

is still at Santiago. The department looks to you to ascertain facts and that the enemy if therein does not leave without a decisive action. Cubans familiar with Santiago say that there are landing places five or six nautical miles west from the mouth of harbor and that the Spanish fleet probably will be found, and not the Spanish. From the surrounding heights can be seen every vessel in port. As soon as ascertained, notify the department whether enemy is there. Could not squadron and also the Harvard coal from Merrimac leeward of Cape Cruz, Gonaves channel or Mole, Haiti? The department will send coal immediately to Mole. Report without delay situation at Santiago, Cuba.

Mr. Rayner called attention to the fact that there were some material changes in the dispatches as printed in the official reports by the navy department. Mr. Rayner pointed out that these changes in the language of the dispatch as printed in the official report.

He addressed the court briefly concerning these changes. He said that Admiral Schley has spoken of the weather as "boisterous" and that that word had been omitted from the printed copy of the dispatch. He also stated in the original that the Harvard was going to Port Royal by way of Santiago de Cuba. Merrimac's engine is disabled and she is helpless; an obligation to have her towed to Key West. Have been absolutely unable to coal the Texas, Marblehead, Vixen and Brooklyn from coiler owing to very rough seas and boisterous weather since leaving Key West. Brooklyn is the only one in squadron having more than sufficient coal to reach Key West. Impossible to remain at Santiago in present state of account of the squadron. Not possible to coal to leeward of Cape Cruz in summer owing to south-westerly winds. Harvard just reports to me she has only coal enough to reach Jamaica, and she will proceed to Port Royal; also reports only small vessels could coal at Gonaves or Mole Haiti. Minneapolis has only coal enough to reach Key West and same of Yale, which will tow Merrimac. It is to be regretted that the department's orders cannot be obeyed, earnestly as we have all striven to that end. I am forced to return to Key West via Yutan channel to Port Royal, tomorrow, as she had only twenty-seven tons of coal on board. Will require 8,500 tons of coal here. Will require 8,500 tons of coal at Key West.

Admiral Cotton then related a conversation he had held with Admiral Schley concerning a report of Lieutenant Beall of the Harvard to go ashore and put him in communication with the Cuban insurgents. He could not, he said, recall the exact words of the conversation, but at all events Mr. Beall had not been ordered ashore. Judge Advocate Lemly then asked: "After you delivered the order and prior to the dispatch which he delivered to you to be sent to Kingston, what efforts did you make to locate Cervera's fleet, to your knowledge?" "Nothing to my knowledge."

"On the departure of the flying squadron, supposing they departed on that day as indicated by the signal for Key West and the leaving of your own vessel for Kingston, what of the American forces was left off Santiago to prevent the exit of Cervera's fleet from that harbor?" "I have no personal knowledge of that fact."

Judge Advocate Lemly then started to read dispatches received by Admiral Cotton from Admiral Schley, delivered by the Scripps.

Mr. Rayner objected to the reading of these dispatches unless Admiral Sampson's dispatch, No. 7, to Admiral Schley should also be read as he said, "Admiral Schley's orders were based on that."

At this point Captain Parker remarked that this dispatch would not be found. To this remark Captain Lemly took exception, saying that it was out of place for counsel to make such comment. Admiral Dewey sustained the objection. The order of Admiral Sampson, which is a letter known as the "Dear-Schley" letter, was then read.

On cross-examination Admiral Cotton said that while he had delivered four or five dispatches to Admiral Schley he had had the originals of the dispatches which he had given. They had all been translated by Admiral Beall and he had not seen the originals of any but that one. He had no record of any other dispatches.

Mr. Rayner—I think maybe I can help you if you will let me. I will see if I cannot refresh your memory. Are you not mistaken about dates and the date of the delivery of these dispatches the 21st instead of the 27th of May? You did deliver the dispatches, there is no doubt.

Admiral Cotton—All the dispatches I received at St. Nicholas Mole were delivered to Commodore Schley on the morning of May 27, 1898. There is no mistake about that. The dispatches I received at Kingston for Commodore Schley were delivered on the morning of May 31. There is no mistake about that.

