FORMULATING HIS MESSAGE

Roosevelt to Produce a Powerful Document.

SUPPRESSING ANARCHY

President Will Recommend Stricter Immigration Laws.

WOULD HAVE NAVY INCREASED

Forthcoming Message to Bristle With Terse, Well-Written Sentences.

New York Sun Special Service

Washington, Oct. 16.—President Roosevelt read to his cabinet that portion of his first message to congress which has been completed. The message promises to be one of the best written and most business-like document that has ever emanated from the White House. It is full of terse well-written sentences which convey completely the thoughts and ideas that the president desires to transmit. He has completed the chapter which he proposes to devote to anarchy and anarchists and it contains his recommendation for the treatment and suppression of that evil.

The president is of the opinion that the way to get rid of anarchists is to adopt more drastic immigration laws, and with this end in view he has put together a number of suggestions to congress.

The portion of the message which the president read also contains recommendation for the increase of our navy, a subject that is very near and dear to him owing to his service in the navy department as its assistant secretary.

The president works upon his message with greater facility, perhaps, than any of his predecessors. His long experience as a literary worker has rendered it comparatively easy for him to dictate his thoughts in a striking and comprehensive manner, and, though he devotes but a few hours each day to the message, he works so rapidly that he will probably have it completed in two weeks.

MINNESOTA BAPTISTS ELECT

Carey Emerson of Minneapolis Is Made President.

At the convention of the Minnesota Baptists to-day the nominating committee made its report, which was adopted. The following officers were selected:

President, Carey Emerson, Minneapolis; vice presidents, Rev. J. C. Hoblitt, E. M. Van Duzee, H. W. Kingsbury, F. L. Lampson, Rev. G. L. Conley, J. H. Irish, Rev. F. E. R. Miller, Rev. Frank Peterson, Rev. B. R. Patrick, Rev. H. Kaas, Rev. G. Melby. Corresponding secretray, Rev. E. R. Pope; recording secretary, D. D. Smith, St. Paul; treasurer, Dr. J. A. Ridgway; auditors, T. E. Hughes, J. H. Randall; trustees class 1904, T. B. Lindsay Rev. L. A. Clevenger, J. T. Barnum, A. F. Gale, Rev. M. Berglund, Rev. H. B. Steelman, L. S. Gillette, Mrs. E. E. Thayer, Rev. F. C. Whitney, Rev. H. F. Stillwell.

The following are the standing committees:

Home Missions—Rev. A. T. Erickson, Dr. E. G. Clark, Rev. Knute Nelson, J. H. Hickman, Rev. S. W. Hoover.

Foreign Missions—Rev. G. H. Gamble, Rev. F. L. Anderson, Rev. S. McMines, Rev. Wm. A. J. Hoag.

Women's Home and Foreign Missions—(Left for the ladies to fill.)

Bible Publication and Sunday School Work—Rev. W. Reisinger, Ernest Hagenstrom, Rev. G. L. Morrill, Rev. O. H. Skotherm, Rev. H. H. Allen.

Spiritual State of Churches—Rev. O. P. Peterson, Rev. G. W. Stone, Frank Ball, Carl Bennett, Rev. C. T. Halowell.

Obituaries—M. W. Withers, Rev. H. A. Erickson, Rev. J. H. Mitchell, Rev. M. F. Fifield, Rev. M. B. Critchett.

Commission on Systemic Beneficence—Class 1904—T. H. Irish, Mrs. Geo. Griggs.

Trustees Ministers Aid Society—Class 1903—Rev. L. A. Clevenger.

TO BUILD A DOMITORY

State Baptists Advise Its Erection at Pillsbury Academy.

Mission work was discussed yesterday by the Minnesota Baptist state convention. Several missionaries were present. Rev. W. P. Hopkins and Mrs. L. M. Campbell of India and Dr. H. C. Mable of Boston, who is secretary of the foreign missionary society, made addresses. The report of the missionary committee was made by Mrs. F. B. Lathrop.

It is proposed to advance the tax for foreign work to $1. The report of the committee on foreign affairs showed that the debt of the foreign church had been reduced over $72,000 and that the tax for that work had already been increased from 33 to 52½ per cent.

