We raised our speed from seven to ten knots.

Mr. Hanna—Do you find any entries as to the wind?

Witness—The wind was east, southeast and veered to southwest.

Mr. Hanna—As to its course?

Witness—Its course I have not here. On the colliers we kept no regular log.

Could Have Coaled.

Mr. Hanna—Could you have coaled vessel on the afternoon of the 26th?

Witness—I could up to the time I was broken down. While I had control of the ship I could have coaled.

Mr. Hanna—What time did you break down?

Witness—We stopped at 5:30 that afternoon.

Asked if vessels could have been coaled while the Merrimac was in tow of the Yale, the witness replied that that was a suppositious question and that he would not like to say. As a matter of fact, she did not coal any vessel while in tow. On all days from May 23 to the 31st, except on the days when en route from Cienfuegos to Santiago and when disabled, the Merrimac had had vessels alongside for the purpose of coaling and they had been coaled from the collier.

On cross-examination, Mr. Rayner questioned Commander Miller concerning coaling from the Merrimac on the 24th. He said the Massachusetts had been coaled at 7:30 in the morning of that day. He was then examined concerning signals as to coaling the Texas. While these questions were being put Captain Miller said, laughingly: "Go ahead. You've got me there." He then proceeded:

I signalled over, "I object to having two battleships alongside of me"; and Captain Philip, of the Texas, signalled, I think, to Captain Higginson, but I do not know whether it was to the admiral or him "K and M will crush G."

Mr. Rayner—You were not "G," you were "X." "G" was the Massachusetts.

Witness—I was "G," I think. What I objected to was having two battleships beside me. They have a peculiar motion and when two battleships are rolling they would have a tendency to crush a collier between them. It was not so much on account of the weather as it was the presence of one battleship on each side.

Mr. Rayner—How was the sea at that time?

Witness—I did not feel the sea very much because my ship was peculiarly a steady ship.

Mr. Rayner—How was it as far as the other ships are concerned?

Witness—Battleships nearly always have motion; that is my experience. As far as I am personally concerned I could have coaled.

Mr. Rayner—Well, how about the other vessels?

Witness—That is not for me to judge.

Mr. Rayner—Then when you spoke of your capacity to coal you spoke about your own ship?

Witness—Yes; that I was ready for delivery. I am giving no opinion regarding other ships.

"Always Nasty."

The witness said that he "always hated to go alongside the battleships. The Merrimac was always steady, but the battleships were continually rolling."

"Especially in a southern sea?" suggested Mr. Rayner.

"In any sea," responded the witness.

"Is not that especially true when the warships have protruding sponsons as had the Texas?

"They are always nasty," the witness responded.

Mr. Rayner questioned Captain Miller closely concerning the state of the weather and of the sea on May 26, quoting from Admiral Cervera's statement on that subject, but the witness would only say that his log was silent as to the condition of the sea at that time.

In this connection Captain Miller referred to his removal from the command of the Merrimac in order to turn the vessel over to Lieutenant Hobson. He said on that point:

When I was taken out summarily from the Merrimac nearly everything I had was lost and the only thing I can remember now with the few notes I have here, is in this log.

The court asked: "Was there any point near Cienfuegos where vessels could have found protection from the sea on May 24?" The witness replied:

I do not think that unless we had gone up probably to the Isle of Pines there was any place, so far as I can remember now, where we could have found smoother weather than we found off Cienfuegos unless going very far to the eastward.

The court also asked: "Could you have coaled any of the vessels on May 25 had you been ordered to do so?" To this the reply was:

I should judge so, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I say I could coal, yes, I could coal at any time, but then I could not have coaled comfortably. For the other ships it was what we call a nasty sea, and squally, rainy weather, and if I had had my choice I would not have coaled on that day; that is, the 25th.

As he left the stand Captain Miller asked that he might be excused if he had shown any temper. "I feel a little bit touchy about the Merrimac," he said. Admiral Dewey assured him that he had displayed no temper.

Commander of the Minneapolis.

