SUICIDE QUICKLY FOLLOWS MURDER

South Dakota Man Kills Daughter-in-Law, Then Shoots Himself, in Sioux City.

Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 16—The mystery surrounding the double tragedy in a hack here on Sunday afternoon has not yet been entirely solved.

The theory of the police that E. H. Darrow of Lead, S. D., the mine promoter who shot and killed his son's wife, Mrs. W. E. Darrow of Belle Fourche, S. D., and then killed himself, is that Darrow was insanely jealous of the woman, or that he had decided because of his financial condition that he and the woman should die together. Strength is given to the latter theory by certain sentiments found written in the notebooks of the couple.

They had little money, $3 being the total found in the man's pocket and 75 cents in the woman's. A letter from Lead, S. D., may have indirectly caused the woman to lose her life and her murderer to kill himself. In the letter which was signed "C. C. T." the writer told the woman of his love for her.

The murder occurred while driving in a hack from a hotel to a railroad station. After shooting the woman, he then shot himself in exactly the same place, the right temple, both dying instantly.

The hack driver, hearing the first shot and without stopping to investigate, started for the police station. In two or three minutes he heard a second shot.

When the police station was reached, both occupants of the carriage sitting upright on opposite seats, were found to be dead.

The couple came to the Arcade hotel in this city on Oct. 10 and registered as E. H. Darrow and wife. They went away, but returned again Saturday, and started for the Milwaukee station, ostensibly to take a train for Sioux Falls, the home of Darrow's son.

Mrs. W. E. Darrow, the murdered woman, was Miss Lillian Morrison, formerly a schoolteacher from Sioux Falls. Five years ago she was married to W. E. Darrow, and they removed to Belle Fourche, S. D.

FLOATING FAIR 'AD' FOR AMERICA

Exposition of United States Products, on Steamship, Will Go Abroad.

Journal Special Service.

New York, Oct. 16.—About the 1st of April next there will sail out of the port of New York an 8,000-ton steamship bound on a mission that is likely to have a tremendous effect on the commerce of the United States. This ship will be a veritable floating exhibition of the manufactured products of our country. Before the vessel returns to New York it will have steamed 60,000 miles and visited seventy-five important seaports in forty-six countries, staying long enough in each harbor to show the merchants of the countries visited just what American manufacturers have to offer them in the way of trade. Probably a million dollars will be invested in the enterprise, which is indorsed by the Chamber of Commerce of this city, the Board of Trade and the Chambers of Commerce of many important cities of the United States.

Before the floating exhibition sails from New York arrangements will have been made to advertise the approaching visit of the ship thru the United States consulates and the agents of American commercial houses abroad. Tickets of admission will be sent to them to distribute to the best advantage and the foreign agents of the floating exhibition have already made arrangements with the railways in the countries to be visited to run special excursions to the ports where the ship is to be at anchor.

PHILIPPINE CHIEF GOES ON WARPATH

Manila, Oct. 16.—Datto Ali, with his followers in the province of Mindanao, has taken the aggressive and is killing many Moros friendly to the government.

Ali has informed dattos who are assisting the federal troops to effect his capture that he is now preparing to meet and kill them.

Provisional companies of troops are taking the field for a vigorous campaign, aided by friendly dattos who are armed by the government.

LIBERALS OF CUBA DECIDE NOT TO VOTE

Journal Special Service.

Havana, Oct. 16.—At a general convention of the liberal party held yesterday, it was decided to withdraw entirely from the coming presidential election and to inform the head of the moderate party that the liberals would not be responsible for any acts that might occur in the future. Manifestoes will be published giving the reasons for this action.

BRYAN TO ADDRESS JAPS.

Tokio, Oct. 16.—William J. Bryan and his family, who arrived at Yokohama Saturday, will spend two weeks in Japan. They will make a visit of five days at Tokio, and Marquis Ito, president of the privy council, and Count Okuma, leader of the progressive party, will invite Mr. Bryan to address its members at the Young Men's hall, Oct. 17. Count Okuma will preside.