Mr. Rayner—Then we will go ahead and see if we can find any concerning coaling delivered to me as fast as you got them. Admiral Cotton—I have a record of the dispatches that were intended for the Harvard and were received by me as the commanding officer of the Harvard. I have a clear record of all dispatches that were addressed to or intended for Commodore Schley or the senior officer off Santiago.

The witness identified one dispatch printed in the appendix to the report of the bureau of navigation, May 27, 1898. The court at this point adjourned for luncheon.

Schley Naturally Anxious. Recurring to his conversation with Admiral Schley concerning the coal supply of the fleet on the 27th, Admiral Cotton said that Admiral Schley had expressed great anxiety on that point, such as any commander would have felt, under the circumstances.

At this point Mr. Rayner referred to the previous remark concerning coaling in the open sea on the 27th. He said: "I understand you to have said that after reading dispatches the commodore made signals inquiring the amount of coal. Did you see the answering signals?"

I did not. You stated you could have coaled from the Merrimac on that day. Why didn't you do so? In the first place I had not authority to coal. In the second place I was going for coal. In the third place I was in the harbor, and in the third place coal was more needed by the fleet than by the Harvard. Did you ask the commodore for permission to coal? I did not. Mr. Rayner attempted to have Admiral Cotton say that his conversation with Admiral Schley concerning the coal supply was a conversation with the commodore and not with the insurgent's fleet on the 27th of May. The witness said that this might possibly be the case, but that to his best recollection the conversation occurred on the 27th.

One Ahead of Beall. Mr. Rayner explained that Admiral Schley had on the 21st sent another man ashore to communicate with the insurgents, which would explain Admiral Schley's declaration of Lieutenant Beall's proposition. The witness said that up to May 24 he did not know of the presence of the Spanish fleet within the harbor at Santiago, nor did he know of any other officer who had that information at that time. On a direct examination Admiral Cotton said he was satisfied that he had told Admiral Schley of Lieutenant Beall's proposition on the 27th, because he would have considered that it was his duty if he had not given the information at the first opportunity. He had then had before him the order of the department to the effect that he was to ascertain concerning the presence of the Spanish fleet in the harbor.

Mr. Hanna asked Admiral Cotton concerning dispatches received by him on May 27. He said he had received a dispatch on that date from Admiral Sampson telling him that the Spanish squadron was at Santiago and to proceed there and communicate with Admiral Schley. The witness read a copy of the dispatch, which if he had ever given it to Admiral Schley it had been on May 27th.

Rebuked by Rayner. Mr. Rayner here raised the point that the document read was a copy and not the original. He also called attention to the fact that the document had not been printed in the official reports of the navy department. An animated controversy followed in which Mr. Rayner commented upon the (in his opinion) inaccuracy of the department reports. He demanded the original dispatch, saying: "This is an inquiry and not a prosecution and you are here to protect and vindicate Admiral Schley as much as we are."

Ultimately the original cipher dispatch was found, and Mr. Rayner then said that he would accept the copy which Admiral Cotton said had been made by Lieutenant Beall.

CONFERENCE OPENS Methodist Ministers Formally Welcomed to Chatfield.

BISHOP CRANSTON IN THE CHAIR Rev. Mr. Jamieson Elected Secretary—Organization and Features of First Session.

Special to the Journal. Chatfield, Minn., Sept. 25.—The Minnesota Conference of the Methodist church opened here this evening, Bishop Cranston presiding. The opening prayer was made by Rev. J. W. Howell of Mankato, the district active minister in the Methodist church in Minnesota. The scripture lesson was read by Dr. Aschcraft of Grace church, St. Paul, and the conference sermon was preached by Rev. W. C. Rice of Lake City on the subject, "The Witnessing Function of the Minister."

Bishop Cranston then briefly addressed the conference and led a sacramental service during which "There is a Fountain Filled with Blood" was sung, as well as a Methodist conference can sing it. Following this Mayor Cooper of Chatfield was introduced and in a happy address welcomed the members of the conference and assured them of good care and treatment. President Bridgman of Hamline university made a felicitous response, expressing hearty appreciation of the kindly reception and greeting accorded.