Captain Miller was succeeded on the witness stand by Captain Theodore F. Jewell, who commanded the cruiser Minneapolis during the Spanish war. Captain Jewell said that he first fell in with the flying squadron under command of Commodore Schley on the eve of May 26. Captain Lemly quoted from Admiral Schley's letter to the senate committee on naval affairs dated Feb. 18, 1899, saying: "After having been informed by the scouts commanded by such officers as Sigsbee, Jewell and Wise, that, although they had been off Santiago for a week, they had seen nothing of Cervera's fleet since it left Curacao," and asked whether he had given to Admiral Schley this information or any other information concerning the Spanish fleet. The witness replied:

Santiago?"

"Not to my recollection."

"Do you recollect whether you went on board the flagship Brooklyn at this time?"

"I did not go on board that day."

The judge-advocate asked: "At the time you were within signalling distance of the flagship of the flying squadron off Santiago were you at any time asked any question by Commodore Schley as to the presence of the Spanish squadron in the harbor of Cienfuegos?"

"I gave him no information with reference to that subject whatever."

The judge-advocate asked: "At the time Captain Jewell said that when he first saw Admiral Schley's statement as to the information he might have given concerning Cervera's fleet he had written a letter to the department denying that he had done so. Objection was made to this line of testimony and it was not persisted in. The witness said, in reply to a question from Mr. Rayner, that he had no knowledge that Captain Sigsbee, speaking for himself, and for Captains Jewell and Wise, stated to Commodore Schley on the 26th at Santiago that neither he (the witness) nor Wise nor himself (Sigsbee) had seen anything or knew anything of the movements or whereabouts of the Spanish fleet. Nor did he know whether Captain Sigsbee wrote a letter to Commodore Schley stating that that was a fact. The court here asked a question which opened up the coaling question. The question was as follows: "How far could the Minneapolis have gone with her four hundred tons of coal at the time you state?"

"If I had burned 400 tons of coal I could have made something like 1,200 or 1,300 miles. That would have left the bunkers empty. I was burning about 95 tons a day, and on that making fourteen or fifteen knots."

He Was Concerned.

Drawing from Captain Jewell the fact that the distance from Santiago to Key West is 850 miles, Mr. Rayner asked:

"In view of what you said just now will you explain the signals I read: '8:30 p. m., May 26, flagship to the Minneapolis, "Have you enough coal to go to Key West?" Minneapolis to flagship: "Just enough."' How do you explain that?"

"I am giving my recollection at the time. As I said, my coal supply was reduced and I was concerned. A great many signals were being made and I replied to the signal without consulting the coal account particularly, and I considered that three days' steaming was about the limit I could safely go."

"There is an error here of about 500 to 600 miles. Eight hundred and thirteen or fourteen hundred are very different."

"I estimated the distance I could steam. I did not usually provide for burning every ounce of coal in the bunkers, and furthermore, we have got to allow for contingencies. I was hauling the fires from the boiler very often on account of the leaks, started fresh fires in other boilers. My coal expenditure was variable. I could not depend upon it."

"Then at this time you had just enough, according to these signals, to go to Key West?"

"I arrived in Key West with less than 100 tons of coal on board."

Corrected by McCalla.

Captain Jewell was then excused and Captain McCalla was recalled for the purpose of correcting his testimony. While he was on the stand the court asked him two questions, which, together with the replies, were as follows:

The Court—Was there any place in the vicinity of Cape Cruz where large vessels could have found protection from westerly or southeast or southwesterly winds?

Witness—There was no place where the large ships could take protection from westerly and southwesterly winds. The prevailing winds were from the east and a southwesterly wind is of short duration in that vicinity and means change of direction to the north very quickly.

The Court—Had the fleet of Cervera been in the harbor of Cienfuegos could it have been seen by the vessels blockading that port?"

Witness—I should say not. The upper part of the masts might have been seen if they had been in the stretch of the river where it turns to the east, but I should not expect to have found them there. If they were behind the hill, they could not have been seen, in my opinion.

Captain McCalla then was excused finally, and the court adjourned for luncheon with a statement by Captain Lemly that Rear Admiral Evans would be the first witness of the afternoon sitting.

"Fighting Bob" on the Stand.

