SPEAKS FOR SCHLEY

Hearty Words Come From Commander Sears.

SCHLEY EVER BRAVE IN BATTLE

Applicant Will Have His Side Finished by the End of Next Week.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The presentation of the Schley side of the case was continued to-day. When yesterday's witnesses had been recalled and had made the verbal changes necessary in their testimony they were promptly dismissed and at the instance of Mr. Rayner the judge advocate summoned Lieutenant Commander James H. Sears, who, as lieutenant, was Admiral Schley's flag officer on board the Brooklyn during the war with Spain. He testified to many details connected with the campaign and was promptly succeeded by a number of other naval officers who served on the Brooklyn.

The list for the day included Lieutenant Commander N. E. Mason, executive officer of the Brooklyn; Lieutenant Commander T. D. Griffin, who had charge of the powder division of Admiral Schley's flagship, and Lieutenant Edward Simpson, who was in charge of the eight-inch turret of the Brooklyn and opened fire on the Spaniards when they came out of the harbor at Santiago; Lieutenants Charles Webster and Edward McCauley, the former being watch officer and the latter signal officer on the Brooklyn. It was the understanding that if this list could not be completed to-day the officers needed would come on tomorrow.

: It is thought the testimony in behalf of Schley can be completed this week and next. He will be the last of the witnesses to be heard and will make a review of the entire campaign, covering the points in controversy. :

Eduardo Nunez, the Cuban pilot, was among those who were called to correct former testimony. He added to his statement of yesterday that he had seen the Brooklyn firing on May 31, the day of the bombardment of the Colon, when as the records show that that vessel was at that time coaling and did not participate in the engagement. He also made a correction in his former statement concerning his conversation with Commodore Schley on first meeting him. His corrected statement of that incident was presented by his interpreter in written form and read as follows:

Pilot's Conversation With Schley.

During the conversation I had with Commodore Schley I said, not that the water was not deep enough, but that in accordance with the information I had in Kingston, Jamaica, in regard to the dimensions of the Spanish ships, they were of such a large size that they could not get in the harbor in consideration of the narrowness of the channel and the quick turn they had to make at the Raymond Shoal in front of the entrance, and I still believe that vessels of such size cannot enter Santiago, not being under the most favorable conditions of weather. I was also asked by Admiral Schley if I thought his flagship could enter the harbor and I answered him I did not consider it advisable for the conditions before mentioned and there were no buoys to mark the channel for the Spaniards had picked them up to prevent the American fleet from coming in the port and besides that they had many torpedo lines across the entrances.

Lieutenant Commander Sears followed Nunez. Mr. Rayor questioned him, saying at the beginning of the examination that he would ask him concerning the points of the precept and requesting that replies should be as concise as possible. Mr. Sears said that when the flying squadron arrived off Cienfuegos he knew nothing of a code of signals for communication with the Cuban insurgents. Questioned concerning the McCalla memoranda, he said that they had been brought to Commodore Schley by the Hawk and by no other vessel to his knowledge. Commander Sears gave a detailed account of the encounter with the British steamer Adula. Witness stated that Commodore Schley had told him that Captain McCalla had brought a code of signals for communication with the insurgents on shore near Cienfuegos.

Describing the blockade of Cienfuegos, Commander Sears said that it had been maintained from one to four miles out and that the Dupont was stationed inside with instructions to keep close into the mouth of the harbor and maintain careful watch, reporting any suspicious incidents.

Tells of the Battle.

Witness described the engagement of July 3, saying:

I was in my room when I heard the cry of the executive officer, "clear ship for action." I knew what that meant and ran to the quarter deck. I looked aloft to see if the prescribed signal, "enemy is escaping," was up and saw that it was. I met the commodore on the quarter deck and he directed the signal "clear ship for action," followed by the signal to close in. From this position I had a good view of the entrance. Our ship was headed at the time to the westward of north, not on her regular heading, which was about northeast by north. The engines had been started by the time I got on deck and she was gaining way and swinging toward the enemy. The first vessel, which proved to be the flagship Maria Teresa, came out. She was directly on our bearing from the entrance to the port.