The evening session was given up to the consideration of Pillsbury academy. The convention voted that the trustees build a dormitory early next year. The address was delivered by Rev. W. P. McKee of Frances Shimer academy, Mt. Carrol, Ill., on "The Value of the Denominational Academy in Christian Education."

The treasurer's report, read by E. M. Van Duzee, showed that the institution is entirely out of debt, and that it has an endowment fund of $246,000, which, together with the legacy of Mrs. Pillsbury, will amount to nearly $300,000.

RUSH FOR WESTERN LANDS.

Special to The Journal.

Webster City, Iowa, Oct. 16.—Immigration from this part of Iowa to the Dakotas and Minnesota is booming. Semi-monthly excursions are well patronized and real estate men are working hard. Yesterday a party of fifty went from this city alone. The north-bound trains were crowded, people stood in the aisles and extra coaches were added.

Nothing Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory—done because it must be.

This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic.

If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured the niece of Frank Fay, 106 N. St., South Boston, Mass., who writes that she had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for six years; had been without appetite and had been troubled with sour stomach and headache. She had tried many other medicines in vain. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made her well.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't wait till you are worse, but buy a bottle today.

THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

PROF. HERBERT L. WILLETT

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

INSPECTION DOES IT

Reason Assigned Here for Big Wheat Receipts at Duluth.

THE DULUTH MEN SAY NOT SO

They Assert It Is the Price—Inspector Marshall to Investigate.

Minneapolis grain men say they believe the inconsistencies between the grain inspection of Minneapolis and that of other wheat markets will be adjusted. Chief Inspector Marshall will be asked to investigate as soon as he returns from Duluth.

Duluth grain men say the inspection has nothing to do with the fact that Duluth's receipts at the present time are greater than those of Minneapolis. They say the difference in receipts is caused entirely by the difference in price betwen the two places, and the difference in price in turn by the relative demand for wheat at the two points. The Journal's correspondent at Duluth, after carefully investigating the question at that point, to-day wired as follows:

Grain men here who are authority say that the excess of wheat receipts at Duluth over those at Minneapolis is not caused by any differences in inspection, but by the difference in price. They also say that this year for the first time the inspection at Minneapolis and that at Duluth are as nearly uniform as they can be made. Minneapolis receipts for several weeks were from 100 to 200 cars in excess of the Duluth daily receipts. The reason was that Minneapolis was paying a premium for cash wheat. The price there has been as good or better than the figures for December wheat. Duluth was paying a premium for cash wheat at the opening of the crop year. A large amount for shipment via the lakes was in demand. That condition started an enormous amount of wheat for this market. The quantity was so great that the local grain men reduced the cash price to a half cent under the price for December wheat. By this time Minneapolis had raised its price for cash wheat as compared with December and the tide at once turned toward that market. Receipts at Minneapolis increased rapidly. Duluth grain men, being in need of more wheat than they were receiving, began less than a week ago to bid up the price of cash wheat. Receipts immediately responded and it is probable that Duluth receipts will be in excess of those at Minneapolis until the demand here is satisfied or until Minneapolis again bids up the price. It is said here that Minneapolis grain men complain because they really do not understand the situation.

Receivers of wheat here continue to receive from their country trade vigorous opinions on local inspection. The principal dissatisfaction relates to wheat. Complaints on flax inspection have been comparatively few.

A CASE IN POINT

"Rejected" Wheat Here Grades "No. 2 Northern" at Milwaukee.

A prominent local grain receiver said to-day that he had recently received several cars that graded rejected. He appealed from the grading but it was sustained. The cars were resealed and sent to Milwaukee, where they were graded No. 2 northern, and sold at the full No. 2 northern price.

Local flax receivers and shippers are also stirred up over the matter of the state inspection and there is an openly expressed wish for uniformity in the gradings as between here and Duluth. For two years Minneapolis has been forging to the front as a primary flax market. This growth has been due to the enormous increase in the crushing demand by the building of new linseed oil mills and to the fact that the largest outside buyers of flax have within two years established northwestern buying agencies here.

If this market is to maintain its position, it is urged, it will be necessary that there should be no favoritism shown buyers elsewhere. Local flax men do not care whether the inspection is tightened or loosened so long as it is practically the same here as in Duluth.