When the court convened for the afternoon session Rear Admiral Robley Evans, who, as captain, commanded the battleship Iowa during the battle off Santiago, was called to the stand. He stated that he had first joined the flying squadron o: Cienfuegos on May 22 at 11 p. m., when he took the dispatches from Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley. These dispatches he had sent to Commodore Schley by his executive officer, Comamnder Rogers, he not seeing the commodore himself. As the dispatches were sealed he did not know their contents.

Judge Advocate: "Please state what, if anything, was done while this squadron was off Cienfuegos toward developing the fact as to whether the Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera was or was not in the harbor of Cienfuegos."

"There was nothing done so far as I know."

"What, if anything, within your knowledge was done toward destroying or preventing the further completion of the enemy's batteries in the vicinity of Cienfuegos?"

"On Sunday afternoon, I am quite sure it was, Commodore Schley formed his squadron in columns and stood in to a range of about a mile and made a turn and stood out again. That is the only thing I know of."

"Was the attack made upon the enemy or by the enemy at that time?"

"No. They all got up and stood on the breastworks and looked at us. We steamed out again. There was no firing on either side."

"Were you then within range of the batteries in th e vicinity of Cienfuegos with the heavier guns of your ship?"

"I did not see any batteries. There was a work they were completing there."

Within Easy Range.

"Were you within range of this?"

"Quite easy range, yes."

"The battery of the Iowa consisted of what?"

"Four twelve-inch, eight eight-inch and twelve four-inch guns."

"Were there embryo batteries within range of your eight-inch guns when you steamed in?"

"They were within easy range."

"Were they within range of the four-inch guns?"

"I should think so, yes."

"Did the Iowa coal ship while off Cienfuegos, and if so, how much did she take?"

"We took in 20 0tons of coal on the 23d. We began about 7 in the morning and stopped at 6 in the afternoon. We took coal from a collier alongside the Merrimac, I think."

Speaking of the condition of the weather made by the Iowa on May 24 and 25, the witness said that on the evening of the 24th it was squally; that on the morning of the 25th the sky was overcast and that the weather was again squally; on the afternoon it was worse, there being a good deal of rain with a long sea. After leaving Cienfuegos the vessel had steamed to a point about thirty miles south of Santiago, arriving there on the evening of the 26th, and at that time the squadron was heading to the east. The weather at that time was not such as to prevent the coaling of ships at that date. The Iowa then had about 825 tons of coal aboard, or sufficient for steaming 3,000 miles. On blockade the chip used about thirty to forty tons of coal a day.

"Why was the retrograde movement made?" asked Judge Advocate Lemly.

"I do not know," was the reply.

"Was any effort made by the flying squadron on May 28, 29 or 30 to communicate with the insurgents on shore near Santiago?"

"None to my knowledge."

Testifying that he had first seen the Colon on May 29, Admiral Evans said that vessel was not inside the harbor at all, but was about 1,500 yards inside the Morro.

Bombardment of the Colon.

He then detailed the particulars of the bombardment of the Colon on May 31 saying that on the forenoon of that day Commodore Schley had signalled to transfer the flag to the Masachusetts; that he was going in to engage the Colon. Describing that engagement the witness said:

About five minutes to one, I saw the first shot from the Massachusetts fall short a long distance and supposing she was firing at 7,000 yards I gave the range to my guns 8,000 yards. I saw these shots fall short and increased the range to 9,000 yards. After the Massachusetts had passed the entrance to the harbor she turned with port helm and steamed back, the New Orleans and the Iowa following. On the run back across the harbor I again fired at 10,000 yards. The shots still all fell short and as the Massachusetts and New Orleans slowed down and stopped after they got across I slowed my engines, then increased the range to 11,000 yards and fired two shots from the forward 12-inch turret. The first one was fired by Lieutenant Vandeusen at 11,000 yards. I saw that it fell short. Lieutenant Hill had the other gun in that turret. I gave him the range at 11,500 yards and when he fired the shot struck very near the stern of the Colon. Both 12-inch guns were disabled at the fire from that extreme elevation. After that we stood off a mile and a half, possibly two miles to our blockading station again. That is all I saw done to injure the Colon."

