DEPEW'S DIFFICULTY

Getting Married in France No Simple Matter.

AUTHORITIES VERY EXACTING

Civil and Religious Ceremonies Arranged After Much Diplomatic Sparring.

New York Sun Special Service.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew has encountered great legal and international difficulties in getting married in France. He became involved in the intricacies of the marriage laws of France, and for a time it looked as if he would be so hampered that a transfer of the scene of the ceremony to some place outside of France would be necessary. From the little than can be learned, it is evident that the senator was obliged to appeal to the state department and the United States embassy and the United States consul general in Paris to unravel the network of law in which he became entwined.

The trouble arose over the requirement that there must be a civil marriage ceremony. So much authenticated information concerning the bridegroom and bride was required by the French code that it would have been impossible to secure the proofs without great loss of time. It was finally decided that the difficulties could be met by having consul at Nice perform the marriage ceremony in the consulate, which is nominally American territory. The state department forbids officers to perform marriages, but an exception was made in this case.

Dr. Depew departed for France without having obtained all the proofs necessary to satisfy the craving of the French authorities for information and probably ignorant of that fact. At any rate he found when he arrived at Nice that more documentary evidence was required. It was too late to attempt to get this from the United States, and Dr. Depew in despair turned to the American consulate to help him out.

The authorities at Nice not only wanted to know all about Dr. Depew, but demanded sworn proofs of certain events in his family history.

The authorities wanted the senator to produce proof of the marriage of his parents, proof that he was born when he said he was, and a lot of other proofs that Dr. Depew could not get in less than a month. Entwined in this network of legal technicalities, Dr. Depew finally appealed to the state department in Washington to make representations to the French government. Whether this was done nobody at the department was willing to say.

Finally, however, when it seemed certain that the junior senator from New York would be obliged to blue pencil that sentence of his official biography in the last issue of the congressional directory which said that he was "married in December, 1901, to Miss May Palmer," somebody over in Nice made a happy suggestion. This was that the marriage be performed by the American consul in the American consulate, which is technically American territory. The law of France requires a civil marriage ceremony and it was held that the consul was competent to perform that.

So another cablegram was sent to the state department asking if there was any objection to having the consul officiate. The state department is opposed to having its consular officers abroad perform the wedding rite, but after some consideration and in view of the circumstances of the case, it decided to give the consul the necessary permission. The department stipulated, however, that every care should be taken to make certain that a ceremony performed by a United States official would not be in conflict with the French marriage law. Instructions were sent also to the United States ambassador in Paris to find out if the French government had any objections to the consul at Nice performing the marriage ceremony. The fact that the marriage took place yesterday convinces the people here who know the facts in the case that the consul at Nice and Dr. Depew overcame every legal difficulty and were assured by the French authorities that the consul was thoroughly qualified to officiate.

Second Marriage.

Nice, Dec. 28.—The marriage of Senator Chauncey M. Depew to Miss May Palmer was celebrated at the American church here today, following the ceremony of the Catholic marriage service at Notre Dame.

TO BOOM "DAVE" HILL

GOV. McMILLIN GOES ON A MISSION

Indication That Gold and Silver Democrats Are Trying to Get Together.

New York Sun Special Service.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 28.—Governor Benton McMillin of Tennessee and his close personal friend and political adviser, have gone east on an important mission. It is understood that the governor has gone either to Washington or to Philadelphia, to attend a meting of leaders of the Democratic party, who are preparing thus early to settle on a candidate for the election of 1904.

The governor is known to be a strong admirer and close personal friend of David B. Hill, and there are those who think that the meeting is in the interest of that gentleman. Senator Gorman is fishing around for a bite, but Hill seems to be more of a favorite with the politicians and the people. But Mr. Hill's friends want to preclude the possibility of any other candidate getting in the running, and for this reason they are meeting and coresponding about the prospects generally in different sections of the country.

Governor McMillin is one of the foremost democrats in the south, and was mentioned before as vice-presidential timber. He is a very great friend of W. J. Bryan, and the fact that his attending a meeting of the character would indicate that the Democrats of both the silver and gold stripe are trying to get together. Just where the meeting is to be held cannot now be learned from this end of the line.

ONE PORTION OF PIE.

Brooklyn Eagle.

This story is scarcely credible, but it has been traveling the rounds of reliable papers in the west, and is, therefore, reprinted here without comment and without excuse. Two southern legislators, accompanied by a third, who hailed from Kentucky, entered a Washington cafe, where meals as well as drinks are served.

"What'll you have?" asked one of the southerners; "I'm going to take a bottle of Apollinaris."

"I guess I'll take some imported ginger ale," said the other southern man.

A look of intense pain swept over the Kentuckian's face as he heard his companion's orders. Then he turned to a waiter and said, in an all-is-lost tone, "under the circumstances you had better bring me a piece of pie."