Rev. Dr. Keiser of New York, editor of the Methodist Review, was introduced and presented the merits of that publication and urged an increased support. At 10:45 a. m. the conference proceeded to organize and upon request of the bishop, D. A. Cane, secretary of the conference last year, called the roll, most of the members responding. The election of officers resulted as follows: Secretary—Rev. N. N. Jamieson. Assistant—E. H. Goodell, J. M. Brown, W. R. Keesey and C. W. Lutz. Statistical Secretary—W. E. King. Assistant—J. W. Robinson, W. R. Kern, C. A. Maine, O. B. Smith and C. W. Moore. Treasurer—C. H. Quigley. Assistants—E. C. H. and Rev. M. W. Thrasher.

A committee was appointed to consider and report as to how better and more effectual support could be extended the superannuated members, and the matter was held a special order for 10 a. m. to-morrow.

Rev. Dr. J. F. Chaffee of Asbury hospital, Minneapolis, made an encouraging and hopeful report of the affairs of that institution. Rev. Dr. C. N. Heard of the Northern Minnesota conference, Dr. D. L. Rader of the Colorado conference and Rev. Mr. Blick of the North Kansas conference were introduced and each made a few appropriate remarks.

The doxology was sung and Bishop Cranston pronounced the benediction. The bishop made an address to young men this afternoon and was heard by a good sized audience. All the business sessions will be held in the forenoon, and the anniversary and general meetings in the afternoon and evening. The morning devotion will be held at 8:30 o'clock and the business session will begin at 9 and hold until 12 noon.

HIGH WINDS IN THE WEST Buildings Wrecked and a Threshing-man Killed in South Dakota.

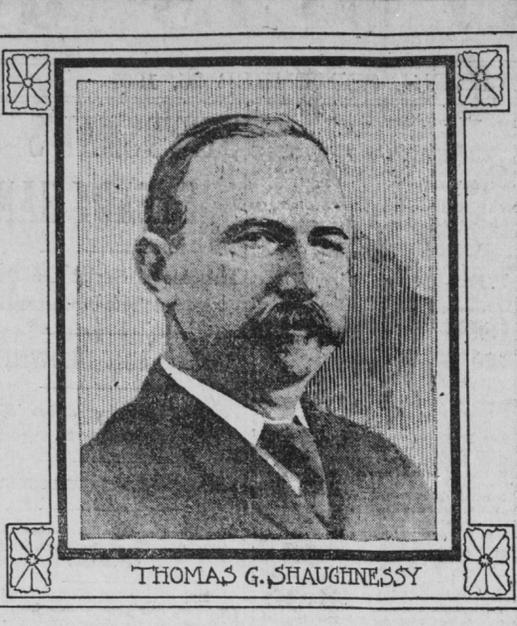
Special to the Journal. Doland, S. D., Sept. 25.—A bad storm visited this section last night and about three inches of rain fell. The storm was accompanied by heavy wind and terrific thunder and lightning. Advice from the county show that great damage was done buildings and stacks. At Turton, eleven miles north of here, several buildings were demolished and a threshing hand sleeping in a barn was killed. Threshing will be delayed another week.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Sept. 25.—A heavy rain and hail storm visited this section last night, the precipitation being 1.43 inches. Lightning struck the Great Northern station at Carlisle at 2 p. m. and the building burned to the ground.

WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT Mrs. Roosevelt and Children on the Way to Washington.

New York, Sept. 25.—Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of President Roosevelt, accompanied by Ethel and Edith Roosevelt, Miss Young and the governess, and William Leach, the president's assistant secretary, left Oyster Bay to-day for Washington. Kermit and Quinton Roosevelt will leave later in the day, accompanied by a maid. Mrs. Roosevelt and her party occupied a special car, which was attached to a regular train of the Long Island railroad. A number of ladies of the village bade her good-bye and Mrs. Roosevelt will spend some time in this city shopping and will then proceed to Washington with her children in the 4 o'clock train over the Pennsylvania railroad.

Railroad bridge builders are adopting the fir timber of the north Pacific coast for bridge building.



THOMAS G. SHAUGHNESSY RAILROAD MAN KNIGHTED BY KING EDWARD

Thomas G. Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, has just been knighted by King Edward VII, the official announcement being conveyed to him by the king's son, the Duke of York, at Montreal. A similar honor was conferred upon Mr. Shaughnessy's predecessor, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, about five years ago by Queen Victoria.

