that if a mistake had been made it was made by congress. It is entirely possible that not only the old majority, but that some of the new members who have taken the place of the dissenting minority, even if not satisfied with the prior decisions, would feel that perhaps the best way to correct the error would be to impress upon the country the idea that a practical remedy was to be found in a modification of the statute. This comes to General Grant's old aphorism that the best way to get rid of an obnoxious law is to enforce it.

It is also pointed out that the three judges on the circuit court were unanimous in their decision, a point that must have weight.

Extent of Decision.

If this decision of the lower courts is sustained it will seemingly be possible to go to great lengths in limiting the acquisition of property by a single corporation, or perhaps by a single individual. Many lawyers here are inclined to agree with Judge Lochren that if the Northern Securities company affends the antitrust law, Mr. Rockefeller as an individual would offend it were he to purchase a majority of the stock of both these trans-continental railroads. There is thus involved the possible affirmance of the proposition that if a man has the means and desires to buy a majority of the stock in two railroads, which are competitors, he commits a criminal offense and violates the law of the land.

On the other hand, if the decision should be favorable to the Northern Securities company, a simple and easy method for practically uniting all the railroads of the country would have received judicial sanction. The method would apply to almost everything. There could be a holding company or a series of holding companies, like the Northern Securities, and then on top of that a single holding company, which might dominate the whole system. This last corporation might be organized under the laws of New Jersey as was done in the case of the Rock Island scheme last year, under the provision of its charter and by-laws, in such a way as to enable owners of a minority of the stock to control the entire property.

A case might be pictured of two corporations each of $1,600,000 capital. To control both would reqiure, in the ordinary way, slightly more than $1,000,000. But by organizing a holding corporation of $1,000,000, the owners of $501,000 in its stock might absolutely control the entire $2,000,000, property. It might be possible to go a step further and organize a holding company with bonds, preferred stock and common stock, providing that only the last named should have voting power. Then all that would be necessary would be to acquire a majority of the common stock which might be a small fraction of the entire issue.

—H. C. Stevens.

MAY HAVE TO WALK

Street Railway Strike Seems Likely in Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Renewed refusal to grant the demands of employes for increased wages and the exclusive employment of union men was given to-day by the Chicago City Railroad company. C. O. Pratt, general organizer, and a committee of three Amalgamated Street Railway employes called at the offices with authority of the company and the employes to order a referendum vote as to the advisability of a strike unless the company reconsidered an adverse answer to the demands.

General Manager McCulloch told the committee that the closed shop and the wage increase could not be conceded. Mr. McCulloch, however, repeated his offer to submit the whole case to arbitration.

FINAL CONFERENCE ON

Sixty-Day Extension Asked for Consolidated Lake Superior.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12.—P. F. Rothermel and Samuel R. Slement, attorneys for the reorganization committee of the Consolidated Lake Superior company, left for New York city to-day for a final conference this afternoon with Speyer & Co. and their attorneys.

The counter proposition for a sixty-day extension before foreclosure on the $5,050,000 loan, submitted to the syndicate on Thursday, will be considered finally at this meeting.

The receiver and attorneys are hopeful that the extension will be granted, as the proposition is said to contain no objectionable features.

BETWEEN THE CARS

George Fischer Crushed to Death at La Crosse.

Special to The Journal.

La Crosse, Wis., Oct. 12.—George Fischer died this morning at the Lutheran hospital as the result of injuries received last evening while attempting to cross the railroad track upon which a train of cars was being switched. He was caught between the cars and crushed. He was 27.

Herman Rossow, who attempted to murder his wife in the German Lutheran church and to commit suicide two weeks ago, was placed under arrest to-day charged with assault with intent to murder. He is still at the hospital, but is rapidly recovering. His wife is on the road to recovery also. The latter declares she will not testify against her husband.

DON'T LIKE THEIR FOOD

Yale Students to Hold a Mass Meeting to Protest.

New York Sun Special Service.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 12.—A mass meeting of Yale boarders at the University dining hall has been called for to-night to enter a protest against the food served at the commons. The men claim that if they want any sort of variation in their meals they have to shun the regular menu and order and pay for extras.

It also is stated that the milk has been bad of late and that twenty-five men are sick now from using it. Some of the disgruntled ones went to President Hadley.

SLEEPWALKING DISASTROUS.

