MINNEAPOLIS

GRANT SHORTER DAY

MINNEAPOLIS FLOUR MILLERS ACCEDE TO UNION'S DEMAND AND FORESTALL STRIKE

PER DIEM EARNINGS OF MEN WILL BE DECREASED

Proposition of Employers Is Accepted With Cheers, Although Demand Will Be Made For Higher Hourly Wage Scale After United States and Canadian Milling Centers Have Been Likewise Systematized.

The local branch of the Northwestern Flour Mill Employes' union yesterday accepted the offer of the mill owners to give the men an eight-hour day under a new scale of wages, and there will be no milling strike in Minneapolis. The new arrangement will go into effect Monday, Oct. 13. The proposition of the mill owners was adopted amid great enthusiasm and cheers were given for the various mill managers. The offer of the managers was adopted without much opposition, although a few wished to stand by the demand for eight hours on the same pay. A concession of two weeks in the time at which the new order was to go into effect sealed the matter and the proposal was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote.

Also Affects Canada.

Indirectly the change in Minneapolis will affect the entire milling industry of the United States and Canada, as the recently organized International Flour Mill Employes' union will take up the matter of securing the same concessions in other milling centers.

The scale upon which the eight-hour day will run is as follows:

The sweepers will earn one more cent a day. At present they receive $1.75 per day. Under the new regime, they get 22 cents an hour, or $1.76 per day. All the men now receiving $3 a day will receive 35 cents per hour for eight hours. The $2.50 men will get 29 cents per hour. The grade of help receiving $2.25 a day will receive 26 cents for eight hours. Those now getting $2 a day will get 23½ cents per hour for eight hours.

Will Ask Raise Later.

When all the mills in the milling centers of America are put on the eight-hour basis a raise in the present scale of wages will be asked for, but at present the men are willing to accept the milling companies' offers. The latter realize that even under the compromise accepted by the men, they are handicapped when competing with outside mills who employ only two shifts every twenty-four hours to the three shifts which will hereafter be employed by the local mills in the same time. Henry L. Little said last night:

"I am glad to see that the strike question was settled so amicably. Both the mill managers and the men seem glad and satisfied at the solution of the question."

William McNair, president of the local union, said:

"The men are satisfied that they have been fairly, justly and equitably treated by the flour-mill managers. While the aggregate salary now received is not up to the new scale, the men are glad that so radical a change has been brought about with so little trouble to all concerned."

ENTHUSIASTIC HUNTRESS SHOT

Rifle Carried by Mrs. H. B. Mitchell Is Accidentally Discharged.

Mrs. H. B. Mitchell, 613 Second avenue south, had a narrow escape from instant death yesterday afternoon. She had been hunting along the Mississippi river with her husband and carried a small calibre rifle.

While transferring from one car to another at Camden Place she dropped the rifle and it was discharged.

The ball pierced the lower portion of her corset and passed through the flesh on the left side of her body and came out at the shoulder. Mrs. Mitchell was hurried to the office of Dr. Lockwood and after her inury had been dressed came home on the car.

Her escape was a narrow one, for had she bent forward and attempted to seize the rifle as it fell the bullet undoubtedly would have passed through her heart, instead of plowing along the ribs.

Mrs. Mitchell is an enthusiastic sportswoman, and every year spends a few weeks in the woods hunting deer. Last night she was resting easily and it was expected she would be able to leave her bed in a few days.

ANGRY BROTHERS STILL WAIT.

Relations of Blanche Crane Hope to Meet Olaf E. Olson.

Special to The Globe.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 28.—Mrs. O. E. Olson is now engaged in eluding reporters and attempting to keep the case in which it appears her husband married Blanche Crane from spreading further through the columns of the press. Mrs. Olson was happier today than she has been at any time since the Crane-Olson case became public property.

Olson wrote his wife a letter in which he said in the most vigorous way that the whole story of his marriage with Blanche Crane was a fabrication intended as a joke by some irresponsible person. Mrs. Olson was overjoyed when she received the letter and judging from her conversation it appeared that she believed every word in the epistle.

Mrs. Olson at first expressed her willingness to let the papers here print the letter from her husband, but later changed her mind and it was given out from the Olson home that Mrs. Olson was through with the papers and that all further developments would be kept from the public. Meanwhile Blanche Crane's four big brothers are waiting for a chance at Olson.