Nineteen years ago this month Mr. Shaughnessy resigned his position as general manager of the Milwaukee & St. Paul to go with W. C. Van Horne to the Canadian Pacific. His promotion was rapid, he having served successively as general purchasing agent, assistant to general manager, assistant general manager, assistant president, vice president, and a director, and when Sir William resigned the presidency to become chairman of the board, Mr. Shaughnessy was named his successor. Mr. Shaughnessy was born in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1852, and entered railway service in July, 1869, in the purchasing department of the Milwaukee & St. Paul. Henry T. Griffin, assistant general passenger agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, is Sir Thomas' brother-in-law.

Woman's Unprecedented Ride New York Sun Special Service. Williamsport, Pa., Sept. 25.—A ride of five miles while clinging to the steps of a vestibule sleeper was the trying experience of Mrs. W. H. Fowler of this city.

Mrs. Fowler attempted to board a Pennsylvania train at Montgomery, twenty miles from here. The porter, not seeing her, closed the vestibule door just as she mounted the steps, and the train began to move. The woman called loudly for help, but the noise of the train drowned her voice. A mile out of the station a freight passed in the opposite direction, and Mrs. Fowler's skirts, catching on the engine, were almost torn from her body. It was with great difficulty that she retained her hold. When the train stopped at a station five miles from Montgomery, Mrs. Fowler fell on the street in a collapse. She is in a precarious condition.

Will Reduce Philippine Army New York Sun Special Service. Washington, Sept. 25.—General Corbin, who is expected here to-day after making extended inspection of the military situation in the Philippines, will begin soon after his return the preparation of a report of his observations. His report will mark the beginning of a complete reorganization of the military forces in the Philippines, a change which Secretary Root hopes will bring about a reduction in the expense of maintaining a Philippine military establishment. Within the next few weeks other officers sent by the secretary of war to the Philippines will also return to Washington, and they, too, will present on their observations of their respective departments. These officers are Commissioner General Weston, Quartermaster General Ludington and Surgeon General Sternberg. Mail advices from each of them show that they agree with the secretary of war that there is room for retrenchment in the conduct of the military operations in the Philippines. Their return will be followed not only by a reduction in expenditures, but probably in the number of officers on foreign duty as well.

All Principals Ministers Special to the Journal. Iowa Falls, Iowa, Sept. 25.—The unique circumstance of a minister of a denomination marrying two ministers of the same denomination was witnessed in this city last evening when Rev. George C. Fyle of the Friends church pronounced the words that united the bride, Miss Georgia Griffith of this city, and Rev. Miles Reardon of New Providence, Iowa. The ceremony wedded two well known ministers of the Friends denomination. The bride is a young lady who has been pastor of the Friends church in this city the past year. The ceremony was performed at the home of Dr. F. J. Evans.

HOLD HER FOR RANSOM DEMAND OF BULGARIAN BRIGANDS Our State Department Will Advise Miss Stone's Relatives to Pay the Price. New York Sun Special Service. Washington, Sept. 25.—The state department was notified to-day by Consul General Dickinson at Constantinople that the brigands who abducted Miss Ellen Stone, the American missionary, were preparing to release her upon the payment of a ransom and they were awaiting a proposition from her relatives. Miss Stone is reported to have been taken into Bulgaria. The state department is trying to communicate with the young woman's relatives to ascertain what they are willing to give for her liberation. Under ordinary circumstances the state department would refuse to consider this method of securing Miss Stone's release and would demand that the Bulgarian government take action for her rescue. This is not an ordinary circumstance, however, and the officials fear that to pursue the usual procedure would be to subject Miss Stone to possible outrage and death. It is possible that the department may

and an appropriation out of which funds can be expended for this purpose, but this is a remote possibility and officials say that as promptness is indispensable, it will be wise for the young woman's relatives and friends to lose no time in stating what they propose to do. As soon as Miss Stone is released the state department will call the attention of the Turkish and Bulgarian governments to the outrage perpetrated upon an American citizen, and request to see that the brigands are immediately arrested and punished. Claims for indemnity will also be submitted and pressed, so that Miss Stone's relatives will probably be reimbursed for any moneys they may expend in this regard, and they will be indemnified for her sufferings.

