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The State Fair.

The fact that 80,000 more people passed the turnstile of the state fair this year than last is partly accounted for by superior weather. Last year's fair was sadly interfered with by storms. But the whole success of the fair this year was not a matter of barometer. The fair was better, and the people were just as well off as they were the previous year. Indeed, considering that the crop is greater in quantity and better in quality the people felt themselves a trifle better off than last year. Therefore they were prepared for a frolic at the fair.

The advance of the state fair this year over previous years was largely in the department of preparedness. Everything was in excellent shape for the entertainment of the guests of the state. The exhibits were remarkably fine and in every department was noted an advance over previous fairs. The facilities for handling the crowds were likewise admirable. There was less of a tendency to congestion of streetcar traffic than ever before. These conditions combined with fair weather thruout the week, combined to make the fair a great success.

The Minnesota exhibition is now beyond the experiment stage. It is assured a good support as long as it fulfills its mission. There is not observable any tendency on the part of the state fair management to wander after strange gods. It will still continue to serve primarily the purpose of stimulating agriculture in the state of Minnesota.

The fair has closed with a magnificent balance to its credit. There is plenty of legitimate use for the money in the erection of permanent buildings and the improvement of the grounds.

In his excellent speech at Denver showing why the Grand Army should come to Minneapolis next year Judge Ell Torrance put the military history of Minnesota very succinctly but very forcibly in the following words:

"Minnesota! born into the union at a time when the mother who gave her birth was threatened with destruction; Minnesota! first of all the states to respond to the nation's cry for help, and, from the snow-covered prairies and the deep forests of the far west, first to tender troops to Abraham Lincoln for the preservation of the union; Minnesota! immortalized at Gettysburg, immovable as the rock at Chickamauga—glorified on the crest of Missionary Ridge and triumphant at Nashville. How could Minneapolis be other than patriotic, and where could the veteran defenders of the republic find a more cordial welcome than in the chief city of such a state?"

There was on the vote practically no opposition.

Not an Ill Wind.

The investigation of the government printing office has been brought about by a quarrel between two typesetting machine companies. When it was decided to put linotype machines into the government's printing shop, the Mergenthaler and the Lanston companies bid for the contract of equipping the office. These concerns are active business rivals, but it was the Mergenthaler company which, to a large extent at least, paved the way for the introduction of machines into the department. Its chagrin was therefore quite natural when it appeared that the Lanston company was likely to take a large part of the contract.

This led to charges of graft and favoritism, and developed into a controversy which calls for investigation—a much more rigid investigation probably than either of the machine companies would care to have instituted. The public interest is intensified, too, by the fact that this investigation is not likely to be confined to the machine companies, but to take into account the general management of the office. It will commence with an inquiry by the Keep commission, a special board of experts in bookkeeping and business forms. But this will probably be only introductory to a more thoro inquiry by congress into matters that the commission could not reach.

Such an inquiry would seem to be justified by the conditions which obtain in an office where great extravagance has been prevalent for years. It will show that this extravagance is largely due to the generous scale on which members of congress make work for the government printing office and there will be material in it for someone to start on a campaign for greater economy in government expenditures in this direction. Undoubtedly hundreds of thousands of dollars could be saved every year if some care and check were adopted with respect to printing of public documents, speeches that are never uttered and pamphlets that are written for purely private or political ends.

Literary Note—The Russians in Manchuria are generally interested in a new book entitled "The Way Out," published at Portsmouth, U. S. A.

A Civil Service Dodge.

The politicians of New York sit up nights to find ways and means of beating the civil service law. The Boston Herald has frequently exposed one of the best schemes of the statesmen, one by which a certain Dr. Hale, who took a civil-service examination, was defrauded of the honors and emoluments which were his due, and a politician who was "right" succeeded to the place in controversy. Dr. Hale took his grievance to the supreme court and has recently obtained a decision ousting his competitor and recognizing his rights.

The facts as brought out on the trial of the case are that Dr. Hale passed a civil-service examination held for superintendent and assistant superintendent of public baths, and was third on the eligible list. One Worstell, who already held a subordinate position in the department as an attendant, was seventh on the list, and one Murphy, another subordinate, came out with a standing that made him seventeenth in rank.

When it came time to make the appointments, Dr. Hale, tho highest of the eligibles, did not get any consideration. By a clever "transfer" Worstell was made assistant superintendent and quickly promoted to superintendent. Murphy was likewise transferred and made assistant superintendent as soon as Worstell was promoted.

After a full trial, Dr. Hale has now secured a decision in Judge Gaynor's court, and Worstell and Murphy are to be ousted.