Engineers Will Talk Shop.

The association of Superintendents of Buildings and Bridges will hold a convention in Minneapolis Oct. 21 to 24. A three days' session will be held at the West hotel. President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern, will address one of the meetings.

Convince yourself that Ely's Cream Balm deserves all that has been said of it as a means of quick relief and final cure in obstinate cases of nasal catarrh and hay fever. A trial size costs but ten cents. Full size, 50 cents. Sold by all druggists or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

Messrs. Ely Bros.:—Please send me one bottle of Cream Balm, family size. I think it is the best medicine for catarrh in the world. Mt. Olive, Ark.
J. M. Scholtz.

Messrs. Ely Bros.:—I have been afflicted with catarrh for twenty years. It made me so weak I thought I had consumption. I got one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and in three days the discharge stopped. It is the best medicine I have used for catarrh.
FRANK E. KINDLESPIRE.
Proberta, Cal.

LEG OPERATED ON

Continued From First Page.

and found the president in the best of spirits. The doctor will remain in Washington until tomorrow, and in the morning will again see the president. This, however, he said tonight, was entirely of his own choice, as he preferred not to travel during the night, and there was nothing particular to call him to New York for tomorrow.

At the White house at 10 o'clock it was stated that the president was doing well, and that no additional statement would be issued. Late in the evening Dr. Shaffer authorized in the most positive manner the statement that there need not be the least cause for alarm regarding the president's condition, but, he said, on the contrary, he could give every assurance of the belief that the president would soon recover.

Indianapolis Surgeons Feared It.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 28.—Drs. John Oliver, Henry Jameson and Cook, the Indianapolis surgeons who participated in the operation performed on President Roosevelt at St. Vincent's hospital last Tuesday, were shown the dispatch from Washington announcing that another operation had been necessary, and all declared that this was unexpected, but was what they had feared. All unite, however, in saying there is no danger in such an operation to the president, either from blood poisoning or permanent impairment of the limb.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Japanest coiners are alleged to be flooding Korea with counterfeit cash.

Five pounds is the weight of a crab which has just been landed at Withernsea.

A sparring exhibition was recently held in Kansas City for the benefit of a church.

Two motor cars are now carrying passengers between Bulawayo and the outlying districts.

Licenses were taken out for 422,693 dogs last year in Ireland, the amount paid being £42,269 6s.

Modern inks only date from 1798, at which date the researches of Dr. Lewis in the chemistry of ink began.

Ernst Ruhmer, the Berlin scientist, has just succeeded in telephoning a distance of nearly five miles without wires.

Halifax is considering a scheme for the establishment of a municipal hotel and restaurant near the corporation reservoir at Ogden.

Six hundred French market gardeners have gone on strike at Nantes, and no fresh vegetables of any sort can be obtained in the town.

Paris, according to the latest census returns, has a population of 2,650,000 persons, of whom over 1,200,000 are either foreigners or provincials.

The wheat crop of Indian this year will again be light—probably 10 per cent below the average of the last ten years, and little of the grain will be exported.

Cordite, which has been used in the British service for a dozen years, has been condemned by a commission appointed to investigate its effect upon arms.

The New York Central Twentieth Century express recently made the 147-mile run from Syracuse to Albany in 129 minutes. A single mile was made in as low time at 47 seconds.

In honor of the Canadian volunteers who fell in South Africa a monument is to be erected at Montreal at a cost of about $20,000. British artists are invited to send in competitive designs.

The report covering coffee and tea importations for the last fiscal year intensifies what was shown by the report for the year before, namely, that we Americans are becoming the great coffee-drinking nation of the world.

In the average wages paid to employes the industry that stands highest among the large undertakings is that of smelting and refining, says Mahin's Magazine. Here the average for the 24,500 workers is $652 per worker.

Michael Brennan, of Williamsridge, N. Y., recently bought for $175 a building occupied by the fire department, and because the fire commissioner refuses to pay $900 a year rent Brennan has taken the case to the supreme court.

Gosnold, the smallest town in Massachusetts, comprises those little specks of land which, beginning at Woods Holl, at the "shoulder" of old Cape Cod's right arm, extend seaward till they terminate in that fatal reef of the Sow and Pigs.