M'CLEARY AT THE FAIR. Special to the Journal. Blue Earth, Minn., Sept. 25.—The Fairbault county fair opened Monday, with a huge attendance. Congressman M'Cleary spoke at 1:30 p. m. yesterday to a large and enthusiastic audience. In the ball game, the score stood: St. Paul, 7; Waseca, 2. Batteries—St. Paul, Chech and Wilson; Waseca, O'Reagan and Foote.

WELL BRED. From Life. Mrs. Hatterson—Are those people who have moved next door to you well bred? Mrs. Callerson—O, yes. They answered all my questions and never asked me one about myself.

Telegraph for the Klondike Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 25.—The Klondike has been brought into telegraphic communication. The first message was from Governor Ross of the Klondike, now in Vancouver, to his legal representatives at Dawson. The line, which is 2,200 miles long, touches at Atlin, White Horse, Dawson and Fort Simpson, and connects at the Alaskan boundary with the projected American government line from St. Michael.

Drowned in a Can of Milk Special to the Journal. Olo, Iowa, Sept. 25.—The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hannel, residing four miles west of this place, was drowned in a can of milk yesterday. His mother left the room for a few minutes, believing the baby asleep. When she returned, she saw his feet protruding from the milk can, into which it had fallen from the cradle head first. It was already lifeless.

Cliff Dwellers of Asiatic Origin Durango, Col., Sept. 25.—Leopoldo Batres, a scientist, representing the government of Mexico, is in Durango on his way to Mexico from a visit to the Cliff Dwellers' ruins of the Mancos canyon. Senor Batres has fully satisfied himself that the inhabitants of the cliffs were of Asiatic origin, as he found many baskets and other trinkets of Asiatic and Japanese design. He thinks the mound-builders and Cliff Dwellers of two different races. The Cliff Dwellers, after leaving this section, migrated to Mexico, going through Arizona, where indications of their stoppage en route are found. In Mexico they comprise the original Toltecs and built cities. That this is so is verified by legends and inscriptions Senor Batres found on some of the walls of the rooms.

AVIATION ST. PETER

New Wage Scale for Hospital Employees Announced. MANY RESIGN AND STEP OUT Supervisor Hurst Now in Charge of the Kitchen—Action of State Board Criticized.

Special to the Journal. St. Peter, Minn., Sept. 25.—A new schedule of wages, arranged by the board of control, and affecting employees at the state hospital, was announced to-day. The cut is especially severe in the laundry and in the kitchen departments, where it is from twenty-five to fifty per cent. Benjamin Wiberg, head cook, has been informed that his salary of \$65 a month will be reduced to \$25. The salary of his assistant has been reduced by one-half. Mr. Wiberg and six of his helpers resigned their positions to-day, as well as six of the laundry employees, all of whom refuse to work under the new schedule. The resignation of the board, Mr. Wiberg's resignation has also been made in the salary of nurses, and Supervisor Hurst has had \$10 a month dropped from his salary. The announcement of the new schedule, resulting in these resignations and a likelihood of more, has seriously embarrassed the management. Supervisor Hurst has been obliged to take charge of the kitchen, where, practically all of the help has resigned. The action of the board has caused much adverse criticism in this vicinity, and is not looked upon favorably. At the present scale of wages prevailing in this section, it will apparently be a difficult matter to fill the positions made vacant with competent help.

A member of the board of control said this afternoon that the difficulty at St. Peter was not serious. The cut was the result of an effort to equalize the salaries of all institutions of the kind in the state. The vacant places will have to be filled by the superintendent of the St. Peter institution.

SHE RAISED DIXIE'S FLAG ROOSEVELT'S MOTHER DEFIED MOB

Civil War Incident Showing Whence Comes the President's Indomitable Will. Savannah, Ga., Sept. 25.—Through the pages of the ancestral tree may have been some of the best that gave President Roosevelt his indomitable spirit, but certain it is that the maternal branch was rich in that quality that resolution, pertinacity, strength of will. No better exponent of these traits could be found than Martha Bulloch Roosevelt, the mother of the president.

Not long after the civil war Mrs. Roosevelt was on a visit to Savannah, where she had many friends. She was a Georgia woman, of distinguished ancestry, the Bulloch family being one of the best in the state and its representatives having served with distinction in the highest positions. It was but natural, therefore, that she should have been well received upon her visit to this city, and that there should have been rare pleasure to her, an unconstructed "rebel" in her intercourse with her own people, those who had fought and bled upon the field of battle or fought the greater fight of waiting and watching.