Dragged-Down Feeling

In the loins.

Nervousness, unrefreshing sleep, despondency.

It is time you were doing something.

The kidneys were anciently called the reins—in your case they are holding the reins and driving you into serious trouble.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Acts with the most direct, beneficial effect on the kidneys. It contains the best and safest substances for correcting and toning these organs.

A THOUSAND OF 'EM

Monster State Meeting of Teachers at Des Moines.

RELIGIOUS PROGRAM TO-MORROW

Addresses by Shaw and Cummins and Sermon by Bishop Spaulding of Peoria.

Special to The Journal.

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 28.—The second day of the Iowa state teachers' association opened with an attendance of 1,000 teachers, from all parts of the state. The feature of the morning session was the paper of Prof. C. A. Fullerton, of Cedar Falls, on the new compulsory music law, passed by the last legislature, summing up the results obtained in the short space of two years. Members of the nominating committee were selected by the different departments this afternoon. The committee reports Monday.

A strong religious program is scheduled for tomorrow. Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, delivers the morning sermon, and in the afternoon there is a Sunday school symposium, with the discussion led by the presidents of three state colleges. Governor Shaw also will deliver an address.

In the evening there will be a sacred concert, with a brief introductory address by Governor-elect Cummins.

Stuart's Central Thought.

"The great evil in the schools today," said President A. W. Stuart, of Ottumwa, of the association, in his annual address, "as was the case 300 years ago, is the practice of requiring the pupils to commit to memory the words of the book. Many teachers who do not require this, nevertheless permit it, which is none the less harmful. This practice tends to fix the primary attention of the pupil upon words rather than upon thoughts. The words are easily forgotten, and thus the pupil is left with nothing but the delusive idea that he was once wise."

President Stuart made other severe criticisms of the present educational methods, as savoring to strongly of sixteenth century ways. The practice of compelling pupils to commit to memory definitions and rules before the facts upon which they depend are comprehended, was condemned. He declared development was also arrested by dwelling too long upon the study of concrete subjects, and by the common practice of studying about a subject rather than the subject itself.

County Board of Examiners.

The educational council has finally disposed of the question of teachers' examinations. It has adopted the report of a committee headed by O. H. Marsh, of Glenwood, providing for a county board of examiners, to met quarterly for the examination of teachers. The board is to consist of the county superintendent ex-officio, and two members nominated by the county superintendent and confirmed by the supervisors. The report of the committee as adopted by the council will go before the association and will probably be referred to the legislative committee to be drafted into a bill to be presented to the legislature at the coming session. Under the present law, teachers' examinations for county certificates are conducted by the county superintendent.

The contest over the presidency of the association has seemingly narrowed down to a fight between Dr. Thomas Nicholson of Cornell college, Mount Vernon, and President Charles E. Shelton, of Simpson.

TACTICS OF BURGHERS

BOER REPRESENTATIVE EXPLAINS

Main Purpose of the Boers Is to Prolong the British Occupation Indefinitely.

New York Sun Special Service

Paris, Dec. 28.—The following statement was secured to-day from one of the Boer European representatives, who refused to allow his name used:

Our military operations are perfectly well defined and consistent. For many months our main purpose has been to prolong the British occupation indefinitely, while reserving our strength for occasional strokes sufficiently methodical and effective to cause the most obstinate British "jingoes" to hesitate before dubbing us "roving ruffians." Furthermore, our generals understand the art of properly stage-managing their attacks, and so time what they do as to give it the greatest possible sentimental value. They realize that unexpected revivals of Boer activity count most for good to the burghers when they interfere with British plans for national rejoicing and turn holidays into days of mourning.

Boer generals like to wait until the conviction possesses the British mind that the war is nearing and end and then tear up that conviction by the roots. Such a policy accomplishes as much as we know how to accomplish in the direction of breaking the spirit of the nation that is trying to exterminate the Boer republics. Our tactics, witness the recent operations in the Transvaal and the Orange River colony, quickly accommodate themselves to changes in Lord Kitchener's method of warfare. By means of long night marches the British surprised the burghers for a while, but now our soldiers watch them and attempt to launch attacks on the marching columns at the end of their exhausting labors.

Kitchener's blockhouses and barbed wire fences are spreading in spite of the efforts of the Boers to stay them, but many months must elapse before the vast stretches of South Africa can thus be enclosed. Meanwhile we are showing such correspondents as Burleigh that the burghers find land to cultivate and opportunity to raise mealies. When the blockhouses and barbed wire fences really hinder our plan of campaign, perhaps we will find means of breaking through them.

COERCING VENEZUELA

Germany Will Blockade Ports and Keep Food From Inhabitants.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The gathering of German warships in the vicinity of Venezuela and the presence in the same locality of many American, British, French and other foreign warships, is directing attention to the imminence of the naval demonstration Germany is about to make against Venezuela. Thus far the German government has not made known the exact details of her proposed move, official communications to the United States being confined to an inquiry as to the attitude of this government on the question of a demonstration in view of the purpose on the part of Germany not to acquire any permanent foothold in Venezuela. The answer of this government was entirely satisfactory to the German authorities, who since have proceeded with the execution of their plans for coercing Venezuela.