In the absence of a civil-service law, the method by which Worstell and Murphy were promoted might have been the proper one. They were subordinates. If they were competent subordinates, they were entitled to promotion. But with the law strictly enforced, their rights were inferior to those of a man who had no connection with the department, but who was eligible to go over their heads because he had answered some, perhaps fancy, questions better than they.

The politicians tried to get past the civil-service law, but they failed in this instance because Dr. Hale defended his rights. But how many times do they succeed, and how many people are trotting about taking civil-service examinations and waiting for appointments which will never come?

Lieutenant Fitzhugh Lee, Lieutenant Philip Sheridan and Captain Ulysses S. Grant have been ordered to Washington for the social season as presidential aides. These youths bear great names and are about to bear intense responsibilities. Let us hope none of them will fall down or trip upon a lady's train.

Milling and Manhood.

Jack London, the writer, who witnessed the peace conference between Nelson and Britt near San Francisco, explains that it was the abysmal brute in Nelson which made him come out the winner in the diplomatic exchanges.

By abysmal brute he does not mean anything which would cause Mr. Nelson to take personal offense, but merely that there is residing in each of us a basic principle of self defense. We are all fighters when our little ego is disturbed by a sneer, an insult or a slight. Nelson was a more abysmal cuss than Britt, that was all.

The prize ring is often justified by its apologists on the ground that it exhibits in concrete form and in high type a longing that every man has to be strong and to be self respecting, in fact that it promotes manhood by making much of men who are excellently developed.

If there were anything in the argument Mr. Britt should have been the favorite and winner in the contest. According to reports he stripped a clean-limbed, full-chested, bright-eyed and intelligent human being. His opponent, on the other hand, appeared a lean, weazened, dead-eyed, characterless creature with but one point of excellence, an amazing appetite for hard blows. He took them and came on and this quickly made him the favorite of the crowd. It is always so at the prize ring. The pretense of an interest in scientific boxing is given up as soon as a brutal whack on the mouth or a cowardly jab in the pit of the stomach is delivered. If the victim of such a thump winces the crowd immediately yells for the other man.

If it is the abysmal brute which makes prize fighters it is the abysmal brute in mankind which makes it a successful trade. Science has nothing to do with it. Slugging and punishing has everything. If you want your little boy to grow up to enjoy prize fighting you must begin by encouraging him to hit and maul his playmates. This will give him the right spirit to sit at the ring side and enjoy "a scientific contest."

The proper idea now is to worry some about the corn crop. It may be too big for the cribs.

Where the Chinese Boycott Came From.

Any one who visited the St. Louis world's fair and spent any time in the Chinese sections, must retain a favorable impression of the men seen at the booths, and places of exhibit, or sale of merchandise. The general bearing of the world's fair Chinaman was so good, his physique so much better than the American who knows only the yellow laundryman ever sees, his intelligence and politeness so marked, and everything about him and his wares so scrupulously clean and neat, that words of surprise and commendation were often heard as visitors departed. The world's fair Chinaman left a lasting imprint upon the minds of thousands who saw him and raised the popular estimate of his countrymen by considerable.

A. W. Williamson, who writes from Washington for the Milling and Grain News, with reference to the probable effect of the Chinese boycott upon the American flour export trade, makes the statement that these are the men who have worked up the sentiment in China antagonistic to our country, and their attitude, he believes, represents not so much fear of competition, or desire to protect their own commercial interests in any way, as resentment of treatment accorded them while in our country.

It would be unfair, and probably untrue to assert that they received any discourtesy at the hands of the fair management. No doubt everything accorded the representatives of any other country was theirs, and probably no discrimination was practiced. Nevertheless these men represented the better element of China, her merchant class, and being men of intelligence and experience they must soon have become acquainted with the generally unfavorable feeling of many of our countrymen toward them. Later annoyances in the matter of ingress and egress and later cases of official blundering in handling others of their countrymen cannot but have given them umbrage.

The Chinaman is a quiet chap who says but little, but, tho it is true that the vast bulk of the population of China is of low class, the high-toned Chinaman is not to be so considered. Away behind the times, tho he may be, judged from our standards, he has none the less the same feelings we possess, the same sensitiveness and quickness to feel a slight or insult.

On the whole we do not seem to have shown much courtesy, if indeed much common sense, in our treatment of the better-class Chinamen recently visiting our country.

Raleigh had just thrown down his cloak for the queen to walk on. "Before I step on that," said Elizabeth, "I should like to ask, is it antiseptic?" On his way to the tower Sir Walter confessed it was made in Germany.

