senators and congressmen, all show public feeling is aroused. The fact that the company has been launched is evidence that counsel have found methods which they think will stand judicial trial in state and United States courts. The fact that there have been supreme court decisions which prohibit indirect as well as direct consolidation is not conclusive because legal decisions turn on small pivots and very small distinctions in law sometimes lead to very diverse results. Lawyers of the class from which supreme court justices are made are willing to stake their professional reputations on the legality of the Securities company.

"The question of future legislation is more complicated. Retroactive laws cannot be passed but public dissatisfaction can always be put into troublesome legislative forms. It would be possible for legislatures in western states to say where there are given conditions of capitalization or ownership or combination there shall be rates or taxation or supervison which might neutralize some advantages gained by combination. True, such legislation would have to stand the test of constitutionality and public feeling often dies out, while suits drag along, leaving the corporate body secure in what it desires by the mere fact of permanency. This, however, depends much upon whether the public has a real grievance or not. In case the case of a railroad company, grievances afforded by unreasonable rates are apt to be enduring."

The paper then instances the ill will manifested by the people of California against the Southern Pacific when the rate on freight from Chicago to Sacramento was the through rate from Chicago to San Francisco plus the local rate from San Francisco and back to Sacramento.

Vanderbilt Is Cautious.

There has been much talk lately about Vanderbilt plans for combining the minor Vanderbilt properties and for a division of Lake Shore assets. William K. Vanderbilt has now been home over two weeks and there is authority for saying he has not broached the matter to his associates. The New York Central people have not credited the rumors at any time and are now more than ever disposed to consider them as of speculative origin. It is said that Mr. Vanderbilt, knowing the condition of affairs abroad, has come home in a very conservative frame of mind. His thoughts seem to be running not in lines of expansion, but in lines of safety and methods calculated to maintain the prestige of the Vanderbilt properties. It is unlikely that any scheme of melon-cutting will receive his approval. It is almost equally probable there will be few or no changes in Vanderbilt dividends at the December meetings. The Nickel Plate may afford exceptions.

Speculation Is Hampered.

The Journal of Commerce says:

"The possibility of injunctions as a result of the hostility of western states to the proposed Northern Pacific-Great Northern deal is exercising an unfavorable influence upon Wall street speculation on the theory that, while any attack from this quarter is not likely to prove successful, its appearance may result in delaying the completion and numerous other important railroad consolidations, particularly the Gould-Vanderbilt deals, which it had been expected would be made public about this time. The result of these considerations is further to restrict the volume of business with a depressing influence on prices. The securities company and the Union Pacific will have time to allay popular apprehension by adopting a course which will remove all reasonable ground of complaint. Investigations, legislation and decisions against the Standard Oil company have fallen harmless because there has been no deepseated, popular sentiment back of the movement. The Standard Oil company has made many legal replies, but its real reply and effective answer to all charges has been: 'Have we not greatly cheapened to the whole country the cost of oil?' If railway companies in the far west can make the people of that section believe that they will be well treated and that the advantages of the monopoly will accrue to them in the form of cheap transportation, the monopoly will stand regardless of any laws on the statute books."

PROUT'S SHORT SIGHT

Thinks the Case Does Not Affect Nebraska.

Attorney General Prout of Nebraska cannot see anything in the merger beyond the Great Northern and Northern Pacific. Governor Savage yesterday asked him to investigate the matter and see if it violated the state laws. Mr. Prout said:

There is no evidence of any railroad consolidation in Nebraska, and if the Northern Pacific and Great Northern choose to consolidate in Minnesota it is none of my business in an official way. I know of nothing to act on.

The Burlington and Union Pacific are parallel and competing lines in Nebraska, and are included in the merger, but Nebraska's attorney general evidently has not found it out.

ONLY 7 PER CENT

Boston Report Says Leasing Co. May Guarantee Only That Amount.

Special to The Journal.