Flax men do not question the honesty or good intentions of the present local deputy inspector and his staff, neither do they expect absolute uniformity which would be obviously unreasonable. They do claim, however, that what differences exist are all favorable to Duluth.

STAIRWAY NECESSARY

A Modification in Plan of the New City Hall.

Two big holes are getting out through the heavy wall between the new city hall and the inner court between the courthouse and city hall sides of the county and city building. Inquiry discloses the fact that in the original plans for the building no provision was made for a stairway above the second floor over the Third avenue entrance. When it came to finishing the city hall side of the building, however, it was found that if the building were left as originally planned, occupants of the city hall would be compelled to do a great deal of unnecessary walking in getting to and from the third and fourth floors from below. They would be compelled to pass around to the Fourth or Fifth street stairways or else go to the elevator. The building is one of magnificent distances, so that even the use of the elevator would entail a good deal of walking. Hence, the stairways will be put in at an added and considerable expense.

How to Tell the Genuine.

The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine, the remedy that cures a cold in 1 day.

NORTH DAKOTA BISHOP

KANSAS CITY MAN IS CHOSEN

House of Deputies Rejects Both of the Canons on Marriage and Divorce.

San Francisco, Oct. 16.—The troublesome question of marriage and divorce was set at rest for another three years by the action of the house of deputies of the triennial Episcopal convention in rejecting both of the proposed canons on the subject, which were passed by the house of bishops.

The greatest fight of the convention has been over section 4 of canon 36, virtually forbidding the remarriage of a divorced person by a priest of the church. This had passed the house of bishops and been adopted by a yea and nay vote in committee of the whole of the house of deputies.

When the committee rose and reported its work to the house and a decisive vote was taken, not only the troublesome fourth section, but the entire canon, was rejected.

Canon 37, which provided for the disciplining of persons marrying again after being divorced, met with a similar fate.

The house of deputies passed an amendment to article 10 of the constitution permitting modified forms of worship which in spirit is similar to the famous Huntington amendment recently defeated.

The bishops have yet to act before the amendment can become part of the constitution.

Both houses appointed members of a standing committee on capital and labor, which is to investigate the subject with a view to the peaceful settlement of disagreements between employers and workingmen, and report to each general convention.

Rev. Cameron Mann of Kansas City was nominated to be missionary bishop of North Dakota, in the place of the Rev. Dr. Pierce, who failed of election in the house of deputies.

The convention has considerable work yet to be accomplished. For this reason the house of deputies has decided to lengthen its afternoon sessions. Bishop Wells, of Spokane, spoke after the noontime prayers at the woman's auxiliary, which remained closed during the afternoon, the members in a body attending the funeral of Mrs. Mary E. Irving, the honorary secretary, who died on Monday. A reception was held at the Japanese church mission this afternoon.

METHODIST CONSTITUTION

It May Be Lost Because of the Woman Question.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—The Northwestern Christian Advocate, the organ of the Methodists in the west, in to-day's issue, states that of the 119 conferences of the church, 103 have voted on the new constitution adopted at the general conference held in Chicago last May. The vote to date is for 7,338 and against 2,450. This gives only seven more than the three-fourths vote necessary to adopt, but sixteen other conferences with about 900 votes are yet to be heard from and the Advocate says that leading churchmen realize a shift of sentiment in any one conference may change the history of the organization.

"If the constitution is rejected," the paper continues, "the reef upon which it will be wrecked will be that of the relation of women to the governing bodies of the denomination."

The new constitution among other things authorizes the election of women to the general conference.

TEN-YEAR-OLD TRUANT

Arthur Fales Lands in State Training School.

Little Arthur Fales' antipathy for school has made him a charge of the state. The boy, who is the son of George Fales, a carpenter, living at 2210 Emerson avenue N, has just passed his 10th birthday, but his parents have been unable to control him. He has never taken any interest in his studies and within the past year or two he has "skipped" school several times. Last fall he was promoted to the A third grade of the Ascension school. Since then his absences have been very numerous. Last Friday he played truant again and fearing his folks would make him return to his books he stayed away from home. He was not found until Monday. This morning he was taken into the municipal court and charged with incorrigibility. Judge Holt sentenced him to the state training schoool.

LEG HAD TO BE AMPUTATED.