The Graft of War.

A depressing instance of the universality of corruption in Russian official circles comes from Port Arthur. When General Nogi captured the place he demanded an inventory of all the public stores, which was furnished by Stoessel. Almost immediately discrepancies in the accounts began to appear. While it had been reported to the czar that there was not a ton of coal for the ships at Port Arthur to make another sortie, there was found 150,000 tons of good Cardiff coal on hand. The explanation is that whenever a ship emerged from Port Arthur she was reported as having taken on from one to two thousand tons more of coal than she actually carried. Whenever a sufficient graft fund had been accumulated by these false reports, the surplus was sold to dealers, and by them resold to the government. The vast store of coal found by General Nogi would, in due course, have been sold back to the Russian government, tho it had already paid for it, and the sales officers would have divided with the purchasers.

This seems bad enough even in Russia, but when it is known that the same thing was done in South Africa by British officers and made the subject of a searching inquiry by a royal commission, one may realize to what depths men may fall who are engaged in what is known as the honorable profession.

War produces its scoundrels as well as its heroes. The financial operations of a great war are a good deal like running a current of electricity thru a wire. It is not expected that the full current will be obtained in power. The owners are satisfied to receive a percentage of its value and to wait for some discovery of science which will save the rest. It is the same in war. Until some miraculous discovery in bookkeeping and accounting is made, nations do not expect to get away from the graft element in war.

Alton B. Parker is said to have drawn a job with $100,000 salary attached. It pays a poor man to run for president. Bryan is rich, fat and happy. Parker is on the sunny side. Parker and Bryan should both stand aside and give some other democrat a chance in 1908.

Mrs. Frank Leslie says women should not marry before they are 28, but she has no objection to offer to their looking the field over earlier.

The last word from Peary is that the boilers of the Roosevelt are bad. The ship has been misnamed. Roosevelt's boilers are o.k.

Japan has ordered a large consignment of typewriters, but they are not to be delivered until the police have restored order.

Senator Beveridge says an extra session of congress is not necessary and we hope he is right.

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over-indulging in the great American pie?
over indulging in the great American pie.

AIMED AT JOHN

London Speaker.

The American millionaire is apt to combine the ethics of the alligator with the creed of a member of the Y. M. C. A.

A TREWE AND PROPER IDYLL

("Kid" McCoy, whose engagement to Lillian Ellis is announced, is reading Chaucer and the other great poets.—Morning Paper.)

Now, sikerlie and soothlie, what is thysse,
Yt makes us all sitte up & think, y-wis?
It so befell in merrie month of Maie
Upon ye thoroughfare ycleped Broad Wale
Whan that ye litel birds beginne to mate
& croppes & things beginne to grow up state,
Thenne, thenne, ye Kid hys fancy lightlie turns
To Love & Reding Byron, Moore & Burns
Syn evereche one of them didde with ye ladies
A penchant have for raising verray Hades.

So Kid McCoy doth lie hym to a nooke
And rede a space from olde Dan Chaucer's booke.
"By hecke," thus spake ye Kid, "thysse is grate stuffe.
Thysse Chaucer guy ben soothlie up to snuffe.
& Tennyson & Homer ben full grande
& Will of Avon beats ye verray band."
Ye Tavern of ye Kid ben husht & still
& scanty guerdon is within ye till,
& quiet is Browne's Chop House, next ye Kid.
Ye whole Rialto hath nailed down ye lid.
No more ye Kid will hand ye lustye punch;
Hardlie he takes a minute off for lunch.
Eftsoons ye Kid will marrye Lady Lillian
& eke so Rumor saith, some seven million.

Ye trolley cars yt runne by hys door
May clang ye bells so loudlie nony more;
& eke ye actors—merrie, boastynge crowde—
May not discuss theyr hard luck tales so loud;
& Broad Wale, where was erst all noise & riot,
Ben husht in stillness verray, verray quiet.
Ben someone dead? Ye Barkeep answers: "Naw, sir.
But Kid McCoy has took to readin' Chaucer."
—New York Mail.

AMUSEMENTS

Bijou—"Hoity Toity."

Lovers of the light and frivolous, yet amusing, will find "Hoity Toity" much to their liking. It is well named, inasmuch as the name means nothing and allows of the introduction of a long string of clever specialties that are in no way related. The songs are all bright and catchy, the costumes are pretty and proper, the chorus looks and sings well, and the piece itself is fresh and clean and free from objectionable lines. It is simply a collection of sweet nothings and the fact that one or two of the songs and several of the jokes were on the boards last season, and then some, does not spoil the evening's fun.