The first seven-masted schooner ever in existence was launched recently at the Fore river yards. The vessel is 403 feet long, the masts 150 feet high above the deck. The cargo capacity is 8,000 tons and the total displacement is 11,000 tons.

At the recent annual exhibition of the Societe de Physique in Paris Prof. Curie exhibited a piece of pure metallic radium. It was about an inch in diameter each way, and it has cost $2,000 to extract this small quantity from several tons of barium salts.

The census reports that there are 621 musical instrument factories in this country, of which 263 are piano factories. The annual products are worth $45,000,000. The figures show a great decline in the number of organs made and an increase in the number of pianos.

The exodus of Scandinavian immigrants continues to be the greatest in twenty years. The hard times at home and the more stringent laws for the conscription of soldiers, together with the reported prosperity in America, are responsible for the universal movement.

The Great Northern railroad is arranging to get rid of 1,000 Japanese trackmen and substitute Italians for them. The Japs, while they work for low wages, do so much less work that it is thought European laborers will be cheaper in the end. The Italians will get 16 cents an hour.

Last year was the biggest sardine season ever known in the history of the American industry. The pendulum has swung back this year, however, for the sardines—or, to be more frank, the little menhaden or herring—are so scarce down East that only a few of the canneries are doing business.

The government has begun to withdraw lands in Colorado and other Western states from settlement in order to furnish sites for great reservoirs and other irrigation works under the provisions of the present law. Work will be carried on as rapidly as possible, though on such a comprehensive scale it will necessarily be very gradual.

The skull of a prehistoric man was dug up on a farm near Lansing, Kan., some weeks ago under well defined strata of earth and rock. The scientists who have examined it are of the opinion that the man to whom it belonged lived during the glacial period, probably 35,000 years ago. If this is so, the "Lansing skull," as it has been named, furnishes the first tangible proof of the existence of prehistoric man in America, though such remains have been found in various places in Europe.

Many people imagine that the incandescent electric light gives out little or no heat, but it is found that of the energy consumed only 6 per cent is converted into light, while 94 per cent goes into heat. A lamp, immersed in water will bring the water to a boil and many cases of fire have been caused by carelessness in letting inflammable substances rest in contact with the lamps, as the ingenious boy found who put a lighted lamp in his bed to warm it.

Travel in Manhattan.

The Metropolitan Street Railway company carries 940,000 passengers a day, and of these 52 per cent, or 488,800, receive the use of transfers. Seventy-five per cent of these rides are taken during the two hours in the morning, from 7 to 9, and in one hour in the evening, from 5 to 6, so that in the sixty minutes in the evening there are 70,000 passengers carried one way. It is estimated that 72,000 persons find themselves on the sidewalk awaiting cars at the theater closing hour, all wishing to go uptown. This is exclusive of the elevated road passengers, which number 225,000,000 per year. On a track of 620 miles the Metropolitan Street Railway company carries more passengers than all the steam railroads of the United States.

Our Safety Deposit Vaults are the best. Security Trust Company N. Y. Life Bldg.

WANDERS IN WOODS

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPER MAN DISAPPEARS IN A FIT OF DELIRIUM

IS GONE A WEEK AND SEARCHERS FIND NO TRACE

Makes an Unsuccessful Attempt At Suicide and Rushes Off in the Wilderness, Coatless and Hatless—Had Been Ill for Some Time—A Hundred Men in Pursuit.

Special to The Globe.

GRANTSBURG, Wis., Sept. 28.—Coatless and hatless, J. G. Faulds, foreman of the Journal, correspondent for principally all of the Twin City and Milwaukee dailies and one of the brightest newspaper men in Wisconsin, is running at large in the swamps, twenty miles north of Grantsburg, with over 100 men in pursuit.

Faulds has been under the doctor's care for about a month, but has been able to be at his work occasionally during that time. A week ago Saturday he went up to his homestead near the mouth of Clam river to remain for a few days thinking that a change of occupation would benefit him. He walked up through the rain and reached Peet postoffice worn out and wet. He spent the night with Louis James, and during the night became delirious. At one time it took several men to hold him.

He secured a knife and attempted to cut his throat, but was prevented.

