

To The Journal General Washburn said: As I said to you yesterday, I think Governor Van Sant's position is entirely sound and that he is on the right track, and I feel absolutely certain that his proposed action in connection with the matter of the consolidation of the railroads of the northwest will be heartily and earnestly commended by the people of this entire region. As a matter of fact I do not see how as governor of the great commonwealth that he can do less than is proposed.

This matter of consolidating all the railroads in northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana and so on to the Pacific coast, into one gigantic corporation, absolutely destroying all competition, is a very serious one, and nothing should be left undone to prevent the consummation of so monstrous a proposition. It seems to me the time has come when the people of this region should rise in their might and prevent it if possible. This, I believe, can be ultimately accomplished, but it cannot be done without the most determined efforts on the part of the officials of the state government, and of the people at large through their legislatures.

Legal Opinions Vary. I notice it is assumed by some parties that before this scheme was matured and an attempt made to put it into effect that legal advice had been taken which assured its immaturity. I have no doubt that there is no difficulty in getting legal opinions that will permit the doing of almost anything that is desired, but you can tell better of their value when passed upon by the courts of the state.

My observation has been that a way has always been found in this country to do right any great wrong. I have no doubt it will be done in this case, and it seems to me a little short of cowardly.

Menace of Commercial Slavery. During the intense anti-slavery struggle, for several years before the civil war, there were many people in the north who were substantially willing to surrender to the slave power, which was then dominant; many very good people saying it was better to have peace and commercial prosperity, than to hazard the destruction of the union, and allowing slavery not only to be extended into the territories, but into the states themselves, as it would have a right to do under the Dred Scott decision, but the great mass of the people of the country thought otherwise, and the result was that the union was saved and slavery, the greatest curse of the century, was destroyed.

I believe that the commercial slavery that now threatens us can, and will be, confronted and turned backward by the earnest action of the people of this section of the country. At stake, and the serious results sure to come from the consolidation of all the railroads in the northwest into one gigantic concern, destroying all competition, which we used to call the "life of trade," I think it is the part and duty of every good citizen to do all in his power to prevent it.

In former times a railroad in a country was supposed to have some kind of a local representation and to be something of a home institution and to have at heart the great interests of the country that its building had developed.

Under the proposed "unifying" and "community of interests" delusion, all is to be changed, and a few persons in Wall street, freebooters and plungers, but controlling vast amounts of capital, are playing with great railroad properties in utter disregard of the railroads themselves and the people in the sections of the country which they traverse.

WHAT LEGISLATORS ARE SAYING

They Praise the Governor and Urge New Laws If the Old Ones Prove Inadequate.

Senator Somerville. Special to The Journal. Sleepy Eye, Minn., Nov. 20.—Senator Somerville of the 19th district says: "I am opposed to the consolidation of these companies. There is no objection to the Northern Securities company that object in view, but I do not know what the provisions of their charter may be. It is the power of the state to do everything in its power to prevent the consolidation of these great overland railroads. The whole west is dependent upon them. It is evident that these railroads have been prepared for some time for a long time. J. J. Hill never had any interest in the Northern Pacific until recently, and there is no doubt but that scheme is the outgrowth of the great division of stocks between Hill, Morgan, Harriman, et al. We have now a statute against the consolidation of competing and parallel lines. The street railways of Minneapolis and St. Paul are run in the same way as is contemplated by the Northern Securities company, and it was on the theory that the Twin City Rapid Transit company was formed for the purpose of holding stock and was not doing business in this state, that they refused to comply with the law in regard to taxation of foreign corporations. Afterwards that company decided to comply with the law. It is a maxim of law that you cannot do indirectly what you cannot do directly, and if these two railroads cannot directly consolidate, it is evident that they cannot do so by forming this corporation. I believe in the state taking every means under existing laws. If these are inadequate, let the governor call the legislature together to meet the emergency. Minnesota possesses the power to determine in what manner great corporations may do business within the state. Section 2176 of our statutes prohibits consolidation, but it is certain that the Northern Securities company was organized for the purpose of evading that statute. With such a company in control of the lines, they could absolutely dictate freight and passenger rates to the whole west. It would be a practical monopoly and drive out all smaller competing lines. If it could be shown that the Northern Securities company is doing this, that is controlling these two railroads, a law could be passed prohibiting that company from doing business in the state. The state is an sovereign power can dictate whether or not a foreign corporation may, under any circumstances, come into the state to do business, and, if the corporation comes, may dictate terms."