Special to The Journal.

Iowa Falls, Iowa, Oct. 16.—While attempting to board a moving train in the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern yards in this city, James Hanefin was thrown under the wheels and one leg was so badly crushed that it was amputated.—The bar of Hardin county attended a dinner at the Winchester in Eldora yesterday, the hosts being the new county clerk and county attorney, Tom C. Meader and Frank H. Noble. The guest of honor was Judge S. M. Weaver who is now holding his farewell term of court in this county.

GENIUS.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Madame Sarah Bernhardt is said to be seriously ill."

"I wonder if she can be ill as naturally as she can act it?"

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25 cents.

STICKNEY ON BANKS

Railroad President Enlightens the National Association.

REMEDY FOR FINANCIAL EVILS

A Central Government Bank and the Abolition of Subtreasuries Are Advocated.

Milwaukee, Oct. 16.—President Trowbridge of the American Bankers' association opened the second day's convention by introducing the Rev. Charles S. Lester of Milwaukee, who delivered the prayer. The convention immediately got down to business by receiving reports on the call of states by bankers from various sections of the country, who reported in five-minute speeches the general condition of business. The general trend of statements showed that business was in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. A discussion of practical banking questions took place.

A. B. Stickney, president of the Chicago Great Western Railway company, was introduced and read an interesting paper on the "Medium of Exchange and the Banking Function." He began by saying that he spoke by the right of investigation as well as of long experience "on the outside of the bank counter."

The usual statement that money was the medium of exchange was, he contended, but a small fraction of the fact. The most which can be said about money as a medium of exchange is that it may be used as such, but, as a matter of fact, it is seldom, practically never, used as such medium except in petty transactions. He maintained that the medium of exchange is credit, in many petty and all of the larger transactions. Legitimate credits for the use as a medium of exchange are produced by buying for the purpose of selling, and they are exchanged by buying for the purpose of consumption. Such credits expand as production and commerce expand and contract as production and commerce contract.

The speaker then discussed the banking function, of which he said there were many misconceptions growing out of the meaning which, in banking parlance, is given to the words "deposit" and "borrow." When the public is told that the bank deposits have increased a billion and five hundred million since the panic, it is regarded as an enormous increase of money. The increase of bank deposits, he said, simply means that conditions of trade are such that merchants have increased their indebtedness, which has been changed for bank credits and by this means the indebtedness of the banks has been increased. During the period in which the so-called deposits of the national banks have increased $1,500,000,000, the money in the banks has increased only $207,000,000.

Swapping Credits.

Swapping credits is the function of the modern commercial bank, he declared. Its business consists in scrutinizing individual credits and in giving its own credit in exchange for such individual credits as are acceptable, and thus furnishing an abundant supply of the medium of exchange of commerce.

The method of exercising the banking function was then taken up. He contended that the bank which fails to continuously exercise its function of swapping credits fails to perform its duty and does incalculable mischief. When the banks refuse to swap credits with the merchants the latter are compelled to stop buying. Ultimately this brought ruin to the merchants and producers and distress to the laborer. While the speaker admitted that this state of affairs was the result of banks contracting their so-called loans, he was not prepared to say that it was the fault of the bank managers. That the American bank, as at present organized, should falter at every minor crisis, and stop, as far as possible, the swapping of credits in a time of panic seems inevitable. The necessity, in his belief, was due to the lack of banking system.

Favors a Government Bank.

Mr. Stickney then described briefly the banking system of England, a system, he said, which enabled the banks in London at the time of the Barings failure, not only to continue the exercise of the banking function, but to increase their liabilities $125,000,000 by assuming those of the Barings. Panics such as occurred in this country in 1837, 1857, 1873 and 1893, were preventable, he asserted, by a known system of banking and he gave the English system, which originated in Scotland, as the remedy. Passing on to a discussion of legislation, he said:

A banking system for a great nation like the United States requires a central bank, with a head in the chief commercial city, with branches in each of the commercial centers, which shall constitute the head and the backbone of the system. This central bank should be the bank of the banks, and the bank of the government. The subtreasuries should be abolished. The central bank should hold the gold reserves of all the banks and of the nation. The reserves of the other banks should consist of credits on the ledger of the central bank. Subsystems should be formed, consisting of heads in the important commercial centers, with branches scattered over the country, these carrying the facilities of the great, strong, solvent banks to every hamlet and cross-road in the country.