The witness was then asked about the blockade off Santiago under Commodore Schley. He said the squadron stood sexen or eight miles out during the day time and a little farther out at night with the Vixen and the Marblehead on the inside at night. The judge advocate asked the witness concerning a statement by a lieutenant of the Spanish navy, printed by the navy department, that at dark the American ships withdrew to the southward, disappearing. The introduction of this book was objected to, and Admiral Dewey said:

The witness has already told what distance was maintained by the fleet. We don't care for that kind of information. Admiral Evans was there, and can answer for himself. We want facts, not newspaper articles."

At the Battle.

Describing the battle off Santiago, Admiral Evans said:

"When Cervera's fleet came out of Santiago harbor the Iowa went to the center with the Brooklyn to the left and the Texas between."

Captain Lemly: "Do you remember what vessels were between them?"

"The only vessel between the Iowa and the Brooklyn was the Texas."

"Did you have an opportunity of observing the movements of the Brooklyn on this occasion?"

"Dou you mean during the battle?"

"I mean at the beginning of the battle."

"I saw the Brooklyn when the fight began. When I reached the bridge of the Iowa the Brooklyn was still off to the westward, headed, I should say, northwest. That was just as the fight began. I saw her again possibly five minutes afterward when she was steaming westward very fast firing her port battery, headed northwest toward the head of the Spanish column. I did not see the Brooklyn again until my attention was directed to her by the navigator calling to me: 'Look-out, captain, for the Texas.' I went on the port bridge wher the navigator was standing and I said: 'Where the devil is the Texas?'"

Brigands Hold Her for Ransom

The state department confirms the report that Miss Stone, an American missionary in Turkey, has been captured by brigands and is held for ransom. Her captors are Bulgarians, who carried their prisoner across the border into Bulgaria. Details of Turkish troops have been searching the mountains near Djuma, the scene of the attack, with little result. Miss Stone has been twenty-three years in Turkey and Bulgaria as a representative of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Her home is at Chelsea, Mass., where her mother lives.

JASPER GETS ITS "Y"

Railroads Ordered to Supply the Desired Switch There.

Jasper, Pipestone county, will get its long-sought "Y", giving facilities for transfer of freight from the Great Northern to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.

The railroad and warehouse commission this morning granted the petition of the Jasper Cereal company, and requested the attorney general to enforce a former order of the commission, which was contested in the courts.

The law was tested in the Hanley Falls case, and affirmed by the United States supreme court last year. The Great Northern and the Minneapolis & St. Louis are now at work putting in the Hanley Falls "Y." The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern has done its share of the work at Jasper and the Great Northern will probably follow suit without a fight.

Russia, Polk county, will have to "bide a wee" before getting a depot. Its request was denied to-day, the volume of business not being sufficient.

The Great Northern has been requested to put in a side track at Pleasant View, half way between Ada and Lockhart, for the convenience of the farmers. It is also recommended that increased depot facilities be provided at Ada, giving waiting rooms for both sexes.

Eczema

How it reddens the skin, itches, oozes, dries and scales!

Some people call it tetter, milk crust or salt rheum.

The suffering from it is sometimes intense; local applications are resorted to—they mitigate, but cannot cure.

It proceeds from humors inherited or acquired and persists until these have been removed.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

positively removes them, has tradically and permanently cured the worst cases, and is without an equal for all cutaneous eruptions.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best cathartic. Price 25 cents.

IF YOU DONT FEEL WELL TRY

Vinol

ON OUR GUARANTEE

VOEGELI BROS. DRUG CO., Minneapolis.

BUTCHERED WITH BOLOS

Continued From First Page.

gatos and extremely troublesome. There is nothing in vogue there but guerrilla warfare; in fact, the soldiers would be glad enough if there would be more and concerted attacks, inasmuch as the country offers advantages to the skulking bands.

Samar is a mountainous island and an important one in the group. The natives can run into the mountains and are hard to dislodge and capture. The guerrillas are armed with Remingtons. I think there are few if any Mausers in Samar. Likely the band that attacked the company was made up of men, who were working quietly in the rice fields the day before the attack, and could be found there the day after. These Samaran Tagalos are known to be particularly daring in their attacks. To show the spirit among the disgruntled natives, I recall an attack on our troops in that island something over a year ago. A company of infantry was lodged in the second story of a building, and there were six guards in front, only one of them armed, the others sitting together on a bench. The guards saw six natives come sauntering down the street, arm in arm, laughing and smoking in a convivial way. As the Tagalos got in front of the building they suddenly drew long bolos, which they had concealed about them, and sprang upon the guards, killing them all. Then the natives rushed up the stairs in the face of certain death and used their swords as best they could. Just at that time the town was filled with Tagalos, who poured in from all sides. They were finally repulsed after a hard fight.