Representative Wallace. Carl Wallace of Minneapolis, representing the forty-third district, said: "Of course, the legal question it stands now is something the legislature has nothing to do with. As to whether the legislature can do anything more to prevent the consummation of present plans of consolidation, I do not know. The governor cannot express an opinion now, but I am ready to say that if this proposed consolidation cannot be headed off in the courts the legislature should take up the matter. Other northern states can certainly make the earnings of the railroad stocks held by the Northern Securities company very much less profitable than the promoters of the consolidation have anticipated."

Representative Laybourn. Special to The Journal. Duluth, Minn., Nov. 20.—Representative George R. Laybourn of the fifty-first district, the railroad leader in the house, says: "I was opposed to the Jacobson resolution against the purchase of the St. Paul & Duluth by the Northern Pacific. I fought the Miller eleven-hour resolution as to the two ore roads and United States Steel, and I am consistently opposed now to the fight proposed on the Northern Securities company. As I look at it, the men back of this step are back of it for political purposes and political purposes only. There is nothing in the law of Minnesota, in my opinion, to stop what has been done, and as I look at it now, I doubt the advisability of attempting changes, as long as the Northern Pacific and Great Northern are managed separately and as individual units. I don't think the ownership of their stock collectively can be stopped."

Senator Grindeland. Warren, Minn., Nov. 20.—Senator Grindeland says: "If the anti-trust laws of the state are not broad enough to prevent such combinations, then the sooner we find it out the better. The governor is right. Let the laws of the state be enforced."

Representative Whitford. Hastings, Minn., Nov. 20.—Representative E. A. Whitford said: "I believe in standing by the governor as far as just and right. Our laws should be thoroughly examined and the duties of the railway and warehouse commission considered. If good cause for action is discovered and our laws are not adequate, they can be made so, this should be done."

GOV. TOOLE STUDYING He is Looking Into the Law Before Acting. Helena, Mont., Nov. 20.—Governor J. K. Toole, when asked to-day if he had decided upon any steps to prevent the railroad merger undertaken in spite of the constitutional provision of Montana that prevents said: "Until I have reliable information as to the basis upon which the proposed consolidation has been made I cannot talk or act intelligently."

Representative Ward. Alexandria, Minn., Nov. 20.—G. B. Ward representing the fifty-eighth district, said: "The proposed merger of railroad

ARMY FUNDS GONE TO AID GERMANY

Paymaster Stevens Sustains Coaling Station in Part Payment for a Cruiser for Nicaragua.

New York Sun Special Service. Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 20.—An unusual story of missing army funds will be sifted by a court of inquiry to be held at Fort McPherson by order of the war department. Two weeks ago Paymaster P. C. Stevens, of the United States army, made preparations to leave Atlanta for Tampa, Fla., with \$4,750 of government funds in a valise to pay off troops stationed there. He entrusted the satchel to a negro who had been in the employ of the government seventeen years.

Captain Stevens missed the train and the negro returned to the office with the money. It was locked up in a government vault. Next morning the captain caught the train for his destination and when he opened the valise in Tampa, all of the funds except \$500 in silver were missing. The negro was arrested on suspicion, but speedily liberated, it having been shown there was no evidence against him.

It develops that Captain Stevens had a somewhat similar adventure several years ago in the Philippines, where he was a paymaster with the rank of major of volunteers. "Some of the clerks in his office handled several thousand dollars which disappeared mysteriously, and Major Stevens promptly made it good by selling property which he owned in Washington."

WILHELM'S PRAISE

German Emperor Speaks in Appreciation of President Roosevelt.

Berlin, Nov. 20.—Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador to Germany, went to Potsdam last evening for the usual ceremonial visit to the court after an ambassador's absence from the court. Under President Roosevelt's instructions, Mr. White communicated to the emperor the president's messages of good will for his majesty and for Germany, also expressing the president's hearty cooperation in everything tending toward peace and strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries.