New York, Oct. 12.—For the second time within a year John Lysing of Maplewood has landed in a hospital as a result of walking in his sleep. Last Friday he fell from the top floor to the basement in his house, and was removed to the hospital, where he will have to remain some time. Lysing says he is going to chain himself to his bed hereafter.

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—

That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Rid the blood of all impurities and cure eruptions.

BARON ALVERSTONE

Lord Chief Justice of England a chairman of the Alaska boundary commisison. It is said he will cast the deciding vote in favor of the contention of the United States. He was made chief justice in 1900, having, as Sir Richard Everard Webster, served as attorney general from 1885 to 1900. He is 62.

DIVORCE EVIL MENACES STATE

Bourke Cockran Says It Is the One Foul Blot on Our 'Scutcheon.

Regards It a More Serious Problem Than Labor or Concentration of Capital.

New York, Oct. 12.—In an address before the Knights of Columbus, gathered in Carnegie hall to celebrate the anniversary of America's discovery, W. Bourke Cockran reviewed the march of civilization and declared that the only blot to be seen at the present day is the divorce practice. The great private fortunes he considered to be of value to the nation, while the labor problem, he said, is only a step in the march of progress.

"There has been growth," he said, "since the beginning of the world, progress is the law of the universe, and the nations who came before this one, the men who lived and accomplished things before Columbus were simply the links in a chain which has not yet been completed. When we know that this work is all for mankind then we can understand that his was a mission of commerce and of religion and that mission marked the dawn of justice.

"The present condition of society here is full of promise. We have the greatest fortunes of the earth—greater than Roman ever dared dream of—and, tho philosophers say that where wealth accumulates men decay, I see no cause for despair. When a large fortune is not gained by robbery, by fraud, or by the manipulation of the laws, then it can be but a boon to the nation. My neighbor's prosperity increases my own, and that of the earth.

No Signs of Decay.

"Nor do modern fortunes tend to the increase of luxury. On the contrary, men become more self-denying. I see no sign of decay in the human race here. The labor question is in process of solution, and every row is a step towards this. A laborer cannot get more pay than the value of his product, for then the product ceases to be made. Nor can he get much less because of the element of competition. The laborer of to-day is not a servant, but a partner of his employer and their good rest in a mutual understanding.

"But the blot I see upon our civilization is the increasing number of divorces. In the ancient state the supreme importance of life was to increase the importance of the state. To-day the end of life is the individual good. But the individual good lies in the prosperity of the family, and it is at this that the divorce strikes. If not checked it will destroy the family.

"The remedy, as I see it, is to realize that matrimony is a state, not a contract. Divorce must be stopped. Divorce strikes at the virtue of our women, and this virtue is what preserves the state. Divorce is the one foul growth upon our soil and upon its riddance depends the fate of our future.

"If we are to choose between divorce and polygamy, give us polygamy."

MISS BANKS IS BACK.

New York, Oct. 12.—Miss Elizabeth L. Banks, who was born in Wisconsin, worked her way thru college by washing dishes, obtained a position on the St. Paul Globe, went to England eleven years ago and made herself known to the reading public as "The American Girl in London," has returned to write a book on the servant girl problem.

CARPENTER KILLED AT FT. LINCOLN

Bismack, N. D., Oct. 12.—C. L. Knudson, a carpenter working at Fort Lincoln, fell from a scaffold forty feet high and was instantly killed. He was married and leaves a family.—Two companies of the Twenty-first infantry left on a special train last night for Fort Riley.

NORTHWESTERN POSTAL NEWS.

Special to The Journal.

Washington, Oct. 12. — Postmasters appointe to-day. Iowa — Cambria, Wayne county, John P. Moore. North Dakota—Bruce, Pembina county, Bert Fife.

Rural route No. 1 has been established at Taylors Falls, Chisago county, Minn. Joseph Coughlin was appointed rural carrier to fill a vacancy at Faribault.

BODIES OF WILLMAR'S DROWNED FOUND.

Special to The Journal.

Willmar, Minn., Oct. 12.—The bodies of Arthur Cramer and Palmer Telstad were recovered from Foot lake this forenoon, a short distance from the spot where Allin Birch was found yesterday near their capsized boat. The boys had evidently swam towards the shore.

THE OLD BISMARCK

Strike Is Said to Beat Anything Ever Found in the Black Hills.

Keystone Expected to Become One of the Greatest Mining Camps in the West.

Special to The Journal.