No production could be truly Weber-Fieldian without Dutch comedy parts, and "Hoity Toity" is no exception. The three friends, Philip Sauerbraten, Herman Kaffekuchen and Frederick Schnitzel, play a fast, snappy game thruout the show. Their burlesque on business and banking is clever and funny. Their comedy is bright and not entirely horseplay.

Harry Richards as General Steele, the American billionaire, is easily the star of the aggregation. His work is natural, free and strong. He sings and acts well, and above all, leaves no doubt that he is a real man. He is a refreshing relief from the flatness and insipidity of the average cigaret type of stage tenor.

A good comedy stunt is the opera burlesque on comic, grand and Coney Island opera by General Steele and Lady Grafter. Lillian Durham as Lady Grafter, the role created by Lillian Russell, wears all sorts of glad clothes and sings well.

Tom Moore as Reuben Hunter, Lady Grafter's right-hand man, has a number of clever stunts which he does well. His imitation of the coon soloist is very good.

The chorus has all sorts of good numbers and handles them well. They sing well together and look well. The four daughters of General Steele, especially the one in green, make a family to draw to.

The entire production is well put on and is full of good things in the way of electrical effects, pretty costumes, etc. It will run the entire week with the usual matinees. —M. C. Bacheller.

Orpheum—Vaudeville.

Entertainment of a wide range of merit marks the week's bill at the Orpheum. The novelty is the marble and bronze bas-reliefs posed by models under the direction of Henrietta De Serris. It is the living-picture idea, but the lighting and effects achieved are far in advance of anything ever accomplished in that line. The models are so trained that they hold different poses, without the quiver of a muscle, for long periods, and a description of the work can hardly do justice to the effect produced. The propriety of introducing the figure of Jesus into such an act is questionable, and this is made worse by permitting the model to acknowledge the applause of the audience with a grave bow. The pagan groups are held without a "break" of position by the models, but the bas-relief, "Jesus Meets His Mother" does a "quick break" and the principal character acknowledges the approval of the audience. The order of "breaks"—and this seems to be a bad one—should be reversed.

Macy and Hall in "A Timely Awakening," hold the close attention of the audience in a meritorious one-act drama of high pressure and intense motive. Sansone and Delila open the bill with clever balancing, introducing new acts which call for the display of great strength by Sansone. It is one of the best of the "lift" acts. Khers and Cole hold the stage almost too long with a froth and nonsense labeled "The Baron," with a reason therefor lacking.

A bright spot in the evening is the work of Hal Merritt, the cartoonist, who introduces a heart-to-heart monolog and clever imitations of "the person at the soda fountain." His drawing is funny enough to keep the audience interested and his line of talk accompanying the sketching is still funnier. The Messenger Boys' trio is true to its name. The trio is strong on the minors in its vocal work, and the Yiddish imitations of Howard were given in a style to win round after round of applause.

Wilton brothers, billed as comedy bar artists, do some of the best horizontal bar stunts now in vogue among the athletes. There is a strong line of "rough-house" humor thruout the act, but it is not allowed to encroach upon the serious side of the work. Some of their work is amazing. The kinodrome closes the show with an interesting series of pictures of a steeplechase. —J. H. Ritchie.

Foyer Chat.

The Unique theater this afternoon changed its bill for the week. The new entertainers are. Tom and Gertie Grimes, comedy sketch comedians; James S. Lyons, comedian and character delineator; Carl Carter and wife, musical comedians; Al and Mayme Markham, Swedish comedians; the Fay sisters, song and dance artists; the Alarcons, a Mexican trio appearing in national songs and dances, and Master Herold Beckro, the boy soprano, in illustrated songs. There will be motion pictures as usual.

Many of the state fair visitors remained in the city over Sunday and Wonderland park caught a good share of them, the attendance for the afternoon and evening being 25,000. The park may close with this week, altho it is not positively announced. Wednesday night is to be Commercial club night, and the Elks will be in charge of proceedings Friday. The program of free attractions for this week includes Sampson and Zaccha, muscular wonders; Riggs, bar gymnast; Frederic the Great, wire equilibrist.

The attraction at the Metropolitan for the week beginning tonight will be Robert B. Mantell in a select repertory of classic dramas. "Richard III." will be the opening bill tonight and will be repeated for the Tuesday and Saturday night performances. Wednesday matinee and evening Mr. Mantell will be seen as "Richelieu"; Thursday evening as "Othello," and on Friday night and at the matinee Saturday as "Hamlet."

