been partly the cause and partly the consequence of the prosperity of farmer and wage-worker. It cannot be too often repeated that in this country, in the long run, we all of us tend to go up or go down together. If the average of well-being is high it means that the average wage-worker, the average farmer, and the average business man are all alike well off. If the average shrinks, there is not one of these classes which will not feel the shrinkage. Of course there are always some men who are not affected by good times, just as there are some men who are not affected by bad times. But speaking broadly, it is true that if prosperity comes all of us tend to share more or less therein, and that if adversity comes each of us, to a greater or less extent, feels the tension.

Unfortunately, in this world the innocent frequently find themselves obliged to pay some of the penalty for the misdeeds of the guilty; and so if hard times come, whether they be due to our own fault or to our misfortune, whether they be due to some burst of speculative frenzy that has caused a portion of the business world to lose its head—a loss which no legislation can possibly supply—or whether they be due to any lack of wisdom in a portion of the world of labor—in each case the trouble once started is felt more or less in every walk of life.

Our Community of Interest.

It is all-essential to the continance of our healthy national life that we should recognize this community of interest among our people. The welfare of each of us is dependent fundamentally upon the welfare of all of us, and therefore in public life that man is the best representative of each of us who seeks to do good to each by doing good to all; in other words, whose endeavor it is, not to represent any special class and promote merely that class' selfish interest, but to represent all true and honest men of all sections and all classes and to work for their interests by working for our common country.

We can keep our government on a sane and healthy basis, we can make and keep our social system what it should be, only on condition of judging each man, not as a member of a class, but on his worth as a man. It is an infamous thing in our American life, and fundamentally treacherous to our institutions, to apply to any man any test save that of his personal worth, o rto draw between two sets of men any distinction save the distinction of conduct, the distinction that marks off those who do well and wisely from those who do ill and foolishly. There are good citizens and bad citizens in every class as in every locality, and the attitude of decent people toward great public and social questions should be determined, not by the accidental questions of employment or locality, but by those deep-set principles which represent the innermost souls of men.

The failure in public and in private life thus to treat each man on his own merits, the recognition of this government as being either for the poor as such or for the rich as such, would prove fatal to our republic, as such failure and such recognition have always proved fatal in the past to other republics. A healthy republican government must rest upon individuals, not upon classes or sections. As soon as it becomes government by a class or by a section it departs from the old American ideal.

Freedom Good Only for Wise.

It is, of course, the merest truism to say that free institutions are of avail only to people who possess the high and peculiar characteristics needed to take advantage of such institutions. The century that has just closed has witnessed many and lamentable instances in which people have seized a government free in form, or have had it bestowed upon them, and yet have permitted under the forms of liberty to become some species of despotism or anarchy, because they did not have in them the power to make this seeming liberty one of deed instead of one merely of word. Under such circumstances the seeming liberty may be supplanted by a tyranny or despotism in the first place, or it may reach the road of despotism by the path of license and anarchy. It matters but little which road is taken. In either case the same goal is reached. People show themselves just as unfit for liberty whether they submit to anarchy or to tyranny; and class government, whether it be the government of a plutocracy or the government of a mob, is equally incompatible with the principles established in the days of Washington and perpetuated in the days of Lincoln.

Many qualities are needed by a people which would preserve the power of self-government in fact as well as in name. Among these qualities are forethought, shrewdness, self-restraint, the courage which refuses to abandon one's own rights, and the disinterested and kindly good sense which enables one to do justice to the rights of others. Lack of strength and lack of courage unfit men for self-government on the one hand; and on the other, brutal arrogance, envy, in short, any manifestation of the spirit of selfish disregard, whether of one's own duties or of the rights of others, are equally fatal.

Republics in History.

In the history of mankind many republics have risen, have flourished for a less or greater time, and then have fallen because their citizens lost the power of governing themselves and thereby of governing their state; and in no way has this loss of power been so often and so clearly shown as in the tendency to turn the government into a government primarily for the benefit of one class instead of a government for the benefit of the people as a whole.