Reaction with her southern friends, after the years of the war that she had spent at her home in New York, was a pleasure to Mrs. Roosevelt, and it was with the keenest relish that she recounted stories of the times and of the hardships she suffered in the city of her adoption through her unwavering loyalty to the cause of the south—a cause in which one brother, Irvine I. Bulloch, fought as an officer and died in Alabama, and another brother represented at England's capital city. One of these stories clearly revealed the character of the woman and leaves little difficulty in determining whence the president gets some of those qualities that have tended to his preferment.

It was at a dinner given in Mrs. Roosevelt's honor by Mrs. Henrietta S. Cohen of this city, that she related the story, because Theodore Roosevelt's rapid advancement, it has been recalled by his mother's old friends, who feel pride in having known the mother of the president and gladly ascribe to her some of the traits that are seen in the son.

It was just when the spirit of peace, uncertain as to whether it should alight, was hovering over the land, that Theodore Roosevelt decided at about that time to give some great social function. The Roosevelt mansion was accordingly bravely decked in bunting and with American flags. From every window were flying the stars and stripes. That one was of Mrs. Roosevelt's boudoir. Her husband had not desired to omit it from the decorative scheme, but she would have none of it. Instead, she hit upon the idea that would clearly reveal her sentiments.

Stopping not to consider the peril in which it might place her and her husband, she determined to show that she was not of the house of the north, she drew from among her most cherished treasures the stars and bars, the emblem of the south. Going to the window, she raised her staff and allowed its folds to flutter from the breeze. On the instant, another hostile design was noted. A passer-by in the street below described in but a few words, he pointed it out to another. As mobs will, so one began to grow, and soon the street was choked with angry people, who shook threatening fists at the confederate flag and waved the stars and stripes.

Alarmed by the gathering that was swelling every moment and that directed its wrath against his home, Theodore Roosevelt sought the cause that had stirred the people to anger. He was not long in finding it. Pierce acclaim directed his gaze, which rested upon the fluttering emblem of the south. The Roosevelt name has been qualified before a crowd. Theodore, the elder, saw that imminent danger could probably be averted only through his persuading his wife to remove the objectionable flag. With a word to the crowd, he left, entering the house and finding his wife, he told her what she already knew—that the anger of the mob had been excited by her indiscreet display of her colors, and that it would be well to get the flag down. "I shall not do so," declared the mother of the president. "The flag is mine; the boudoir is mine. I love the flag, for it represents my native land. No ruffian hand shall invade the privacy of my boudoir to drag down that flag, nor shall ruffians shout force me to remove it from the window of a room that is wholly mine. Explain to them that I am a southern woman; that I love the south. Do anything you like, except touch that flag. It shall not come down."

And did not, Theodore Roosevelt went again to face the crowd. He made a speech, dwelling with finesse upon his wife's love for her own land and molding the mob to his will and to an indulgence in the name of the land. The crowd dispersed, but the story remains to show a material quality that has made a president.

ANDREAN, PRESIDENT Yale Instructor Becomes Head of Augustana College. New Haven, Conn., Sept. 25.—Dr. Gustave Andree, instructor in Scandinavian languages at Yale, has accepted the presidency of Augustana college, Rock Island, Ill. Immense quantities of magnetic iron are mined on the south shore of the St. Lawrence river, 600 miles below Quebec.

WISCONSIN HAS DOUBLE

Property Valuation in Wisconsin Fixed by State Board. TAXES MAY NOT BE INCREASED Rates Are Determined by Local Boards—Total Valuation of \$1,436,284,000.

Special to the Journal. Madison, Wis., Sept. 25.—The valuation of property in Wisconsin is more than doubled by the assessment fixed by the state board of assessment under the law providing for the assessment of property at its full value. The board, which is comprised of the members of the state tax commission, filed its report of the state assessment for 1901 with the secretary of state yesterday afternoon. The total valuation of property in the state, the real personal, is fixed at \$1,436,284,000, which is an increase of more than \$800,000,000 over last year, when the total assessment was \$636,000,000. This year's valuation of real estate is \$1,188,348,139, of personal property \$247,935,861.