The Lyceum will present an entirely new bill tonight, in which Baby Lund, the dainty comedienne of the London music halls, is the top-liner. Comedy sketch artists, the Charles Brenan company, Stith brothers, Georgie Lewis, the broad fun-maker, are in the bill.

POOR

O'er all these grand and spacious halls,
From dome above to marble sill,
The somberness of silence falls,
And all is still.

No baby fingers beat tattoo
Upon the polished window panes
To greet the wayfarer below—
Here silence reigns.

No madcap group comes rushing thru
The doorway with a shout of joy,
No loving maiden fond and true,
No roguish boy.

Alone they sit at close of day,
A pair—ah, gold is theirs galore,
They know no touch of poverty—
But they are poor.
—Horace Seymour Keller in New York Sun.

A SONNET OF SCHOOL DAYS

Thee uther day I bawt a kandee hart
too giv too hur with hoom I am in luv
it has a bokay ann a pewr wite duv
ann mottoe that wee nevermoer wil part
I noo sheed luv to see sutch bewehus artt
ann luv mee bettern bil. he found hur gluv
ann giv it bak too hur ann went abuv
mee in the klas. hee thinkss hees soe dern smart.

but Ile giv hur a poppkorn bag with gold
ann preshus stoans ann uther things that ill
them upp with good things, then sheel
bugg her ise
ann ast me kan shee hav thee bagg to hoald
ann I wil sai itts yures ann stann bi stil
unntill she drors a ringg owt for a pris.
—With some indebtedness to J. W. Foley and Washington Life.

THE OPEN BOOK

THE NEW STORY BY THE AUTHOR OF "TILLIE: A MENNONITE MAID."—The announcement of a new story by the author of "Tillie: a Mennonite Maid" gives special interest to the fall catalog of the Century company, particularly inasmuch as the time since Tillie's advent has been long enough to allow for the preparation of a work of real merit. The time between an author's novels should count with the reader in forming his expectations as to the merits of a new book. The best workers are not "throwing off" new novels semi-annually, or even annually, praise the muses! If they were they would not be in the class they are. Let the quick-firer take notice. The new story by Helen R. Martin is called "Sabina," and is the tale of a girl of Amish descent, whose life is marked by a peculiar psychic phenomenon—the appearance of a horrible face as the forerunner of disaster. Sabina is described, by those who have seen the story, as a "haunting personality" sure to charm the reader.

HELEN R. MARTIN,
Author of "Sabina," One of the Century Co.'s Leading Books of Fiction for This Fall.

"Plain Mary Smith," by Henry Wallace, is a romance of Red Saunders, who has become well known to magazine readers. It is described as the breeziest, funniest, and at the same time the most absorbing book of adventure that has appeared in many a day. Among the other fiction from the same catalog is: "Jules of the Great Heart," by Lawrence Mott, the story of a French Canadian trapper; "Under Rocking Skies," by L. Frank Tooker, a sea tale of exceptional interest; "The Long Day," the true story of a New York working girl as told by herself, a picture of a struggle for existence where the current toward destruction is swift and turbulent; "The Wheat Princess," by Jean Webster, a dramatic love story; "The Northerner," by Noah Davis, described as "an old-fashioned novel" in which the negro problem figures and in which the southern view is subtly defined.

Of heavier character for the seeker after instruction and other prizes offered by books to readers, the Century fall list contains: "Versailles and the Court Under Louis XIV.," by James Eugene Farmer, author of "The Grand Mademoiselle," "historically accurate, chronologically complete and definitive"; "Washington and the West," the diary of Washington for September, 1784, during his journey in the Ohio valley in the interest of a commercial union between the Great Lakes and the Potomac river, presenting Washington's views on expansion and internal improvements; "With the Empress Dowager," by Katherine Carl, the story of a young woman who was entertained for several months by the empress of China; "How to Study Pictures," by Charles H. Caffin.

There are also on the Century list three additions to the "Thumb Nail Series," several juveniles whose titles and the names of whose authors give sufficient promise of good things within.

AMERICA'S POET LAUREATE.—The "Personal" writer of Harper's Weekly indulges in the Sept. 9 issue of his paper in a mildly sarcastic "slam" at the poet whom the president "boomed" in one of the other weeklies recently. It is a case of hitting—not killing—three poets with one slam. Here it is:

Eugene Geary is the first to burst into song in the Sun:

THE PACIFICATOR.

Great is our president, vain were to classify
Him where the labor's two nations to pacify.
Hard and depressing the task, but, suffice it, he
Finished that peacemaking job to a nicety.