Again and again in the republics of ancient Greece in those of mediaeval Italy and mediaeval Flanders, this tendency was shown, and wherever the tendency became a habit it invariably and inevitably proved fatal to the state. In the final result it mattered not one whit whether the movement was in favor of one class or of another. The outcome was equally fatal, whether the country fell into the hands of a wealthy oligarchy which exploited the poor or whether it fell under the domination of a turbulent mob which plundered the rich. In both cases there resulted violent alternations between tyranny and disorder, and a final complete loss of liberty to all citizens—destruction in the end overtaking the class which had for the moment been victorious as well as that which had momentarily been defeated. The death knell of the republic had rung as soon as the active power became lodged in the hands of those who sought, not to do justice to all citizens rich and poor alike, but to stand for one special class and for its interests as opposed to the interests of others.

Our Future Assured.

The reason why our future is assured lies in the fact that our people are genuinely skilled in and fitted for self-government and therefore will spurn the leadership of those who seek to excite this ferocious and foolish class antagonism. The average American knows not only that he himself intends to do about what is right, but that his average fellow-countryman has the same intention and the same power to make his intention effective. He knows, whether he be business man, professional man, farmer, mechanic, employer or wage worker, that the welfare of each of these men is bound up with the welfare of all the others; that each is neighbor to the other, is actuated by the same hopes and fears, has fundamentally the same ideals, and that all alike have much the same virtues and the same faults.

Our average fellow-citizen is a sane and healthy man, who believes in decency and has a wholesome mind. He therefore feels an equal scorn alike for the man of wealth guilty of a mean and base spirit of arrogance toward those who are less well off, and for the man of small means who in his turn either feels, or seeks to excite in others the feeling of mean and base envy for those who are better off. The two feelings, envy and arrogance, are but opposite sides of the same shield, but different developments of the same spirit. Fundamentally, the unscrupulous rich man who seeks to exploit and oppress those who are less well off is in spirit not opposed to, but identical with, the unscrupulous poor man who desires to plunder and oppress those who are better off.

Courtier and Demagog Alike.

The courtier and the demagog are but developments of the same type under different conditions, each manifesting the same servile spirit, the same desire to rise by pandering to base passions; tho one panders to power in the shape of a single man and the other to power in the shape of a multitude. So likewise the man who wishes to rise by wronging others must by right be contrasted, not with the man who likewise wishes to do wrong, tho to a different set of people, but with the man who wishes to do justice to all people and to wrong none.

The line of cleavage between good and bad citizenship lies, not between the man of wealth who acts squarely iby his fellows and the man who seeks each day's wage by that day's work, wronging no one and doing his duty by his neighbor; nor yet does this line of cleavage divide the unscrupulous wealthy man who exploits others in his own interest, from the demagog, or from the sullen and envious being who wishes to attack all men of property, whether they do well or ill. On the contrary, the line of cleavage between good citizenship and bad citizenship separates the rich man who does well from the rich man who does ill, the poor man of good conduct from the poor man of bad conduct. This line of cleavage lies at right angles to any such arbitrary line of division as that separating one class from another, one locality from another, or men with a certain degree of property from those of a less degree of property.

Qualities of a Good Citizen.

The good citizen is the man who, whatever his wealth or his poverty, strives manfully to do his duty to himself, to his family, to his neighbor, to the state; who is incapable of the baseness which manifests itself either in arrogance or in envey, but who while demanding justice for himself is no less scrupulous to do justice to others. It is because the average American citizen, rich or poor, is of just this type that we have cause for our profound faith in the future of the republic.

Ours is a government of liberty, by, thru, and under the law. Lawlessness and connivance at law-breaking—whether the law-breaking take the form of a crime of greed and cunning or of a crime of violence—are destructive not only of order, but of the true liberties which can only come thru order. If alive to their true interests rich and poor alike will set their faces like flint against the spirit which seeks personal advantage by overriding the laws, without regard to whether this spirit shows itself in the form of bodily violence by one set of men or in the form of vulpine cunning by another set of men.