HOWARD MUST WAIT FOR TRIAL.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The motion to advance the hearing in the case of Kentucky vs. James Howard, convicted of complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel, made in the supreme court of the United States last Tuesday, was today denied by the court. The case already has an advanced place on the docket and will probably be heard in December.

No Appetite

Means loss of vitality, vigor or tone, and is often a precursor of prostrating sickness. This is why it is serious. The best thing you can do is to take the great alterative and tonic

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which has cured thousands.

HER POEM-ARROW WINS RICH SPOUSE

Pennsylvania Poetess of Passion to Quit Mutual Life for Married Life.

Journal Special Service.

Philadelphia, Oct. 16.—After reading a poem by Miss Laura M. Ford, who has been dubbed by her friends "the Germantown Poetess of Passion," W. Foster Smith, a wealthy farmer of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, fell in love with the author. As a result, the pair will be married Oct. 28. The poem arrow used by Cupid was entitled "To a Farmer." The first stanza read:

Ho, ye farmers, hearken, hearken,
Wouldst a thrifty helpmeet woo?
Listen, then, for here's a maiden
You may win if you will sue.
She is fair, and bright, and ruddy—
Like a rose in summer time.
She has known full thirty summers,
But her charms are in their prime.
She has virtues rare and many,
She has graces rich and sweet,
And you ne'er would want another
Once this maiden you should meet.

Sat Up and Took Notice.

Upon reading thus far, Mr. Smith laid down his paper. His eyes stared thru the window out upon his broad estates, but he saw neither the window nor the estates. Mr. Smith was meditating.

"Here I am," he thought, "a middle-aged Scotchman, with a scientific education and money. I have retired to spend the rest of my days in peace and comfort, and I have no wife. I need a wife. I've been forced to admit that to myself for a long time. Here's a girl who can write fine poetry and she wants to marry a man just like me. She says she's pretty and attractive. I wonder if she can cook?"

Mr. Smith picked up the farm journal and read the second verse.

And She Can Cook!

It answered his question as tersely as if the writer had been there and had overheard his remark:

She can cook the choicest viands,
Bake the lightest bread and cake,
Finest coffee, jams and jellies,
Pies and pudding, she can make.
She can fashion neatest garments,
Missing buttons know no place,
For her deft and nimble fingers
Never leave of these a trace.

"That's fine," said Mr. Smith to himself. "But maybe she wouldn't have me."

Right at Him.

He was inclined to feel much cast down about this, but when he read the last few lines of the last verse his doubts were dispelled:

You have pursestrings rather lengthy,
Which would open at her will.
Then, good farmer, you think, doubtless,
You're the one to fill the bill.

"By George!" exclaimed Mr. Smith, slapping his knee, "I'll do it," and he sat down at his desk and dashed off a note to Miss Laura M. Ford, the poetess.

It isn't necessary to recount all the details of the romance that followed. Suffice to say, the invitations are out.

Ha! the Mutual Life!

Miss Ford lives with her widowed mother and for twelve years has been employed by the New York Mutual Life Insurance company.

Miss Ford regards "To a Farmer" her best effort, which might be natural.

"Cupid shot his darts at me several times before," said Miss Ford. "This is the first javelin that flew true. We are both of the same poetic temperament. I only received $5 for that poem, but I was paid with something else that is priceless to me."

STRIKE CAUSES RUSS PAPETS TO SUSPEND

St. Petersburg, Oct. 16.—The printers have struck and no newspapers will appear tomorrow.

Moscow, Oct. 16.—The funeral of Prince Troubetskoy, the liberal leader and rector of the Moscow university, who died suddenly in St. Petersburg Oct. 12, took place here today and passed off quietly. Enormous crowds witnessed the ceremony. The police were conspicuously absent and the students took control of the proceedings.

CHURCH IS BLOWN UP BY NATURAL GAS

Pittsburg, Oct. 16.—The First Presbyterian church at McKees Rocks, a west end suburb, was blown up by natural gas about noon today, and the entire building demolished. The explosion is said to have been a result of a leak in the basement of the building, which was sought by the janitor with a lighted candle.