It rhymes beautifully, but somehow lacks the swing of real poesy. It is only volunteer verse anyhow. We await with pleasurable anticipation the tribute of our new poet laureate, Mr. Robinson. That will be regular, official and conclusive, unless somebody should happen to wind up Edwin Markham—which heaven forfend.

SMALL BOY ASSISTANT TO CUPID.—Small boys often, indeed nearly always have a large influence on the lives of the elders within their immediate circle. They are very often match-makers, and probably quite as often match-breakers. Billy, in Margaret Westrup's The Coming of Billy, was all unconsciously at first, and intentionally later, a match-maker, playing a successful part in a very charming little English romance. Billy was intensely British, British to a degree that might be called Spartan. He would stand anything rather than be thought "babby." He lived with a family of five aunts, four of whom were old maids with chances of reducing the fifth to their own state, until Billy arrived and became the instrument of the little god of useless wings in bringing Primrose and a manly young curate together. The story is delightfully amusing and romantic.
Harper & Bros., New York.

"MARRIAGE," a little book by Jane Dearborn Mills (Mrs. James E. Mills) discusses the marital relation from a married woman's standpoint, a standpoint opposed to the advocates of "Sexlessness."
The Nunc Licet Press, Philadelphia, 50 cents.

THE MAGAZINES

"Shall the University Become a Business Corporation?" is a pressing question which is very ably discussed by President Henry S. Pritchett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in the September Atlantic. Standing, as he does, at the head of one of the greatest technical schools of the United States, which is widely known as a model of executive perfection, President Pritchett's wise and moderate plea for better balanced cooperation between the intellectual and the business powers of the university will attract wide attention. His conclusion is momentous.

For, after all, we can never too often remind ourselves that the first purpose of the university is not to further industrial development or to increase the wealth of a state, but that it is the development of the intellectual and spiritual life. This development can take place only in the air of freedom, however evident are the dangers which freedom brings with it. Wealth, power, the niceties of life, may all grow in an atmosphere of limited or of artificial freedom, but only in the air of real freedom can be grown that spirit and that intelligence which shall minister to those things which are spiritual and to those things which are eternal.

GREAT DAY FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

THREE LARGE MEETINGS HELD IN CITY CHURCHES.

Members of American Board Occupied Twin City Pulpits in the Morning—Rally at Westminster Preliminary to an Institute This Winter—Two Meetings at Plymouth.

Members of the American Board of Foreign Missions, prominent clergymen of the Congregational church and missionaries under the jurisdiction of the foreign board, who spent yesterday in Minneapolis, left at 8 a.m. today for the west.

Congregational pulpits of the twin cities were occupied Sunday by members of the party of 200, which was on its way to the ninety-sixth annual convention at Seattle, Sept. 14-18. An interdenominational missionary conference was held at 2:15 p.m. in Westminster Presbyterian church, addressed by Harry Wade Hicks of Boston and Miss Violet Roberts of Minneapolis. A rally of Congregational Endeavor societies was held at 4 p.m. in Plymouth church, Dr. Cyrus Northrop presiding. Among the speakers were Rev. Dr. C. H. Patton, home secretary; Rev. C. E. Burton of Minneapolis; Miss Lucia Lyons, a future missionary; Miss Alice Brown of Boston, to go to Japan; Rev. I. W. Channon of the Pacific islands; Harry W. Hicks and Rev. H. J. Bennett of Japan.

At Plymouth church in the evening addresses were made by President S. B. Capen, Rev. G. D. Wilder of China, Rev. S. C. Bartlett of Japan, Rev. H. J. Bissell of India and Rev. C. A. Clark of Japan. Rev. Dr. G. S. Rollins of Park Avenue church presided.

The committee which met the Boston train at 6 a.m. yesterday consisted of Harington Beard, T. H. Colwell, Rev. Henry Holmes, Rev. G. R. Merrill and Rev. C. E. Burton of Minneapolis and Rev. C. C. Campbell, Rev. S. G. Smith and Rev. Alexander MacGregor of St. Paul.

After breakfast the members were apportioned to Minneapolis and St. Paul. Rev. Dr. C. H. Patton preached at Pilgrim church, Rev. H. J. Bissell at Lowry Hill, Rev. W. E. Strong of Amherst at the First church, Rev. H. W. Hicks at the Fifth Avenue.

To Plymouth church was assigned the famous Dr. W. J. Dawson of London, who has electrified American audiences in the east in a series of meetings. In the evening Dr. Dawson preached at the People's church in St. Paul.