Keystone, S. D., Oct. 12.—A mammoth body of ore has just been discovered in the old Bismarck mine. Several years ago this property was bonded by some Milwaukee capitalists from Fred Seirth and August Engel, the original locators. Work was started and a shaft sunk 300 feet, opening a ledge of low grade ore. A concentrating plant (the Peck process) was erected but proved a failure and was removed and a forty-stamp mill built. Ore was mined from the 100 and 200-foot levels and the mill kept running for a time on this ore, but it proved too low grade to pay expenses and the property and mill were abandoned by the company, the ground then reverting to the original owners.

The property remained dormant until T. R. Griffith started work on the Ida Florence for the Mainstay Gold Mining and Milling company. Acting on Mr. Griffith's report the Mainstay company purchased the thirty-stamp mill and secured a bond on the property. Work was then started on the 100-foot level and Alex Matthiesson placed in charge. In less than two feet the ledge was struck, and cross-cutting and drifting has been continued until the ledge has been opened up the full width, 120 feet between the walls.

Matthiesson and Griffith have assayed every few feet very carefully with an average of $4.85 to the ton, the entire width. Some very fine specimen ore was found, and a selection was sent to Mr. Haines, who had it assayed with the wonderful return of over $14,000 a ton in gold. These selected assays and rich specimens were not included in the general average of $4.85.

Griffith and Matthiesson then made a survey of the second level, to determine the point in the old workings nearest the ledge to start the drift. In sixteen feet the ledge was struck again, assuring the owners that the ore body carries its width to the 200-foot level.

Drifting and cross-cutting are being pushed with all possible speed along the ledge on this level also, and the assays show that the ore is increasing in value with depth, as the average as far as they have gone in the ledge is $7.20 a ton.

This strike will place Keystone among the leading mining camps of the west.

SPRING WHEAT 14.4 BU.

AVERAGE YIELD FOR THE SEASON—QUALITY 85.5 AGAINST 87.7 LAST YEAR.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The monthly report of the chief bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture shows the condition of corn on Oct. 1 to have been 80.8, as compared with 81.1 one month ago, 79.6 on Oct. 1, 1902, 52.1 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 77.75.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of spring wheat is 14.4 bushels, subject to revision when the final wheat estimate is made.

The following table shows for the states having 100,000 acres or upwards in spring wheat, the average yield per acre this year and the final estimate of average yield in 1902:

State.	1903. Bu.	1902. Bu.
Minnesota	13.1	13.9
North Dakota	13.3	15.9
South Dakota	14.2	12.2
Iowa	12.1	12.3
Nebraska	12.6	13.9
Washington	20.5	20.8
Oregon	17.9	17.8
Wisconsin	14.6	18.1
Colorado	26.6	18.0
Kansas	17.1	10.9
Utah	22.6	21.2
Idaho	25.2	22.1
Total United States	14.4	14.7

The average quality of spring wheat is 85.5, as compared with 87.7 one year ago.

The preliminary returns indicate an oat crop of about 787,000,000 bushels, or an average of 28.4 bushels per acre, as compared with 34.5 bushels one year ago, 35.1 in 1901, and a ten-year average of 27.8.

The average for quality is 79.9, against 86.7 in 1902 and 83.7 in 1901.

The preliminary estimates of the yield per acre of barley is 26.4 bushels, against 20.0 one year ago, 24.7 in 1901, and a ten-year average of 23.8. The average for quality is 85.4, against 87.3 last year and 89.2 in 1901.

The preliminary estimate of yield per acre of rye is 15.4 bushels, against 17.0 last year, 15.1 in 1901, and a ten-year average of 14.8.

The average for quality is 88.4, against 91.8 last year and 89.4 in 1901.

The average condition of buckwheat on Oct. 1 was 83.0, as compared with 91.0 one month ago, 80.5 on Oct. 1, 1902, 90.5 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 79.7.

The average condition of flax on Oct. 1 was 74.0, as compared with 80.01 one month ago, and 80.3 on Aug. 1, 1903.

The average condition of potatoes on Oct. 1 was 74.6, against 84.3 one month ago, 82.5 on Oct. 1, 1902, 54.0 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 73.1.

The average condition of tobacco on Oct. 1 was 82.3, as compared with 83.4 one month ago, and 82.9 on Aug. 1, 1902.

EUROPEANS ARE ATTACKED.