On Monday he went to work north of there helping build a house and later in the day became worse. About 5 o'clock he emptied all his pockets, removed his coat and vest and went into the woods. Mr. Springer followed him and persuaded him to return and while on the way back Mr. Faulds disappeared in the dusk and the searchers have found no trace of him. Every possible effort is being made to find him and word is being sent to every part of the county. He is naturally a strong man with a good constitution.

He is six feet tall, weighs about 200 pounds, wears a small dark mustache and when last seen had not shaved for about a week. Faulds is a widower with two children, and is well known among Wisconsin newspaper men.

MR. ROSING SPEAKS AT SLAYTON.

He and Mr. Andrews Discuss Tariffs, Trusts and Railroads.

Special to The Globe.

SLAYTON, Minn., Sept. 28.—Leonard A. Rosing, Democratic candidate for governor, and C. N. Andrews, Democratic candidate for congress, were in this city yesterday, and in the evening they spoke at the court house to a large and enthusiastic audience. The Slayton and Iona bands were in attendance, and large delegations from Iona, Fulda, Currie and other large towns were present. Mr. Rosing spoke of the tariff and trusts, but chiefly concerning the railroads, explaining that if Gov. Van Sant's case against the proposed merger should carry, that would not give relief, but that direct legislation and direct effort by the railroad and warehouse commission would be necessary, and if he should be elected he would put forth every effort to see that the common people were served.

Mr. Andrews discussed the trust and tariff questions. He showed that prices of made goods had continued far in advance of their former prices ever since the Dingley tariff had been established; he showed that conditions which made the Republican party of value to the people for forty years had passed, and that the old ideas were behind the times.

It was a splendid meeting, and even Republicans could find no fault with the statements made.

CALL TO RED WING PREACHER.

Rev. John M. Driver to Be Pastor of People's Church, Chicago.

Special to The Globe.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The trustees of the People's church have extended a call to Rev. John Merritt Driver, of Red Wing, Minn., and the call has been accepted. This action on the part of the board had been expected by those of Dr. Driver's friends who were best informed of his ability, but none thought that his trial sermon before the congregation this morning would make so deep and favorable an impression upon those in authority that he would be asked permanently to occupy the pulpit made famous by Dr. Thomas in less than two hours after his first service in the church came to an end. This was, however, the case. Dr. Driver will take the place of Rev. Dr. Crane, who for several months has held the pastorate.

SHOT WHILE GOING FAST.

Locomotive Fireman Hit by Some Hunter's Stray Bullet.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Sept. 28.—Joe Koucha, the fireman on Train No. 65, of the Milwaukee road, a fast freight, was shot and instantly killed while the train was running thirty-five miles an hour today.

The accident occurred as the train was passing Bocher Lake, just south of Pembine.

The fireman was sitting in his accustomed place in the cab, and it is supposed that the shot was a stray one from some hunter. The body was taken to Pembine, Wis.

Accidentally Shot.

Special to The Globe.

HASTINGS, Minn., Sept. 28.—The remains of Joseph, the thirteen-year-old son of Joseph Lautner, of this city, who was accidentally shot by a companion while playing at La Crosse yesterday, arrived here tonight.

Farm House Burned.

Special to The Globe.

STILLWATER, Minn., Sept. 28.—The residence of Nels Hanson, on a farm near the city, was destroyed by fire today. Loss, $500; insurance, $250.

Dilemma for Ottumwa.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Sept. 28.—The franchise of the city water supply expired tonight. If the company should shut off the water the city would be without fire protection. The city council refuses to call a special election to renew the franchise or make a temporary contract.

HEINZE SPRINGS HIS NEW PARTY

Anti-Trust Democracy the Title of the Latest Montana Political Organization.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 28.—F. Augustus Heinze Saturday night and tonight organized his new political party, to be known as the Anti-trust Democracy. The primaries are called for Monday, Sept. 29, and the convention for the following day. Former Gov. Robert B. Smith, who recently deserted the Populists, acted as the spokesman of the meeting.

Mr. Heinze addressed the meeting, arraigning the regular Democracy and declaring that an alliance existed with the Amalgamated Copper company, the Standard Oil company and Senator Clark, of the regular Democracy.

Got Rattled.

"Hear about Rube getting killed?"
"Now, how?"
"Got rattled and stopped still."
Ah! Trolley car, eh?"
"No; snake."—Philadelphia Record.

He Was a Genius.