David Leader, the janitor, was badly burned by the flames and was caught under crumbling walls, but was not fatally hurt. The loss was about $5,000.

FOLK TO TALK REFORM TO THE PHILADELPHIANS

Philadelphia, Oct. 16.—Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, who will address a good-government mass meeting tonight, under the auspices of the City club, a reform organization, reached here early today. He was met at the Pennsylvania railroad station by members of a reception committee and escorted to his hotel. He will be the guest of the City club at a luncheon at the Union league, a leading republican organization, today.

HAS NOT RESIGNED

Henry Wolford Denies Report that He Intends Leaving State Prison.

Special to The Journal.

Stillwater, Minn., Oct. 16.—Henry Wolford, superintendent of the state prison, returned today from Winnipeg. He denied that he had resigned and stated positively that there was no foundation for the report that was circulating to that effect. He said he was away only two days to transact business in Winnipeg; that he does not intend to resign, and cannot understand how such a report originated.

JERRY SIMPSON WEAKER.

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 16.—Lung complications have developed in the case of former Congressman Jerry Simpson, and the patient was somewhat weaker today. However, his brave fight for life and great vitality still give hope for at least temporary recovery.

CHIEF WATONGA IS DEAD.

Bartlesville, I. T., Oct. 16.—Watonga, chief of the Kaw Indians, died at his home near here on Saturday, aged 90 years.

FIVE KILLED IN RAILROAD WRECK

Cow Causes Terrible Disaster to a Freight Train on the Iowa Central at Seaton, Ill.

Special to The Journal.

Oskaloosa, Iowa, Oct. 16.—Five trainmen were killed yesterday at Seaton, Ill., when a heavy double-header freight train, east-bound, on the Iowa Central railroad, ran into cattle on the track at a speed of twenty miles an hour. Both locomotives and eleven freight cars, loaded with grain and lumber, were piled in a heap beside the track.

The dead are: George A. Caffal, engineer; Harry Summers, engineer; Harry Barr, fireman; L. H. Briley, fireman; P. T. Morgan, brakeman.

They all lived in Oskaloosa except Briley, whose home was in Monmouth, Ill.

The engineers lived several hours after the wreck occurred, but the other three men were killed instantly.

A cow was lying on the ties between the rails. She was hidden from view by other cattle standing about. At the sound of the whistle of the approaching train, the standing cattle scampered away, but the forward locomotive struck the lying cow. It was crushed under the wheels of the pilot truck and rolled along the ties for a hundred feet. The animal's blood made the rails slippery and pieces of bone threw the front locomotive from the track.

The derailed locomotive pitched down an embankment, drawing the second locomotive into the ditch, where the two machines piled up, crushing the engineers and firemen.

Car after car crushed itself on the hot mass of metal, and the wreckage caught fire from the live coals of the locomotive fireboxes.

The conductor and the rear brakeman, with persons who lived near the wreck, hastily took the mangled bodies of the trainmen from the burning debris and saved the rest of the train from the flames.

Morgan was driven into the earth beneath the end of a boxcar. Briley was found dead, but apparently unwounded, beside the tangled steel of the locomotives.

Engineer Summers was caught in the cab of his locomotive and cooked by steam and water from the boiler. He lived several hours, altho large pieces of cooked flesh fell from the bone.

AMERICANS OUT-WIT MOROCCAN BANDITS

Journal Special Service.

Tangier, Oct. 16.—In spite of warnings by the American and Moorish authorities, John Larkin, a New York lawyer, and his wife faced the dangers of an overland trip from Tetuan to Tangier thru the Anghera mountains. They arrived here safely, accompanied by the shereef of Wazzan.

They reported having met bands of armed men who offered no resistance. The roads were in a most deplorable condition. The Larkins were disguised in Moorish dress and Mrs. Larkin was taken for a native woman.

This is the first time foreigners have undertaken the journey thru the Anghera region since the beginning of the revolt last year.