PAPERS ON RECIPROcity

Continued From First Page.

the advantage of the American industrial operator if each were confined to its proper channel.

Titus Sheard, of Little Falls, N. Y., declared that "reciprocity is not a new thing and never will help this country and the interests demanding it, especially through the French reciprocity convention."

Competition was the means for resolving any reciprocity treaty into its proper class. The French reciprocity convention operated actually to reduce the duties on knit goods 2 to 10 per cent below the duties imposed by the Wilson bill.

What was the occasion for the change? asked Mr. Sheard. "Has anyone in the convention heard any explanation offered?"

Owen Osborne, of Philadelphia, drew a hopeless picture of the American knit goods industry in the absence of tariff protection.

William C. Baker, of New York, representing the National Association of Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, advocated reciprocity. He said that unless reciprocity were applied as a safety valve a tariff explosion would follow that would create chaos.

The session adjourned at noon, when the officers of the convention and a committee of ten proceeded to the White House and called on President Roosevelt.

McKNIGHT A MEMBER Minnesota's Men Goes on the Resolutions Committee.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Committee announced and the reading of papers largely technical, occupied yesterday afternoon's session of the reciprocity convention.

The following were named as the committee on resolutions: D. A. Tompkins, Charlotte, N. C.; General W. F. Draper, president Home Market club, Boston; Titus Sheard, Little Falls, N. Y.; W. K. Farrand, Detroit; Mich.; P. W. Gates, Chicago; Charles A. Sherwin, New York; S. T. McKnight, Minnesota; G. R. Kauffman, St. Louis, Mo.; Murray Shipley, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Gordon Gray, Philadelphia.

Charles M. Clark of Philadelphia made a strong plea to the convention for protection. He took a position against any modification of the tariff.

He contended that past experience showed that a reciprocity treaty was not beneficial to the country; that under the Dingley bill the balance of trade had swung around in favor of this country, while the balance was against us under the Wilson bill.

Frank Leake, representing the manufacturers of Philadelphia, favored the creation of a department of commerce and manufacturers to avoid extensive fluctuations in business conditions brought about by ill-considered legislation.

George J. Seabury of New York advocated the upbuilding of a strong merchant marine and construction of an isthmian canal as paramount in importance to reciprocity treaties.

He advocated reduction in the war revenue tariff, but not in the Dingley tariff. His speech which he said was New York's contribution to the meeting, urged a "procrustean" in general commercial reciprocity.

George A. Loughlin of Wheeling, W. Va., interested in the manufacture of steel, called for the balance of trade had swung around in favor of this country, while the balance was against us under the Wilson bill.

The night session devoted to the subject of reciprocity with the Spanish-American countries, developed the fact that the delegates were having a difficult time in avoiding making straight-out high tariff speeches, while striving to confine themselves to the discussion of reciprocal relations.

The discussion centered mainly around the matter of the importation of hides from Argentina. Messrs. F. B. Thurber of New York, Secretary Hoffman of the Kansas City Millers' association, Colonel J. F. Suplee of Baltimore, C. A. Sherman of New York, W. E. Rice of Boston, H. T. Perkins of Cincinnati and Charles Carlisle of South Bend, Ind., in turn had the floor.

TO AID GERMANY

Coaling Station in Part Payment for a Cruiser for Nicaragua.

Managua, Nicaragua, Nov. 20.—Several prominent importing merchants in western Nicaragua have delayed for the last forty days in making remittances of bills of exchange to California and to Europe in liquidation of debts, because, as they declare, of the very high rate of exchange—about \$10 of Nicaragua's paper money for \$100 in gold. This state of affairs, the merchants claim, is caused by the government of Nicaragua buying about all the foreign bills of exchange that have been offered during the last three months in part payment for a small, old-style cruiser, the Arnetius, secured from Germany through private parties. The Democratic, a semi-official publication printed at Nicaragua's official printing press, says that the money mentioned was paid for in another manner than that alleged, but did not say in what way the vessel was obtained. Current rumors, however, and they are usually the only conveyors of news in Nicaragua, say the cruiser was secured on about the following terms:

Part cash; promise to postpone the approval by Nicaragua of the Merry-Sanson commercial treaty, written in 1890 between the United States and Nicaragua, thus deferring the tax on Nicaragua coffee and causing the shipment of the coffee to Mexico; to the order of merchants in Germany, and the promise of the lease of Corn Island, near the eastern coast of Nicaragua, as a coaling station for the German line steamers of the company of the Straits of Mesquelin, to be across Panama instead of across Nicaragua, or in event of the construction of the Nicaragua canal, if the United States does not apply for a lease of Corn Island; also, in event that Corn Island is not leased, giving an opportunity to lease as a coaling station for German ships a port of or island near the mouth of the Cosiguina, on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua.