Let the watchwords of all our people be the old familiar watchwords of honesty, decency, fair-dealing and common sense. The qualities denoted by these words are essential to all of us, as we deal with the complex industrial problems of to-day, the problems affecting not merely the accumulation but even more the wise distribution of wealth. We ask no man's permission when we require him to obey the law; neither the permission of the poor man nor yet of the rich man. Least of all can the man of great wealth afford to break the law, even for his own financial advantage; for the law is his prop and support, and it is both foolish and profoundly unpatriotic for him to fall in giving hearty support to those who show that there is in very fact one law, and one law only, alike for the rich and the poor, for the great and the small.

Men sincerely interested in the due protection of property, and men sincerely interested in seeing that the just rights of labor are guaranteed, should alike remember not only that in the long run neither the capitalist nor the wage-worker can be helped in healthy fashion save by helping the other; but also that to require either side to obey the law and do its full duty toward the community is emphatically to that side's real interest.

Mob Violence Deplored.

There is no worse enemy of the wage-worker than the man who condones mob violence in any shape or who preaches class hatred; and surely the slightest acquaintance with our industrial history should teach even the most short-sighted that the times of most suffering for our people as a whole, the times when business is stagnant, and capital suffers from shrinkage and gets no return from its investments, are exactly the times of hardship and want and grim disaster among the poor. If all the existing instrumentalities of wealth could be abolished, the first and severest suffering would come among those of us who are least well off at present. The wage-worker is well off only when the rest of the country is well off; and he can best contribute to this general well-being by showing sanity and a firm purpose to do justice to others.

In his turn the capitalist who is really a conservative, the man who has forethought as well as patriotism, should heartily welcome every effort, legislative or otherwise, which has for its object to secure fair dealing by capital, corporate or individual, toward the public and toward the employe. Such laws as the franchise-tax law in this state, which the court of appeals recently unanimously decided constitutional—such a law as that passed in congress last year for the purpose of establishing a department of commerce and labor, under which there should be a bureau to oversee and secure publicity from the great corporations which do an interstate business—such a law as that passed at the same time for the regulation of the great highways of commerce so as to keep these roads clear on fair terms to all producers in getting their goods to market—these laws are in the interest not merely of the people as a whole, but of the propertied classes. For in no way is the stability of property better assured than by making it patent to our people that property bears its proper share of the burdens of the state; that property is handled not only in the interest of the owner, but in the interest of the whole community.

What Is Good Legislation?

In other words, legislation to be permanently good for any class must also be good for the nation as a whole, and legislation which does injustice to any class is certain to work harm to the nation. Take our currency system for example. This nation is on a gold basis. The treasury of the public is in excellent condition. Never before has the per capita of circulation been as large as it is this day, and this circulation, moreover, is of money every dollar of which is at par with gold. Now, our having this sound currency system is of benefit to banks, of course, but it is of infinitely more benefit to the people as a whole, because of the healthy effect on business conditions.

In the same way, whatever is advisable in the way of remedial or corrective currency legislation—and nothing revolutionary is advisable under present conditions—must be undertaken only from the standpoint of the business community as a whole, that is, of the American body politic as a whole. Whatever is done, we cannot afford to take any step backward or to cast any doubt upon the certain redemption in standard coin of every circulating note.

Among ourselves we differ in many qualities of body, head and heart; we are unequally developed, mentally as well as physically. But each of us has the right to ask that he shall be protected from wrongdoing as he does his work and carries his burden thru life. No man needs sympathy because he has to work, because he has a burden to carry. Far and away the best prize that life offers is the chance to work hard at work worth doing, and this is a prize open to every man, for there can be no work better worth doing than that done to keep in health and comfort and with reasonable advantages those immediately dependent upon the husband, the father, or the son.

No Room for Idlers.

There is no room in our healthy American life for the mere idler, for the man or the woman whose object it is thruout life to shirk the duties which life ought to bring. Life can mean nothing worth meaning unless its prime aim is the doing of duty, the achievement of results worth achieving. A recent writer has finely said: "After all, the saddest thing that can happen to a man is to carry no burdens. To be bent under too great a load is bad, to be crushed by it is lamentable, but even in that there are possibilities that are glorious. But to carry no load at all—there is nothing in that. No one seems to arrive at any goal really worth reaching in this world who does not come to it heavy laden."