It is said that the first move by Germany will be the establishment of a blockade of Venezuelan ports so as to prevent the introduction of food products into Venezuela, and thus starve the besieged into submission. The Germans are expected to occupy one or more of the main ports of Venezuela, probably La Guayra and Maracaibo. The reliance of Venezuela appears to be on the practical difficulties Germany will encounter. Venezuela, it is asserted, has no need of outside supplies. There are a few signs on both sides that at the last moment a clash may be avoided. The outlook for a cash settlement, however, is rather meager, since Venezuela's treasury is empty.

ANOTHER CHANCE.

Detroit Free Press.

He—After I left you last night I was sorry I didn't take just one more kiss."

She—Well, you can stay an hour later to-night.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

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

MR. HILL WILL TALK

Official Statement Regarding the Merger Expected at Fargo.

GREATER CARD THAN BEFORE

Grain Growers' Convention Jan. 7 and Three Days Thereafter—Wilson Not Coming.

Special to The Journal.

Fargo, N. D., Dec. 28.—Mayor Johnson's visit to the twin cities resulted in securing a rate of a fare for the round trip over all roads for the grain growers' and stockmen's convention. This includes North and South Dakota, Minnesota and that part of Wisconsin contiguous to Northern Pacific lines.

The great feature of the trip of the mayor, however, was securing the promise of President Hill of the Great Northern to be here on the second day of the convention. The sessions will begin Jan. 7 and continue four days. President Hill's address on Jan. 8 will be the leading feature, and additional interest is attached from the fact that he is expected to make an official statement regarding the railway merger and explain to the northwestern farmers just what his objects in connection with the Northern Securities company are. He has been a great drawing card at both the other conventions, and will be more interesting at this.

Secretary Worst is busily engaged in making out the official program and has already been promised addresses on interesting topics by at least twenty practical farmers.

It is understood that Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture at Washington will be unable to be present, but the department will be represented by M. A. Carleton, whose subject will be "Drought on Resident Cereals." Other speakers will be the distinguished workers in the experiment stations of both Dakotas and Minnesota. The program as outlined will cover the field particularly well, and it is expected that the meeting will have more practical results than any yet held.

WINS ON AN APPEAL

Interesting Newspaper Litigation Before N. D. Supreme Court.

GOOD WILL HELD TO BE PROPERTY

Judge Fisk, Who Said Contract Was Void as Against Public Policy, Reversed.

Special to The Journal.

Bismarck, N. D., Dec. 28.—The supreme court has handed down a decision in an interesting bit of newspaper litigation from Nelson county. On Jan. 2, 1894, E. Mapes was the owner of a newspaper known as the Nelson County News, published at Lakota. R. L. Metcalf and M. Metcalf were owners and publishers of a newspaper known as the Observer, published at the same place. They entered into a written contract, in which it was provided that if Mapes would discontinue the Nelson County News and discontinue job printing for a term of five years and agree not to re-establish the News or any other paper at Lakota, the Metcalfs would pay him one half of all moneys received by them for legal notices for the term specified. The payments were to be made each month. It was also agreed that if at any time the Metcalfs should make a bona-fide sale of their plant they should be allowed to commute the agreement to the payment of $150 per annum in cash to Mapes.

In November, 1895, Mapes claimed that the Metcalfs paid him the last moneys on his contract and refused to pay him any further sum. Mapes assigned his cause of action to L. E. Mapes, who brought suit. The trial court found that Mapes had discontinued his paper and carried out his agreement, and that he had also turned over his subscription list to the Metcalfs. But the trial court found as a conclusion of law that the contract in question was in restraint of trade and was void and against public policy and that no action could be maintained thereon.

There were two appeals taken to the supreme court. One was taken by Mapes, who appealed from the decision on the trial court, Judge Fisk, that the contract was void. The defendants also took a cross appeal, with a view of obtaining a review of the entire case in the supreme court. This latter appeal the supreme court says it has no authority to hear, for the reason that it does not contemplate a final judgment and disposition of the case, and only in the latter event can the supreme court hear a case de novo. On the plaintiff's appeal from the decision of Judge Fisk that the contract is void, the supreme court does not agree with the conclusion reached by Judge Fisk. The court cites the revised codes, which state that one who sells the good will of a business may agree with the buyer to refrain from carrying on a similar business within a specified county or city or part thereof so long as the buyer or any person deriving title to the good will from him continues a like business therein. The laws of the state also provide that the good will of a business is property transferable like any other property. The court says that it has always been lawful for the vendor of the good will of a business to refrain from conducting a like business within a limited territory provided his agreement to refrain shall be no more extensive than is necessary to secure to the vendee the fruits of his purchase. The supreme court finds that the whole case hinges on the question as to whether Mapes sold the good will of his business to the Metcalfs. The court, therefore, reverses the decision of the lower court, and sends the case back for trial in the district court.