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RAILROADERS

Instructive Figures and Facts From the Industrial Commission.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The industrial commission has issued a report on railway labor in the United States. It shows that railway employes in this country constitute an army of nearly 1,000,000 people, with probably nearly 5,000,000 people dependent upon wages paid by railroads. The report says that for years to come the railroads will absorb an increasing number of employes. The majority of the roads are developing a system of discipline by which they avoid suspensions and encourage loyal personal service and thus promote better relations between employer and employee. A general tendency manifest on the part of the railroads to exercise greater care in the maintenance of their labor force and in its improvement is noted. The report urges some legislative limitation of the fellow-servant principle or doctrine of common employment.

WORSE FOR DR. KRAUSE

TREASON, INCITEMENT TO MURDER British Government's Prosecution of the Former Governor of Johannesburg.

London, Nov. 20.—When Dr. Krause, the former governor of Johannesburg, arrested Sept. 2 on the charge of high treason and inciting to murder, was brought upon remand at Bow street to-day for the thirteenth time, the treasury representatives created excitement by announcing that they had applied for the prisoner's extradition to South Africa and wanted Dr. Krause committed to the Old Bailey on charges of high treason and incitement to murder.

The treasury officials consider there is ample justification to try Dr. Krause here on the charge of inciting Cornelius Broekmans, the former public prosecutor of Johannesburg, who was executed Sept. 30, to murder Douglas Foster, an English lawyer attached to Lord Roberts' staff, who was very active against the Boers. Witnesses were called to support the charges.

Dr. Krause was remanded for a fortnight in £4,000 bail.

CAMP LIFE EASY

Boer Women in Concentration Camp Pleasantly Situated.

New York Sun Special Service. London, Nov. 20.—The Times publishes a translation of a letter written by a violently anti-British Boer woman to her father and mother from the concentration camp near Pietermaritzburg. The writer says she is comfortably housed and compelled to work and is well clothed and well fed. Kamrs do all the work and the Boer women can play tennis all day if they like. The Times prints, with their authenticity, a note vouching for their authenticity.

ROUNDS UP BOER COMMANDS

London, Nov. 20.—A dispatch from Lord Frederick Roberts, to-day, says Lieutenants Colenbrander, to-day, says rounded up Beyer's and Badenhorst's commands. The troops killed three men, wounded three and captured fifty-four, including two field cornets. The Boers captured much stock and munitions of war.

AS EXPLAINED AT SOFIA

MISS STONE'S PENDING RELEASE Statement From the Bulgarian Government That Probably Means But Little.

New York Sun Special Service. Sofia, Nov. 20.—An official statement has been issued explaining the relations of the Bulgarian government and Mr. Dickinson, the special diplomatic agent of the United States, who is trying to secure the release of Miss Ellen Stone. This statement says that Mr. Dickinson sent a note to the Bulgarian government that it would be held responsible for the abduction of Miss Stone.

Mr. Dickinson complained that his messengers who were sent to the Bulgarians were refused that the messengers would be recognized if their names were communicated to the government, but hitherto this has not been done. In the future the government would prosecute everybody who attempted to communicate with the Bulgarians, except those whose names had previously been sent in, and the circular concludes, if the Bulgarians enter Bulgaria the government will do its duty.

STOPS THE COUGH

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

GOOD FELLOWS

Our Thanksgiving Sale of Linens will continue throughout the week. Best Goods at Very Low Prices....

Black Goods We offer for Thursday the most popular and best line of Black Goods in the country at \$1.00 a yard. Strictly all wool and mohair combinations, up to date in every respect. 50-inch Hop Sacking..... Your choice of this splendid line at \$1.00 per yard. 50-inch Canvas Cloth..... 50-inch Chevots..... 50-inch Wide Wales..... 48-inch Camel's Hairs..... 45-inch Cassimeres.....