The only legislation required, he declared, was the repeal of the subtreasury law and of the provisions of the present national bank law which in any manner restrict the business of swapping credits and which prevent banks from conducting the banking function in more than one locality. It would not be necessary, or, indeed, desirable to grant the central bank a special charter with or without special privileges.

Now It Resolves.

Various resolutions which were introduced yesterday and referred to the executive council were adopted by the convention to-day after being approved to repeal the war revenue act relating to stamps, etc.; legislation for the punishment of anarchists, etc.; the return of drafts, checks, etc., where stamps have been redeemed; indemnifying senders of unsigned certificates which may be stolen. Chairman Tracy og the committee on uniform laws recommended an appropriation for the furtherance of the work in connection with securing an improvement in the laws affecting banking interests. Referred to the executive council.

Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland introduced a resolution requesting the members of the association to receive subscriptions for the McKinley monument at their respective banking houses and transmit the funds received to Myron T. Herrick, treasurer of the McKinley Memorial association at Cleveland. The resolution was unanimously approved by the convention and referred to the executive council.

Enlightened by Secretary Gage.

A feature of to-day's session was the address delivered by Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury. Mr. Gage expressed the opinion that "there is too close an intimacy between the government's finance and our commercial affairs," but he added that "it is a comfort and satisfaction to note that at the present moment the injurious effect of such intimacy appears to be at a minimum." The speaker urged that the present is a most propitious time for enacting reasonable reforms in the currency and banking laws. Said he:

In every country there is a more or less intimate relation between government finances—debt and taxation—and the general commercial or industrial affairs of such country. In our own country that intimacy has been and is injuriously close. Memory readily recalls those periods when our whole financial and industrial progress has been severley checked while great questions relating to the condition of the treasury or the standard of money have awaited decision. While under our system the people constitute the government, yet in its organization the government is a legal entity, separate, distinct, impersonal. Within its proper sphere of action it is supreme, but it cannot transcend these limits without harm to itself and injury to the people. In other words, there are laws superior to the government laws which it cannot defy and escape penalty. They are not written laws, but they are discoverable, these higher economic laws which have a way of self-operation, blessing the obedient and banning the violator. Of these all men and all governments should be afraid, and to their mandates respect should be shown.

South American Illustration.

Mr. Gage, by way of illustration, repeated the substance of a conversation he had had with the financial minister of a South American republic, whose government encouraged banking facilities by depositing its surplus funds subject to call, with eight banks, all of which have branches. These banks are permitted to issue notes to circulate as money, limited, however, in amount by their relations to capital, and by the percentage of specie which they are required to carry against note issues. Asked why his government did not make the banks secure their notes by pledging government bonds, thus enlarging the market for the government securities and lowering the rate of interest on the public debt, the South American replied:

This apparent advantage might prove fallacious in the end. We consider the bank currency entirely straight to the holder as it now is and to require what you suggest would involve a tie-up of so much of the bank capital, all of which we think ought to be available to the uses of industry and trade. We think general industries and business affairs should be involved to the smallest degree possible with government finances. It is doubly important that general business should be protected from rather than exposed to the perturbations in government finances when the latter are under stress and strain. We deposit our idle funds among the eight banks, and they serve as an important aid to industrial activity, while they are always subject to our call when needed.

The Secretary's Creed.

Commenting on the apparent reasonableness of the South American statement, Mr. Gage said:

On three particulars—legal tender paper money, bank note issues and the keeping of the public moneys—we pay no regard to the opposing argument. Nevertheless the reasons set forth by that finance minister for adhering to a policy so radically at variance with our own are deserving of deep consideration. Have we not been guilty of an enormous economic waste by reason of our peculiar treasury system?

Permit me to summarize into several brief propositions an expression of my own financial convictions.

First—I believe it to be most desirable that the demand liabilities of the government known as legal tender notes should be put in the way of retirement and cancellation.

Second—I believe that this can be accomplished without any burden of interest cost to the public treasury.

Third—I believe that our system of bank note circulation can be and ought to be so modified as to make it more responsive to commercial and industrial requirements, without any increase of risk to the bill holder.