This latest misfortune comes at a bad time. The Filipinos will make much out of their small victory, and Tagalos all over the islands will have a big feast and jollification that will last for a week, and their leaders will assure them that the turning-point has been reached and the Americans must withdraw. The island of Samar was such a hotbed of dissension that up till the time I left the islands in the spring, it was still under military control. Brigadier General Robert P. Hughes was then in command of the island.

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT

Erroneous Report That the Officers Escaped.

Manila, Sept. 30.—A disastrous fight between United States troops and insurgents occurred Saturday on the Island of Samar, near Balangiga. A large body of insurgents attacked Company I, Ninth infantry, only twenty-four members of the company escaping. All the others are reported to have been killed.

The company were at breakfast when attacked and made a determined resistance, but the overwhelming numbers of the insurgents compelled them to retreat.

Of the survivors who have arrived at Bascy, eleven are wounded.

According to the latest returns the strength of the company was seventy-two. The survivors include Captain Thomas W. Connell, First Lieutenant Edward A. Bumpus and Dr. R. S. Griswold, surgeon.

Captain Edwin V. Bookmiller of the Ninth infantry reports that General Hughes is assembling a force to attack the insurgents.

The insurgents captured all the stores and ammunition of the company and all the rifles except twenty-six.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The news announcing the disaster to American arms in the Philippines was given in the following dispatch received at the war department yesterday:

Manila, Sept. 29.—Adjutant General, Washington: Hughes reports following from Bassey, southern Samar: Twenty-four men Ninth regiment United States infantry wounded. Have just arrived from Balangiga. Remainder company killed. Insurgents secured all company supplies and all rifles except twelve. Company was attacked during breakfast, morning Sept. 28; company seventy-two strong; officers, Thomas W. Connelly (captain), Edward A. Bumpus (first lieutenant), Dr. R. S. Griswold (major surgeon), escaped.

"—Chaffee."

News of renewed activity on the part of the insurgents has been expected at the war department since the assassination of President McKinley. Officials familiar with the situation in the Philippines have been looking for a revival of the rebellion. Details of the assassination have not been received in the Philippines. All that is known is that the president was killed by an anarchist and this intelligence has by this time spread throughout the archipelago.

The natural inference the ignorant natives who were in rebellion would draw is, that the president being dead, the United States would be bordering on a state of anarchy and revolution. This would embolden those who are still in the field to greater activity.

Pursuit will be very difficult because there are very few passes through the dense woods. It is evident that a second lieutenant was killed, but it is impossible to get his name until General Chaffee responds to the war department's request for a complete list of the dead. There have been recent changes in the roster which are not given in the army list. It is thought the second lieutenant killed is William H. Waldron, who was appointed from West Virginia.

Captain Connell.

New York, Sept. 30.—Captain Thomas W. Connell, who commanded the unfortunate company of the Ninth United States infantry which was almost annihilated on the island of Samar, Saturday, and who is one of the twenty-four survivors, is a New York man and is a brother of Assistant District Attorney John J. Connell. He is 28 years old, graduated from West Point in 1894, and was appointed to the Ninth infantry immediately on graduation. In 1898 the regiment was sent to Cuba, where Lieutenant Connell was made brevet captain. After the war with Spain the Ninth regiment was sent to Manila, and on the outbreak of hostilities in China was sent there. Young Connell distinguished himself at the storming of Peking, and in last February was made captain of Company C. The regiment was moved back from China to the Philippines several months ago.

Investigating Hesitand.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The subcommittee of the senate committee on military affairs, composed of Senators Hawley, chairman; Proctor, Burrows, Cockrell and Harris, began this morning the investigation of charges against Lieutenant Colonel H. O. S. Heistand of the army in connection with the alleged Manila hemp combination. The charges were preferred by Major E. L. Hawkes, formerly a volunteer offices. It was alleged that officers had attempted to form a hemp combine in the Philippines, using their official positions and influences to further their ends.