Tangier, Oct. 12.—An escort of native mounted soldiers which accompanied a party of Europeans from Fez was attacked on returning, forty miles from Tangier, and robbed of everything. Two of the soldiers were wounded. Five Moorish soldiers were murdered last week by tribesmen between Tetuan and Tangier. Fighting between the Gharb and Beni-Hassan tribes has completely devastated the whole of the former's district.

BEAR AND JAP FACE TO FACE

Continued from First Page.

fulfil. More important still, Russia is convinced that at the present moment not a hand would be raised in protest or in aid of her antagonist. In this Russia is probably right. The attitude of the powers is clearly defined. Great Britain would extend that moral support which she gave to the United States in the Spanish war. Beyond that she will not go under any circumstances.

The Attitude of America.

In regard to American interests, Russia considers that in case of immediate war with Japan she can practically ignore or defy them. She feels that such an excuse must be accepted as ample for the abrogation of all her promises in regard to that region. In any event, she does not fear the possibility of armed intervention by the United States.

The Russian reading of American public opinion is that any and all rights in the far east, no matter how valuable, present or prospective, must be sacrificed rather than fight for them. The whole secret of the Russian foreign policy is contained in this assumption.

NO CAUSE FOR PROTEST

Recent Treaty with China Safeguards America's Interests.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Aside from extensive military preparations by both nations the Japanese legation here is not advised that either Russia or Japan has committed any act of war. The Japanese minister is being kept constantly advised by cablegrams from Tokio of the situation and, realizing its gravity, he is moving with great caution. The negotiations between Russia and Japan according to his advices are still in progress and there is hope of a diplomatic settlement. The minister to-day authorized the Associated Press to make the following statement:

His attention having been called to a certain unauthorized statement attributed to him that the public utterances of the Japanese people are all in favor of war with Russia, Kogoro Tikahira, the Japanese minister, states that while there is some disquiet due to the unsettled state of affairs which has existed so long in the far east, in his judgment the intelligent section of the Japanese public has been generally calm and collected up to the present juncture.

As has often been pointed out, the United States has no cause of protest because Russia has failed to keep her pledges that she would evacuate Manchuria on Oct. 8. The interest of the United States in Manchuria is covered by the recent treaty between China and this country. If Manchuria becomes annexed to Russia or continues under Russian control, the United States will insist that the provisions of the treaty be carried out, especially as Russia assented to its provisions previously to its being signed. A copy of the treaty was sent to the Russian government and this government received assurances that no matter what happened in Manchuria, Russia would not object to the treaty being made with China or to the enforcement of its terms while Russia occupied the province.

It is believed here that an understanding exists between Germany and Russia in regard to operations in Manchuria and that no protest nor even disapproval will be expressed by Germany over any course Russia may pursue in China. France is apparently disinterested and Great Britain is thought to be the only country that is vitally interested and opposed to the Russian course.

NEARING PEKING

Russian Troops Said to Be Fifty Miles from Frontier.

Yokohama, Oct. 12.—Baron von Rosen, the Russian minister to Japan, is still waiting instructions from his government in the matter of the negotiations now proceeding between Japan and Russia.

A Russian regiment from Bakal military district is reported to have arrived at Feng Chang Teng (Fen Ching Ting), about fifteen miles northwest from Peking and fifty miles from the Russian frontier.

M. Lessar, Russian minister to Peking, has announced that the Manchurian convention has lapsed. The convention was signed April 8, 1902, and according to it the evacuation of the three Manchurian provinces was to be carried out in three successive periods of six months from the signing of the convention. The allies turned over Tientsin to the Chinese, Aug. 15, last year. The convention was to have been ratified within three months, but this was not done.

Last month M. Reichin, in his note to the Chinese foreign board, promised to begin the evacuation of Manchuria Oct. 8, provided China accepted several conditions, which China has refused to do, under pressure principally from Japan and Great Britain.

LONDON HASN'T HEARD

But Fears Japanese Alliance May Cause Trouble.

London, Oct. 12.—The foreign office says it has no confirmation of the report of Japanese military movements at Ma-San-Pho.

Japan has a special settlement, covering 650 acres, at Chapokpo, near Ma-San-Pho, kranted to her by Korea in November, 1901, as an offset to the settlement at Ma-San-Pho, previously granted to Russia by Korea.

Deprecating the rumors of a Japanese ultimatum to Russia, Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister to Great Britain, in an interview to-day, said he had no information of such a character, adding that had Japan taken this action "the Anglo-Japanese treaty would have necessitated my being immediately notified so that I might inform the British government."