Surely from our own experience each one of us knows that this is true. From the greatest to the smallest, happiness and usefulness are largely found in the same soul, and the joy of life is won in its deepest and truest sense only by those who have not shirked life's burdens. The men whom we most delight to honor in all this land are those who, in the iron years from '61 to '65, bore on their shoulders the burden of saving the union. They did not choose the easy task. They did not shirk the difficult duty. Deliberately and of their own free will they strove for an ideal, upward and onward across the stony slopes of greatness. They did the hardest work that was then to be done; they bore the heaviest burden that any generation of Americans ever had to bear; and because they did this they have won such proud joy as it has fallen to the lot of no other men to win, and have written their names forevermore on the golden honor roll of the nation. As it is with the soldier, so it is with the civilian. To win success in the business world, to be come a first-class mechanic, a successful farmer, an able lawyer or doctor, means that the man has devoted his best energy and power thru long years to the achievement of his ends.

Comparison with Family.

So it is in the life of the family, upon which, in the last analysis, the whole welfare of the nation rests. The man or woman who, as bread-winner and homemaker, or as wife and mother, has done all that he or she can do, patiently and uncomplainingly, is to be honored; and is to be envied by all those who have never had the good fortune to feel the need and duty of doing such work. The woman who has borne, and who has reared as they should be reared, a family of children, has in the most emphatic manner deserved well of the republic. Her burden has been heavy, and she has been able to bear it worthily only by the possession of resolution, of good sense, of conscience and of unselfishness. But if she has borne it well, then to her shall come the supreme blessing, for in the words of the oldest and greatest of books, "Her children shall rise up and call her blessed"; and among the benefactors of the land her place must be with those who have done the best and the hardest work, whether as law-givers or as soldiers, whether in public or in private life.

This is not a soft and easy creed to preach. It is a creed willingly learned only by men and women who, together with the softer virtues, possess also the stronger; who can do, and dare, and die at need, but who while life lasts will never flinch from their allotted task. You farmers and wage-workers and business men of this great state, of this mighty and wonderful nation, are gathered together to-day, proud of your state and still prouder of your nation, because your forefathers and predecessors have lived up to just this creed. You have received from their hands a great inheritance, and you will leave an even greater inheritance to your children and your children's children, provided only that you practice alike in your private and your public lives the strong virtues that have given us as a people greatness in the past.

Strength and Morality.

It is not enough to be well-meaning and kindly, but weak; neither is it enough to be strong, unless morality and decency go hand in hand with strength. We must possess the qualities which make us do our duty in our homes and among our neighbors, and in addition we must possess the qualities which are indispensable to the make-up of every great and masterful nation—the qualities of courage and hardihood, of individual initiative and yet of power to combine for a common end and above all, the resolute determination to permit no man and no set of men to sunder us one from the other by lines of caste or creed or section. We must act upon the motto of all for each and each for all. There must be ever present in our minds the fundamental truth that in a republic such as ours the only safety is to stand neither for nor against any man because he is rich or because he is poor, because he is engaged in one occupation or another, because he works with his brains or because he works with his hands. We must treat each man on his worth and merits as a man. We must see that each is given a square deal, because he is entitled to no more and should receive no less. Finally we must keep ever in mind that a republic such as ours can exist only in virtue of the orderly liberty which comes thru the equal domination of the law over all men alike, and thru its administration in such resolute and fearless fashion as shall teach all that no man is above it and no man below it.

At the close of the speech the president, state officers and the reception committee were the guests of the state fair commission at a luncheon in the clubhouse.

He leaves for New York at 9:45 p. m.

The Day at Stillwater.

Special to The Journal.

Stillwater, Minn., Sept. 7.—All the labor organizations of Stillwater and South Stillwater took part in the labor day festivities to-day. About 1,200 men paraded to Washington park where addresses were made by Thomas O'Brien of St. Paul and Rev. Charles Corcoran of Stillwater. Mayor Armson was to have been one of the speakers, but was called to Milwaukee by the serious illness of his aged mother. Athletic exercises in the park and a log rolling match at Lily lake were features this afternoon. The Stillwater band will be heard in a concert this evening.