TO MINNEAPOLIS

Fosston Wind Stacker to Change Locations.

Special to The Journal.

Fargo, N. D., Dec. 28.—The Fosston Wind Stacker company has finally decided on removal to Minneapolis. It had two or three offers in view, including one from Duluth and one from Minneapolis. The Duluth offer was turned down and the one from Minneapolis accepted, as it gives a building and machinery free of rent for two years.

The company located here a year ago and leave because, it is claimed, citizens of Fargo did not purchase stock as agreed. The company insisted, also, on the donation of a site. Fargoans turned a deaf ear to the appeal, as the company had announced a dividend of over 30 per cent on its 1901 business.

BURIAL OF TWO MINNESOTANS.

Special to The Journal.

Hastings, Minn., Dec. 28.—The funeral of Henry F. Morgan, a well-known farmer of Langdon, was held from his late residence in that town Thursday afternoon, Rev. William Moore officiating.—The funeral of Leo Marcott, a pioneer resident of St. Paul, who died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George Germaine, Mendota, on the 25th inst., was held from St. Peter's church, in that town, to-day.—Dr. J. E. Finck has sold his farm of eighty acres in section 32, in the northwestern part of town, to Jacob Hiniker, for $3,250.—The board of audit reports the total cash assets in the county treasurer's office on Thursday at $13,593.64.

Eczema' No Cure No Pay.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure ringworm, tetter, old ulcers, sores, pimples, blackheads on the face; all skin diseases. 50c.

SALES OF OLD CUT

Not to Exceed 32,000,000 Feet Left at Duluth.

NO PRICE ON COMING YEAR PINE

Tendency Is Toward a Higher Wage—Gilbert on Chippewa Reservation Bill.

Special to The Journal.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 28.—Much sawn lumber has been sold on this market since the close of navigation, amounting in all to about 18,000,000 feet. Transactions are pending that will increase this by several million feet. This has all been sold at good prices, some of it at the highest prices secured for some time. There has not been any great movement in or inquiry for the cut of the coming year and most lumbermen here are not willing to make a price till the season is further along and they know how they are coming out. So far they have nothing to complain of in the way logs are going in. There is left unsold here now not to exceed 32,000,000 feet of the past season's cut, a small quantity with which to commence the year.

Wages in the woods are gravitating higher again and men are more scarce than of late. There is not, however, any difficulty in filling camps and not so much as there has been in keeping them filled. The situation is so much better than it was a year ago that loggers are not making any complaint. There is talk of smallpox in the woods, but it is on the Wisconsin side of the line, and there is extremely little of it in Minnesota.

Several additional large log hauling contracts are under consideration in railroad offices here and it is probable will be closed in a day or two. Some of these are for logs to come from Ashland way over the Northern Pacific and other roads, and it is expected the local cut from the forests of Douglas and Bayfield counties will be more than ever before.

Indorses the Morris Bill.

F. L. Gilbert, head of the Red Cliff Lumber company, who has had as much experience with Indians and employes about mills and in the woods as any man in the northwest, says of the Morris Chippewa reservation bill for the disposal of pine:

This bill, which is designed for Minnesota, is similar in provisions to that under which my company is working on the Red Cliff reservation in northern Wisconsin. The law has worked very successfully with us and we have a lot of Indians who are getting skilful and energetic, and want to work and save their money. A spark of independence has been awakened in them. We have given these Indians fair treatment, and they have expressed a wish that when we move the Red Cliff mill to another location they may go, too, and have work with us.

These Indians are now self-supporting, for they get not only the interest of the money we pay for the timber, but they earn good wages most of the time in and around the mill. When we are through with our contract there we will have paid them through the government, which takes the money and allows them 4 per cent interest, about $400,000, which will mean $16,000 a year interest. They will have their allotments cleared and ready for the plow and some of them are now learning the principles of farming.

NEW TRIAL GIVEN

Bailiffs and Jurors in Randolph Reprimanded by Judge.

A SENSATION AT GRAND RAPIDS

Affidavit of Juror Leary Makes a Stir—A Bottle for the Jurymen.

Special to The Journal.

Grand Rapids, Minn., Dec. 28.—Some new phases of the sensation accompanying the granting of a new trial in the Randolph murder case are developing. The Magnet this week appears with a column statement in which it reproduces the affidavit of Juror Leary and flatly charges Leary with an attempt to procure the suppression of various facts.