As the ship swung toward the Teresa she swung slowly around. To me the Teresa appeared to not hold an exactly steady course and the helm of our ship was eased one way or the other to keep our ram pointing toward the Teresa. The Teresa shortly turned squarely toward the westward and as she did so I got a view of the next ship following in her wake. It was my observation that the Brooklyn was being held up to meet the second ship approaching. The second ship passed in the wake of the first, and I said to the commodore it looked as if the second one was going to try and ram us. He, I think, assented. At any rate, the Brooklyn was held toward her and she appeared to me to be uncertain in her course. The Brooklyn was handled by the captain and quartermaster. She turned after she had passed to the southward of the Teresa's wake and followed her and then it was generally remarked on our bridge they were all going to try and escape to the westward.

Held a Straight Course.

It is my impression we held a very straight course. The navigator was trying to maintain this course to keep our guns to bear to the best range. After about ten to twenty minutes we were very hotly engaged with these three vessels. The Oregon was astern of us and the Texas astern of her. The Vizcaya began to blaze up. Flames would rise and she turned in toward shore. Shortly previous to this she had made what appeared to us a change in her helm so as to bring her out toward the Brooklyn. It was taken by us to mean an attempt to ram us. The Brooklyn's helm was handled to give the ship a sheer toward her. This she did twice. The Vizcaya then resumed her course and we did also. The commodore spoke of the advisability of signaling through the Oregon to the Texas to stay by the Vizcaya and she turned and insured her surrender, but after a moment's thought he said: "Phillip will know enough to look out for that," and then we proceeded. While we were engaged on the beam of the Vizcaya the Colon had passed inside of the Vizcaya, firing but gradually drawing away. We were increasing our speed as rapidly as the fires could be forced, and after the Vizcaya had gone in we continued the chase after the Colon. The forcing of the fires told and we began to overhaul her or else she began to slacken her speed. We estimated the distance to the Colon to be full 10,000 yards.

After we began to gain upon the Colon the commodore directed the Oregon to try her guns at her. Then the Oregon and the Brooklyn fired deliberately at the Colon. After our fire she began to waver in toward the shore. Her course was unsettled and the commodore said he thought she had enough of it and would be looking for a soft spot to lie upon, which proved to be the case. She fired occasionally at us, rather rapidly at first, and then it became weaker. She was close into shore at that time and at 1:15 hauled down her flag. Captain Cook and Lieutenant Wells were sent on board the Colon to receive the surrender.

Schley's Intercepted Report.

When Mr. Sears had concluded his description of the battle Mr. Rayner asked him if Commodore Schley had given him a dispatch to be sent to the navy department making a report of the battle. Witness replied in the affirmative. Admiral Dewey then asked if this dispatch had been sent and was informed by Mr. Rayner that it had not been forwarded to the department, although it had been taken to the cable office. The court decided that as the dispatch had not reached the department it could not appear.

"Suppose it was not Commodore Schley's fault that the dispatch was not forwarded?" asked Mr. Rayner.

To this inquiry Admiral Dewey responded: "You can't ask questions of the court. We are not in the witness box. Commodore Schley's report is in evidence and that is enough."

Commander Sears said he had been with Commodore Schley in five engagements all told. He was then asked as to the bearing of that officer under fire and replied:

"His bearing to me was a model for anybody, worthy of emulation at all times. Under fire his faculties, if it was possible, seemed to be clearer and more in his session than at any other times."

"Was he in any state of excitement?"

"Not the slightest."

"Was he cool and calm?"

"Absolutely."

"How about points of danger? Would he get away from them or did he expose himself to them?"

"He was always putting himself in exposed positions. I requested him many times not to expose himself, as it was useless to do so."

Judge Advocate Lemly conducted the cross-examination of the witness, who said that so far as he knew there were no general circular orders of battle.

"Were there any orders for special contingencies?"

"None to my knowledge."

"You would have known if there were?"

"That does not follow."

Asked about the range given for the firing of the American guns on May 31, Mr. Sears said he had given it at 7,000 yards under direction of Commodore Schley.

Trying to Trip Him.

Asked if he had had any conversation with Commodore Schley concerning that range, he replied in the negative.

Did you not state otherwise with regard to that range in the wardroom of the Massachusetts on the day of the action of May 31.

I have no recollection of stating anything else.

Now, refresh your memory. I ask if you did not say in the wardroom of the Massachusetts: "For God's sake, don't discourage him. It is all we have been able to do to work him up to this," or words to that effect?

No. I never said anything of the kind.

More Commendation From Cook.