"DeScribe is a very original and ingenious writer."

"Yes, indeed; he even makes his own dialect."—Indianapolis News.

PROF. HUXLEY'S INVESTIGATIONS IN FIELDS OF SCIENCE

He Searched for Facts and Then Set Them Forth With Clearness.

He felt his way carefully toward the great central doctrine of unity, denial of which is only heresy from which a man need pray to be delivered. Huxley made Schwann's cell-theory the basis of examination into the identity of structure in plants and animals.

He showed—and this with luminous skill in the famous "lay sermon" on "The Physical Basis of Life"—that the cell is the unit of structure, and not the unit of function; that, in technical terms, it is morphological, not physiological, the "protoplasm" being the fundamental element.

Huxley soon found that extinct animals also afforded play for his favorite inquiry into the architecture and affinities of organisms, and hence, in his hands, the fossil became, as it were, a living thing, bringing a message from the past.

But what will perhaps make closer appeal to the general inquirer is the story of the fulfillment of Huxley's prophecy as to the discovery of the pedigree of the horse, which, down to 1870, had been traced to a three-toed ancestor.

Fossil remains of horses of an existing type are found as far back as the later Tertiary period; in the later Miocene or middle Tertiary beds, horse-like animals with three toes, the middle one of which touched the ground, have been discovered, while the early Miocene deposits have yielded an animal with horse-like characters having three complete toes. Here the European evidence comes to an end, and in summarizing it in his presidential address to the Geological society in 1870, Huxley said that:

"If the expectation raised by the splints of the horses that, in some ancestors of the horses, these splints would be found to be complete digits, has been verified, we are furnished with very strong reasons for looking for a no less complete verification of the expectation that the three-toed Plagiolophus-like "avus" of the horse must have been a five-toed "atavus" at some early period."

In 1876 when visiting America, he was shown by Prof. Marsh the remarkable fossil found, among others, in the Eocene formations of North America, to which the name Orohippus was given, and which was then the oldest known "member of the equine series."

It had four complete toes on the front limb, and three toes on the hind limb, besides other features linking it with the chain of equine ancestry. The discovery evidenced that the accepted theory of the European origin of the horse must be abandoned in favor of America, into which continent the animal, having become extinct, was imported by the Spaniards.

In commenting on this wonderful "find," in a lecture given at New York in September, 1876, Huxley repeated the prophecy uttered six years before.

"The knowledge we now possess justifies us completely in the anticipation that, when the still lower Eocene deposits, and those which belong to the Cretaceous period, have yielded up their remains of ancestral equine animals, we shall find, first, a form with four complete toes and a rudiment of the fifth digit in the hind foot; while, in the older forms, the series of digits will be more and more complete until we come to the five-toed animals in which, if the doctrine of evolution is well-founded, the whole series must have taken its origin."

This prophecy was fulfilled two months afterwards in Prof. Marsh's discovery of complete skeletons of a five-toed animal in the early Eocene deposits at Wasatch in North America.

He had never permitted his official position to curb his freedom of speech, and now that his time was all his own, that freedom could have larger play. In a retrospect of life, summing up the part he had played in what he called the "New Reformation," he said that the objects which he had pursued were "briefly these:"

"To promote the increase of natural knowledge and to forward the application of scientific methods of investigation to all the problems of life to the best of my ability, in the conviction which has grown with my growth and strengthened with my strength, that there is no alleviation for the sufferings of mankind except veracity of thought and of action, and the resolute facing of the world as it is, when the garment of make-believe by which pious hands have hidden its ugliest features is stripped off. It is with this intent that I have subordinated any reasonable or unreasonable ambition for scientific fame which I may have permitted myself to entertain to other ends; to the popularization of science; to the development and organization of scientific education; to the endless series of battles and skirmishes over evolution, and to untiring opposition to that ecclesiastical spirit, that clericalism which in England, and everywhere else, and to whatever denomination it may belong, is the deadly enemy of science."—New York Journal.

THE SOD SCHOOLHOUSE FILLED ITS MISSION

This Sign of a New Country Giving Way to Better, Richer Buildings.