In spite of the reassuring statements of the foreign office and Baron Hayashi, the frequent reiteration that hostilities between Russia and Japan are imminent, the mysterious movements of the Russian and Japanese fleets, and the excited state of public opinion in Japan are beginning to cause disquiet in Great Britain, which by reason of her alliance with Japan is so intimately concerned in any action the latter may take.

Only the most sanguine believe that in the event of hostilities they could be kept within the limits which would free Great Britain from her obligation to support her Japanese ally. Even Baron Hayashi, who heretofore has ridiculed all suggestions of war, is not so optimistic to-day. Indirectly he admits the possibility of war by expressing the hope that in the event of a crisis, Japan will have the active sympathy of her ally, Great Britain.

While refusing to credit the reports of an ultimatum having been delivered, Baron Hayashi admitted that the diplomatic situation had changed since Oct. 8 and that developments may have arisen from the failure of the Russians to fulfil their engagement to evacuate Manchuria on that date.

Milk Is Scarce.

New York, Oct. 12.—Owing to the interruption of railroad traffic by the floods, this city is suffering from its most serious milk famine since the big blizzard of 1888. Conservative estimates are that but one-tenth the normal supply is being distributed and several days must elapse before conditions are gain normal. The dairymen are discriminating in favor of families where there are babies. Many are using condensed milk as a substitute.

Reserves Are Mobilized.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 12.—The war office has ordered the complete mobiliziation of the first and second classes of reserves resident in the Kostendil district and of the Thirteenth Macedonian infantry.

This step, it is understood, was taken as a precautionary measure, in view of the repeated provocative acts of the Turks on the frontier.

The war department has also ordered 20,000 overcoats, deliverable Dec. 1, and it has decided for the present not to send home any of the reserves.

Loss Will Be $100,000.

Atlantic City, Oct. 12.—The flood here has receded and conditions are much improved. At the last high tide the sea was only slightly above normal. Much wreckage is coming ashore. It is estimated that the storm's damage will amount to nearly $100,000.

Warships on the Way.

Port Said, Egypt, Oct. 12.—The Russian battleship Czarevitch and the Russian armored cruiser Bayan arrived here to-day, bound for Chinese waters. The Czarevitch proceeded today.

RULES FOR LAND AGENTS

Circular Is Issued Bearing Upon the Opening of Red Lake Lands.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Copies of a circular of instructions to local officers at Crookston, Cass Lake and Duluth relative to agricultural lands in the Red lake reservation to be opened to settlement and entry Nov. 10 are now available at the general land office here. The important points in the circular are as follows:

"The hour of 9 a. m., Tuesday, Nov. 10, has been fixed upon as the time on and after which these lands will be open to settlement and entry and notices for publication as required by the staute have been forwarded to the newspapers in which they are to be published. A schedule of the lands to be attached hereto and you are particularly enjoined to exercise proper diligence in order that no entries may be allowed for any lands in said reservation except the tracts described in this schedule and such other tracts as have been previously opened by proper authority.

"These lands will be subject to disposal to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead law, except that the provisions of commutation law are not applicable as proof of occupancy for five years is required before title can be perfected. Each settler is required to pay for lands settled upon the sum of $1.25 for each acre, such payment to be made in five equal annual installments. Applicants for these lands must possess the necessary qualifications required in the case of ordinary homestead entries.

"The five annual payments required to be made for these lands must be paid at the end of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth years respectively, from the date of homestead entry.

"When parties who are entitled under the provisions of section 2305 of the revise statutes to credit upon a period of residence for military service, submit proof before the end of the fifth year from the date of entry, they must enter with proof the full amount of purchase money remaining due for the tract embraced in their respective entries.

"The usual fee and commissions must be paid at the time of the original entry, and when final payment and proof are made you will not accept any payment for lands in excess of 160 acres embraced in one entry. When the entry is allowed payments for such excess will be included in the whole amount required to be paid in installments.

'The agricultural lands now to be opened are not affected by the provisions of the free homes act for the reason that they were not opened to settlement prior to the passage of said act.

"By the act of Feb. 9, 1903, chapter 8, title 32, of the hevised statutes of the United States entitled "Reservation and sale of town site on public lands" was extended and declared to be applicable to ceded Indian lands within the state of Minnesota. The general town site circular of June 12, 1903, will apply to applications made under said act.

'The state of Minnesota has a right to select such lands in sections 16 and 36 of four ceded townships in White Earth reservation as were swamp and overflowed at the date of the act of March 12, 1860."