STARTED BY GASOLENE.

Special to The Journal.

Baraboo, Wis., Sept. 30.—By the explosion of gasolene the building and general merchandise stores of S. H. Peck was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $7,000. The property was insured for $4,000 in the Baraboo Mutual, Security, American and Thuringenia.

THE NEW STORE

Talking About Silks we are doing a few things in that line you should know about. Ours is not the largest stock, but you will find it select; VERY, every single weave, piece and color desirable and every price a sure winner. As an evidence of what you may expect, we quote:

Novelty Silks, Cords, Plisses, Warp Prints, etc., colors the best, weaves the choicest, qualities excellent; values in a regular way to $1.50 the yard, choice **50c**

Taffetas Very finest all silk, black and good colors; we would like you to compare this with the usual 85c yard goods **59c**

Black Novelties Cords, Plisses, Hemstitch'd, &c, all silk standard qualities, usually $1 and $1.25 yard. Your wardrobe is not right without a black silk waist; for this occasion **75c**

Crape Waistings, white grounds, with color'd satin stripes; imported goods, and actually worth 50c yard. This time **19c**

Crepe du Chene, strictly all silk; a few choice colors only; the usual price is 75 cents per yard. This time **29c**

Corded and Plain Waist Velvets, A choice line of colors; one of fashions' foremost favorites for fall and winter wear; values to 75c yd., this time **39c**

EVANS, MUNZER, PICKERING & CO.

Desecration Plot Doubted

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 30. — Friends of the family of the late President McKinley emphatically disclaim belief in the idea that the shot reported fired by Guard Deprend at Westlawn cemetery last night was on account of any attempt to desecrate the tomb. They do not attempt to explain the strange story of the guards or account for the firing of the shot which cemetery officials and other residents near by say they heard and they do not believe that two men would undertake to make an attack on the vault with seventy soldiers on guard or near at hand.

It is believed that the military authorities will make a thorough investigation of the stories told by the soldiers on guard Sunday night. There are unconfirmed rumors that the shot was fired on account of an accidental fall and also that it was the result of personal differences. The officers in charge early instructed the soldiers not to talk of the affair.

The statements of the guard made Sunday night could not be obtained until the officers had secured their reports from them, and while the officers declined to be quoted they were made with their knowledge and in their presenc. None of the officers would express an opinion as to what the object of the intruders may have been and they also instructed the men not to discuss the occurrence with outsiders.

The few persons who succeeded in gaining admission to the cemetery were directed to the officers for all information, and guards were told not to talk of the incident among themselves while outsiders were present. This is said to be in accordance with military regulations.

Shortly afternoon to-day Captain Biddle, commanding the guard at West Lawn cemetery, said after a careful investigation to-day:

I think the sentinel deceived himself in the occurrence. I do not think it probable that an attack such as he stated actually occurred. When daylight came we could find no traces of a struggle.

THE ORIGINAL STORY

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 30.—An attack was made last night on a sentinel guarding the rear of the vault in which the body of the late President McKinley rests, by two strangers, the one engaging the attention of Sentinel Deprend and another making a personal assault. The explanation given is that an attempt was made to blow up the vault with dynamite.

Guard Deprend about 7:45 o'clock saw a prowler in the rear of the vault behind a tree and in a shadow. He challenged the fellow and the man remained motionless behind a tree. He was then about forty feet from the soldier. Deprend advanced, made a second challenge and brought his gun ready to fire. The man in the meantime had dodged away to a second tree about ten feet distant from the first. The soldier renewed his challenge and fired, but as he did so a hard blow was given the gun and his aim missed. A second man had stealthily come up to the soldier and dealt the blow. At the same time man number two struck the soldier with a heavy instrument in the back and attempted to stab him. A gash L-shaped and about two inches long each way was cut through the clothing, including the overcoat and a small scratch was made on Deprend's body. The blow was so hard that Deprend was knocked down a small hill and was unable to gain his feet before the fellows disappeared in the darkness.