Fourth—I believe that beyond acting as a guardian and trustee for the people in relation to national banks, the government guaranty to bank note issues should cease.

Fifth—I believe that the public moneys in excess of a reasonable working balance for daily use should be deposited in National banks. That a simple and safe system of distribution of funds can be devised I have no doubt.

Sixth—I believe that in periods of national peace and prosperity the public revenue should be somewhat in excess of public expenditure, and that the surplus revenue should be applied to the reduction of the public debt.

After presenting some statistical facts showing the present strong and satisfactory condition of the national finances, Mr. Gage, in conclusion, said:

Looked at from the standpoint of true statesmanship, it would appear that the present is the most propitious hour in all our history, and as favorable as any period we may hope for in the future, to enter upon reasonable and judicious measures to eliminate all elements of financial weakness which experience has brought to light, and to perfect our now faulty system of currency.

The committee on nominations decided upon the following list of officers for the ensuing year.

President, Myron T Herrick, Cleveland, Ohio; vice president, Caldwell Hardy, Norfolk, Va.; chairman executive council, Frank G. Bigelow, Milwaukee; secretary, James R. Branch, New York city; treasurer, George M. Reynolds, Chicago.

New members executive council: Ralph Van Vechten of Iowa; J. J. Sullivan, Ohio; John L. Hamilton, Illinois; James R. McCallister, Pennsylvania; Frank G. Bigelow, Wisconsin; E. F. Sweeney, Missouri; F. H. Fries, North Carolina; J. M. Donald, New York; R. C. Kaufmann, Washington.

TRUST SECTION

Papers Read Dealing With This Branch of the Business.

The trust section of the association convened in its fifth annual session at the Plankinston house to-day. Howard Green of Milwaukee welcomed the delegates and William G. Mather of Cleveland, chairman of the trust section, responded. Secretary James R. Branch's report showed a balance on hand of $4,587 and a total membership of 348, an increase during the year of 60 per cent.

Charles F. Phillips of New York read a paper on "The business in foreign countries analogous to that of trust companies in the United States." He said that, strictly speaking, there are no trust companies in Europe or the Orient, and none in the Latin American countries, barring one erected upon a purely American foundation, and one or two in a nascent state.

"The ideas," said he, "underlying corporate fiduciaryship, are to the product of our special development." As to the regulation of credit, Mr. Philips declared that the United States had proven itself to be in respect to the common financial needs of all who must work for a living, with either heads or hands, the least democratic of the great civilized powers.

A paper entitled "Powers of Fiduciaries Outside the State of Their Appointment" was read by Frederick Vierling of St. Louis.

Said H. M. Young of Chicago, who spoke on behalf of Arthur Heurtley of Chicago, who was unable to be present:

Trust company forms should tell their story so plainly that any one of average intelligence could understand how they were to be used. Through all the books there should run a chain of entries, so as to make it bind together. It should never require the services of a chartered accountant to check a proper system of trust accounting, and errors should be discovered automatically. The cash securities should never be in the custody or control of the same clerk that keeps the books. There should be a double custody of all securities and every trust should have a number by which it is known through all the records. All papers referring to these trusts should bear the same number, to facilitate the work of tracing them.