At the beginning of the afternoon session Captain Cook of the Brooklyn, was recalled to correct his testimony of yesterday. While he was on the stand, Captain Lemly took occasion to ask a number of questions, especially concerning the retrograde movement of May 26. He said he had had a conversation with Commodore Schley concerning that movement. The commodore had said he must have coal and would start in the direction of Key West and go toward that base until the weather moderated, so he could coal from colliers.

Several questions also were asked by the court. One of these related specifically in regard the conduct of the commodore in the battle of July 3. He replied:

"I cannot imagine any conduct more admirable. He was cool, brave and enthusiastic from the beginning to the end of that action."

He said in reply to a question from Mr. Rayner that on the occasion of that engagement the commodore's position had been one of as great danger as had been that of any other person:

I WEIGH 175 lbs.

Former Weight 135 "

Gain 40 lbs.

There are people who say that the benefit derived from the use of put-up medicines is imaginary. It is not the case with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which makes weak women strong and sick women well. A woman may imagine she's weak, or may fancy she's sick, but *her imagination can't add forty pounds to her weight.* The positive proof of the curative power of "Favorite Prescription" is found in the restoration of health which is recorded in face and form, of strength which can be tested, and weight which can be registered in pounds and ounces.

The general health of women is so intimately connected with the local health of the womanly organs that when these are diseased the whole body suffers loss. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures womanly diseases. It establishes regularity, stops weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"I am very glad to let other poor sufferers know what Dr. Pierce's medicines have done for me," writes Mrs. Edwin H. Gardner, of Beechwood, Norfolk Co., Mass. (Box 70.) "You know I wrote to you last summer. I read what your medicine had done for other people, so thought I would try it, and I found it was a blessing to me and my family. I began in June and took six bottles of your medicine, and three vials of 'Pellets.' I took your medicine a year when I had a ten-pound girl. I had the easiest time I ever had with any of my three children. I have been very well since I took your medicine. I took three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' three of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and three vials of 'Pellets.' I had no appetite and could not eat much without it distressing me before I took your 'Favorite Prescription,' and I only weighed 135 pounds. Now I weigh 175."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only.* Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

CAPT. COOK'S TESTIMONY

It Did the Whole Business for Admiral Schley.

Washington, Oct. 15.—There was a stir in the courtroom yesterday as Schley's friends turned to each other to express their delight at Captain Cook's announced opinion that Admiral Schley was a brave and patriotic officer, and the admiral himself could not suppress a smile of satisfaction. Captain Cook also helped Schley's case by declaring that the reason the flying squadron did not leave Cienfuegos and go to Santiago May 21 was because the commodore—as he called Schley—believed the enemy was in the former port. Captain Cook made a good impression. He evaded no questions and spoke as frankly about the retrogade movement as about the points in Schley's favor. The members of the court seemed favorably impressed with his story, and Schleys' attorneys did not conceal their satisfaction at the drift of his testimony. One of them stated that Captain Cook denied point blank the report that he had told President McKinley he believed Schley made a mistake in turning back to Key West for coal. So pleased are the attorneys for Admiral Schley with the effect of Captain Cook's testimony that they are considering the advisability of closing their case after putting Schley on the stand and having him tell his own story. Attorney Rayner believes that the admission of a mass of testimony after Cook's clear cut narrative would befog the whole case and do Schley more harm than good. It is thought the less said the better now that Cook has spoken so his story will remain fresh and plain in the minds of the court.

Schley's friends believe that the silence maintained by Judge Advocate Lemly yesterday was due to a quiet tip from the White House that he should not force his personality as a prosecutor quite so much in the proceedings. It was remarked by all that Solicitor Hanna handled Captain Cook with extreme suavity. There was an attempt to drag statements from him calculated to put Schley in a bad light or to force him to give opinions and theories. Counsel for Schley give President Roosevelt credit for securing this change of tactics and are correspondingly grateful.

NOT TO BE BISHOP

Chaplain Charles C. Pierce's Nomination Is Rejected.

ACTION OF HOUSE OF DEPUTIES

Presumable Reason Is the Poor Health of the Man Named for Bishop of N. Dakota.

San Francisco, Oct. 15.—The afternoon session of the Episcopal house of deputies was held behind closed doors and was devoted entirely to consideration and voting on the five nominations for missionary bishops handed down from the house of bishops.

The election resulted in the choice of the following: Rev. James Addison Ingle, district of Hankow; Rev. Charles H. Brent, district of the Philippines; Rev. Frederick William Keater, district of Olympia; Rev. William Caleb Brown, district of Porto Rico.