Boston, Nov. 21.—A report is current here that the leasing company which will operate the Burlington will guarantee only 7 per cent dividends on stock. The amount of unassessed Burlington stock is very small, not much over 100,000, but it would not be surprising if opposition developed to the proposed lease on the ground that 8 per cent is the smallest dividend that should be guaranteed on the stock in view of what has taken place, and in view of the issue of joint 4 per cent bonds calling in interest for so much dividends on stock securing them. The fact that so little stock is outstanding will, no doubt, prevent its becoming an important factor, as it is probable counsel has foreseen the possibility and provided against it.

HELPS UNASSENTED STOCK

Nicholas Brice's View of Goveronr Van Sant's Action.

Special to The Journal.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.—Nicholas Brice of Brice, Morens & Co. states that in response to his request advertised in New York, Boston and Philadelphia for further deposits of old, unassented Northern Pacific railroad stock, a considerable accession of strength has come to the protective organization which he represents. It is estimated that 25,000 or 30,000 shares are now represented. Not more than 4,000 of these are preferred. John G. Johnson and Joseph P. McCullen, who represent Mr. Brice's organization as counsel in a bill in equity now pending, are understood to believe that the proposed action by the governor of Minnesota against the Northern Securities company may result in giving a greatly increased value to the unassented stock. The position of Mr. Brice and friends arise out of the reorganization proceedings in 1896, when the Northern Pacific railroad was sold under foreclosure.

EASY FOOD.

Ready for Instant Use Without Cooking.

Almost everyone likes a cereal food of some kind at breakfast and supper, but the ordinary way of cooking cereals results in a pasty mass that requires strong digestive power to get along with, and if not properly digested, the raw mass goes down into the intestinal tract where gas is generated and all sorts of troubles set up.

Everyone knows that good food prepperly digested keeps the body well, while poor food, or even food of good quality that is poorly prepared and not digested, is sure to bring on some kind of disease.

The easiest food to digest in this line is Grape-Nuts, made from wheat and barley, and cooked thoroughly at the factory, some ten or twelve hours being consumed in the different processes of preparation. The food, therefore, is ready for instant service and the starch has been changed to Grape Sugar, so that it is per-digested and ready for almost immediate assimilation.

Miss R. E. Phillips, a young lady at 3356 Vernon avenue, Chicago, writes that she suffered for years from indigestion and dyspepsia from the use of food that was not suitable to her powers of digestion.

She says, "I began using Grape-Nuts, and I confess to having had a prejudice, at first, and was repeatedly urged before I finally decided to try the food, but I have not known what indigestion is since using it, and have never been stronger or in better health. I have increased in weight from 109 to 124 pounds."

People can be well, practically without cost, if they will adopt scientific food and leave off with the indigestible sort.

Grape-Nuts Food is sold at all first-class groceries. It is crisp and delicious to the taste. It should be served exactly as it comes from the package, without cooking, except in cases where it is made up into puddings and other desserts.

SLURS FROM TOWN TOPICS

Bold Talk of an Upstart Governor and Venal Legislature.

Minnesotans do not realize the tone of eastern financial circles in treating Governor Van Sant's crusade against railway consolidation. The men concerned, when speaking for publication, use discreet language. They conceal the sneer.

Here are two extracts from the daily sheet of the "Town Topics Financial Bureau." It is circulated on Wall street, and is supposed to give "straight tips" to investors. Its utterances are not meant for the general public, but copies of the sheet have reached Minnesota.

The following is an editorial leader in the issue of Nov. 18:

The first voice raised in opposition to the new Northern Securities company comes from Minnesota. Governor Van Sant has lost no time to be the first in the field to take the stand against the northwestern railroad deal.

History continually repeats itself. There never was any great deal consummated for the public good that some political upstart did not attempt to further his political advancement and attract public attention under the misguided motives of "duty to the state, and to protect the interests of the people." It is hardly to be expected that the great minds that conceived this stupendous scheme would neglect to consult the most eminent legal authorities in the country concerning the legality of the whole matter, and provide against political schemes. It is very evident to the thinking public that there is no significance in this attack of an obscure governor, and it ought not to have any effect on prices of the stock of the railroads concerned. There certainly never was a great railway combination that so particularly was to the advantage of the people as this one. When great railway systems fight and cut rates, the public suffer both directly and indirectly, and the fallacy of Governor Van Sant's premises are evident at once.

We doubt very much if he will carry out his threats to call an extra session of the legislature to enact laws to oppose the deal, and when he thinks he has attracted attention enough he will subside and pass into political oblivion with others of his kind.

J. J. Hill's "Influence."

The next day, Nov. 19, an even more bold and contemptuous utterance is found, under the head "Talk of a Big Movement." The sheet says:

We hear in well-informed quarters some talk that a movement of considerable importance will take place in the low and medium priced stocks within the next few months, and that those who are now pessimistic, or bearish, will realize the fallacy of their opinions, and will be buyers at the higher prices. With the organization of the Northern Securities company control of the northwestern properties was obtained, and while Governor Van Sant of Minnesota may rant all he pleases, it is a pretty safe proposition that James J. Hill controls the legislature of that state, and probably the attorney general also. The point is made that, in the next upward movement, the stocks now selling at low figures will be made prominent, and quite a few of the industrial stocks will share in it.

The people of Minnesota will resent such slurs in no uncertain way. Governor Van Sant has shown his confidence in Attorney General Douglas, than whom no more upright man ever held state office, by referring to him the legal questions involved. He has also shown his confidence in the legislature by promising to call them together in extra session should present laws be inadequate.

The legislature showed its independence of Mr. Hill last winter in passing the gross earnings bill, which by the way was drafted by the attorney general, and signed by Gov. Van Sant.

The Governor Returns.

Governor Van Sant returned this morning from St. Cloud and spent the morning receiving callers and reading his mail. His correspondence is tremendous. From all over the country public men are congratulating him on the step he has taken, and indorsing his course. Private citizens of Minnesota are writing him by hundreds. Many of the letters received contain pointers, more or less valuable, as to his future action.

This afternoon letters will be sent to the governors of North Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Washington and Oregon, and possibly other states, suggesting co-operation. The governor hopes in reply to get the views of all the rest, and suggestions as to a plan for concerted action. It is not likely that there will be a formal meeting for conference, but by correspondence a plan may be agreed upon.

An attorney of state prominence, in discussing the subject this morning, said:

I am convinced that this combination is in violation of the law. Mr. Hill and the rest say they have no purpose except to hold stock. Every man of common sense knows that ownership implies management. They will vote their stock as a corporation at the annual meetings of these roads. Their votes will elect the directors, who elect the officers and determine the policy of the roads. It is an endless chain, or a series of cogs, and I believe the courts will consider common ownership equivalent to consolidation.

The Return of Douglas.

Atorney General Douglas is expected back at the capitol not later than Monday. Word has ben received that he is on the way out of the woods, having evidently received the governor's message.

STATE'S CHANCES GOOD

So Thinks U. S. District Attorney Purdy—He'll Wait.

Milton D. Purdy, United States district attorney, said this afternoon that he had received no instructions from Attorney General Knox or Solicitor General Richards regarding the consolidation of western railroads. Said Mr. Purdy:

I understand that the state authorities have taken the initiative, and I shall do nothing on my own motion at present. I have not examined the Sherman law recently.

It seems to me that the state has good prospect of knocking out this consolidation in the courts. The language of the supreme court in the Pearsall case would seem to cover this contingency.

"OF WISCONSIN"

Whence Diss DeBar's Fellow Prisoner Is Said to Hail.

London, Nov. 21.—When the hearing of the charges against Theodore Jackson and Laura Jackson (Ann Odelia Diss De Bar) was resumed this morning at the Marylebone police court, Detective Peter Kane produced an American certificate of marriage, dated New Orleans, Nov. 13, 1898, in which the prisoners were described as "Frank D. Jackson of Wisconsin and the Princess Edith Lallita Baroness Rosenthal and Countess Lausdsfeldt of Florence, Italy."

Other documents produced related to a sect called the Koreshan Unity, "founded by Cyrus R. Teed," and referred to a newspaper war between Teed and Madame Horos. Other papers dealt with leagues under various titles, started by the Jacksons in Chicago, Paris, Cape Town and elsewhere. The hearing was adjourned until Saturday.

BUTTER MEN BUSY

St. Cloud Convention One of the Best Yet Help.

GOOD PAPERS AND DISCUSSIONS

Butter Sold This Afternoon and Officers Elected—McConnell's Suggestions Indorsed.

Special to The Journal.

St. Cloud, Min., Nov. 21.—The butter and cheese men, after the long and interesting session last night, were slow to meet this forenoon, and it was 10:30 o'clock before the convention was called to order. Then it was found that several on the program were not in attendance. These had had the foresight, however, to send their papers which were read by Secretary Bennett or others to the convention.

A paper on "Creamery Conveniences", prepared by J. F. Synder of Blue Earth, was read by Secretary Bennett. L. R. Hobart of Lake Crystal also had a good paper on "Receiving and Testing Milk." He was unable to be present, but the secretary proved a satisfactory substitute and a lively discussion followed.

President H. T. Sondergaard then read a paper on "Starters" and H. A. Hanson of Otisville followed with one on "The Influence of High and Low Temperatures in Ripening Cream." "Drainage" was the topic discussed by T. I. Thomsen of Pennock, Minn.

Commissioner McConnell and Professor Haecker were present and took part in all the discussions. Many good suggestions and thoughts were brought out.

The convention indorsed the commissioners' suggestion as to branding all butter sent out of the state and also his forcible -condemnation of the proposed central churning plant.

The afternoon session is being held in the city hall. At 1:30 the butter exhibit was offered for sale, the bids for which had been submitted. About 4,200 pounds will be disposed of. Officers will then will be elected and adjournment taken.

The interest to-day surpassed that of yesterday and the convention is declared to be one of the best ever held in the state.

Sondergaard Re-elected.

President H. T. Sondergaard of Litchfield was re-elected this afternoon. The other officers chosen were: Vice president, E. K. Slater of Wilbert; secretary, J. K. Bennett of Owatonna; treasurer, B. D. White of St. Paul.

The choice of the next meeting place was left to the executive committee.

The resolutions present the thanks of the convention to the citizens of St. Cloud and to the railroad companies for the usual courtesies; to Governor Van Sant for his excellent address; to Commissioner McConnell for his zealous and effective work, and to Professor Haecker and officers of the association. The state educational contest is indorsed and the legislature petitioned for a small appropriation to make it a permanent feature in pushing the dairy interests of the state.

It is recommended that the by-laws be so amended that the association can become self supporting and be able to extend in usefulness and influence.

M. E. Sudendorf was indorsed for superintendent of the dairy exhibits at the St. Louis exposition.

Indorsement was also given the Grout bill.

Butter Awards.

Interest in yesterday afternoon's session centered about the results of the butter scoring. The exhibit was the largest ever brought together at a state convention, numbering over 200 tubs and for which some $500 were hung up as prizes by the association and the creamery men. The first prize was worth approximately $200 and was awarded to James Sorenson of Lyndale, with 97¼ points to his credit; W. Lund of Forest City took second with 97 and F. Fiedner of Strout was third with 96¾. Several exhibitors share in the pro rata distribution of the prize money, six dividing at 96 per cent.

A public meeting was held at the Davidson opera-house last night, with Governor Van Sant and W. P. McConnell, state dairy and food commissioner, as the principal speakers. Local talent provided music. Papers were also read by A. W. Trow of Glenville, George P. Grout of Luverne and W. J. Noyes of Moland.

President Sondergaard appointed J. J. Ferrell, Carver; N. P. Mortensen, Stockholm, and E. J. Slater, of Fairmont, a committee on resolutions.

Secretary J. K. Bennett made his report for the year ending June, 1901, showing receipts of $838.06 and disbursements of $783.20.

The report of Treasurer B. D. White, of St. Paul, for the year 1901 was as follows:

Receipts—Balance on hand, $54.84; memberships, $10.72; appropriation, $264.15; contributions, $35; interest, 83 cents; total, $265.54.

Disbursements—Printing, $9.50; exchange, 10 cents.

The express of the present convention are to be paid from the funds on hand, and indications are that there will be a much larger balance than after any of the former conventions.

IRRIGATION

Decision of Vital Import to Montana and the Dakotas.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Of immediate interest to both Dakotas and Montana is a statement which I am authorized to make to-day, that President Roosevelt has decided to recommend to congress the initiation of the policy of developing the great west east of the rocky mountains by irrigation. It is undertsood that the president will not do more than indorse the principle, but this will be important, for no other president has ever gone that far. With this recommendation as a starter, congress will probably call for reports from the geological survey and then make an appropriation for beginning the work. During Roosevelt's administration it is believed congress will expend several million dollars in irrigation projects, should the good times continue.

Senator Hansbrough has had a good deal to do with this matter. His bill providing for an irrigation fund to come from the sale of public lands will be introduced as soon as congress meets. He will press it through his committee on public lands, which unanimously recommended it last winter, and get it on the senate calendar at an early date in the session. It is his belief that the bill will become a law this winter. Senators Lodge and Spooner are opposed to irrigation, on the theory that it might require too much money, but it is said their opposition will not be factious or stubborn.

Senator Hansbrough was here several weeks ago to see the president about irrigation, and yesterday he saw him again on the same question. While he refuses to discuss the result of his White House visits, I feel justified in saying that President Roosevelt will favor irrigation in his message, and that Hansbrough is one of the men who have had a hand in bringing him to that conclusion.

—W. W. Jermane.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E.W.Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

FIZZLE IS COMPLETE

Continued From First Page.

tional legislation can accomplish anything, by all means call an extra session. I am in favor of anything and everything tending to prevent consolidation."

IS THE GRIEVANCE REAL?

Gotham Press Says Effectiveness of Agitation Hinges There.

Special to The Journal.

New York, Nov. 21.—The Wall Street Journal says:

"There are indications that the creation of the Northern Securities company will not pass unchallenged. The action by the governors of three states, the discussion of the subject by the newspapers and the advocacy of an investigation by convention submitted to President Roosevelt the resolutions adopted by the convention. The president assured them in general terms that he had given considerable attention to the subject, and he hoped his attitude would be satisfactory to them. But he did not particularize.

The convention practically abandoned the Kasson reciprocity treaties and resolved in favor of a reciprocity commission and a department of commerce. Two resolutions embodying these recommendations to congress were adopted. The first resolution recommending a reciprocity commission had only three votes against it, and one of these was withdrawn, leaving only two opponents. The other, recommending a department of commerce, with an additional member of the cabinet, was adopted by a unanimous vote. The president of the convention, Theodore Search, was instructed to communicate this action to President Roosevelt, and in company with the other officers of the convention present both resolutions to the committee on finance of the senate and the committee on ways and means of the house.

This is the only result of the convention of manufacturers called to urge the ratification of the Kasson reciprocity treaties. An effort will be made to adopt resolutions favorable to the reciprocity treaty with France, but that effort will fail.

The representatives of the flour milling interests are satisfied with the outcome of the convention. The milling industry was represented in the convention by half a dozen delegates, and Charles Bovey of Minneapolis presented the case of the millers in an address. He stated that the millers sympathized to a certain extent with the statement made that it would be wise to "let well enough alone." He said that the industry in the northwest is prosperous and had no complaint to make, but he drew attention to the fact that nearly all the articles used in the manufacture of flour were proper commodities to be considered in the making of reciprocity treaties. Mr. Bovey said that at present the millers were not so much interested in reciprocity as they would be in a few years hence. The agitation against our flour in Germany, France, Holland and other countries, it is said, made it necessary for some precautions to be taken for the future, and for this reason he indorsed the proposition to embrace in a department of commerce a bureau designed to study the question of reciprocity.

The representatives of the millers of the northwest held a conference at which there was an interchange of ideas as to the result of the convention. The impression was quite general among them that the proposition to entrust the question of reciporcity to a commission was one that, if adopted, would be beneficial to the interests of American flouring mills.

The session last night was devoted mainly to the question of reciprocal trade relations with Canada. Several papers were read after which some routine business was disposed of.

John Charlton, a member of the Canadian parliament, spoke earnestly in favor of some reasonable concessions in trade relations to meet the liberal treatment accorded the United States by Canada. Canada, he said, wanted reciprocity and free trade in the natural products of both countries. If the United States wanted to retain the trade with Canada she now has she must give Canada adequate and fair concessions for the privileges she now enjoys. Canada could not permit existing conditions to continue.

William Irvine of Chippewa Falls, Wis., largely identified with the lumber interests, discussed the attitude of the lumber interest on the question of reciprocity with Canada. He believed that the lumbermen of the United States would voluntarily agree to the same concessions proposed by the Canadian high joint commissioners, provided those who are engaged in the manufacture of the things consumed by the lumbermen in the manufacture of lumber would agree to a similar reduction of the duty on their products.

A resolution was adopted requesting that delegates have their home boards of trade adopt resolutions passed by the convention, to be sent to congress.

MET IN FARIBAULT

Closing Session of Charities and Corrections Workers.

STATE INSTITUTIONS VISITED

Address Last Evening at Owatonna by Iowa Board of Control Man.

Special to The Journal.

Faribault, Minn., Nov. 21.—The closing session of the state conference of charities and corrections was held here today, the delegates coming up from Owatonna on the morning train, 150 or more strong. They went at once to the school for the feeble-minded, where the following program was carried out:

9:30—"Helpful Occupation for Insane Women," Mrs. G. O. Welch, Fergus Falls.

10—"Amusement as an Institution Safety Valve," Dr. A. C. Rogers, Faribault.

Discussion.

11—"The Purchase and Distribution of Institution Supplies," H. W. Wright, St. Paul.

11:30—"Manual Training as an Educational Factor in Training Children," Professor Geo. R. Weitbrecht, St. Paul.

Discussion led by W. W. Hill, Red Wing.

Luncheon was served at 12 at the school, and the afternoon is being spent in inspecting the schools for the deaf, blind and feeble-minded.

Owatonna, Minn., Nov. 21.—The program of the state conference yesterday afternoon included "Care of the Dependent Child" (a) by the church, Rev. J. McCardy of Minneapolis; (b) by the state, O. W. Shaw, Austin; (c) by the volunteer, C. E. Faulkner, Minneapolis, followed by volunteer discussion. An inspection of the state school was made and supper was served to the delegates at that institution.

In the evening a cantata, "Cradle Songs of Many Nations," was well rendered by the children. L. G. Kinne of Des Moines, chairman of the Iowa board of control of state institutions, delivered an address on the prevention of the propagation and increase of defectives, delinquents and criminals.

ARM DESTROYED

Deadly Corn Shredder Makes Another Cripple.

Special to The Journal.

Farmington, Minn., Nov. 21.—Samuel Connelly, a young man employed by Michael Deegan of Lakeville township, had his left arm torn off yesterday afternoon in a corn shredder. He was taken last evening to St. Joseph hospital in St. Paul. His arm was amputated at the shoulder and it is expected he will recover.

THE BIG STORE. **OLSON'S** THE ARCADE.

SEMI-ANNUAL

REMNANT SALE

OF Black Dress Goods, Silks, Colored Dress Goods, Velvets.

The enormous selling in the department the past 90 days leaves us with thousands of short lengths, waist patterns, skirt lengths and dress patterns, in every correct style, color and combination. On sale

Friday at ¼ and ½ the Actual Value.

Remnants Black and Colored Dress Goods In waist lengths, skirt lengths, dress patterns, including Serges, Armures, Jacquards, Cashmeres, Henriettas, Figured Mohairs, Waistings. Dress Goods that sold up to 40c per yard. At, per yard..... **15c**

Remnants of Colored Dress Goods—In Skirting Cloths, Waist Cloths, Cheviots, Camel's Hairs, Ladies Cloths, French Flannels, Serges in Waist Lengths, Skirt Lengths, Dress Patterns worth to 50c. At, per yard..... **25c**

Remnants Black and Colored Dress Goods—In 54-in. Cloths, 50-inch Skirtings, 46-inch High Grade Novelties, 46-inch Imported Cashmeres, French Serges, Albatross, Crepes, Granites. Values to 75c, at, per yard..... **39c**

Remnants Black and Colored Dress Goods—In waist lengths, skirt lengths, dress patterns, in heavy all wool 50-in. Cheviots and 50-in. Homespuns, silk and wool Novelties, Prunellas, Soliels, Venetians, all wool Skirting Cloths. Worth to $1.00, at, per yard..... **49c**

Remnants Black and Colored Dress Goods—In skirt lengths, dress patterns, including 54-inch Kerseys, 50-inch Camel's-hairs, Zibelines, Mistrels, Crepes, 54-inch extra fine Cheviots, 54-inch Homespuns, Silk and Wool Waistings. Values to $1.25. At, yard **59c**

Remnants Silks and Velvets—Including Taffetas, Cord Silks, Stripe Silks, Crystal Cords, Satins, Twill Linings, Panne Velvets, Silk Velvets, lengths from one yard to twelve yards; and worth to 69c. At, per yard..... **25c**

Remnants Silks and Velvets—Including Corded Taffetas, Plisse Cords, Lace Stripe Taffetas, Bengalines, Plain Taffetas, Foulards, Broche Taffetas, Silk Velvets, lengths from 1 to 15 yards and worth to $1.00. At, per yard..... **39c**

Remnants Silks and Velvets—High grade Warp Print Taffetas, Lace Stripe Taffetas, Pompadour Taffetas, Brocade Satins, Satin Stripes, Glace Taffetas, Peau de Levant, Peau de Soie, Black Satins, Black Taffetas, Black Bengalines, Black Peau de Soie. Values to $1.25. Per yard..... **49c**

MINERS MEET DEATH

Victims of the Colorado Disaster Number Nearly 100.

FATE OF SCORES IS IN DOUBT

Workings Filled With Smoke and Buildings at the Mouth of the Tunnel Burned.

Telluride, Col., Nov. 21.—Nearly a hundred men were probably suffocated to death in the Smuggler Union mine at Marshall basin, as the result of a fire which consumed the buildings at the mouth of the Bullion tunnel. Twenty-two miners are known to be dead and scores of others are in the mine workings, either suffocated to death or seeking safety in remote parts of the mine until the place is cleared of foul gases and smoke.

Fire broke out in the tramway of a bunkhouse at the mouth of the Bullion tunnel, the principal opening by which the property is worked, and spread rapidly to the boiler and engine house, blacksmith shop, the tramway terminal with its great ore bins and several smaller buildings were all soon wrapped in flames. A strong draft drew the smoke from the burning buildings directly into the tunnel and the miles of drifts, upraises and slopes connecting with it began to fill rapidly with the smoke. In the excitement of trying to control the fire in the outside buildings the mine was forgotten and before the situation was realized the workings were fast filling with dense smoke. By this time the buildings about the mouth of the tunnel were all ablaze and nothing could be done to stop the smoke from going in.

Great bodies of rock were blown down into the tunnel mouth and the opening stopped, but not until the workings were filled and the smoke working its way through the shafts to the surface a mile or more up the mountain from the tunnel house. The day shift, some 200 men, had gone into the mine and reached their stations before the fire started. It is known that some of the men escaped through the old Sheridan tunnel and also through the old union workings, but they are thought to have been but a small part of the force in the mine. The Smuggler Union is the largest mine in the Telluride district, the output being about two-thirds of the total from the camp. It is owned by New York and Boston capitalists.

Hope Nearly Gone.

Persons who have come into town this morning from the Smuggler Union mine which is four miles distant between Marshall Gulch and the mountains, say the workers have almost abandoned hope of finding any of the imprisoned men alive. Every entrance to the property is the scene of active work and the willing hands are only stayed by fear of death if they enter the smoke-filled levels. Every few minutes men make a rush inside, only to crawl back helpless and strangling as they meet the foul smoke which fills the tunnels and levels.

The officers will only say that the work will be continued until every body has been recovered and will be hastened in the hope that many may be found alive. The telegraph and telephone wires were destroyed by the fire and the only means of communication is by messenger.

The full number of dead will not be known until a complete roster of the employes has ben secured and those who ployes has been secured and those who fifty more bodies in the mine. It is certain that every man who is imprisoned in the mine is dead. No living being could exist in the awful sulphur fumes for more than a few minutes.

Horgelson and Barkley sacrificed their lives in a vain attempt to save the lives of their mine associates. They had ample warning of the fire and could have escaped from the tunnel.

Instead they went back into the workings and spread the alarm. They succeeded probably in warning only a very few of the men in the mine before they were themselves overcome by the deadly sulphur fumes.

DUE TO SUCTION

Safeguard That the Tunnel Did Not Possess.

Denver, Nov. 21.—Only a meager report concerning the disaster at the Smuggler Union mine near Telluride has been received at the local office of the company. The damage is estimated at $18,000, but the mine will have to be closed for at least a month. The mouth of Bullion tunnel, through which the mines are worked, is located not over fifty or sixty fet from the burned buildings. The smoke form the start seemed to be drawn to the mouth of the tunnel and it encircled that point as if there were no other place of escape. This was due to suction, as the air in the mine was warmer than that outside. On account of the suction movement the majority of mine and tunnel entrances have iron doors ready to lower in place at a minute's notice to stop smoke and fire. Unfortunately, the Bullion tunnel did not possess one of these safeguards.

Much of the stupefying effect of the fire was due to the flames in the converter house, which was saturated with the oil and which emitted the darkest smoke imaginable. The tunnel is situated about midway between the top or apex of the mine and the ninth level. It is an intermediate working tunnel. The seventh level is 1,750 feet below the surface and the ninth, level, where between 75 and 90 miners were working when the fire occurred, is 2,000 feet below the surface. At last accounts all attempts to explore this level had been frustrated by the smoke. Seventeen of the twenty-two bodies recovered were found in the seventh level. The fire did not penetrate the mine workings, and the frightful loss of life was due entirely to smoke.

REBEL CAMPS DESTROYED

Marines in Samar Scale a High Cliff to Fight.

Manila, Nov. 21.—Major L. W. T. Waller of the marine corps has cabled Admiral Rodgers at Manila an account of the attack, Nov. 7, by the men of his command upon the rebel stronghold at Sojoton, near Basey, island of Samar.

Three insurgent camps were destroyed, forty bamboo cannon were captured and much rice and other stores were destroyed.

The rebel stronghold was almost impregnable. The trails leading to it were lined with poisoned spears sticking from the ground and were filled with pitfalls.

Major Waller's command attacked the enemy unexpectedly. To do this they had to scale a cliff 200 feet high. This they climbed barefooted over bamboo ladders.

At the top they found boulders piled ready to precipitate upon an attacking party.

Major Waller says he was personally not present at the action. He praises Captain David D. Porter and Captain Hiram I. Bearss for their splendid work and says too much praise cannot be given the marines themselves.

Thirty of the enemy were killed. The marines sustained a few trifling wounds.

For Baby's Sake

Baby never looks sweeter nor feels better than fresh from its bath with

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Medicated and antiseptic, it soothes and heals the tender skin, giving quick relief from itching of hives, rash, chafes and all irritations.

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Sold by dealers everywhere, 25 cts. each. Booklet free, or with sample cake of soap and tube of cream mailed for 5c stamps or coin.

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Bargain Friday.

Very interesting bargains for tomorrow. You'd better investigate.

Women's medium grade felt lace Shoes, with leather soles, sizes 4 to 8. Bargain Friday.... **39c**

Women's black cloth, old gold flannel lined, house Slippers, sizes 4 to 8. Bargain Friday..... **19c**

Children's vici kid, spring heel, button shoes, sizes 6 to 7½, our 69c shoes. Bargain Friday.... **39c**

Spring heel shoes for big girls wearing, sizes 2½ to 6, our $1.68 lines of kangaroo calf. Bargain Friday..... **98c**

Children's and Misses' Vici Kid, button and lace, 98c Shoes, sizes 8½ to 1½. Bargain Friday **49c**

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No woman's happiness can be complete without children; it is her nature to love and want them as much so as it is to love the beautiful and pure. The critical ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so fraught with dread, pain, suffering and danger, that the very thought of it fills her with apprehension and horror. There is no necessity for the reproduction of life to be either painful or dangerous. The use of **Mother's Friend** so prepares the system for the coming event that it is safely passed without any danger. This great and wonderful remedy is always appliedexternally, and has carried thousands of women through the trying crisis without suffering.

Mother's Friend

Send for free book containing information of priceless value to all expectant mothers.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.