The largest proportionate increase made is in Dodge county, which is raised from \$14,580,542.50 to \$46,783,423. The largest increase in property valuation, of course, is in Milwaukee county, which is a little more than doubled, from \$151,257,778 to \$351,795,129. The increase in valuation does not necessarily mean an increase in taxes, the rates of taxation being fixed locally. It does, of course, give opportunity for extravagance by the local officials who fix the rate, but as less than one-half the old rate will raise the same amount of revenue, the responsibility for an increase in taxes will rest with them.

There is a forced increase, however, in the school tax, which is 1 mill. This means an increase from \$600,000 to \$1,436,284 for school purposes. This year's valuation has returned from any extended view seen by the tax commissioners, and a bill was prepared and introduced in the legislature last winter limiting the amount to be used for school purposes, but it was killed in the senate.

SCIENCE PROPS THE BIBLE DATA FROM SYRIA AND ARABIA

Prof. Curtiss Finds in Present-Day Customs Resemblances to Earliest Forms of Worship. Chicago, Sept. 25.—Scientific research has come forward through the medium of Professor Samuel Ives Curtiss of the Chicago Theological seminary as a sturdy ally of Biblical history. Professor Curtiss has returned from an extended exploration of Syria and Arabia, armed with new data which are expected to throw an altogether new light on the sacrificial rites long regarded by students of the Old Testament as primitive forms of religious offering. He says that he found in the religious customs of these strange peoples, who have outlived the successive civilizations of centuries, striking resemblances to the earliest forms of worship described in the sacred books as antedating Judaism.

Ever since the spring of 1898 Professor Curtiss has been devoting several months of each year to an exploration of the mountains and valleys wrapped up in the mysteries of antiquity. A year ago he was denied admission to the Druz range by the Turkish government. Repeated appeals to the United States minister at Constantinople were futile. During his recent excursion the professor pierced the forbidden country without resorting to any plan of supplication and was well rewarded for his courage.

GOPHERS BEATEN AGAIN SEEM OUTCLASSED AT LAKEVIEW

Badger Gunners Have a Total of 29 Points to 10 for Minnesotans. Lake City, Minn., Sept. 25.—The second day of the big artillery duel between Wisconsin and Minnesota has placed the badgers still farther in the lead, and it is doubtful if the Minnesota batteries can establish a sufficiently high record during the remaining days of the competition to win the coveted glory. At the close of yesterday's firing the score was 29 to 10 in favor of the badgers, with a strong probability that Wisconsin will continue in the lead. The wind blew a steady gale all day, which was far from conducive to satisfactory results with the big guns.

The firing took place during the afternoon, each team being given twenty-four shots, four of which were preliminaries. Wisconsin scored 29 points, while Minnesota 10. It is apparent to the Minnesota artillery men that they are outclassed in the contest, but they are determined to make some interesting records before the evening closes. Sergeants Westfall and Bond served as gunners for Milwaukee and Sergeant Axnis and Corporal Wilson for Minnesota.

SHAKOPEE'S CARNIVAL 10,000 Expected to-morrow if Weather is Favorable.

Special to the Journal. Shakopee, Minn., Sept. 25.—Shakopee has a street carnival in progress, but the weather has kept down the attendance and lessened the interest. However, should the weather be good to-morrow, the closing day, a large crowd, probably from 7,000 to 10,000 people, will be in attendance. Prizes of the value of \$1,600 are offered and have caused sharp competition. The town is handsomely decorated and fireworks, the best seen in this section, will be a feature to-night. There will be a parade of the militia for the closing evening there will be fireworks, a dance and a carnival parade.

INVADING IRELAND American Tobacco Company to Have a Factory There.

London, Sept. 25.—It is stated that the American Tobacco company, not content with purchasing the Ogden's property at Belfast, is about to open a factory in the north of Ireland. A large flour mill has been acquired at Belfast, and it is said to be the intention of the company to turn it into a tobacco factory.

GOLD FROM NOME The Steamer Roanoke Brings Down \$360,000 in Treasure.

Port Townsend, Wash., Sept. 25.—The steamer Roanoke has arrived from Nome bringing 397 passengers and \$360,000 in gold. If sick headache is misery, what are the pains of Liver Pills? They will positively cure it. People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

CASORRA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

ELECTION DAY JAGS Will Be Prevented by a New Law, Quietly Passed.

