Ernest Wheelock, compiling the annual report of the department. Sergeant St. Clair brought his report in and the sheriff of Oshkosh came in, but those were the only interruptions. In the afternoon Wheelock and I continued our work. Detective De Laittre came in and asked me to give him a pass for three to the Dewey theater. I gave it to him. At about half past 2 Wheelock and I went to the Dewey. There was a wrestling bout on between Harvey Parker and some local man. We staid there until shortly before 5 o'clock and then I went home. I had gone home to lunch."

"What did the sheriff of Oshkosh want?"

"He had a requisition for a prisoner we had in custody."

"Did he get him?"

"He did."

"How about the next day, Jan. 17.?"

"Mr. Wheelock and I continued our work on the report."

It was on either Jan. 16 or 17, Crossman testified he gave Ames the $25 on which the present indictment is based; and the defendant, by his answers to questions put him by his attorney, sought to account for every minute of his time on both days.

"Did you see or talk with Lincoln G. Crossman in the mayor's office on either Jan. 16 or 17?"

"No, sir."

'But you did see him there at one time?"

"Yes, sir. The mayor called me into his office one day, I can't place the date. Crossman was there. The mayor said: 'Colonel, this man claims he was arrested here for vagrancy. He says his home is here and he thinks he has been mistreated.' Crossman said nothing whatever about 'not standing' for his arrest, because he had done business with me, or with any one else."

"Did you ever see a bust of the mayor at his office in the city hall?"

"No, sir. There is such a bust in his medical office but not at the city hall."

The superintendent then testified that he had frequently issued orders to the department to round up and drive out of town all swindlers. He had also "lectured" men of the department about this same thing and about "graft." He had said, frequently, that he would not "stand for" grafting, and had told the men that they would not be in a position to "deliver the goods" if they should attempt to guarantee crooks immunity from arrest.

"My attitude was always the same, ever since I became superintendent," explained the chief, with an air of conscious rectitude, exceedingly humorous in the light of testimony given in this case.

"Obliterate" Order Ruled Out.

An order issued to the force last February was produced by Mr. Welch but was ruled out as immaterial, having been promulgated after the alleged payment of the bribe by Crossman.

Subsequently, Mr. Welch again sought to introduce another and similar order. He explained that it was the contention of the defense that Crossman and his friends were so hampered by these orders that they became enraged and determined to "get even" by bringing false charges of bribery against the chief and other departmental officials.

"We will show," said Mr. Welch, "that Crossman was driven out of town by this order and that Edwards and Howard were arrested, under it, for doing just the things they claimed they had previously done under police protection."

County Attorney F. H. Boardman replied, saying: "It seems to me this is the defense of a man who might have locked the barn door after a horse had been stolen, when he had previously left it open, under an agreement with the thief."

The court permitted the order to be introduced in evidence. This will open up a new line of inquiry. It will permit the introduction of evidence regarding the relations of the superintendent toward members of the "big mitt" gang following the alleged payment of the bribe.

The order was read to the jury. It instructs all officers to make a determined effort to round up all "big mitt" men and to bring them to headquarters, "where proper charges will be made against them."

Gave No Orders to Gardner.

The superintendent testified to a dozen or more orders, both written and verbal, and all of the same general tenor. Evidently these orders had little or no effect, for the colonel seems to have considered it necessary to promulgate them anew every few days. Possibly, members of the force did not regard them seriously.

"Did you ever give orders to Irwin A. Gardner?" asked Mr. Welch. "Was he under your orders?"

"He was not. I never gave him an order in my life."

"Now, since the first of January last, what ones of these big mitt men have been arrested by your officers?"

"Edwards, Howard and Crossman?"

"All of them?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now, colonel, calling your attention to Mr. Christopher C. Norbeck, did you ever call him into your office and have a conversation with him in reference to the Miex draft in which you said: 'What do you think? That d—d crowd, Edwards and Crossman, have swindled Roman Miex out of a $775 draft. If they wouldn't take checks and drafts we wouldn't have so much trouble?'"

"I did not."

"Did you ever advise Norbeck that the best thing to do would be to get Miex out of town?"

"I did not."

"Did you ever send him down to the St. James hotel to see Miex?"

"I did not."

"Did Norbeck ever hand you a list of names of men who were operating swindling games in Minneapolis?"