The only nomination rejected was that of Rev. Charles Campbell Pierce, to be missionary bishop of North Dakota. The supposed reason for this action is the poor health of Chaplain Pierce. The house of bishops created the missionary district of Honolulu, to take effect April 1, 1902.

Consent was given, the house of deputies concurring, for the election of a missionary bishop for this district during the interval between this session and the next general convention.

The house of deputies sitting as a committee of the whole, adopted the proposed canon prohibiting the remarriage of divorced persons for causes not arising previous to their former marriage. The canon was adopted just as it came from the house of bishops. The vote stood 182 for and 158 against.

The amendment of Dr. Huntington of New York, making an exception in the case of the innocent party of a divorce granted on the ground of infidelity, was rejected by a vote of 158 to 173.

The result of the vote in the committee of the whole was reported to the house of deputies, who will vote on the matter. The result may not be the same.

Previous to this action in committee of the whole, the house of deputies adopted the resolution presented by Dr. McKim of Washington, providing for a standing joint commission of both houses to consider the relations of labor and capital. It is to consist of three bishops, three presbyters and three laymen, and shall report its proceedings to each general convention.

Only three days remain for the transaction of business. The house of bishops assembled to-day as usual behind closed doors. It is presumed that before adjournment it will make a new nomination of a missionary bishop for the district of North Dakota, its previous nomination not having been ratified by the house of deputies. There will be a general missionary meeting to-night with especial reference to colored work in the south, Haiti and Africa.

POISON OF EVERY HOME

Vigorous Address of Dr. S. G. Smith Before Congregationalists.

Portland, Me., Oct. 15.—The national Congregational council took up its routine work. Rev. Dr. Willard Scott of Worcester, Mass., reported for the committee on councils and pastorate. He presented fourteen reasons why the existing system is unpopular and ineffective in bringing about the results anticipated in its adoption.

An address by Professor Moore of Andover started up a discussion which resulted in bringing up the famous Andover controversy, it hinging on his statement that the claims of the seminaries upon the churches were not being fully met.

He was followed by Rev. Samuel G. Smith of Minnesota upon "The Christian Citizen and Municipal Government." He said:

"A foul city government is the poison of every home, an attack upon every form of industry. Too much pessimism has already found expression with respect to the cities. It will not do to say that the evils of the American cities are due to their rapid growth and to their foreign population. These are the excuses usually offered by those who regard the present conditions as beyond remedy.

"The foreign population comes from countries in which the cities are better governed than they are here, for it is agreed that our cities are the worst managed of all the great centers of population. Instead of the foreign population corrupting the American cities, American cities are corrupting the foreign population."

The question of consolidating five auxiliary associations in Montana and a similar appeal from Montana were referred to a special committee, the moderator explaining that the appeals should be made to the general conference.

MISS FARR IS RE-ELECTED

LIBRARIANS CHOOSE OFFICERS

Miss Clara Baldwin of St. Paul the New Secretary—Papers and Discussions.

Special to The Journal.

Stillwater, Minn., Oct. 15.—The annual meeting of the Minnesota Library association adjourned at noon to-day. The proceedings this morning consisted of election of officers, the reading of two papers and a roundtable discussion.

The new officers are: President, Miss Alice N. Farr, Mankato; vice president, Minnie A. McGraw, Mankato; secretary, Miss Clara Baldwin, St. Paul; treasurer, Mrs. Lillian S. Tandy, Red Wing. The executive committee will consist of these officers and Dr. James K. Hosmer, of Minneapolis and Mrs. H. J. McCaine.

The papers read this forenoon were: "Selection and Purchase of Books," Miss Jessie McMillan, librarian, Minneapolis Athenaeum; "Library Architecture," Mrs. Marie E. Brick, librarian, St. Cloud public library. These were of an excellent order and full of pertinent suggestion and timely reference. They invited a good deal of discuisson in which other good thoughts were brought out.

Willis West, M. A., professor of history at the University of Minnesota, entertained a large audience in the high school auditorium last evening with an address on "History and Literature." The delegates and visitors returned to their homes this afternoon.

Piles Cured Without the Knife.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in 6 days; the worst cases in 14 days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure no pay. Price 50c. If your druggist don't keep it in stock send us 50c in stamps and we will forward same by mail. Mfd. by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., who also manufacture the celebrated cold cure, Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

"GENTS" OF GELD

The American Bankers' Association Meets in Milwaukee.