Institute to Come Here.

At the Westminster church conference, Harry Wade Hicks said in part:

The young people's interdenominational missionary movement is really only a federation of all the young peoples' missionary societies, and it is conducted by fifteen board secretaries. Their work lies in stimulating the boards of their respective denominations to definite work. Mission study classes are being formed in every part of the country.

"Four years ago there were but 5,000 in these classes. Today there are 60,000 and the number is doubling every year.

"The effort to train workers is meeting with wonderful success. At Silver Bay recently 611 earnest students spent ten days under experienced teachers.

"Similar institutes are to be greatly multiplied. One is soon to be established in the middle west."

After the evening service at Plymouth church, Mr. Hicks met members of the city Christian Endeavor union for a conference in regard to the February institute. He had just come from the New York body, having the matter in charge, and was able to say that a permanent summer institute is to be soon established somewhere in this part of Minnesota.

PREPARE FOR NATIONAL

SPIRITUALISTS OF STATE WILL ENTERTAIN BIG CONVENTION IN OCTOBER.

The most successful convention ever held by the Spiritualists' association of Minnesota closed last evening after a four-days' session in the First Unitarian church. The final address was delivered by Moses Hull, dean of the Spiritualist college at Whitewater, Wis., and other features of the evening's exercises were spiritual greetings by Mrs. J. P. Whitwell and Will J. Erwood, who is president of the Wisconsin state movement. The programs for the morning and afternoon sessions included addresses and greetings by prominent delegates to the convention, besides many enjoyable musical numbers.

At the Saturday afternoon meeting the following officers were elected: President, J. S. Maxwell, Minneapolis; vice president, J. P. Whitwell, St. Paul; secretary, T. E. Irvine, St. Paul; treasurer, J. R. Foster, Minneapolis; trustees, Henry Hegdahl, George W. Bush, Asa Talcott, Minneapolis; C. P. Follett, St. Paul, and R. Stubbs, Long Lake, Minn.

The first important work of the newly elected officers is the preparation for the national convention of Spiritualists to be held in Minneapolis, Oct. 16-20. Delegates from all over the country will be present at this gathering, besides several from Europe, and one from Australia. Plans for the convention and the entertainment of the visitors were discussed and partially decided upon while the state delegates were together.

SUICIDE PASTOR'S THEME

Rev. W. B. Riley Draws Lessons from Recent Church Tragedy.

Rev. W. B. Riley at the First Baptist church last night preached an interesting sermon upon the subject: "Suicide." His discussion was prefaced and accounted for by a reference to the tragic death of Dr. W. R. Owens in the church two weeks ago.

In accounting for the many suicides that are being committed every day, Dr. Riley gave as causes: insanity, inanity, adversity, iniquity and atheism. Sin, the preacher maintained, produces more suicides than all other causes together.

"Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he reap, and the bitterness of looking back at years of sin has sent thousands of men and women to seek relief by their own hand."

Atheism was named as the fifth cause of suicide by Dr. Riley, and he claimed that the teachings of Robert Ingersoll had been directly responsible for many deaths. When he is without belief the man in trouble is prone to end his troubles by his own hand.

A. O. U. W. MEMORIAL

Workmen of Nation Pay Tribute to Honored Dead.

Members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen all over the country observed yesterday as a memorial day and paid the tributes of their order to their honored dead. In the twin cities the members of the fraternity gathered in the People's church in St. Paul, where elaborate exercises and eloquent addresses were held. Judge Olin B. Lewis was the principal speaker.

RAILROADS

HOPE TO BE TERMINUS

Rapid City People Note Mysterious Milwaukee Moves.

Special to The Journal.

Rapid City, Sept. 11.—The opinion is becoming well grounded in this city that Rapid will be the terminus for the Milwaukee railroad and that Deadwood will have a branch line from Pactola. Eighty acres of ground have just been surveyed here, and indications point to the fact that the Milwaukee has purchased this for a terminal site. The smelter will be an attraction to the railroad companies, as it is about to begin operations and will probably ship great quantities of ore.

Another significant fact is that the road building now from Rapid to Mystic, and known as the Northwestern & Missouri road, has taken up the light rails that were already laid for a distance of several miles, and has replaced them with heavy rails such as a great trunk line would need. This change leads people to believe that this road has been bought by the Milwaukee, and will be used as part of its line in the hills. An easy grade could be made from Pactola, which is on the line of this road to Deadwood, and would doubtless prove the easiest way for this road to get into Deadwood.

BUYS TERMINALS

Great Northern Secures Valuable Sioux City Trackage.