Saloons Must Close All Day The Passage of This Law May Be a Surprise to Liquor Dealers. No more election night jollifications! The state law now prohibits saloons from doing business during the whole of election day, which means until midnight. Under the act of 1893 saloons had to close from 5 a. m. to 8 p. m. At 8 o'clock the doors opened and the thrifty were admitted to celebrate victory or drown defeat in the flowing bowl. Election night was a lively and a lucrative occasion for drink dispensers.

While the brewers and saloon keepers slept, this occasion was taken away from them. Under cover of a Sunday closing law, the legislature last winter passed an act reading as follows: Section 1.—It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, barter, furnish or dispose of, either directly or indirectly, or by an agent, employee or otherwise, on Sunday, or any general or special election day, any spirituous liquors, fermented or malt liquors, and all places where the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be licensed shall be closed during all hours of every Sabbath day, and every general or special election day.

Section 2.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 and costs, or in default of the payment by imprisonment not less than ten days nor more than thirty days. The new law is chapter 252, laws of 1901. Its penalty is heavier than that of the law of 1893, which imposed a fine of \$100 to \$300, in default of which the offender would get six months in jail.

Mal Beverages Omitted. P. G. Sjoberg, assistant secretary of state, has discovered a queer omission in the new law, which would permit election judges to buy beer to their heart's content, up to the point of intoxication.

Chapter 4, Section 16, of the laws of 1893, prohibiting the use of "spirituos liquors," saying nothing about malt beverages. Judges and clerks of election, constables and challengers, may not have such liquor or drink it at the polling place or become intoxicated. An old stager with a good coat of varnish and goods may empty as many quarts as he desired, just so he does not show evidence of intoxication.

PLOT TO ROB A MINE Neihart, Mont., Mining Company Believes It Has Uncovered One.

RICH STRIBLER IN DINNER PAILS Some Men in Good Standing Thought to Have Instigated the Conspiracy. Special to the Journal. Florence, Mont., Sept. 25.—Officers of the Florence Mining Co. are investigating an alleged plot to rob a mine of a large quantity of rich ore. Residents of Neihart and men of high standing are believed to have instigated the plot. Several of them have left the town and their whereabouts is unknown, but when sufficient evidence is secured warrants for the arrest of the suspected persons will be issued.

A velvet or show ring and brittle silver was struck in the mine and many rich specimens were laid aside. To these specimens the workmen had access and the riches carried several of the richest pieces to the surface in their dinner pails after every shift. Finally, ten days ago, the plot was discovered. One of the suspected men made a shipment of seven sacks of ore. He claimed that he had taken it from ground he had leased. Nevertheless, comparison with the ore from the Florence mine showed that the two grades were identical. The sheriff seized the bags and now has them in his possession.

Nearly \$1,000 is the estimated value of the stolen ore in sacks during the last three months. Three similar shipments have been made in all and it is believed that the thieves have had \$4,000 from their thefts.

UNDER THE NEW LAW S. Dakota Man Who Shipped Game Fined by Judge Carland.

Special to the Journal. Sioux Falls, S. D., Sept. 25.—The first violation in the northwest of the act of congress of May 25, 1900, which was enacted for the purpose of aiding the enforcement of the law against the shipment of game, has been disposed of in the United States court here. H. F. Becker, of Elk Point, appeared before Judge Carland, of the United States court, and pleaded guilty to violating section three and four of the act of May 25, 1900.

Becker, on Jan. 2, last, shipped to F. B. Pratt & Co., of Boston, seven boxes, three barrels and one drum containing prairie chickens and quail. The shipment was seized at Chicago by the congressional game warden of Illinois, and Becker's arrest followed. He was indicted by a federal grand jury recently in session at Deadwood. Doubtless owing to the general ignorance that such a law was in existence, Judge Carland imposed a fine of only \$50, which Becker paid.

WHOLESALE GROCERS COMBINING. New York, Sept. 25.—Wholesale grocers from different sections of the country, but principally from the New England states, have been in conference in this city for the last two days, looking to the formation of a combination of wholesale grocers. The movement is not looked upon with favor by the leading firms of New York city, but has received support from grocers in outside sections. The scheme is to form a stock company composed of the whole of the grocers of the country to the number of about 200 and later to offer stock to customers.

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