REMARKABLE GROWTH IS SHOWN

Work of the Executive Council—Efforts for Uniform Laws and Express Taxation.

Milwaukee, Oct. 15.—Bankers from nearly every state of the union are guests of Milwaukee to-day in attendance at the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Benkers' association, which opened at the Pabst theater this forenoon. The members of the association represent a combined capital of over $8,000,000,000.

The convention was calle dto order by the president, Alvah Triwbridge of New York city, by the introduction of Alexander J. Burrows, S. J., president of Marquette college, who delivered the invocation.

David S. Rose, mayor of Milwaukee, welcomed the delegates, and J. W. P. Lombard, president of the Milwaukee Bankers' Club, extended a welcome on behalf of the local bankers.

The reply to addresses of welcome and the annual address of President Trowbridge followed.

Mr. Trowbridge said:

The American bankers are not narrowed in their sphere of action by the portals of their business institutions. They have wide views of things pertaining to the prosperity of the nation and world, for some of our members are international bankers, and they have conserved the interest of the general public.

The speaker referred to the murder of President McKinley and eulogized the character of McKinley. He concluded:

It is our duty to see to it that further crimes of this character become impossible in this land. The greatness of the union is so thoroughly established that even this great calamity cannot hinder our progress, and the man who presides in our highest office for his cause has undoubtedly come into the world for such a time as this. Let us render to him due loyalty even while we mourn our ruler dead.

Membership and Resources.

James R. Branch, secretary of the association, then presented his annual report, showing the membership and resources of the association to have increased as follows:

Sept. 1, 1900—Paid memberships, 4,391; annual dues, $59,700. Oct. 10, 1901—Paid memmerships, 5,504; annual dues, $60,850.

In the past year 200 members were lost through failure, liquidation and withdrawal from the association, reducing the membership to 4,191; 1,313 members have joined since Sept. 1, 1900, a net gain over last year's total membership of 1,113. The roll now embraces 5,594 memberships, whose capital, surplus and undivided profit aggregate $1,718,727,441; combined deposits, $6,288,955,200; total, $8,007,682,641.

The report of Treasurer George M. Reynolds was then presented. He showed receipts of $67,791 and expenditures of $66,938, the balance on hand Aug. 31, 1901, being $63,084. The disbursements on protecting account were $29,956.

Executive Council.

Caldwell Hardy then read the report of the executive council. It said:

The membership has grown from about 1,500 in 1895 to 4,500 in 1900, an increase of 200 per cent in five years. This remarkable report is eclipsed this year by the addition of nearly 1,000 members, the largest number ever added to our membership within one year.

The report alluded to the work of the protective committee as one of the most important features of the association, and the committee is credited with accomplishing decided results in the line of the "ceaseless warfare which we have declared and carried on against professional criminals and in securing immunity for our members from these deft and light fingered gentry." On the subject of uniform laws, the report stated that the negotiables instrument law has been enacted in seventeen states. After referring to the repeal, by congress, of the revenue tax on bank checks, the executive council promises renewed efforts at the coming session of congress toward securing repeal of the tax on capital and surplus banks. The report declared:

The question of a suitable currency system, adapted to our needs and our banking system, is one of the living issues of the day, and will so continue until it has been intelligently solved.

The growth of the association was averred to be typical of the times, which are "big with increasing wealth and prosperity."

Uniform Laws.

Frank W. Tracey, chairman of the committee on uniform laws, submitted his report. It set forth that the negotiable instrument law had been considered in many legislatures last winter, but was successful in only one state, Pennsylvania. Efforts have been made to educate the people in the different states in regard to the law. The lawyers from the smaller towns are opposed to it, as one of them said, "because it probably would take away my bread and butter." The law has been adopted in seventeen states and the committee recommended that the work of educating the people be continued.

A. B. Hepburn presented the report of the committee on internal revenue taxation. The committee was appointed for the purpose of having a reduction made in existing revenue laws. The report states that the resulting legislation is well known and, while not all that the committee desired, nor all entitled to, still the committee believes that the session may congratulate itself upon the results accomplished.

Colonel Robert J. Lowry reported for the committee on bureau of education, the substance of which was an endorsement of the correspondence school of the American Institute of Bank Clerks.

Fidelity Insurance.