The Magnet says that a day or two after the verdict, Leary found it necessary to go to Duluth, where Messrs. Baldwin and Waite, the attorneys for the defendant, reside, and that Leary returned on the same train that brought back Randolph and legal advisers. A short time after this the editor of the Magnet was approached by Leary, according to the published statement, and the conversation turned to a discussion of Randolph's probable sentence, with the remark by Leary that while in Duluth he had interviewed several persons, that they all considered Randolph a good fellow and that the verdict of manslaughter in the first degree was rankly unjust.

But this was not all. Leary went on to state that he did not care to have his name appear in connection with an account of the affidavits made for the purpose of securing a new trial, and that if the Magnet would name its price, Randolph, the defendant, would settle. The editor of the Magnet was not to be thus bought, however. As a part of the account which appears there is published in full Leary's affidavit, and due emphasis is given the fact that while other jurors drank whisky in the juryroom after the charge had been given, Leary was the only one who took steps to obtain any of the intoxicant. Leary afterwards, according to the Magnet, apprised the defendant's attorneys of the hiding place of the betraying bottle, so that it was easily found. To quote the Magnet: "It was a very peculiar piece of business, to say the least."

There were four other jurors who took a nip of the whisky when it was passed around, by their own affidavits. Leary first obtained the liquid by secretly communicating with a friend while the jury were out to a meal. On the return from the eating place, the bottle was handed him.

Judge McClonahan, in granting the motion for a new trial, severely reprimanded the bailiffs as well as the jurors. The officers were saved from punishment for contempt by their absence from the courtroom; both happened to have their residence outside the village, and both had gone home.

Thet rial cost the county more than $2,000, according to the estimate of County Auditor Farrell. A second trial will be much more expensive, owing to the difficulty that will attend the selection of a jury.

WILSON'S GLAD HAND

It's Extended to Shaw—President's Letter Expected To-day.

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 28.—Governor Shaw received a letter from Secretary of Agriculture Wilson this morning congratulating and welcoming him into the cabinet with such cordiality as to show conclusively that at the time the letter was written he already possessed strong, if not absolute, assurance that there was no possibility of the advent of another Iowa man affecting him.

The expected letter from the president tendering the formal appointment to the governor, had not been received up to 1 o'clock but is expected this afternoon.

AN EXPERIENCED BEAU.

Puck.

Jimmy—Look. Dere goes Mamie Mulberry with Nibsy Murphy, an' she's hangin' on his arm fer dear life. D' yer s'pose she's doin' dat ter show she loves him?

Petey—Naw; it's ten to one she's doin' it ter make him feel foolish

A VENDOR OF BOOKS

Gov. Shaw Was Such When He Entered Iowa.

THEN TOOK UP LAW AND BANKING

Prominence Acquired in 1896 When He Fought for the Gold Standard.

Special to The Journal.

Denison, Iowa, Dec. 28.—In the selection of Governor Leslie M. Shaw for the treasury portfolio President Roosevelt has chosen a man whose career has been decidedly meteoric. That "there is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will," was never more thoroughly exemplified than in the career of this country lawyer and banker. And yet, as one contemplates the political events of the past few years, it is not presumptuous to say that he is as logically the successor of Lyman J. Gage as that John Peter Altgeld would have been the logical attorney general had Bryan been elected to the presidency in 1896.

No platform orator of modern times has elucidated the money and financial questions with as much virility as Governor Shaw did in the memorable battle of 1896. His activity in that year won him a national reputation as a platform controversialist. Ever since 1896 Governor Shaw has continued to contribute the very best thought upon every political and economic question he has essayed to solve. In addition to his political and economic profundity he will take with him to the treasury department the experience of four of the ripest and most fruitful years of his life as the chief executive of Iowa.

A native of Vermont, Governor Shaw came to Iowa some thirty years ago and took up his residence in the pretty little village of Denison. His first employment in the Hawkeye state was as a book agent, but soon after he took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar when he was about 28 years of age. He afterwards went into the real estate and banking business and has accumulated a moderate fortune. He has always been an active worker in the ranks of the republican party, and as a delegate to the tenth district republican congressional convention in 1888 lent valuable assistance to the aspirations of Jonathan P. Dolliver, who served his district twelve years as congressman.

The notoriety which Governor Shaw gained as an expounder of the gold standard in 1896 made him a formidable candidate for governor in 1897, largely by reason of the fact that gubernatorial candidates were plentiful in that year. He was nominated as a dark horse. As the candidate of his party he has carried Iowa by the largest majorities in her history.

In personal appearance Governor Shaw is of small stature, and would never win a prize in a beauty show. He has an honest, benevolent countenance, and what he lacks in beauty is easily overshadowed in the preponderance of suavity and sincerity of purpose written indelibly upon his features.