PRESIDENT FORBIDS TEACHING BY CLERKS

Washington, Oct. 16.—The president today, thru the state department, published an executive order of importance to every employee in the civil service of the United States. No explanation of the underlying reason for its issue is given. The order is as follows:

No officer or employee of the government shall directly or indirectly instruct or be concerned in any manner in the instruction of any person or class of persons with a view to their special preparation for the examinations of the United States civil service commission.

The fact that any officer or employee is found so engaged shall be considered sufficient cause for his removal from the service. —Theodore Roosevelt.

Oct. 13, 1905.

CHICAGO AUTO KILLS CHILD ON THE STREET

Journal Special Service.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—Isabella Agnes Walker, 8 years old, was run down and killed at Ashland avenue and West Thirteenth street last night, by an automobile which was carrying flowers for the funeral of Alertta Denison, a playmate, who lived a block away.

Louis F. Stevens, chauffeur for Edward Bagley, a broker, was arrested by the police, charged with manslaughter.

TOMB FOR IRUING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

London, Oct. 16.—No definite decision will be arrived at in regard to the place of Sir Henry Irving's burial before tomorrow, but the dean of Westminster has intimated his willingness to receive a petition that the burial occur in Westminster abbey. The funeral will take place Friday.

The leading actors and managers at a meeting here today decided to follow the coffin on foot. The nature of the memorial to Sir Henry will be the subject of another meeting.

ROGERS WOMAN'S CASE ADVANCED.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The case of Mrs. Mary M. Rogers, under sentence of death by the Vermont court, on the charge of murdering her husband, today was advanced by the supreme court of the United States and set for Nov. 6, next.

SPANISH AMBASSADOR ILL.

Rome, Oct. 16.—The Marquis of Tovar, the new Spanish ambassador to the Vatican, while entering a shop in the via Candotti, was taken suddenly ill and was carried to the embassy in a serious condition. King Alfonso was at once notified.

Complete Winter Outfits.
The Great Plymouth Clothing House.

ROCK ISLAND SHOWS DEFICIT.

New York, Oct. 16.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rock Island railroad today the retiring directors, F. L. Hine and George G. McMurtry, wer elected for a term of five years. The report for the year ended June 30 shows a total income of $5,510,000. After payment of interest, taxes and dividends there was a deficit on the year's operations of $124,102. For the year ended June 30, 1904, there was a surplus of $129,764.

DECLARE HEARST "NO DEMOCRAT"

Party Members Say His New York Mayoralty Candidacy Rules Him Out.

By W. W. Jermane.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The democratic congressional caucus may consider the question, whether William R. Hearst is longer entitled to be known as a democrat and to participate in democratic councils. Mr. Hearst is now a candidate for mayor of Greater New York, at the head of an organization outside of the democratic party, and opposing the regular nominees of the party.

Democratic members of congress now in Washington say that his present attitude is strictly antagonistic to the party, and that they will never consent to receiving him into party fellowship again unless he shall purge himself of his offense.

Several men professing to be democrats, and elected as such, represent socialism in some form or other, more than they do democracy, but, of course, cognizance cannot be taken of this fact while they recognize party organization. In Mr. Hearst's case, however, an opportunity is afforded to make clear the distinction. As a candidate of the municipal league, with a platform not adopted by democracy and in many particulars utterly at variance with the theories of the democratic party, Mr. Hearst is in the position of having joined another party organization.

If Mr. Hearst, it is suggested, can be the candidate of a socialistic organization without sacrificing his standing in the democratic party, it will be equivalent to the recognition of socialism as a part of the democratic creed.

Action at the hands of congress, such as has just been referred to, would, of course, make it impossible for Mr. Hearst ever again to aspire to the democratic presidential nomination. His election as mayor of Greater New York, however, would undoubtedly make him a candidate for president in 1908 on a semisocialistic ticket, hastening municipal ownership as a chief issue.

ITALY FIRM FOR TRIPLE ALLIANCE

In Case of Break Between Britain and Germany Would Stand by Treaty.