A. C. Anderson, chairman of the committee of fidelity insurance, submitted the report of that committee. It was stated that a standard form of bond had been provided and nine surety companies were now prepared to furnish it. The report contained the following:

Numerous and heavy as were the defalcations for the year 1900, it should be borne in mind that the combined office force of our members exceeds thirty thousand and among those that were covered by corporate suretyship, for each bonded man that strayed from the path of rectitude there were over nine hundred that remained faithful. Without intimating that the companies do not, as a rule, pay their losses, we regret to report that during the year 1900 61 per cent of the losses reported to us were resisted, contested or otherwise unpaid by the companies who had accepted the premiums and issued therefor something that was called fidelity insurance, the losses to our members from this source being in a single year several times the average annual loss sustained by our members from the depredations of burglars, robbers and holdups since 1894.

Taxing Express Companies.

F. W. Hayes, the chairman, presented the report of the committee on taxation of express companies. The committee stated that they were unable to report any substantial progress as the result of its efforts to compel the express companies and their numerous agencies to pay a license tax for the privilege of conducting a banking and brokerage business. "The principal object in the way has been the opinion of the attorney general holding that the express companies are not transacting either a banking or a brokerage business within the meaning of the war revenue law."

The committee recommended action with the view of arranging for a suit to be brought which may, if necessary, be carried to the supreme court of the United States. It was stated:

If the courts should hold that the express companies were not subject to the tax under the existing laws, it will then be in order for this association to promote such legislation as will compel all persons and corporations who are engaged in what is clearly a banking business to pay the tax imposed upon bankers, even though they may, at the same time, be ostensibly carrying on some other business.

Punishment of Anarchists.

By unanimous consent a resolution was adopted relating to the punishment of anarchists. The resolution calls for:

(1) Capital punishment for those convicted of murder or attempted murder of officers in high public positions.

(2) Adequate punishment by imprisonment of all parties counselling violence to those in authority.

(3) Laws to prevent anarchists from entering into this country.

(4) Action by congress and the state legislature that shall keep our land free from fostering conspiracies against the rulers of foreign lands.

THE CAUSE OF MISSIONS

MEETING OF MINNEAPOLIS BRANCH

Mrs. Mary C. Landis Chosen President and Mrs. I. W. Joyce Corresponding Secretary.

Special to The Journal.

Owatonna, Minn., Oct. 15.—The eighteenth annual meeting of the Minneapolis branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society, which is in session in the Methodist church of this city, is proving of much interest. The attendance is about one hundred. The session to-day was given over largely to matters of business. At this meeting the following important committees were elected:

To represent the different conferences on nominating committee: Northern conference, Mrs. Sloane; Minnesota conference, Mrs. Moore; Dakota conference, Mrs. F. M. Stewart; North Dakota conference, Mrs. W. C. Rice; North German conference, Mrs. Schuller.

Enrollment—Mrs. Crouch, of Minneapolis; Mrs. Slinger, of Faribault.

Folt's Missionary Institute—Conference and district secretaries.

Resolutions—Mmes. Ensign, D. L. Clemens, Bruger and Morrow.

Apportionments—Conference and district secretaries and branch treasurer.

The resignation of Mrs. G. S. Parker as secretary of the St. Paul district was presented and accepted. The matter of a name for the young people's organization was referred to a committee consisting of Mrs. Totten, Mrs. Hickman and Mrs. Sage.

The committee on missionary candidates reported that this year one candidate had been sent to China and another was to go Oct. 21. The report of the treasurer was made by Mrs. C. W. Hall and inasmuch as this is a barometer of the society's work and condition was one of the most important features of the session. Summarized it was as follows: Total receipts during the year, including balance of $5,560.80 on hand, $18,693.87; total disbursements, $16,561.95, leaving a balance on hand of $2,131.92. The receipts included thank-offerings amounting to $2,220.85.

The reports of the various committees included that of "The Silent Gleaners," who reported they had sent out 589 "mite boxes" the past year. Later Mrs. B. S. Cowen of St. Paul discussed the methods of using the text book, "Via Christi," and also spoke in behalf of the missionary publication, Missionary Friend.