What effect Shaw's acceptance of the treasury appointment will have upon state politics is hard at this time to foresee, but it would appear upon the surface that an important element in the senatorial situation has been reckoned with. At the time of Senator Gear's death it was known and acknowledged that Governor Shaw was an aspirant for the seat then made vacant. At the time that Governor Shaw appointed Mr. Dolliver it was recognized that one of the most cherished ambitions of the governor had been sent into the gloaming, and that he had closed the door upon his ambition to advance himself to the United States senate.

Governor-elect Cummins is still an aspirant for the senate, though both he and his friends recognize that the present is an inauspicious time to push his ambitions. But he is a large-sized political factor and must be reckoned with. The chief element contributing to the failure of Mr. Cummins in his senatorial contests has been the fact, probably, that men old in the public service are loath to see an untried man gain a seat in the upper house of congress, and this prejudice has dominated the politics of Iowa for years. It would appear that this has resolved itself into unwritten law, and if this is to be adhered to in the future Mr. Cummins may lay plans to secure a congressional nomination after his term as governor has expired. His advent into congressional politics would lend color to the presumption that he is looked upon as the successor of William B. Allison when the time shall have arrived for the senior senator to lay down the toga.

Northwest Pensions.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Pensions granted:

Minnesota—Robert G. Duncan, Morristown, $6; Buel J. Hawkins, Hutchinson, $12; Daniel O. Donnell, Hawley, $8; Sarah M. Martin, Sauk Rapids, $8; Mary J. Clark, South Park, $8; Elisabeth A. Rogers, Bemidji, $8.

Wisconsin—William J. Kohnle, Milwaukee, $10; John E. Carlin, Withee, $8; Robert Patterson, Neceedah, $30; Edward D. Phelps, Milwaukee, $8; Thomas F. Fuller, Stevens Point, $17; Storm R. Bates, Augusta, $12; Thomas Chase, Dale, $10; Reason J. Weaver, Fennimore, $10; Lizzie Malone, Poynette, $8; Louisa Wackerhauser, Dickeyeville, $8.

Iowa—Benjamin F. Burton, Homer, $6; John Fairman, Humboldt, $8; John Zimmerman, Lamoni, $17; Samuel C. Sanders, Hazelton, $12; Isaiah Maubreck, Des Moines, $8; John B. Locke, Gravity, $10; Benjamin F. Shuemaker, Dunlap, $8; Olive A. Thompson, Williams, $8; Malinda L. E. Rogers, Boone, $8; Emily Brawdy, Creston, $8; Emily Peck, North McGregor, $8.

South Dakota—Minor of James M. Costellow, Madison Lake, $10.

Pastor Wiley's Christmas.

Special to The Journal.

Hillsboro, N. D., Dec. 28.—Rev. H. S. Wiley, pastor of the Congregational church, was remembered by his friends at Christmas with a fine burnt leather pocketbook and a quarter of a hundred in its folds.

Call a Pastor.

Special to The Journal.

Fargo, N. D., Dec. 28.—The First Congregational church of this city gave a unanimous call last night to Rev. C. H. Dickenson to become the settled pastor of the church and has taken steps for the calling of a council for his installation.

Diphtheria in Pastor's Family.

Special to The Journal.

Jamestown, N. D., Dec. 28.—Frances, the eldest daughter of Rev. C. H. Phillips of this city, was buried this week. The cause of death was diphtheria and two other children are down with the same disease.

For Resisting an Officer.

Special to The Journal.

Jamestown, N. D., Dec. 28.—The preliminary hearing of Paul Havens is on before Judge Gaffney, on a charge of resisting an officer. The defendant, a young man of good appearance, was implicated in a street fight Christmas Day, in which several citizens participated.—A new bank will be put in at Kensal shortly, with the following officers: P. W. Miller, president; W. G. Tubbs, vice-president; A. O. Randall, Minneapolis, cashier. Messrs. Tubbs and Miller are from Hankinson. The capital stock will be $10,000.

Joint Masonic Installation.

Special to The Journal.

Buffalo, Minn., Dec. 28.—A joint installation of the officers of Nelson lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the O. E. S., was held last evening. Delegations from Annandale and Rockford were present. W. B. Roberts, of Minneapolis, was the installing officer and Mrs. Annie B. Wendell installed the officers of the O. E. S.—A Free Mission convention began at the Free Mission church last evening and will continue over Sunday.

Chaplain Mason Called to Boone.

Special to The Journal.

Boone, Iowa, Dec. 28.—Rev. O. H. L. Mason, pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Reinbeck, has been called to the church of this city. He is one of the most popular young ministers of the denomination in Iowa. He went to Cuba with the Forty-ninth Iowa, as chaplain, and later received an appointment as regular army chaplain, but decided to remain in the ministry.

Looking for an Epidemic.

Special to The Journal.

West Superior, Wis., Dec. 28.—A smallpox epidemic is feared in the city. Within three days five new cases have been discovered by the health department. There are now eight patients in the detention hospital, and many of them are residents of the city. So far this month there have been fourteen cases reported.—In a day or so the second meeting of the Taxpayers' League will be held, and a more perfect organization effected. The league is to include all taxpayers in the city.