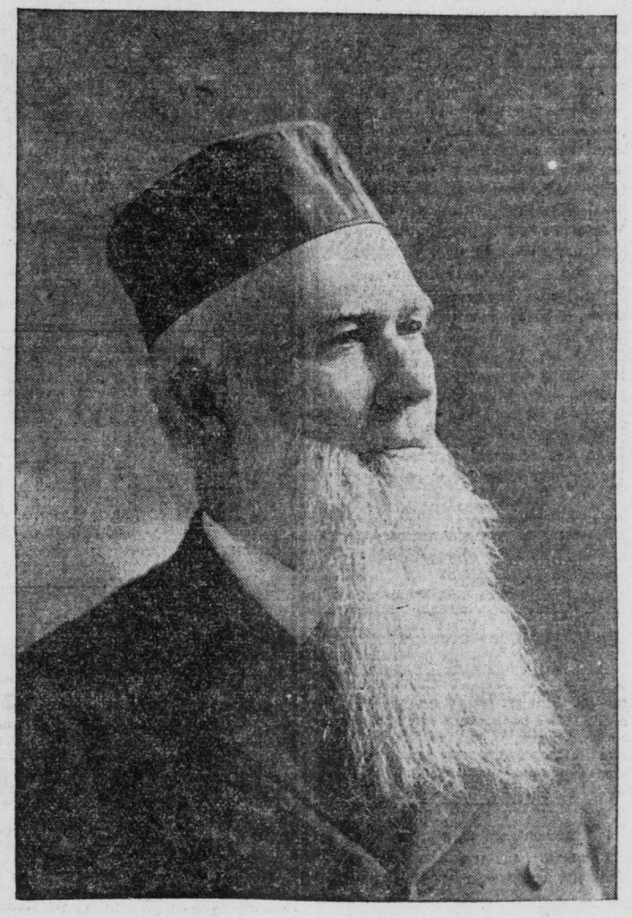
Following are the new members of the executive committee: E. A. Potter, Chicago; F. J. Wade, St. Louis, and L. L. Stanon, New York. John Skelton Williams, of Richmond, Va., was elected president unanimously and John E. Borne, of New York, vice president.

ST. CROIX FALLS STABBING AFFRAY.

Special to The Journal.

Osceola, Wis., Oct. 16.—John Lumsden, who stabbed George Acter, of Bone Lake, Monday afternoon at St. Croix Falls, has been arrested and is out on $1,000 bail. Both men have families and are about 50 years of age and are farmers. Acter is unable to speak on account of his tongue and face being in a lacerated condition.—While digging potatoes to-day, F. C. Wurst opened one hill that had eleven potatoes in it and when weighed they tipped the scales at twelve pounds and five ounces.

At a recent auction sale in Paris of autograph letters, including some by Napoleon I., Balzac, Delacroix, Gambetta, Malibran and other famous persons, the highest price—460 francs—was given for a letter by Mozart, written partly in German, partly in Italian.



THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

REV. D. R. DUNGAN, CANTON, MO.

Mail Orders Filled. Send for Samples

Minneapolis, 315 to 325 Nicollet Ave.

The Palace Clothing House Co.

St. Paul, Seventh and Robert Sts.

Genuine Irish Frieze Overcoats for $10.

Irish Frieze holds first place in public favor--they have held popularity for half a century. We will show tomorrow entirely new colorings and new shape coats--garments that are indispensable for cold weather--handsome long cut overcoats in black, gray or brown, magnificently tailored, richly lined, perfect fitting; coats worth $15 and cannot be bought anywhere else for less--as a special offering tomorrow, choice... **$10.00**

All orders of $5 or over expressed anywhere in U. S. or Canada Free.

Chapman's

Eighth and Nicollet.

Specials for Thursday.

Concord Grapes	New York, cheapest price this year, basket	15c
Cranberries	Cape Cod, quart	7c
Chestnuts	per pound	20c
Manzanilla Olives	per quart	20c
Chocolate	German, small cake	4c
Spinach	per peck	10c
Oyster Plant	per bunch	2c
New Packed Figs	in baskets, per lb	25c

We have a few more copies of What To Eat Magazine.

We are now prepared to supply you with cakes and pastry from our own kitchen.

House Slippers.

Ladies' kid, felt lined and all felt, with leather soles, good, warm house slippers, any size 49c

Ladies' nice quality black, red or brown felt slippers, with soft leather soles, any size 69c

Children's nice black or red felt slippers, sizes 6 to 11 and 11 to 2, for 39c

Ladies' fur trimmed Juliets, many styles 98c

Men's all felt slippers, high or low cut, ... 69c and 75c

Special for Tomorrow

Our Ladies' black cloth, old gold flannel lined slippers, sizes 3 to 8 ... 17c

Home Trade Shoe Store 219-221 Nicollet

Ivers & Pond Piano

The popularity of this piano is phenomenal. It is a first-class piano sold at a price usually asked for a medium grade. Nobody could put better material into a piano. The finish of case is irreproachable, the tone is resonant, the action perfect. The Ivers & Pond new style of cases are designs of beauty.

These standard pianos are sold for cash or on easy monthly payments.

Metropolitan Music Co.

41 and 43 Sixth St. So.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Defective Page