The following officers were elected: President emeritas, Mrs. Mary C. Nind, Detroit, Mich.; secretary emeritas, Mrs. C. S. Winchell, Minneapolis; president, Mrs. Mary C. Landis, Minneapolis; corresponding secretary, Mrs. I. W. Joyce, Mineapolis; recording secretary, Mrs. R. B. Gardiner, St. Paul; treasurer, Mrs. C. W. Hall, Minneapolis; secretary of literature, Mrs. B. S. Cowan, St. Paul; editor calendar, Miss Hattie Jenkins, Sioux Falls, S. D. The remainder of the officers will be chosen by the executive committee.

QUEER GEORGIA ITEMS.

Atlanta Constitution.

"The supper for the benefit of the new church lightning rod was a grand success."

"A dinner in the interest of the schoolhouse bell was given on Wednesday last."

"A strawberry festival for the benefit of the town cemetery is scheduled for the near future."

"To-morrow a barbecue will be given for the new courthouse steps."

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of The Journal May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

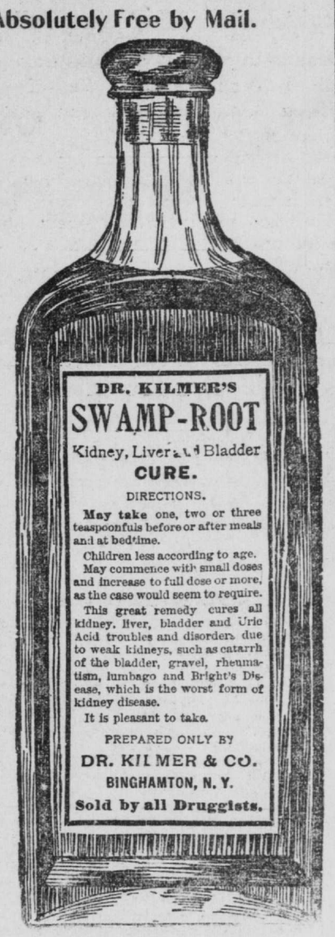
If you are sick or "feel badly" begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of disease, and if permitted to continue much suffering with fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.



(Swamp-Root is Pleasant to Take.)

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

NOTE—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder troubles, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Minneapolis Daily Journal.

OWATONNA IS TAKEN

Women of the State Federation Move on the City.

A WELCOME BY MRS. W. C. EUSTIS

Response and Annual Report by Mrs. Williams, the State President.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Owatonna, Minn., Oct. 15.—This city is wholly in possession of the delegates of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs, over 200 of whom arrived this morning for the seventh annual convention, which opened this afternoon.

The regular morning train over the Milwaukee carried a special car from Minneapolis and another from St. Paul, and brought in by far the largest part of the delegates and visitors. The delegates were met by a large reception committee and taken at once to the First Baptist church in which the convention is being held. They were there registered and assigned to places of entertainment, most of which are in private homes, owing to the burning of one of the local hotels.

The pretty, commodious audience room was tastefully decorated with autumn leaves, and all the conveniences and comforts for business, rest and instruction were provided in the side rooms. Several valuable exhibits are being shown in these rooms.

The first business of the convention was a meeting of the executive committee at 1 o'clock, which was largely attended. The attendance of officers and committee chairman is general. Almost all of the thirty-eight clubs in Minneapolis have at least one representative here, and St. Paul and the country are also well represented. Routine business occupied the attention of the executive committee.

When the convention opened the auditorium was filled with eager women. An organ voluntary was played by Mrs. Fred Church, followed by the invocation by Mrs. G. P. McGill. The address of welcome was made by Mrs. W. C. Eustis, Mrs. Lydia P. Williams, president of the federation, made a graceful response, and followed this by her annual report, a synopsis of which appears on another page of this paper.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to the report of the special convention committees, and of the officers. A conference of the delegates of each district was held at 5 o'clock to consider nominations for district vice president. The choice of the Minneapolis district is Mrs. C. B. Elliott, who has consented to the use of her name.

A large general reception will be held this evening in the public library to enable the delegates to become acquainted with each other and with their hostesses early in the convention.

—Martha Scott Anderson.

EVIDENCE TO THE CONTRARY.

Chicago Record Herald.

Citizen—Madam, why do you persist in punching me with your umbrella?

Madam—I want to make you look around, so I can thank you for giving me your seat. Now, sir, don't you go off and say that women haven't any manners.

Impure Blood means an unhealthy stomach. The Bitters will set things right in the stomach and **Purify the Blood.** It will cure **Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Troubles.** Try it.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

THE MILWAUKEE LINE

Office, 328 Nic. Phone 122. Milwaukee Depot.