Journal Special Service.

Rome, Oct. 16.—The Agency Officeuse, replying to questions from newspapers as to what attitude Italy would take in the event of conflict between Great Britain and Germany, says Italy is bound by an alliance whose termination is far off, and that the Fortis cabinet observes correctly and strictly the triple alliance which is a guaranty of peace and the elimination of danger. In case it would not be possible to attain this object, Italy would fulfill her duty with the same firmness with which she has defended the peace of Europe up to the present time.

The following semiofficial communication has been issued here:

"The action of Italy, Paris, London and Berlin in connection with the Moroccan affair was absolutely friendly and conciliatory and in the interests of peace. The action was not fruitless, as, owing to it, France accepted the conference proposed by Germany, which the former originally opposed, while Italy was able to induce Germany to agree to the fundamental conditions claimed by France as to the substance of the questions to be discussed by the conference. Foreign Minister Tittoni has communicated this to M. Baree, French ambassador to Italy."

SUSPICIOUS LOOKING PACKAGE FOR JOHN D.

Special to The Journal.

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 16.—Express Agent Berry of the United tSates express at Vinton, Iowa, has a package addressed to John D. Rockefeller which he believes contains either explosives or an infernal machine.

The package was brought to the office last Saturday night while Berry was in a storeroom arranging his packages for the train. The package is addressed: John D. Rockefeller, Cleveland, Ohio.

Agent Berry has wired for authority to open it. A reply was received stating that a special detective is on the way from Chicago, and to guard the package carefully until the officer arrives.

Great secrecsy is being maintained by the xepress officials.

BOYS ARM AND FLEE TO WILDS OF CHICAGO

Chicago, Oct. 16.—F. E. Parrish arrived in Chicago today to ask the police to help him find three boys who have run away from their home in Detroit. The missing are Walter Parrish, 14 years old; Reiney Meyer, 15 years old; Edward LeFevre, 14 years old.

F. E. Parrish is an uncle of the Parrish boy. The mother of young Parrish is prostrated and has been for several days under the care of a doctor. According to Mr. Parrish his nephew and the Lefevre boy carried revolvers. All had money. A note found in a coat the Parrish boy left at home furnished the clew that the boys had run away to Chicago.

EXPLOSION ON A SUBMARINE.

London, Oct. 16.—A news agency reports that submarine boat No. 4, which has been engaged in diving operations off Spithead, is being towed into Portsmouth. It is rumored that an explosion of gasolene has occurred on board of her.

NEW ORLEANS BANK RUN CEASES.

New Orleans, Oct. 16.—The run on the Germania savings bank has entirely ceased.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

Sanitation at Panama.

The new policy of assuring the sanitary condition of the isthmus before going on with the digging of the Panama canal receives general approval from the medical press. A leading editorial says of the old canal commission that they ignored the lessons of the past and refused to heed the warnings of the medical profession that the work of sanitation was the prime necessity, and should be the first to be undertaken. To protect as well as promote good health, drink golden grain belt beer. Its curative qualities are wonderful and it is also a most delicious table beverage.

HOLDS IT SECOND TO RATE REFORM

Continued from First Page.

the subject without prejudice and with admirable frankness.

The president has well-defined views on this question, and several of the most competent advisers in the country have been called to his assistance. Senator Dryden is not one of them. This fact, however, does not mean that there is any conflict of opinion between the two, but merely that the president prefers to get his data from sources known to be disinterested.

After the Dryden bill has been introduced, it will be examined by the president. Should it fail to meet his views, Senator Dryden will have an opportunity to amend it, failing to do which, another bill, carrying the executive ideas, will be introduced.

Meanwhile there have been several conferences between the president and Senator Dryden since last March, and there will undoubtedly be still others before congress meets again. These conferences have been entirely satisfactory, and it is the policy of the president to assume that the Dryden program is the correct one until there is proof to the contrary.

No Constitutional Bar.