—H. C. Stevens.

CHILD FREES HER FATHER.

Atlanta, aG., Oct. 12.—The letter from the little girl asking Governor Terrell to "please let my papa come home, I miss him so much," has had its effect. The prison commission has pardoned L. A. Hestor, the man in question. The pathetic letter of his little daughter chiefly influenced the prison commission. He was serving a life term for murder.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Donaldson's

Men's Clothes.

The new department of Men's Clothes, located on Sixth St. front of the 2nd floor, **is conceded to be the finest in the west.** We are sole selling agents for the justly renowned

Kensington

clothes, equaled only by the highest class custom tailors, who charge fully double the price we ask. This is a broad statement to make, but emanating from the **Glass Block** is it not worth your while to investigate?

Kensington

Suits cost **$18, $20, $22.50, $25 to $55.**
Overcoats cost **$22.50, $25, $27.50 to $55.**

MR. MASON PAID HIS NAMESAKE

Man Returned to Him a Stolen Charm and Got $100 Reward.

The Senator Asked No Questions—Man Is Now Under Arrest in Indiana.

New York Sun Special Service.

Washington, Oct. 12.—A financial transaction in the lobby of the United States senate in which William E. Mason, senator from Illinois, and William E. Mason, burglar at large, were the principals, has become known here thru a recent communication from Michigan City, Ind., to Major Sylvester, superintendent of the local police force. The transaction in question cost Senator Mason $100. Burglar Mason will pay for his part in the deal by a somewhat extended involuntary residence at the Moundsville penitentiary. He is now under arrest.

In 1899, the Washington police force was kept busy by an epidemic of burglaries, about thirty neat jobs, apparently the work of the same expert, being reported within a remarkably short time. Among the victims was Senator Mason, who told Major Sylvester that his house had been broken into and robbed of $400 in cash, considerable silver and jewelry and a watch chain and charm. The charm contained a miniature of a deceased child of the senator and was considered by him as the most serious of his losses. He inserted an advertisement in a New York newspaper, describing the charm and picture and promised to pay $100 reward for its return, "no questions asked," but he really did not expect to recover the trinket.

Some weeks later, while the senator was listening to an argument on the senate floor, a page handed him a card bearing the name "William E. Mason," and the penciled inscription, "Meet me in the lobby." The senator went out to meet his namesake and found him to be an affable, well-dressed, middle aged man with all the earmarks of a gentleman. He was shown his ad of $100 reward and was asked if the offer still held good. The senator replied that it did.

"Then fork up your hundred," remarked the stranger with considerable brevity. "It's sort of close and stuffy in here and the walls are too close together."

Senator Mason looked rather curiously at his visitor, but when Namesake Mason dived into his pocket and produced the chain and charm he forked over, as desired.

HAD NERVE

Human Demon When Brought to Gallows Calmly Executed Himself.

Washington Post.

Some time ago a Russian criminal was executed in St. Petersburg. He had during the last two years murdered twelve persons, the last one being a priest. The law did not show this monster any mercy, but speedily condemned him to death.

Steblianski was the name of this wholesale murderer, and he hoped to the last cor clemency. When the death warrant was read and the keeper informed him that he had but six hours to live, he raged and swore to revenge himself in the most terrible manner. After being left alone in the cell the first thing he did was to break his lamp, and, procuring some matches, he set fire to the oil. In a moment the flames broke thru the window and the entire building was for a time threatened with destruction. Fortunately, the fire was discovered in time and got under control before much damage had been done, but fn the meantime a terrible struggle ensued between the keepers and the criminal, who had fortified himself with an iron bar taken from his bedstead. The first man to enter the cell was knocked senseless, and it was only after being almost suffocated with smoke that the prisoner was finally overpowered. Next morning the execution took place. The condemned man ascended the scaffold with much bravado, made a thoro examination of the same, and finally declared the rope was too short.

"I cannot get my head in the loop," he said, "and, tho it will cause me some inconvenience to wait, I will smoke a cigarette while you are having it attended to."

He lighted a cigarette, and, turning to the executioner, made a speech, pointing out the detestable in his profession, and as a condemned criminal in Russia has certain rights, no one dared to interrupt him.

The executioner, who was really a tender-hearted man, became visibly affected by the moralizing words of the murderer, and, turning to the crowd assembled before the scaffold, declared that his conscience did not allow him to proceed or to take a fellow man's life, and he then and there resigned his position and departed amid the shouts of the assemblage.