Lieutenant Ashbridge, officer of the day, as soon as he heard the challenge and shot rushed to the assistance of the guard. He was followed by other soldiers.

The sentinel attacked, however, was in the rear of the vault on a hill and before the relief force could climb the hill the men had escaped. A hunt was made for the prowlers, but no trace could be found of them. The vault is but a short distance from the west edge of the cemetery and the men evidently escaped from there in to the fields and woods near by. The man who dodged about the trees, Deprend says, carried a shining weapon in one hand and a package done up in white in the other. He says he could recognize the man if ever seen again. The man who attacked him was masked.

STUDENT OF WHEAT

M. Philippe de Vilmorin of Paris Visits the State Farm.

HE COMES OF A FAMOUS FAMILY

One of His Ancestors Brought the Sugar Beet to Its Present Excellence.

M. Philippe de Vilmorin of Paris, head of the firm of Vilmorin & Co., one of the largest seed firms in the world, accompanied by his wife, has been in St. Paul and Minneapolis for several days. M. Vilmorin is on a journey across America, visiting the principal cities from coast to coast and renewing acquaintance with the leading seedsmen of America, very many of whom have been the guests of the Vilmorins at their beautiful home on the estate at Verrieres, not far from the city of Paris.

The house of Vilmorin was established about a century and a half ago by Philippe Victoire Levigue de Vilmorin, great-great-grandfather of the present head of the house now in this country. During this century and a half the different heads of the house have devoted themselves not only to the accumulation of wealth through the conduct of a great business, but have lost no opportunity to advance the interests of the world through the many avenues afforded by the creation of new grains, fruits, flowers and vegetables. Perhaps in the one feature, the sugar beet, this house has done more for the world in a practical, commercial way, than in almost any other, though the great variety of new and improved plants which have been produced on the estate of the Vilmorins has been of marked value to the race. It was to the close, persistent and unselfish labor of one of the elder Vilmorins that the world to-day owes the enormous sugar industry. Taking the beet as it then was, low in sugar, and illy adapted to its manufacture, he developed it by breeding and selection through a series of years until at last it became the rich sugar beet of to-day, known over the entire world as a fast and encroaching rival of the sugarcane of the tropics.

In the line of the breeding of new wheats, for example, the work at Verrieres has been very interesting and important. More than 3,000 varieties of wheat have been created on this great estate, very many of them, of course, not being better than the ones already in the fields and hence soon discarded. In the laboratories and storerooms on the estate are hundreds of samples of new wheats, many of which have done their part in increasing the stamina of the winter wheat of the world, for it is mainly in the line of winter, not spring, wheat that the work has been carried on. The unselfish character of this work is seen in this that once a new wheat has been created and sent out for testing to different parts of Europe and America, it is but a comparatively short time until the farmers have ample seed to sow, so rapid the increase, and very much of all the really wonderful work which has been done in the creation of new wheat, has been done for the good of the graneries of the globe.

M. Philippe Vilmorin, the present head of the house, succeeded his father, M. Henri Vilmorin, on the death of the latter, two years ago. He had been for some years in close touch with his father in all the minutiae of the work of the estate, so that he was easily able to take up the work where his father so suddenly left it. He visited Minneapolis in 1893 with his father and was a member of the party of world's fair commissioners who made an extended visit to the Dakota wheat fields. He notes very many improvements in Minneapolis in this time. He has become a close student of American methods and customs, and, being a capital linguist, is as much at home in English as the average American. On Saturday, M. Vilmorin spent considerable time at the state experiment station with Professor Hayes, who had visited him at Verrieres, and with Professor Green. Agriculture and horticulture are especially interesting to him, and he is keenly alive to the progress which has been made in both in Minnesota. He is much interested in the two cities also, and in their modern up-to-date features.

M. Vilmorin arrived on Saturday from the east. He left yesterday evening for the Pacific coast, and will return to Paris in about three weeks on his return from San Francisco and other coast points.

CLASS OF SIX ORDAINED

METHODIST CHURCH OFFICERS

Closing Reports of the Minnesota Conference—Love Feast and Features on Sunday.

Special to The Journal.