The president's reference to federal regulation of insurance, in the message of a year ago, was so phrased as to suggest that there was some question in his mind as to power of congress, under the constitution, to do as he suggested. Since that time, however, it is understood that the president has made up his mind that no constitutional difficulties are in the way, and in this position he is reinforced by the opinion of a majority of the members of the committee on insurance law of the American Bar association.

Hitherto the chief argument advanced in opposition to congressional action toward placing insurance under governmental control has been the argument of the alleged unconstitutionality of such action, and no doubt that argument will again be advanced. Those who hold to this opinion plant themselves upon a decision by the supreme court, in the case of Paul vs. Virginia, handed down in 1868. Discussing this decision, Senator Dryden says:

"Insurance by this decision was declared not to be commerce, and therefore not subject to federal control. This decision has given rise to endless discussion, which it would be neither profitable nor advisable to revive. The argument may be summed up in the statement that while the decision of the supreme court seemed to dispose of the view that insurance was commerce, in the same manner as banking, transportation, telegraph messages, etc., it did not in fact do so. The decision, and those which have followed, did not relate to the real point involved in a consideration of the regulation of the insurance business as interstate commerce by the federal government. This point cannot be considered until after congress has passed a law regulating such business in general conformity with the interstate commerce act. No such law has yet been passed, therefore the decision of the supreme court that is referred to does not apply."

Strong Arguments for Control.

One of the startling facts brought out by Senator Dryden, which form strong arguments for federal control, is that state supervision of insurance in this country now costs the companies annually several million dollars more than such supervision actually costs the states. According to tables compiled by the bureau of corporations, twenty-eight statese, in 1902, received from insurance companies, exclusive of taxes, over $5,000,000 more than they expended in the supervision of those companies; in other words, the several states have adopted the policy of turning insurance into a means of state revenue, correspondingly increasing the premiums of the insured.

Another argument in favor of federal control is the well-known fact that state legislatures, even when honest, rarely act wisely on questions of insurance comity. Under the existing system, there are about fifty different insurance departments in this country, and any corporation doing a large business is compelled to treat with all, or nearly all, these departments, with their diverse and frequently conflicting laws and regulations. On top of all is the tendency to graft in legislatures, foreign insurance companies usually being a shining mark. All these things combine to make insurance dearer than it ought to be, thus preventing the poor citizen from giving his family the protection to which it is entitled.

Action in Wisconsin.

Still another difficulty of the present system is illustrated in the action of Wisconsin several years ago. The legislature of that state forbade corporations created by other states from removing causes of action to the federal courts. When this was done, it was no doubt well known at Madison that the act was unconstitutional, but it was done because the penalty of expulsion was considered sufficient to prevent any corporation from availing itself of a guaranteed right.

It is legislation of this character which helps sustain the present demand for federal regulation, apart entirely from the present sensational exposures in New York. It is believed that if the limelight could be turned on the legislatures and insurance departments of the several states, a condition of affairs would be seen almost equal in importance to that brought to the public gaze in New York.

It is said that in the state of Minnesota there is annually collected from insurance companies which are nonresident a sum largely in excess of the cost of supervision, and that what is done in Minnesota is done in practically every other state in the union. And this fact takes no account of considerable sums which are expended in that state and in the others, too, at almost every session of the legislature, in an effort to prevent legislation originated by grafting members.

The "yellow-dog" fund set aside by New York companies for use at Albany has a counterpart in numerous other state capitals; and all this adds enormously to the cost of insurance, and as a result to the cost of premiums.

Why Nationalization?

Senator Dryden, discussing the advantages that would follow the nationalization of the business, says: "It is my firm conviction that such an act would be productive of the most excellent results, increasing the security of insurance to the policyholders, diminishing the now considerable amount of needless clerical labor to meet the requirements of some fifty different states and territories, decreasing the expense rate, decreasing the burden of taxation, increasing the returns to policyholders, and thus decreasing the cost of insurance, broadening the scope of administration, and, in a word, nationalizing the business. Such an act would give to insurance the protection of the federal government, to which it is rightfully entitled, because its universality and high social and economic functions now made in indispensable to the welfare of the public."