Sioux City, Iowa, Sept. 11.—It was announced in Sioux City today that the Great Northern railroad has decided to exercise an option on the property of the Union Terminal Railway company secured last spring, the figure being $1,250,000. It is understood this money is to be all paid before October, 1906. It is doubtful if the Great Northern will use the franchise given by the city council last winter for an elevated railroad on Third street, as it will be possible by building a new connection with the combination bridge, to secure a direct route thru the city over the Union Terminal company, making the elevated unnecessary. Ownership of the independent terminals here gives the Great Northern the key to the railroad situation in Sioux City.

SAYS IT'S THE SOO

Another Theory for the Detroit Bemidji Line.

The total length of the Shevlin road, as surveyed by E. T. Abbott, is sixty-nine miles long, an air line between Detroit and Bemidji. At Bemidji it is reported that Mr. Abbott has been working for the Soo line. A conductor reports that the Abbott specifications are exactly like those always sent out by the Soo line. The Minneapolis, Red Lake & Manitoba, almost completed from Bemidji to Red Lake, thirty-four miles, was financed by men friendly to the Soo. It is expected in the north that the two lines will eventually become part of the proposed Soo line from Thief River Falls to Duluth.

NEW MONTANA LINE

Independent Syndicate Will Build 200 Miles.

Special to The Journal.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 11.—Marcus L. Hewitt of Jefferson county was here yesterday on the way to New York, where he will meet English capitalists and complete arrangements to build a new line of railroad from Basin, a point forty miles south of Helena, to Kalispell, in the northern portion of the state. The new road will be about two hundred miles in length and will pass thru a valuable timber and mineral section. Construction will begin at an early date.

SURVEY COMPLETED.

La Crosse & Southeastern Extension to Madison Mapped.

La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 11.—It is stated in railroad circles here that the survey has already been made for the extension of the La Crosse & Southeastern railroad from Viroqua, Wis., to Madison, Wis. The proposed line will run south and east of Viroqua, leaving the ridge and crossing the Kickapoo near Manning, and again coming on to the Sylvan or Sugar Grove ridge, near Sugar Grove; thence following the ridge to its east forks. From here it is proposed to run the line thru Richland Center, thence to Madison.

CLASH ON COLUMBIA

Rival Roads Represent Hill and Harriman Interests.

Hill and Harriman interests are expected to have a struggle in the next few months for control of the water grade along the Columbia river from eastern Washington to Portland. The Portland & Seattle road, allied with Harriman properties, and the Wallula Pacific, of Hill inclinations, have been formed to build along the north shore.

Lackawanna's New Ferry.

New York, Sept. 11.—The Lackawanna railroad will open its new ferry terminal at West Twenty-third street, New York, Wednesday. It will be the most imposing of the railroad ferry buildings now grouped at Twenty-third street. The new line will be opened with a full fleet of modern double-decked ferryboats and complete facilities for passengers and teams.

With the opening of this terminal the Lackawanna will also begin the operation of electric cab and carriage service at West Twenty-third street. Cabs will be available at all times of the day. This will materially add to the convenience offered by the Lackawanna for reaching the Metropolitan hotel and shopping districts. The present service between Twenty-third street, New York, and Fourteenth street, Hoboken, will also be continued as heretofore.

A Big Week's Business.

During the week of Aug. 30 to Sept. 4 the Santa Fe handled out of Chicago and Kansas City 42 trains of 497 cars, carrying 13,783 Grand Army tourists to Denver, being a daily average of 2,297 passengers. The number of cars shown include baggage, mail, express, coaches, chair cars, tourist and standard sleepers, on which was handled this immense traffic. The fact that the Harvey eating houses seat from 150 to 200 persons made it possible to give all comers meals at seasonable hours, getting trains in and out on time.

May Cut Out a Division.

Clinton, Iowa, will protest against a proposed change of division points by the North-Western road. It is said that one of the three divisions will be eliminated in April, necessitating the removal of 120 families from Clinton. Belle Plaine will be made the division point between Chicago and Omaha. The city of Boone would lose at least seventy-five families by the change.

WANT S. OF V. ENCAMPMENT

Division Officers Will Try to Secure It for St. Paul.

George T. Drake, division commander of the Sons of Veterans, has called a meeting of the division officers at the old capitol building in St. Paul this evening to discuss the advisability of securing the national encampment of the order for St. Paul next year. The organization meets this year at Gettysburg, Pa., Sept. 18. If the meeting is secured for St. Paul, it will take place about the same time as the national G. A. R. meeting in Minneapolis next year.