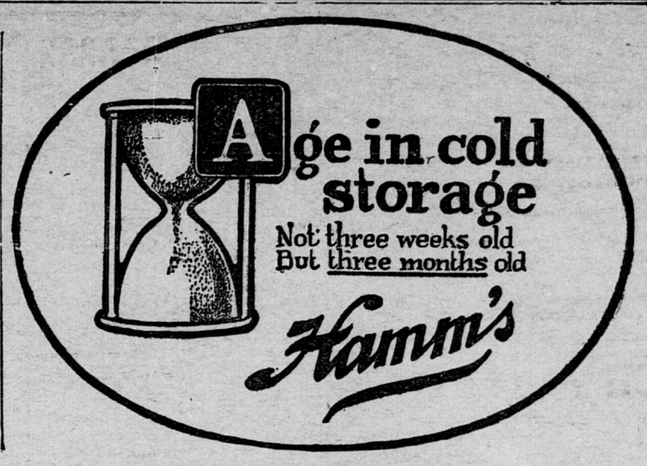
There is something of more than passing interest in the news that South Dakota's last sod schoolhouse is about to be razed. The sod schoolhouse was virtually unknown east of the Mississippi except in parts of Illinois and Indiana. East of the Alleghanies and throughout the stretch of country between that range and the great river log schoolhouses were the rule at the outset in pioneer days. But in a portion of Illinois and in a greater part of the region between the Mississippi and the Rocky mountains, especially between the Missouri and the mountains, the absence of timber made some other kind of material necessary in the construction of the original cabins for all sorts of purposes. Schoolhouses appeared almost as early as habitations.

Thus the little sod schoolhouse became almost as familiar a landmark on the great plains as was the Indian or the buffalo. Like them, too, it has had its day and is about to pass on. South Dakota as a state is only a little over a dozen years old, but time moves swiftly in this age. More changes have come in that locality in the past thirty or forty years than were made in all the preceding century and a quarter since the Verendryes went up the Missouri in searching out new fur-trapping grounds for their French friends in Canada. That was long before Laclede and Chouteau laid the foundations of St. Louis. In one respect, which is hardly realized, there has come a sweeping change in the past thirty years, largely, too, through the efforts of the late J. Sterling Morton. There are far more trees on the great plains now than Coronado, from his glimpse of them three and two-thirds centuries ago, ever dreamed would be there.

In the evolution of the American community the sod schoolhouse held an important place. In most of these little nurseries of American democracy the name of Pestalozzi, of Froebel, or even of Horace Mann, may not have been known, but they met the demands of their habitat as successfully as did the little red schoolhouses of New England, and are fully as deserving of their laureate. Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Montana, Colorado and the rest of the newer states have changed the material of their institutions of learning in the lapse of time, though the alteration in spirit and ideals has necessarily been less marked. Pike's, Long's and Wilson P. Hunt's "Great American Desert" is today dotted with flourishing, progressive and happy communities, but that vast domain contains nothing more typically and robustly American than were the little sod schoolhouses which have passed out with the Indian, the trapper, the buffalo, the prairie schooner and the rest of the primitive life of the vanished American frontier.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Texas Way.

"Speaking of Texas," said a young lawyer who once lived in the Lone Star State, "reminds me of a peculiar conversation I heard in a grocery store a few years ago in one of the smaller places of the state, and the story will amply illustrate the peculiarities of the vernacular in certain more remote parts of Texas. I happened to be in the grocery store in question when a little girl came in to buy some eggs, and the following conversation was carried on between the girl and the keeper of the place: 'Ain't you got no eggs?' asked the little girl. 'I ain't said I ain't' the storekeeper replied, whereupon the little girl replied after this fashion: 'I ain't ask you as you ain't you. I ask you is you. Ain't you? That's the way they talk in some sections of the state. The little lassie who used the expression made herself clear and she got the eggs.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.



LIVES TO SUFFER FROM REMORSE.

HELPING MR STORRS TO HIS CARRIAGE

Friends of Judge Charles B. Storrs, of Orange, N. J., who shot and killed his friend, Maj. Charles A. Smylie, millionaire president of the National Licorice company, fear that the remorse he feels will cost him his life. The shooting was done in the Adirondacks, where both were camping. The judge mistook his friend for a deer.

NEW YORK CHILDREN'S COURT.

After many years of effort on the part of philanthropists, a court for children under sixteen years of age has been established in New York, and sociologists are watching its processes with much interest. The idea is to keep children accused of crime from contact with older criminals, and, in fact, so to guard them, as far as possible, from the belief that they have descended into the criminal class.