At the prison a program of exercises was carried out in the chapel this morning and the convicts had the freedom of the yards a portion of the afternoon.

LANSDOWNE TO RESIGN

War Commission's Report Will Force the Foreign Secretary Out of the Ministry.

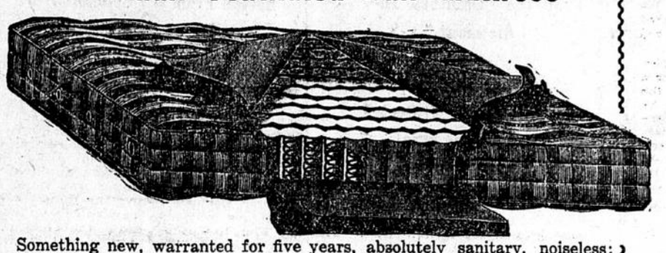
London, Sept. 7.—As an outcome of the disclosures made in the report of the South African war mocimttee, it is rumored in wel informed quarters here that the resignation of Lord Lansdowne, the former secretary and present foreign secretary may be expected shortly. It is added that he wil lbe succeeded as foreign secretary by Mr. Broderick, the present war secretary and that Mr. Wyndham, the Irish secretary, will be made head of the war office.

A meeting of the cabinet will be held shortly for the purpose of discussing the fiscal question now before the country but it is generally believed that the attitude of the people with respect to the findings of the war commission, as shown by the proposal to send a monster petition to King Edward for Lord Lansdowne's dismissal and by the publication of cartoons illustrating his incompetency, will be considered and that something will be determined upon as necessary to stem the tide of indignation now flowing against the ministry.

TWO MORE DAYS ONLY

The Great Karpen Parlor Goods Sale of Sofa Beds, Davenports, Parlor Suits, Parlor Chairs, Leather Chairs, Couches, Sofas and Divans will be a thing of the past. The last two cars, together with what there was left over, will be placed on sale starting Tuesday and continuing the rest of the week. It is a chance you cannot afford to let pass by as the goods are all first class and are being sold to you at less than factory prices. No goods exchanged during this sale. Terms cash, or 1-5 down, balance to suit purchaser

Marshall Ventilated Hair Mattress



Something new, warranted for five years, absolutely sanitary, noiseless; resilient, no making over, no shaking up, conforms to shape of body, will last a life time; it contains 1,000 specially tempered steel springs, upholstered with chemically pure sterilized hair; we are sole agents, price..... **$30**

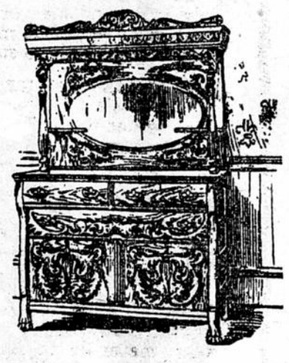
P. P. Stewart Ranges.

$31.50 with $4.00 down and $1.00 per week, a genuine Steel, Stewart Range; large 16-inch oven, all complete with high closet, regular value $45. On sale Tuesday only.

Office Desks

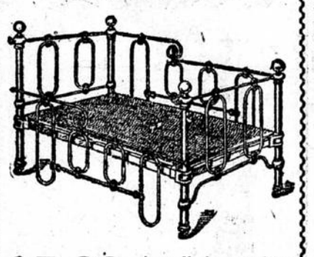
$16.50 Oak, roll top, automatic lock, 24 in. wide, draws on one side, regular value $20.

Sideboard Sale



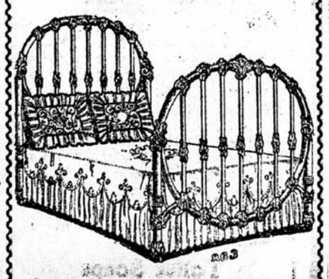
100 Grand Rapids Oak Sideboards on sale starting Tuesday for **$15, $17, $19, $20, $22, $25, $28, $30** and **$35**, with **$5** down and **$1** per week.

Child's Bed



$5.00 An all iron white enamel Crib, has the best woven wire springs, drop sides, 2 feet 6 inches wide, 5 feet long, regular value $8.50.

Fine Iron Bed



$12.50 will buy; it has heavy iron posts, fancy finished, a beautiful bed, your choice of five different finishes, must be seen to be appreciated.

China Department.

The grandest display of fine Italian marole statuary ever shown west of New York. We have just added about 30 new pieces to our already large assortment.

Revolving top pedestals at **$8.50, $10, $12, $15, $20.** Busts and figures from **$7** to **$200**, all imported by us direct from Italy, and we guarantee the prices to be as low as can be had in New York City.

Hardware Furnishings

Washing Machines.—The Fawkes double action washers. Special **$6.50**

Wash Boards, regular price 25c, special each..... **15c**

Fine new willow Clothes Baskets, regular prices 80c, 90c, $1.00; special, each **60c, 70c, 80c**

Carpet Dept.

100 rolls of Park Mills extra soft all wool Ingrain Carpet, per yard..... **75c**

150 rolls of Stinston, Smith & Dobbin's extra quality of Wilton Velvet Carpets, borders to match, per yard..... **$1.25**

75 9x12 Wilton Velvet Rugs..... **$37.50**

40 9x12 Velvet Rugs..... **$25.00**

Lace Curtains and Draperies.

200 pairs Scotch net, cable net Lace Curtains, large range of patterns, all new up-to-date patterns, regular $3.50 curtains. Special for one day, per pair **$2.25**

100 pairs Bobinet Ruffled Lace Curtains, with Battenberg edge and insertion, nothing shown at $3.00 as good. Special for one day, per pair **$1.75**

Special lot Couch Covers, 60 inches wide, heavy fringe all around, in rich Oriental colors, regular $7.00 covers. Special for one day, each **$5.50**

100 pairs Silk Mercerized Door Draperies, in all the new shades, with heavy silk cord edge, regular $12 curtain. Special for one day, per pair **$8.00**

Special lot real hand-made Arabian lace curtains, finest line shown in the Northwest, never shown at less than $20. Special for one day, per pair..... **$14**

Boutell Bros. *The Store That Saves You Money.*

FIFTH STREET AND FIRST AVENUE SOUTH.

SUSPECT ARRESTED

Man Tried to Talk to President, But Was Restrained by Hoboken Police.

New York, Sept. 7.—A powerfully built man caused considerable excitement as President Roosevelt was about to board the train in Hoboken for his trip to Syracuse this morning by persistently trying to follow and making several efforts to speak to the chief executive.

He was seized by the chief of police of Hoboken and two policemen and hustled into a waiting-room, where he was searched. He was found to be unarmed and was released.

QUARRELED OVER A WOMAN

Council Bluffs Grocer Stabs a Rival to Death.

Omaha, Sept. 7.—In a quarrel over a woman early to-day Charles Ellsworth, a Council Bluffs grocer, stabbed David Houser, also of that city, who died soon after. Ellsworth and a woman named May Burns were later arrested.

STILLWATER MENTION.

Special to The Journal.

Stillwater, Minn., Sept. 7.—The Joseph Wolfe baseball team and the club from Minot, N. D., will play this afternoon, the game having been postponed from yesterday on account of rain.—The Lizzie Gardner will leave to-morrow morning with a tow of lumber for Hannibal, Burlington an dother points.—Frank Olson, of Stillwater, who is sick in a hospital in St. Paul, is improving and it is believed he will recover.

YOUNG GREER LOSES HIS LEG.

Special to The Journal.

Lanesboro, Minn., Sept. 7.—At 11:30 a. m. to-day Guy Greer, son of R. R. Greer, in attempting to jump upon a car at this station, fell beneath a wheel which severed his right foot just above the ankle. His leg is being amputated.

Good Shoes

BOYS' and girls' all solid leather, good looking School Shoes, in all sizes **98c**

LADIES' real $3 vici kid lace Shoes, with soles sewed on by Goodyear welt system. They have patent tips, and new military heels, all sizes **$1.98**

MEN'S vici kid, Goodyear welted soles, lace shoes, new modern shapes, all sizes, value $3, at, pair **$1.98**

NEW FALL $3 SHOES are in and we invite you to call and see the best line ever shown at such price.

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