Chatfield, Minn., Sept. 30.—The ordination of elders and deacons brought a large audience to the Methodist church. An address was delivered by Dr. W. F. McDowell. Bishop Cranston assisted by the presiding elders ordained J. A. Saunders and D. L. Shrode, deacons, and A. W. Brown, T. W. Wilkinson, O. V. Sniff, R. O. Lawrason, elders.

The conference love feast was led by Dr. William McKinley, pastor of Olive Branch, Winona. Dr. McKinley joined the Minnesota conference in 1856, the year of its organization, and has been in active service ever since. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Constantine of Bulgaria. According to custom, bread and water were passed to all who would partake.

The theme of Bishop Cranston's discourse at the M. E. church Sunday morning was "The Bible, God's Word to Man."

At the anniversary of the Epworth League, Rev. Frank Doran, of Rochester, presided. The address was delivered by Rev. W. F. McDowell, of Philadelphia. At 8 p. m., Rev. A. G. Kynett presented the cause of the Church Extension society.

Some Late Reports.

Dr. Jennings of Cincinnati, senior agent of the Western Book Concern, a member of the Minnesota conference, was introduced. The outlook, he said, is flattering for a better future for the publishing interests of the Methodist church. The Western Book Concern reported $50,000 dividends the current year. The prospect for next year is good for dividends amounting to $75,000. The assets of the concern amount to $1,400,000. R. H. Young, editor of the Midland Christian Advocate was introduced and spoke in favor of his paper. Rev. F. M. Rule, and Rev. Frank Cowgill were re-elected directors of the Midland Advocate.

Rev. A. G. Kynett, of Philadelphia, assistant secretary of the Church Extension society, was introduced and addressed the conference. In the course of his remarks he said the society had helped 12,000 churches since its organization. The society has a capital of $1,200,00.

The committee on Epworth League reported advising that a state league be organized, for the unifying of the Epworth Leagues of the state in one great convention annually or biennially. The report was adopted by a large majority.

The committee on the state of the church submitted its report. Reference was made to the death of the distinguished member of the Methodist church, William McKinley, deploring his death, expressing sympathy with the widow, and praying that anarchists and anarchy may soon be driven out of the country forever.

The report of the committee on Asbury hospital was read, showing the urgent need of the new hospital building, in order to meet the increasing demands. The committee on Cornish Home reported that a debt of $257 remained on the property and falls due Oct. 1, 1901. A committee was appointed to report some plan by which the debt may be raised. The committee on church insurance company reported, showing the rapid growth of the company, and the cheaper rate of insurance gained through it.

Tobacco prospects in Wisconsin are the poorest in ten years.

$2 Shoes

For Women—A beauty; surpass kid seamless vamps; dull kid tops with American back stay; neat, round box toes; slightly extended, medium heavy soles; new Cuban heels.

The above is only one of our 12 new fall styles. Among the others are patent and enamel leathers, with the new extension soles; also 9-inch high top storm shoes, with heavy soles.

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Cancerous Sores

are most frequently to be seen upon the face, neck or breast, though they are liable to appear upon other parts of the body. When they begin to spread and eat into the flesh, sharp, piercing pains are felt as the underlying tissue is destroyed and the tender nerves exposed. Cancerous sores develop from very trifling causes; a carbuncle or boil, swollen gland, a little watery blister on the tongue or lip, a wart, mole or bruise of some kind becomes an indolent, festering sore, which in time degenerates into cancer.

"Ten years ago I had a sore on my left temple, which the doctors pronounced a cancerous ulcer; it would itch, burn and bleed, then scab over, but would never heal. After taking S.S.S. awhile the sore began to discharge, and when all the poisonous matter had passed out it got well. I took in all about thirty bottles, continuing it for some time after the sore had healed, to be sure all the poison was out of my system. Have seen no sign of the cancer in ten years. JOSEPHUS REID, Gant, Audrian Co., Mo.

SSS is strictly a vegetable remedy, and, while possessing purifying and healing properties that no other medicine does, contains nothing that could derange the system. While cleansing the blood it also builds up the general health.

If you have a suspicious sore, or other blood trouble, send for our free book on Blood and Skin Diseases, and write to us for any information or advice wanted; we make no charge for this service.

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