This caused great confusion among the representatives of the law, for where could they in a hurry get another executioner? The question was, however, solved by the condemned man, who declared that he would execute himself as soon as he got thru smoking. He started an interesting conversation with the priest during the five minutes or so which he had left, and recommended that he read Count Tolstoy's latest book, which contains striking remarks about the relation of capital punishment to the teachings of Christianity. He then threw a kiss to a pretty girl among the spectators, stuck his head in the loop, and kicked away the trap beneath his feet.

Good Shoes

We wish to assure you that you are entirely welcome to inspect our store and shoes, even if you have no idea of buying.

Our business is to sell shoes, not only this year, but next year and years after.

That being the case, it is simply business common sense to sell good shoes only and as cheap as we possibly can.

We want your trade and we are making it worth your while to trade with us.

We are not in the business center, but you know our expenses are very much lower on that account, and you can't save money on your shoe bills any easier than by trading at the

Home Trade Shoe Store
219-223 Nicollet

HARD ON THE "JOHNNIES"

Miss Eleanor Lawrence Will Have No Time for Them.

New York Sun Special Service.

South Bethlehem, Pa., Oct. 12.—In consideration of her father's consent that she may go on the stage Miss Eleanor Lawrence of this city has signed a contract to "be good."

The contract is unique, for she promises to eschew midnight suppers, frivolous company and side door "Johnny boys." Further, she adds, she will not play cards and always will carry a prayer book.

MAGELSSEN'S TOAST

Responded to "the Corpse" at Naval Officers' Dinner.

Special to The Journal.

New York, Oct. 12.—Poor Vice Consul Magelssen is bitterly regretting that his life was ever attempted, says a letter just received from Beirut, Syria. He has reached that point of fame where he is receiving letters of congratulation and sympathy from girls he has never heard of and scores of papers are beginning to pour in upon him, just as cablegrams did after the shooting affair.

At the United States naval squadron officers' dinner he responded to the toast "The Corpse."

HEAD CRUSHED BY HIS WAGON.

Special to The Journal.

Minot, N. D., Oct. 12.—The body of James Davis, a wel known and prosperous farmer, 60 years old, and living twenty miles north, was found lifeless late yesterday afternoon, half way between here and his home. He was hauling a load of lumber and evidently fell from the wagon, the wheels passing over his head and killing him instantly. He had a family of grown children. The inquest this morning returned a verdict conforming with the details of the accident.

GREAT SALE OF SILK

13,000 PIECES DISPOSED OF

Buyers of the Greatest Houses in the Country Are Present and Bid Good Prices.

New York, Oct. 12.—During the past week a great silk auction occurred at 87 and 89 Leonard street. Buyers of the greatest houses in the country, from Maine to California and Florida, were there, and, beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning, had by 4:45 p. m. bought in no less than 13,000 pieces of silk.

A. Montant of Townsend & Montant, the auctioneers, stated that it was the largest silk sale that ever took place in all the world, not only in the quantity offered, but in the amount realized—which fell little, if any, short of $300,000. The nearest approach to it, he said, was about three years ago, when James McCreery abandoned jobbing and disposed of about 10,000 pieces.

The sale was a peremptory one, by order of the Ashley & Bailey company of 109 and 111 Spring street, to reduce surplus stock in order that there might be no curtailment of manufacturing. More than 4,000 pieces of fancy and colored silks were offered, ranging from nineteen to twenty-seven inches, and there were large quantities of black taffetas, peau de soie, and peau de cygne, running up to thirty-six inches wide. Other offerings were black and colored taffeta brocades and satin brocades, taffeta checks, and taffeta plaids, hairline taffetas and the neat effects now in such demand, tussah stripes and figures.

It was expected that the sale would last through to-day, but the bidding was spirited from the first. After the sale the owners declared themselves entirely satisfied with the result. The prices varied with the desirability of the goods, blacks being far in the lead in favor, and the bids ranging from 25 cents to 80 cents a yard.

The sale took place on the third floor, and was only interrupted long after noon for a half-hour when the auctioneer provided a plain but bountiful luncheon for the entire company, so that no time might be lost. Thirty seconds was a long average of the time it took to knock down the first packages of each lot, when duplicates went to other buyers with almost the rapidity of machine gunfire.

The Dayton Dry Goods company of Minneapolis was represented by their resident buyer and secured a great quantity of the best kinds offered.