K. of P. Lodge for Cass Lake.

Special to The Journal.

Cass Lake, Minn., Dec. 28.—A Knights of Pythias lodge was instituted here Thursday night by F. E. Wheaton of Minneapolis and George M. Stowe of Wadena, assisted by several local Knights. The first, second and third degrees were conferred on candidates, after which the following were elected as officers: E. M. Stanton, C. C.; H. E. Reed, V. C.; J. T. B. Smith, prelate; Ray Shumaker, K. of R. and S.; C. M. Johnson, M. of F.; J. T. Gardner, M. of E.; J. W. Johnson, M. of A.; D. L. Stanton, M. of W.; J. O. Johnson, I. G.; Leonard Scott, O. G.; R. F. Whetstone, P. C.

Bain Concedes Guilt.

Special to The Journal.

Fargo, N. D., Dec. 28.—John C. Bain was brought in from the Standing Rock Agency and arraigned before Judge Amidon on the charge of selling liquor to Indians. He pleaded guilty, but sentence was postponed. Andrew Slatten of the same place was arraigned on a charge of selling liquor without a government license. He denies his guilt and his case was postponed till the Bismarck term.

Not a Cent for Fines.

Special to The Journal.

Fargo, N. D., Dec. 28.—Frank Lake, who was arrested a few days ago on the charge of creating a disturbance while drunk, was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 or be committed to jail for twenty days. Lake had over $1,000 in cash and certificates of deposit when arrested, but absolutely declined to be separated from his wealth and concluded to go to jail.

Result of Drunken Brawl.

Special to The Journal.

Vermillion, S. D., Dec. 28.—In a drunken brawl at Burbank Joe Coyne was struck in the face with a board by Ed Clifford and his lips frightfully lacerated. He was brought to this city in a pitiable condition, but will recover.—F. D. Gay, a prominent citizen, died at La Porte, Iowa, while visiting his parents during the holidays. The news will be a sad blow to his only son, "Bud" Gay, who is near the Samoan islands on board the battleship Wisconsin.—Word was received of the death of G. J. Peterson at Sour Lake, Texas, of typhoid fever. He was a former resident of Clay county. A son and daughter, P. W. Peterson and Mrs. B. H. Maurer, left to-day for Texas.

Handsome Purse for Mitchell.

Special to The Journal.

Alexandria, Minn., Dec. 28.—The business men of Alexandria sent Postmaster C. S. Mitchell a purse containing $130. The note accompanying it, signed, "Committee," said that the gift was in recognition of the improvements made at the postoffice and of Mr. Mitchell's loyalty to the interests of Alexandria. Mr. Mitchell is naturally very much pleased, though he says the people of Alexandria are in no way indebted to him.

Cherokee Herald Sold.

Special to The Journal.

Corwith, Iowa, Dec. 28.—C. W. Thompson of this place has purchased the Cherokee Herald of E. J. Hultch.

IOWA ROAD ABSORBED

North-Western Buys the Chicago, Iowa & Dakota.

Iowa Falls, Iowa, Dec. 28.—A party of Chicago & North-Western officials is in the city to-day. It is officially announced that the company had purchased the Chicago, Iowa & Dakota road and would operate the line after Jan. 1. The acquired line has been operated for years as a feeder for the North-Wsetern with a coast traffic arrangement. The transfer is not much of a surprise in railroad circles.

The opinion is the road wil be extended to Eagle Grove in the spring to connect with the North-Western's northern lines.

The North-Western's new line runs from Eldora Junction to Alden in this county, a distance of about thirty miles. It is a god piece of railroad property. The present force of the road will be retained for the present at least.

A RIVAL OF MORGAN

Morse, Ice King and Promoter, Controls Eight New York Banks.

From a New York Letter.

Charles W. Morse, ice king, telephone promoter and financier, obtained control of the National Hide and Leather Bank to-day, making eight banks in New York city where his word is law. This bank is an old one, with offices in William street. D. S. Ramsey is president.

The eight banks which this new star in the financial firmament absolutely controls are the Hide and Leather, New Amsterdam, Broadway, Garfield and Commercial, all national banks, and the Bank of the State of New York, Twelfth Ward and Gasevoort Banks, state institutions. Their combined capital is $4,650,000 and the aggregate of their deposits, $32,318,200.

Morse is also a director and virtually the dominant factor in the Produce Exchange and Sprague National Banks, whose combined capital is $1,500,000 and aggregate deposits $5,251,700. Then he is a heavy shareholder in the National City Bank, National Bank of Commerce and Fifth Avenue Bank, whose total capitalization is $20,000,000, and aggregate deposits the enormous total of nearly $200,000,000.