Colored Dress Goods For Thursday we will place on sale broken lines in Chevots, Honespuns, English Tweeds, Venetians; widths 42 to 50 inches and worth in the regular way up to \$1. 68c Your choice for, yard..... Camel's Hair Zibelens, in the newest blues, browns and greens. A regular \$1.75 quality for, a yard..... \$1.50

Cloaks and Furs SPECIALS FOR THURSDAY. We will sell fifty styles of Winter Coats and Jackets, in the newest things, and every garment will be reduced for Thursday's trade. Prices \$10 up to \$35. If you are looking for a pretty Raglan Coat, you will find a large assortment in our Cloak Department. We are showing many exclusive styles. We are showing a very large line of Ladies' and Misses' Walking Skirts, in all the very newest styles. Special prices for Thursday. We will sell finest quality French flannel Waists, handsomely made, at..... \$2.75 and \$3.25

Children's Headwear. New bonnets for the little ones for cold weather wear; new colored silk bonnets in all the latest French shapes, new wool toques, complete line of hand knit Angora hoods in white, gray, brown and cardinal. Best qualities at lowest prices. Special—Children's colored silk bonnets, nearly all sizes, in good colors, sold up to \$3.00 each. To close them out Thursday, 98c

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. McCall's BAZAR PATTERNS 10c and 15c. 251 253 255 Nicollet Ave. McCall's 50c MAGAZINE YEAR

Husked Corn in His Sleep

Special to The Journal. Strahan, Iowa, Nov. 20.—Arleigh Baerette, a 15-year-old boy, arose in his sleep, dressed, went to the barn, hitched up the team, drove into the cornfield and actually shucked a fourth of a load of corn before awaking. What is more remarkable, not to exceed a dozen ears of corn had been missed by him in his journey across the field. This feat seems incredible, but is thoroughly substantiated. The boy retired at 8 o'clock and went soundly asleep. At 2 o'clock he awakened the household by returning from the cornfield with the wagon box partly filled with corn. He has been a somnambulist all his life and has done many remarkable things in his sleep, but nothing to compare with his cornshucking adventure.

A Thousand Postmasters Swindled

New York, Nov. 20.—The best men in the United States secret service and the cleverest detectives in the postoffice department are working in the attempt to discover the details of a new green goods scheme which was worked out a week ago from Manhattan, and which is at present being operated from Jersey City and from Chicago. The victims are second, third and fourth class postmasters who do not dare complain to the authorities.

Since the first of July more than a thousand postmasters have been swindled out of sums ranging from \$250 to \$1,000. The principle of the game is the same as that of the old-fashioned green goods game, but only postmasters are invited and they are urged to purchase, instead of money, postage stamps from "the undestroyed plates of the government," plates and stamps which, of course, are not in existence. The postmasters are lured to this city by samples which are sent by mail. These samples are genuine stamps. When the victim reaches the city all of the old-fashioned games of substitution are practiced.

SOMETHING IN IT CROWNINSHIELD

Plans for a Revolution in the Yukon Uncovered by Officers. His Case Managed So as to Avoid Serious Trouble.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 20.—The Yukon insurrection story is not altogether without foundation. Some half-brained Americans drew up plans for forcibly deposing the government and police in the Yukon, somewhat similar to the historical Jameson raid in the Transvaal.

Major Woods, N. W. M. P., discovered the scheme and took prompt steps to suppress it, American officials at Skagway co-operating. The discovery of the scheme is supposed to have nipped it in the bud. The Yukon police force consists of about 250 men who are provided with Lee-Enfield rifles. When the scheme was first discovered, Maxim and Colt guns were pointed at White Horse station and the troops killed three men, wounded three and captured fifty-four, including two field cornets. The Boers captured much stock and munitions of war.

Washington, Nov. 20.—While friends of Admiral Schley do not take kindly to the appointment of Admiral Crowninshield to command the Atlantic squadron, they realize that it is the plan of President Roosevelt to remove Crowninshield from the bureau of navigation with as little friction as possible and that any opposition on their part would be prejudicial to Schley, whose friend and supporter Roosevelt is. Were Crowninshield to be removed in a way to show the displeasure of the government and its desire to humiliate him, only trouble for the department could result, for feeling runs so high on account of the Schley matter that such a course would seriously impair the department's efficiency.