Burlington Route

Through By Daylight

Our Scenic Express now leaves St. Paul at 8:05 a. m., except Sunday, and arrives in Chicago at 9:35 p. m. of the same day.

By this train the journey from St. Paul to Savanna, Ill., is made in daylight, giving a view of the Mississippi River for 300 miles.

It carries a Pullman Buffet Sleeper (in which lunch is served), a Reclining Chair Car (seats free), and Smoking Coach. Stops for dinner and supper are made at Grand Crossing (La Crosse) and Savanna respectively, where meals are served at moderate prices in dining halls.

TICKET OFFICES:
400 Robert Street, St. Paul
414 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis
100

ODD OLD STREETS OF LOWER NEW YORK

In the Down Town Districts They Are Narrow, Crooked and Crowded.

Two of the best-used thoroughfares in New York city and a score of others through which there is a constant stream of travel are not to be found on the city map, are not under the jurisdiction of the bureau of highways, and cost the municipality nothing either for original construction or maintenance.

And were it not for these thoroughfares the city would be put to the enormous expense of condemning some of the most valuable property in New York in order to cut new streets through the down town business district to accommodate the population of the great office buildings, which has increased fivefold in less than five years, keeping up with the rapid multiplication of skycrapers.

"This and other similar passageways," said Borough President Cantor, as he walked through the tiled corridor of the Equitable building recently, "have saved the city hundreds of thousands of dollars. This end of the city was not laid out for the numbers who do business here every day, and the narrow streets running off from Broadway would simply be blocked with humanity were it not for the relief afforded by the passageways through the office buildings.

Careful count kept by the attendants has shown that from 45,000 to 55,000 people pass through the Equitable building each business day in going from Broadway to Nassau street, and were these crowds compelled to use Cedar and Pine streets, those narrow slits between the big buildings would be crowded so as to be almost impassable.

Larger still is the travel through the Empire building, at Rector street and Broadway, the corridor serving as the chief means of approach to the Sixth avenue elevated station. In the morning this thoroughfare discharges into Broadway a torrent of humanity and in the evening it swallows up the same hurrying, jostling crowds, like a big hopper. In the course of the day, it is estimated that more than 125,000 people pass through the building.

There are the two great thoroughfares for which the city is indebted to private enterprise, and yet the owners of these buildings are not ill paid, for the traffic through these corridors gives a handsome rental value to the small recesses on either side of the passage ways, these booths bringing in from $500 to $18,000 a year each.

In fact these corridors are practically little streets lined with book stalls, newsstands, flower shops, telephone booths, telegraph offices, men's furnishing stores, bootblack stands, barber shops and stationery stores, and a thriving business is done with the hurrying crowds.

Less known to the general public but used and appreciated by thousands, are the other thoroughfares which facilitate communication between the business houses of lower Broadway and the financial district.

It is a long stretch from Wall street to the produce exchange, yet the city has provided only one narrow little alley to cut this long block. While it dignifies the street by the title of Exchange place, it is hardly wide enough for vehicles to pass and the sidewalks are not more than four feet wide. Yet their business requires tens of thousands of people to pass to and fro between this part of Broadway and New and Broad streets, and they make their trips back and forth without going around the ends of the block, while few of them use Exchange place, the big office buildings that run through to New street affording ample communication between Broadway and the financial district.—New York Times.

Death to Both of Them.

"Iron may be good for some folks' blood," remarked the worm, as the angler ran the hook through him, "but I know it will be the death of me."

And yet the fish that got the iron a few moments later was simply carried away with it.—Philadelphia Press.

Wasn't Swift Enough.

"So she got out an injunction against your company," we say pityingly; "why didn't you forestall him by getting an injunction to prevent the issuance of his injunction?" "I couldn't; you see he was slick enough to get an injunction against my getting out an injunction against his injunction."—Baltimore Herald.

HAND SAPOLIO

FOR TOILET AND BATH

It makes the toilet something to be enjoyed. It removes all stains and roughness, prevents prickly heat and chafing, and leaves the skin white, soft, healthy. In the bath it brings a glow and exhilaration which no common soap can equal, imparting the vigor and life sensation of a mild Turkish bath. ALL GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS.