

BREEDING OF HARDY PLANTS

Important Work of Prof. Hays of Minnesota.

STATES CO-OPERATING

Work of Vital Interest to Northwestern Farmers.

STATE AND U. S. JOIN ISSUES

Wheat and Other Cereals of Increased Yielding Power to Be Developed.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Five Building, Washington.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Professor W. M. Hays, of the Minnesota state agricultural college and experiment station, has spent two or three weeks in Washington. He left for New York last night and will start home early next week. He has been appointed by Secretary Wilson of the agricultural department as expert assistant to the physiologist and pathologist in the bureau of plant industry. This appointment will not interfere with his work in the school of agriculture at St. Anthony Park. In fact, the appointment was given by Secretary Wilson that Professor Hays might better carry on his experimental work in Minnesota and the north-west. This appointment carries with it recognition both as a scientific agriculturist and as a man of affairs.

Under direction of Dr. Galloway and his assistant, Dr. Woods, who are at the head of the bureau of plant industry, Professor Hays is organizing the state experiment stations of the middle north-west, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Iowa and Wisconsin, into a co-operative union for improving yield and quality of wheat crops, and crops of other grains, grasses, clovers and field roots.

States and Nation Pay.

The plan of breeding, variety-testing and growing for distribution to farmers, devised some years ago and successfully inaugurated by Professor Hays in Minnesota and North Dakota, is the basis of the co-operative arrangement. All states adjacent to Minnesota have signed the co-operative contract. Part of the funds for experiments are furnished by state stations and part by the national department of agriculture.

The Minnesota station found that many new varieties of wheat, some of which are being originated to secure the few greatly improved kinds desired. Under the new arrangement if Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and the Dakotas each originate fifty new wheat varieties, and then so as to eliminate all but the best five and exchange seed of these with all the other states, each state will have for further testing the best of the varieties of wheat of the 50 to little more than the cost of originating fifty kinds. Besides, some states can make specialties of certain crops and furnish stock seeds to other states. Thus, the Minnesota station will act as foundation stocks for breeding new sugar beet varieties the kinds that were in exhibit at Buffalo last month which secured for Minnesota a gold medal for the finest show of sugar beets.

Sugar Beet Culture.

Secretary Wilson is quoted as urging that the Minnesota station and people take up the industry of growing sugar beet seeds, paying especial attention to earliness and heavier yield of sugar per acre. The secretary also urged that the station be told that Minnesota dairymen and farmers have learned to feed sugar beet pulp to dairy and other cattle and he urges that sugar beet people investigate pressing out the excess of water so that nearly dry pulp may be transported more cheaply.

The numerous new fiber varieties of flax originated at the Minnesota station are cited as another specialty which can be originated in one state, to be tested at each station, and the variety there proving best distributed to farmers in the respective states. It is expected that Professor Moore of the Wisconsin station will make a specialty of breeding sweet resistant oats and field peas, while Professor Chilcote and Professor Saunders of the South Dakota institution are aiding Prof. Carlton of the United States department of agriculture in breeding and testing macaroni wheats.

Better Than Spring Varieties.

It is found that winter varieties in that latitude, other things being equal, will yield at least five to ten bushels more on an average than spring varieties. Some of the best of these varieties are being hybridized to get still harder plants to be used as the mothers of varieties. It is found necessary either to protect these hybrids for a year or two, or to grow them at the Iowa station for a few years and then gradually bring them north. During some open winters every plant is killed by the cold and the process must be started over again, but it is believed that

substantial progress is being made. Alfalfa, in like manner, is being brought to succeed faster north. So, too, are the even cow peas being bred earlier and promise to be useful in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Professor Shepperd at the North Dakota station, Fargo, is making good progress in breeding corn suited to North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota.

While each state will especially push the breeding of certain crops, all will do something with all leading field grains, grasses, clovers and even root crops. As these studies are associated with college students, they will be taught to breed plants. It will be of interest to live stock breeders to keep track of these extensive scientific practical experiments in breeding plants. Some of these plant breeders are teachers of animal breeding, also and since general laws of heredity are parallel throughout the two kingdoms it is likely that facts useful in animal breeding are being discovered.

Importance of Breeding Shown.

Professor Hays says his experiences as a practical breeder and teacher of animal breeding has been of greatest use to him in devising business-like methods of breeding, testing and disseminating new kinds of field crops. In fact, by using plant breeding in part to learn the principle underlying animal breeding. Since it is a commonly accepted fact that Professor Hays has originated new life and blue stem wheats which at least they can be multiplied are adding one or two bushels per acre to the wheat crop of Minnesota; the possibilities and importance of breeding all staple field crops can be seen. The percent increase from breeding alone in a third of a century seems a certain result, and Professor Hays says 25 per cent increase is within range of possibilities.

Minnesota Politics

George F. Moulton of Minneapolis has undertaken to deliver Minnesota to Mark Hanna in 1904. Mr. Moulton has a large contract on his hands, but he has taken some large jobs in his time, and does not seem appalled by the size of his present undertaking. Mr. Moulton returned yesterday from Ohio. While in Cleveland, he called on Senator Hanna. He assured Mr. Hanna that his plan was to deliver Minnesota to Hanna in 1904, and were only waiting the word to start his presidential boom.

Just what Mr. Hanna said is not reported, but in a usual diplomatic way he thanked Mr. Moulton for his expression of loyalty and esteem. He did not forbid mention of his name for president, and taking silence for consent, Mr. Moulton is going ahead to work up his sentiment. He admits that from present indications nothing can stop Roosevelt in Minnesota, but he expects the president to make some "breaks" in the next year which will make him a serious rival and give the opposition an entering wedge. He regards Hanna as the logical choice of the anti-Roosevelt forces.

It is announced "with a degree of certainty" that J. F. Jacobson will be a candidate for state auditor. The Redwood Gazette says that his intimate friends and acquaintances have been given to understand that at the proper time he will announce his candidacy. If Jacobson does not want newspaper support, it is time for him to "whip behind." Julius Schmalz looks up to the Jacobson without delay, declaring himself as a supporter.

Mr. Jacobson has been a leading member of the lower house of the legislature for a number of sessions past. He has been an important factor in the passage of many important laws, and has been considered by the legislature as one of the most important members of the house. He has been a member of the legislature for a number of years, and has been a member of the legislature for a number of years.

The Ada Index punctures a story and starts another in the same paragraph, as follows: This rumor of Grindelwald's withdrawal was manufactured in the office of the Crookston Daily Journal. It was not a rumor, but a fact. The withdrawal was made by the Crookston Daily Journal, and was a fact. The withdrawal was made by the Crookston Daily Journal, and was a fact.

It is up to "C. B. C." who writes Minnesota politics, to look into the matter, and study the geography of the state. Try for another location of McLeod county, as the third congressional district cannot be there. Where, pray, does McLeod belong? Ever since there has been a third district McLeod has been in it. The appointments of 1881, 1884 and 1891 have all put McLeod in the third district.

The Alexandria Post News had an untimely editorial this week, doubting the advisability of Governor Van Sant's resignation. This is hardly the time for throwing cold water.

In justice to Frank A. Day, it must be said that as soon as he heard of Governor Van Sant's action, he came out with a rousing commendation, and did not question the sincerity of the move, as some democratic journals have done.

The Crookston Times (dem.) remarks: Justice Governor Van Sant hastened up the Minnesota hills, with no words for the railway combine, the number of available republican candidates for governor has suddenly and materially decreased.

Special to The Journal. Charles L. C. Nov. 23.—Guilford college, located at Greensburg, N. C., has received from Emanuel Hill of Minneapolis, Minn., a check for \$500 to be added to the endowment fund. Mr. Hill is a native of North Carolina and a graduate of Guilford college.

Special to The Journal. Hastings, Minn., Nov. 23.—Frederick Jahke, an old resident of the city, died yesterday after a month's illness, aged 41 years. He was a member of the First Lutheran church, and was survived by a wife, five daughters and two sons. The funeral will be held from St. John's church on Sunday.—Peter Gergen, Miss Louise Fanchon of the city were married last evening by Rev. P. H. Little.

The pile driver Admiral is picking up logs and towing them in the slough along the Mississippi river and St. Paul Park.—The river registered 1.5 feet above low water mark to-day, a fall of 1.4 feet during the past week.—The marriage of John Schaak of Douglas and Miss Eudora of Hampele will take place at 10 a. m., Rev. Leo Trier, next Tuesday, at 10 a. m., Rev. Leo Trier, next Tuesday, at 10 a. m., Rev. Leo Trier, next Tuesday, at 10 a. m.

Special to The Journal. A reception will be held in the evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Endres.

Special to The Journal. A great many men in this state owe their success in life to the Murray Cure. This cure removes all traces of alcohol and builds up the system. For full particulars call upon Mr. Murray in person at the institute, 1319 Nicollet avenue.

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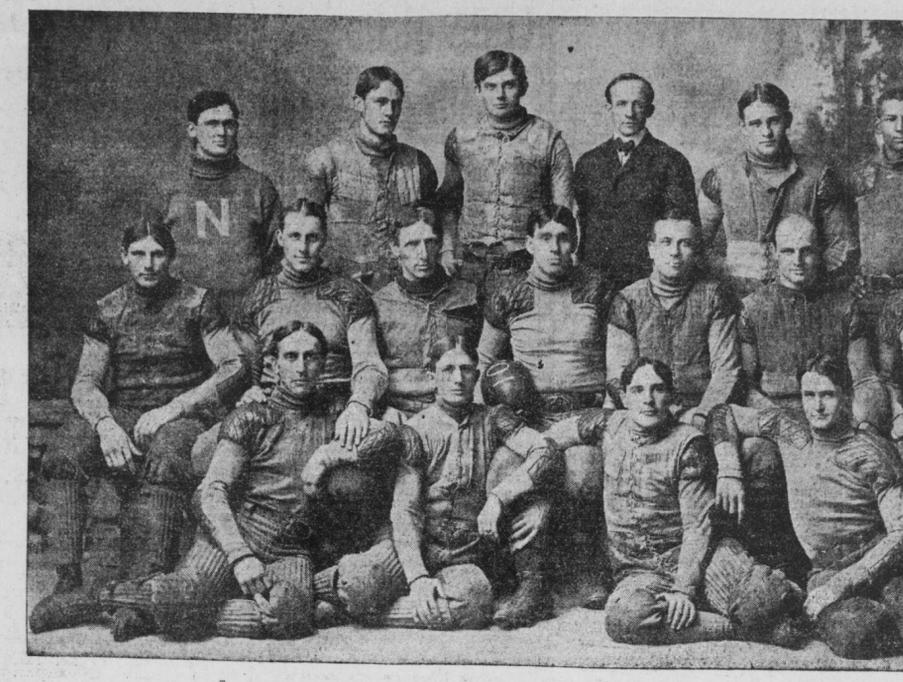
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The Northwestern Varsity Team

Which Played Minnesota on Marshall Field, Chicago, This Afternoon.



From left to right: First Row (standing)—Daly, substitute; Allen, right end; Baird, center; Hollister, coach; Paddock, left guard; May, substitute. Second Row—Fletcher, right tackle; G. A. Dietz, left tackle; Johnson, left halfback; C. E. Dietz, fullback (captain); Ward, right guard; Elliott, left end; Peckman, substitute. Third Row—Davidson, right halfback; Hanson, left tackle; Stratford, Booth, quarter back.

YALE OUTPLAYED

Continued From First Page.

ten-yard line where he was thrown by Campbell and the half ended at that point. Score: Harvard 17, Yale 0. Weymouth gained four yards on the first rush. De Saules kicked to Marshall at Harvard's 23-yard line. He ran to Yale's 45-yard line but the ball was faked back to mid-field and given to Yale for holding.

On an attempted end run Blagden nailed Chenevix for no gain. Yale could not gain and De Saules punted to Marshall at Harvard's 25-yard line, where he was downed. Harvard gained seven yards on a line play. Kerman punted out of bounds at Harvard's 53-yard line.

It was Yale's ball. On two rushes it was carried to Harvard's 45-yard line. De Saules kicked to Marshall at Harvard's 25-yard line. He ran to Yale's 45-yard line but the ball was faked back to mid-field and given to Yale for holding.

De Saules was hurt in tackling Marshall. Metcalf took his place on the line and the ball was carried to the 42-yard line. Harvard gained four yards and then Cutts gained three more. Graydon went through right tackle to the 33-yard line. There was a fumble in the line but Cutts got the ball. He was immediately pushed through to the 22-yard line.

The game began to show up as many of the men appeared to be badly bruised. Harvard went through to the twenty-yard line, carrying the ball right through Hogan. Graydon carried the ball to the eleven-yard line. Cutts, with four Yale men on his back, struggled through to the six-yard line winning the best example of football fighting thus far. Harvard backs, with Graydon carrying the ball, made a fierce plunge against Yale's line and a sheer weight carried the ball over a touch-down. Cutts missed the goal, Harvard, 22, Yale, 0.

Yale kicked off to Harvard's 10-yard line, where the ball was poorly handled, but Campbell recovered it and carried it to the 20-yard line. Vanderpool took Weymouth's place at fullback for Yale. Harvard gained six yards on the first rush, but when they attempted to run around Yale's left end the man was thrown back for a loss of 2 yards. Harvard's backs, who were badly bruised, were sent back for a tackle back, but Harvard stopped the play with a gain. Hart and Vanderpool punted to Marshall at Harvard's 12-yard line, who ran it back to the 32-yard line. Graydon added 2 and ran the next play. Harvard's backs were once more the backs went against Yale's line and finally the ball was carried to the 53-yard line.

Cutts is Cleared.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 23.—The athletic committee, after taking the testimony of Coach Reid, Barrett Wendell, Jr., captain of the baseball team, and Professor Douglas Johnson, who works at Harvard's Cuts at Haverford college, decided that the charge of professionalism did not hold in the case of Cutts. It is understood that Harvard affixes given by Harvard's principal of Haverford, Professor Crossman, that Cutts was employed purely as a teacher of mathematics and received no compensation for work done in the gymnasium or in physical culture, decided the matter. Cutts therefore played today.

BOY HID IN THE STORE

THEN LET THIEVES IN AT NIGHT

Family Prominent in Society and Church Work Arrested for Robbing Kansas Merchants.

Pittsburg, Kan., Nov. 23.—George Lane and family, consisting of his wife, a 14-year-old daughter and an adopted son, 8 years of age, have been arrested and lodged in prison here charged with being leaders of a gang that has been systematically robbing merchants of this city for the past year.

Lane and his wife are prominent in society and church work. They have a beautiful home, where nearly \$1,000 worth of stolen goods were found. According to the police, the method in which they have burglarized nearly every store in Pittsburg in the past year, was successfully baffled the police was carefully planned. The boy, an intelligent little fellow, would conceal himself in the gymnasium or in physical culture, when the store was closed and then in the night he would open the rear door, after which the robbery was easy.

The arrest was caused by the boy being captured in a store and confessing. Lane is a contracting builder by trade and has always been considered a respectable citizen. It is said that several accomplices in neighboring cities have been selling stolen goods for the Lanes.

Eosema's No Cure No Pay. Your druggist will refund you money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure ringworm, tetter, old ulcers, sores, pimples, blackheads on the face; all skin diseases. 50c.

CASE IS SIX YEARS OLD

BUT DECISION IS IMPORTANT

Names Written on a Ballot in South Dakota Must Not Be Counted

—Fuller Dissents.

Special to The Journal.

Pierre, S. D., Nov. 23.—The supreme court in the case of Chamberlain v. Alley, from Brown county, rendered a decision which is of great importance over the state. The case involves the right of an individual to write a name on his ballot other than those which have been properly certified and printed officially.

In 1895 Chamberlain was voted for by writing in his name in one of the Brown county commissioner districts, as a candidate for a commissioner, and the canvassing board refused to count such ballots. Chamberlain brought suit against the county for \$50, which he alleged was the amount due him as county commissioner for the term to which he claimed to be elected, and the court, in an opinion by Corson, holds that the law provides for the purpose of finding out just what the people to be voted for at an office, and that names written on a ballot are not legally cast for any individual.

DICKINSON'S ULTIMATUM

The Brigands Must Accept \$50,000 or Nothing.

Sofa, Nov. 23.—Mr. Dickinson, the diplomatic agent here of the United States has started for Constantinople, there to confer with Spencer Eddy, the secretary of the United States legation, as to the best means of hastening a solution in the deadlock which has arisen in the negotiations over the release of Miss Stinson.

Mr. Dickinson is considering the advisability of presenting an ultimatum to the brigands, in which he will fix ten days as the period within which \$10,000 must be paid in the brigands as Miss Stinson's ransom.

If this proposal is not accepted by her captors all dealing with the brigands, so far as the United States is concerned, will cease.

According to the latest information received here both Miss Stinson and Mme. Tsilka continue in rather good health. They are concealed in a large village near Dubnitza.

POPE SAID WHAT

In His Letter Regarding Itemizing of County Bills.

Some county officials have considerable difficulty in determining what constitutes an "itemized" bill. The law relating to the allowance of claims against the county is so specific that a child should understand it, but it appears that not all the officials can. Some time ago a bill for "detective services" amounting to \$60 was allowed by the county board of Beltrami county, the statement being simply that a communication which I have this day addressed to County Attorney Street, in reply to his letter of Nov. 13th.

We stand by the proposition that all bills must be fully itemized, so itemized that the county treasurer to all parties and circumstances could, after a lapse of months, take up that bill and from its contents derive information to satisfy him as to the exact use of the money, for what purpose and during what time, or in case of supplies, it should be so itemized that the exact quantity, nature and purpose of the supplies furnished would be clearly indicated in the bill.

Upon the other proposition we stand unwavering. That as no money can come into the county treasury except in compliance with express provisions of law, so no money can go out of the treasury, and no obligation authorized by any official or body of officials, except in accordance with the express provisions of law authorizing such obligations or expenditures.

The county attorney should certainly be familiar with the laws, and be able to quote the laws which justify his approval of bills against their presentation for payment by the county.

Until we receive such information, we stand by the instruction given you, that you draw no warrant in payment of this allowance.

Very truly yours, E. M. Pope, Public Examiner.

DECREASE OF 40 PER CENT

Less Cattle Are Now Being Fed Than Last Year.

Kansas City, Nov. 23.—J. L. Harris, general live stock agent of the Washburn railway, has returned from a run through Texas and the Indian Territory. Mr. Harris has been out to site up the cattle situation and make an estimate of the amount of business in sight for the railroads for the next few months.

SHERMAN ACT

Washington Authorities Believe It Will Reach the Railway Merger.

Special to The Journal.

Washington, Nov. 23.—There is a settled conviction among eminent lawyers in Washington that it will be worth while for the northwestern states which are opposing the Northern Securities company to try their hand under the Sherman anti-trust law at the same time they are thinking of invoking state legislative aid.

The suggestion is made that it would be well for the attorneys general and United States district attorneys of the northwestern states to examine the Sherman law carefully in the light of federal decisions for the purpose of finding out just what remedy, if any, it will offer for the present difficulty. It is said by gentlemen who have given the question much thought, that the interstate commerce law in its present form, the supreme court having shown it of practically all power, will not offer as good an opportunity of getting into federal courts as the Sherman law, though even the interstate commerce law in one of its sections clothes the commission with full power of investigation and directs that district attorneys be at its service in prosecuting.

Between these two acts it is claimed there will be a good opportunity to get into the courts. Any case brought against the Northern Securities company would, if it did nothing else, point out the defects in the existing laws and give congress some definite idea of where amendments should be made, while there would be the possibility of discovering a law already in existence enabling the officials to cope with the difficulty.

Evansons of Laws.

The evolution of railway management up to the organization of the Northern Securities company, which is its latest development, is an interesting study. Before there were any laws on the subject the railroads were in the habit of forming pools, under which they controlled and regulated rates, and discriminated in favor of or against certain communities and individuals. The interstate commerce law was passed with its section forbidding pooling and the next step of the railroads to accomplish the same result by other means was the "agreement" plan. For a time these "agreements" were as efficacious as the old pooling system, and so congress passed the Sherman law and the supreme court, in construing it, has said that these "agreements" were unlawful.

Still determined to accomplish the desired result, notwithstanding the opposition of the laws, the railroads have now organized the Northern Securities company and if this organization is permitted to stand it is probably the intention of the interested lines to do in effect that which they were forbidden to do by the interstate commerce act and the Sherman law.

It is not known what the department of justice will do, or if it is planning to do anything. In any event it will probably wait until the president's message has been made public. It is understood, although not officially, that Attorney General Knox thinks the Sherman law offers an opportunity for the commencement of legal proceedings. He is not clear, however, as to just how much can be accomplished under that law. The Northern Securities company has been already planned and the legal specialists who are responsible for it knew what they were doing. It may be that the attorney general in the end will hold that additional legislation is necessary, although he has thus far said nothing. It is strongly advised in Washington that the northwestern states which are directly interested bring about co-operation between their attorneys general and district attorneys before definitely adopting a plan of procedure.

ON AUSTRALIAN MODEL

How the War in South Africa May Be Concluded.

Paris, Nov. 23.—Colonel Arthur Lynch, who has just been elected to represent Galway in the British house of commons, said to-day he had received information which convinced him that the war in South Africa would end within three months by settlement securing to the Boers autonomy on the Australian model.

Steps the Cough and Works Off the Cold. Lazative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25 cents.

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FINANCIAL CONTROL

Nearly All the Panama Railroad in Rebel Hands.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT CHORRERA

Railroad Property Is Being Guarded by Trusty United States Marines.

Colon, Columbia, Nov. 23.—The revolutionists are in control all along the line of the Panama railroad up to within two miles of Panama.

An attack on the troops of that city is imminent, for General Domingo Diaz is now at Empize station, thirteen miles from Panama, with a force of 1,100 revolutionists.

Whether General Alban's troops have been seriously repulsed by the entrenched insurgents at Chorrera is not definitely known, though reports have reached here that part of the revolutionists came to Chorrera by sea, was surprised by the rebels soon after landing and badly defeated.

Gen. Alban returned to Panama Thursday evening on the gunboat Boyaca with a party of wounded soldiers, and then went back to Chorrera yesterday to resume operations against the revolutionary army. Sufficient information has come to show that there has been severe fighting at Chorrera and that the battle continued to-day.

It is announced by the insurgents that one of their leaders, General Victoriano Lorenzo, with 1,500 men, is advancing toward Chorrera from Penonome, which is about twenty-five miles away from the former place.

General Herratt, a liberal chief, reports there is another force of insurgents, about 200 men, near Panama.

Secretary of War Taft in charge of the government of Panama during the absence of General Alban, requested Captain Perry of the United States battleship to go to Chorrera to guard the railroad.

He received a reply that the present situation in Panama did not justify such a proceeding.

Arizona is working hard to keep the city in possession of the government. They are many sympathizers and supporters of the liberal cause at Panama.

Insurgents say the important Pacific coast port of Chorrera is now in their possession. The town is reported to have been taken by assault. Buena Ventura is about 400 miles south of Panama. All the principal railroad stations along the Panama railroad near Colon are being watched by large revolutionary bands.

The provisional government of Colon has begun to reduce the heavy duties. The contract during the year has reduced 50 per cent and other financial measures are being changed.

It is the aim of the liberals to strike at the heart of the government.

Dr. Campillo has been appointed prefect.

Senator Salas has been appointed mayor.

Insurgents are regularly over the isthmian railroad, and all stores are guarded by United States marines.

OUR PART

United States' Duty Under the Treaty of Granada.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The answer of the Colombian government to the representation of the United States is that the government was unable to guarantee the integrity of railway communication across the isthmus, was purchased by the United States in order to develop the country and to make plain the fact that the United States is not only justified in landing its forces at Colon.

When this formal acknowledgment from the Colombian government of its inability to maintain communication, it becomes, it is said, not the privilege, but the duty, of the United States under the treaty of Granada to do so, even though the use of force is necessary.

It is not intended to interfere between factions, conservative or liberal, unless a faction places itself in the position of obstructing the purpose of the United States to keep the Panama railroad open to free traffic.

May Burn the Town.

New York, Nov. 23.—Officials of the Panama Railway company fear if the federal General Alban attempts to retake Colon the place is likely to be burned and property worth millions destroyed. The railway is the only source of revenue for a dozen years ago the federal and conservatives had a fight at Colon and as a result of the conflict, the place was destroyed and property worth \$5,000,000 destroyed.

ONLY A COLD

Mrs. Cleveland Says Her Husband Is in No Danger.

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 23.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland made the following statement to-day: Mr. Cleveland is suffering with a cold in the head, which he contracted a short time ago. He was annoyed by it on Thursday but since then he has been resting comfortably. He has not been threatened with pneumonia and I do not believe in any danger whatever of serious illness. He is in the best of indication of it in his present condition. He is confined to his room but we expect his complete recovery soon.

VISITED HIS IDOL

Somerville Journal. Stenographer—Did you go to church last night, as you said you were going to do? Bookkeeper—I didn't say that I was going to church last night. I said that I was going to worship.

FOOD STOPPED IT.

Good Food Worth More Than a Gold Mine. To find a food that will put an absolute stop to "acid indigestion" is better than finding a gold mine. Many people when they begin to run down go from one food to another and find it impossible to find a food that will stop the progress of disease. Graham's Food is a healthy, nourishing food and will set one right if that is possible.

The experience of a Louisiana lady will be interesting. Mrs. J. H. Graham, Wallace, La., writes: "I received a severe nervous shock some years ago and from overwork gradually broke down. My food did not agree with me and I lost flesh rapidly. I changed from one kind of food to another, but was unable to stop the loss of flesh and strength. I do not exaggerate when I say that I finally became, in reality, a living skeleton. I was unable to eat, gradually increased my food, but received no relief. I was compelled to take opiates in various forms. After trying all sorts of different foods without success I finally got down to toasted bread with a little butter, and after a while this began to sour and I could not digest it. Then I took to toasted crackers and lived