Interstate Affair.

When the constitution was adopted, there was practically no interstate business for insurance companies. Each state, following the exclusive policy which had prevailed during the colonial period, met its own needs out of its own resources. Today, however, insurance has followed other lines of business activity in stretching out over the entire country. Here are some figures compiled officially, showing the amount of life insurance in force in this country in 1903, issued by the legal reserve companies only:

Dec. 31, 1903, there were 4,694,021 ordinary policies in force representing insurance to the amount of $9,593,008,148. On the same date there were 14,603,694 industrial policies in force, representing insurance valued at $1,977,599,397. The total was 19,297,715 policies, representing $11,570,607,545 of insurance. The total income of the companies for the year was $553,639,900, and the total payments to policyholders $225,842,072.

Unfortunately, there is nothing in the compilation showing the itemized expenditures of the several companies. If there were, there is no doubt that large sums would be shown to have been expended to satisfy the demands of graft legislators in many of the states. The one item of annual expenditure in the several states in addition to the regular taxes and the cost of state supervision, indicates one source of very heavy drain upon the companies. The item aggregated over $5,000,000 in 1902, and if there has been no increase since that time, the total expenditure for such purposes since 1902, and including that year, has been well toward $21,000,000, a sum which makes the sums involved in the New York expose seem trivial.

MINNEAPOLIS IS SELECTED

NEXT CONVENTION OF THE MINNESOTA PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD WILL COME TO THE MILL CITY.

Special to The Journal.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Oct. 16.—The Presbyterian synod of Minnesota will hold its next session in Westminster church, Minneapolis, this decision having been reached this morning.

Rev. Mr. Higgins, the "lumberjack's pilot," spoke before an immense audience last evening, and as a result this city has raised a fund to send a woman missionary to hospitals in the lumber country.

The first session Sunday was devoted largely to temperance reports and the resolutions adopted were about as strong as it was possible to make them. The synod not only condemned the liquor traffic as the greatest enemy of morality and rejoiced in the number of places that are adopting prohibition, but adopted resolutions asking President Roosevelt to appoint no more drinking men as officers in the army and navy and to discharge those who drink as soon as possible, thus placing these organizations on the same basis as "many of our great industrial institutions."

Sunday observance occupied general attention, and a number of resolutions were adopted on this subject, but a resolution indorsing a twin city paper that issues no Sunday edition, was defeated.

SHUN SUBJECT OF MINNESOTA DRAINAGE

By W. W. Jermane.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Officials of the interior department, the land office and the Indian office were unwilling to commit themselves for or against the position taken by the Minnesota Drainage association last week for draining swamp lands in the northern part of the state. The estimate of the amount required for the purpose, $12,000,000, staggered some of the officials, but they admitted that it would be a good thing for the Indians and for the state, in that it would attract settlers.

The whole question, according to these officials, is one that must be acted upon by congress, as it would require legislative action to put the association plans into operation.

It was the general opinion, however, that the efforts to secure this legislation at the coming session are doomed to failure, especially if any appropriation was involved, in view of the present state of the treasury.

PAPER TRTST CASES TO BE HEARD JAN. 2

By W. W. Jermane.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The supreme court today advanced the Wisconsin paper trust contempt cases for hearing Jan. 2. The appeal in the St. Paul cases, in which fines for contempt were imposed by Judge Vandeventer last week, has not reached Washington, but will be advanced for hearing with the Wisconsin cases. Frank B. Kellogg, special counsel in these cases, will remain here until the latter part of this week to argue another case.

The supreme court today advanced for hearing on Jon. 2 the case of the United States against Senator Clark of Montana, involving the alleged illegal acquisition of timber lands.

INSINUATION.

Columbus Dispatch.

New Boarder—Did Dr. Bifkins ever board with you, Mrs. Hasher?

Landlady—Yes; but for a short time only. He left because the location was inconvenient.

New Boarder—Um-yes. That explains it.

Landlady—Explains what?