The only way to avoid this trouble and keep the department on a high plane is for the president to proceed with caution. This he has done. He holds that so long as Crowninshield is to leave the bureau of navigation, Schley's friends and the country at large ought to be satisfied. There should be no criticism of the manner of removal or fault found with Crowninshield's later assignment. Schley understands this thoroughly, and is taking no part in the criticism of the government and its desire to humiliate him. He is also doing his best to control his friends, but with indifferent success. President Roosevelt understands that Schley is not a party to the controversy.

At my Peace Congress there was too much of the old-fashioned green goods game, but only postmasters are invited and they are urged to purchase, instead of money, postage stamps from "the undestroyed plates of the government," plates and stamps which, of course, are not in existence. The postmasters are lured to this city by samples which are sent by mail. These samples are genuine stamps. When the victim reaches the city all of the old-fashioned games of substitution are practiced.

Home Trade Shoe Store 219-223 Nicollet. Next my Peace Congress there was too much of the old-fashioned green goods game, but only postmasters are invited and they are urged to purchase, instead of money, postage stamps from "the undestroyed plates of the government," plates and stamps which, of course, are not in existence. The postmasters are lured to this city by samples which are sent by mail. These samples are genuine stamps. When the victim reaches the city all of the old-fashioned games of substitution are practiced.

The Stimulus of Pure Blood

That is what is required by every organ of the body, for the proper performance of its functions. It prevents biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney complaint, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, weakness, faintness, pimples, blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions. It perfects all the vital processes.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Accept no substitute, but get Hood's today.

AGAINST CHINESE

President Will Recommend Extension and Strengthening of Exclusion Act.

Washington, Nov. 20.—President Roosevelt, in his message to congress, will not only recommend the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion act, but will go further and recommend that it be strengthened to increase its efficiency.

The president gave this information to-day to Representative Needham of California. An anti-Chinese convention composed of business organizations of California meets in San Francisco to take action looking to the re-enactment of the exclusion law, and as an ex-officio member of the convention Mr. Needham desired to ascertain the president's views. He was much gratified when he learned that the recommendation for the re-enactment of the exclusion law already was in the message.

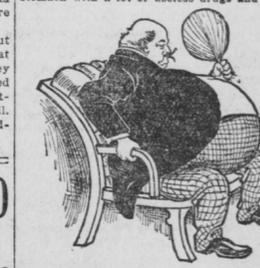
The president told other western callers to-day that he would call the attention of congress to his message to the advisability of doing something to reclaim the great arid regions of the west.

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.

Why Be Fat

When There is a New Home Treatment That Quickly Reduces Weight to Normal Without Diet or Medicine and is Absolutely Safe.

A TRIAL PACKAGE FREE BY MAIL. Don't be too fat; don't puff and blow; don't endanger your life with a lot of excess fat; don't let some don't ruin your stomach with a lot of useless drugs and patent medicines. Send your name and address to Prof. F. J. Kellogg, 175 W. Main st., Battle Creek, Mich., and he will send you free a trial package of his new scientific treatment that will reduce your weight to normal. Do not be afraid of evil consequences; the treatment is perfectly safe, is natural and scientific and gives such a degree of comfort as to astonish those who have panted and perspired under the weight of excess fat. It takes off the big stomach; gives the heart freedom; enables the lungs to expand naturally; and you will feel a hundred times better the first day you try this wonderful home treatment.



Send your name and address for a free trial package, sent securely sealed in a plain wrapper, with full directions how to use it, books and testimonials from hundreds who have been cured. Send for the free trial package to-day. It will lighten the rest of your life.

Juliets.

Fur trimmed Juliets are stylish and comfortable; because they are warm and comfortable. We have a line of good quality felt Juliets in colors of black, blue, and brown, at..... 85c We have a better quality felt Juliets, with flexible leather, at..... 98c We have a very fine felt Juliet with very soft leather soles and nice fleecy linings, in colors red, brown, and black, at..... \$1.25