"A second J. Pierpont Morgan," was the way some of Wall street's knowing ones referred to Morse to-day when his newest deal became known. From Boston, too, the other day, came the report that Morse and his friends are seeking to control all the banks of that city. There he is trying to consolidate the Hide and Leather, New England, Atlantic, Eliot, Webster, Union, Merchants and Second National, so the report runs.

PRES. SHAFFER'S

Life Saved by

Paine's Celery Compound

NATIONAL LODGE, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of the United States.

GENERAL OFFICE, Bissell Block, 407 Seventh Avenue, PITTSBURG, Pa., October 16, 1901.

In 1899 I was compelled to abandon my profession, because of nervous prostration consequent upon exposure, hard study and overwork.

A number of physicians declared I would never recover, but I tried Paine's celery compound and in less than a year increased in weight from 141½ to 215 pounds.

During the recent strike of the steel workers, finding myself ready to collapse and fearing a recurrence of my former trouble, I returned to my former friend, Paine's celery compound, and already am feeling more vigorous and able to meet and discharge the duties of my office. Yours truly,

T. J. SHAFFER, President.

Much so-called overwork of business men is the overwork of worry, care, anxiety, haste. These make the severest drafts on their vitality. Those who suffer from nervous debility, mental depression, sleeplessness, or dyspepsia, find Paine's celery compound a powerful restorative. It regulates the liver and kidneys, cleanses the blood, and feeds the nerves and nerve centers all over the body. Recovery from diseases of the liver, kidneys and stomach by the aid of Paine's celery compound is lasting. It is the greatest of all modern restorative agents.

Paine's celery compound is prescribed by physicians who differ in many other things but agree in estimating highly this greatest of remedies for curing diseases of the kidneys, rheumatism, gout, dyspepsia, Bright's disease and stomach disorders due to a deranged nervous system.

REBUILDING OF NORMAL

STATE BOARD MEETS AT ABERDEE

Work to Start When Weather Permits—State Only Loses a Few Hundred.

Special to The Journal.

Aberdeen, S. D., Dec. 28.—The state board of regents, the contractors and representatives of the guaranty company, met last evening to discuss the rebuilding of the Northern Normal and Industrial School, which was burned the night of the 17th. At the conclusion of the meeting it was announced that satisfactory arrangements had been made, and that the work of rebuilding would be begun as soon as the weather permits, with a view to having the school opened September 1, as originally intended. The salvage on the burned structure amounts to something, the heating plant house is almost uninjured, and the basement is practically as good as ever. The total loss will therefore not greatly exceed $9,000, after the insurance of $5,000 has been deducted. The state will ose only a few hundred dollars, the wiring, which was completed, being outside of the contract.

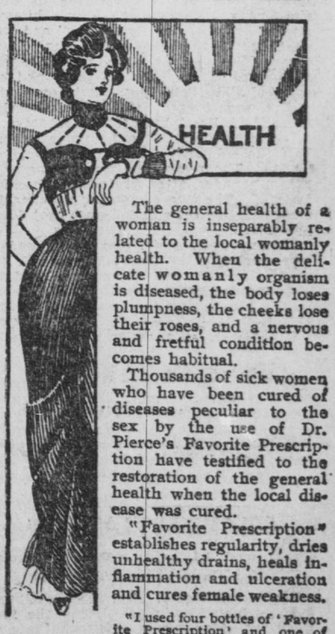
Senator Kittredge spent yesterday in the city, and went over the government building matter with citizens. He says the department will prepare two sets of plans, one for a building to cost $20,000, and one for a building to cost $100,000, the latter being the amount of the present appropriation. The treasury department contends that a building to accommodate the various offices located here cannot be built for less than the larger sum, unless it is built of brick and is non-fireproof. The senator will try to secure the additional appropriation, and if he fails work will be begun on the cheaper structure by April 1. The department declines to decrease the size of the building in any event.

Edward J. Stone, arrested for passing bogus checks, has decided not to stand trial, but to plead guilty before the judge and ask leniency on that account. He is charged with having a long criminal record.

CRIMPING DENOUNCED

French File Objections to Methods at Portland, Oregon.

Nantes, Dec. 28.—The Petit Phare has published a letter, signed by eight French captains and dated Portland, Oregon, Nov. 22, addressed to the French consul general at San Francisco, complaining of the crimping methods at Portland, asking the consul to intervene, denouncing the attitude of the French consular agent at Portland and demanding a government inquiry into the subject. It is reported the British government may propose taking joint action with France.



The general health of a woman is inseparably related to the local womanly health. When the delicate womanly organism is diseased, the body loses plumpness, the cheeks lose their roses, and a nervous and fretful condition becomes habitual.

Thousands of sick women who have been cured of diseases peculiar to the sex by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription have testified to the restoration of the general health when the local disease was cured.

"Favorite Prescription" establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"I used four bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one of 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Mrs. Elmer D. Shearer, of Mounthope, Lancaster Co., Pa., "