New Boarder—He gave me a prescription today, and when I asked if I should take it before or after meals he wanted to know where I boarded, and when I told him he said it didn't make the slightest difference.

LOGICAL DEDUCTION.

Columbus Dispatch.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is a luxury?

Pa—A luxury, my son, is something we don't really need; in other words, a thing we can do without.

Little Willie—Then a mosquito net in winter must be quite a luxury, isn't it, pa?

A MYSTIFYING MYSTERY.

New York Mail.

Among the unaccountable contradictions in the news announcements of the day we notice the statement that "12,000,000 frankfurters were eaten at Coney Island this summer" and that "more bench shows than ever will be held this fall and winter."

JUST ONE EXCEPTION.

Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Knox—O! yes, he's a professional masher. Some men simply can't keep their eyes off the ladies.

Mrs. Knox—Yes, unless those same men happen to be sitting in a street car while the ladies are standing.

The largest plant in the world is probably a species of seaweed, which often attains a length of 300 feet. The stems are dried and used as ropes by the South sea islanders.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

The Finest Furs in Minneapolis

Are to be had from

Albrecht

612 Nicollet.

This splendid new fur store is already well known, but we are able and willing to wait on many more customers.

We are especially well equipped to satisfy the most exacting demands in the way of

High Grade Sealskins, Persian Lamb, Otter, Broadtail, etc.

And the finest fur-lined and fur trimmed

Raglans

Out-of-town buyers please send 4c in stamps for Catalogue No. 9.

E. Albrecht & Son.

The Original House of Albrecht Established in 1855.

612 Nicollet Ave. Minneapolis. 20 E. 7th St. St. Paul.

School Shoes

We have just made a specially fortunate purchase of Boys' regular $1.48 all solid leather, good-looking, Kangaroo Calf School Shoes, sizes 12 to 13½ and 1 to 5½, so that we can sell them at, pair..... **98c**

We are offering Girls' $1.35 North Star Shoe Co.'s plump Dongola Kid Lace Shoes, sizes 11½ to 2, at pair..... **98c**

We have the School Shoes that stand the racket, with plenty of style and comfort thrown in, and at prices considerably lower than same grade can be had for elsewhere.

In addition to the two above specials we call your attention to our regular lines at—

$1.25 $1.48 $1.69 $1.98

Home Trade Shoe Store
209-221 Nicollet

YANKEE ADVISER OF KING DEAD.

Washington, Oct. 16.—William N. Armstrong, who was attorney general of the Sandwich islands under the regime of Kink Kalakaua, during the administration of President Grant, is dead in this city. After Mr. Armstrong's service under King Kalakaua he published a newspaper in the islands for a few years, and then returned to the United States, buying an estate at Hampton, Va.

LUMBERMAN IS KILLED.

Jamestown, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Milton D. Stone, a prominent lumberman of this city, was instantly killed while hunting near Westfield today. The gun of Frank Sears, a companion of Stone, was accidentally discharged, the entire charge of shot taking effect in Stone's body in the region of the heart.

A HILL TALE

A Blunt Old Colorado Miner on Postum

A clergyman may be eloquent, may use the choicest language, dressing his earnest desire to help his fellowman in the most elevated, chaste and beautiful language, and yet not touch the hearts of his hearers. Another man, having little education and no grace of speech whatsoever, may tell his message in the common, everyday vernacular he is used to, and the simple faith that glows within him carries quick conviction with it. Such a man writes from the towering peaks of Colorado, preaching of Postum:

"I had drank coffee all my life until it about killed me, when I concluded to try Postum, and in a short time got relief from the terrible misery I suffered from coffee.

"When I drank coffee I bloated up so that I could not breathe at times; my nerves were so shaky that I could not hold myself still.

"But thanks to Postum I am all well now and can say that I hope to remain so.

"I was very much disgusted with it the first time I tried it, but had it made stronger and boiled longer till it tasted as good as good coffee."

No amount of rhetorical frills and literary polish could add to the convincing power of the old miner's testimony. Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."