Leave.	*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Arrive.
* 7:50am	Chicago, La Crosse, Milw'kee	*10:50pm
* 3:00pm	Chicago, La Crosse, Milw'kee	*12:30pm
* 6:25pm	Chicago, La Crosse, Milw'kee	* 3:20pm
*7:50pm	Chicago-Pioneer Limited	*8:20am
* 3:45pm	Chic'go, Faribault, Dub'que	* 9:20am
† 3:00pm	Red Wing and Rochester	†12:30pm
† 7:50am	LaCrosse, Dub., Rk. Island	†10:50pm
* 7:50am	Northfield, Faribo, Kan.Cy.	* 6:15pm
† 9:25am	Ortonville, Milbank	† 5:45pm
* 7:35pm	Ortonville, Aberdeen, Fargo	* 6:55am
† 7:15pm	Northfield, Faribo, Austin	†11:20am
† 4:40pm	Hutchinson, Glencoe	† 9:45am

Trains for Hotel St. Louis, Minnetonka, leave Milwaukee Station: †5:00 pm. Returning, leave Hotel St. Louis, ††7:45 am.

NORTH-WESTERN LINE

C. ST. P. M. & O. RY.

Ticket office, 418 Nicollet. Phone 240, main.

†Ex. Sun. Others daily.	Leave	Arrive
Badger State Express—Ch'go, Milw'kee, Madison	7:50 am	10:45 pm
Chicago—Atlantic Express	10:40 pm	11:55 am
Chicago—Fast Mail	6:25 pm	9:00 am
North-Western Limited—Ch'go, Milw'kee, Madison	7:30 pm	8:15 am
Wausau, F.duLac, Greenbay	6:25 pm	9:00 am
Duluth, Superior, Ashland	†8:10 am	†5:20 pm
Twilight Limited—Duluth, Superior, Ashland	4:00 pm	10:30 pm
SuCity, Omaha, Deadwood	†7:10 am	3:00 am
Elmore, Algona, DesMoines	†7:10 am	†8:05 pm
St. James, New Ulm, Tracy	9:30 am	8:05 pm
Omaha Express—Su. City, Omaha, Kan, City	9:30 am	8:05 pm
New Ulm, Elmore	4:20 pm	10:35 am
Fairmont, St. James	4:20 pm	10:35 am
Omaha Limited—Su. City, Omaha, Kan. City	8:00 pm	8:00 am

NORTH COAST LIMITED — NORTHERN PACIFIC

	Leave	Arrive
Electric Lighted—Observation Cars to Portland, Ore., via Butte Missoula, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma	* 10:10 am	* 1:45 pm
Pacific Express		
Fargo, Jamestown, Bozeman, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland	* 11:15 pm	* 7:05 am
Fargo and Leech Lake Local		
St. Cloud, Little Falls, Brainerd, Walker, Bemidji, Fargo	† 9:05 am	† 5:10 pm
Dakota & Manitoba Express		
Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Moorhead, Fargo, Crookston, Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg	* 8:40 pm	* 6:40 am

"DULUTH SHORT LINE"

Leave	DULUTH & SUPERIOR	Arrive
*8:15 am		*7:55 am
*2:00 pm		†8:30 pm
*10:30 pm		*7:00 pm

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

TICKET OFFICE—19 NICOLLET BLOCK.

MILWAUKEE STATION, Minneapolis. UNION STATION, St. Paul.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

Office, 300 Nic. Phone, main 860. Union Depot.

Leave.	*Daily. †Ex.Sun. ‡Sun. only.	Arrive.
† 8:45am	St. Cloud, Fer. Falls, Fargo	† 5:32pm
† 3:45am	Willmar via St. Cloud	‡† 5:32pm
*9:50am	FLYER to Montana & Pacific Coast	*2:00pm
† 9:42am	Willmar, Su F., Yan., Su City	† 5:02pm
† 5:12pm	Elk River, Milaca, Sandst'ne	† 5:02pm
† 6:10pm	Wayzata and Hutchinson	† 8:55am
* 9:05pm	Minn. and Dak. Express	* 7:00am
* 7:40pm	Fargo, Gd. Forks, Winnipeg	* 7:12am
	EASTERN MINNESOTA.	
† 9:20am	Duluth, West Superior	†6:03pm
*11:50pm	Duluth, West Superior	* 6.10am

Sleeper for 11:50 train ready at 9 p. m.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.

"The Maple Le