"He did not; nor did I ever see such a list."

"Did he ever tell you Edwards and his crowd were going to open up a 'big mitt' joint?"

"No, sir."

"Did he ever tell you they had made a bargain with Gardner, who had fixed it with the mayor, for them to open?"

"He did not."

The superintendent continued to deny, point blank, every important detail of Norbeck's testimony.

"Did you know of any instance where this man Norbeck refused to arrest swindlers? Did you know he worked with them?" asked Mr. Welch.

"Certainly not. If I had I should have reported him to the mayor immediately."

Under Cross-Examination.

The witness was then turned over to the state for cross examination.

"Mr. Ames, you knew there was grafting going on, when you lectured your men about it, didn't you?" asked County Attorney F. H. Boardman.

"Not of my own knowledge."

"But you thought the men were grafting, didn't you?"

"Not of my own knowledge."

"Did you ever make any investigation to find out?"

"No, sir."

"You say you heard of grafting?"

"I heard of rumors."

"Now, colonel, in this order you say all saloons must be closed promptly on time. What was the time?"

"Twelve o'clock."

"Was it enforced?"

"I did the best I could."

"Don't you know the saloons kept open just the same after that order as before?"

"Not of my own knowledge."

"You don't?"

"I know some of them did. We brought those men in and sent them before the mayor."

"Now, don't you know, as a matter of fact, that order didn't mean anything?"

"No, sir; I don't."

"Well, the saloons didn't close?"

"The better class of them did."

"They did? Name them."

"That's a pretty hard thing to do."

"Name four."

"I can't, of my own personal knowledge. I don't frequent such places."

"Can you name one?"

The witness made no reply to this.

"Now, the big mitt men. Don't you know they operated as much after that order as before?"

"No, sir; I think not."

This was virtually an admission on the part of the chief that he had known of operations prior to the issuance of the order, and Mr. Boardman was apparently satisfied.

Seances With Grafters.

Mr. Boardman tried to make the colonel admit he had met Billy Edwards before the time he was brought into headquarters by Officers Long and Zalusky, but Ames could not "remember."

"Now, you knew Edwards when they brought him in, that time?" asked the county attorney.

"He told me what his name was."

"And didn't that name suggest something to you?"

"No, sir; nothing."

"He walked in and sat down in your private office, didn't he?"

"I think he sat down, yes, sir."

"He didn't think it was necessary to talk very much, did he?"

"He didn't say much."

"The 'sucker' was there. He had lost $90. You had the man who had swindled him. You had the gambling paraphernalia, and yet you let him go. Is that your custom?"

"No, sir."

"But you did it for Edwards."

"There wasn't any case against him."

"I think we know all about that case now, Colonel."

"Now after you saw Crossman in the mayor's office, you didn't drive him out of town, did you?"

"No, sir."

"He was dismissed by your orders, wasn't he?"

"No, sir. He was dismissed in the municipal court."

"Yes, because no one appeared against him. You knew that, didn't you?"

"No, sir."

"You sent a telegram to Iver Johnson asking him to come here from Colorado Springs, didn't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"You knew he was a swindler?"

"No, sir. I knew nothing about him. I sent for him at Norbeck's request. Norbeck wanted him to testify in his case."

"Who paid for the telegram?"

"It was charged to the police department."

"Who paid Johnson's expenses here?"

"I don't know."

"Did you wire him any money?"

"No, sir."

"You didn't know he was an ex-convict?"

"No, sir. I knew nothing about him. Norbeck wanted him and I wired."

On the stand in the King case Johnson testified that the chief had ordered him out of town, but that transaction had evidently escaped the colonel's recollection.

Questioned regarding the Miex matter the colonel's memory proved still worse. He couldn't remember whether a single detective had reported at headquarters between the time Miex made his first complaint and late in the evening when he and Prenevost, tired of waiting, left in disgust.

That Candy Store Round-Up.

"Now I want to ask you if you personally with Detectives Norbeck, Wirtensohn, Brackett, in January of this year, visited about fifty prostitutes in candy stores and directed them to pay money to 'Reddy' Cohen?"

This was objected to and the objection was overruled.

"I went to about thirty or thirty-five places and told them to pay no money to anybody."

"Did they come to your office later?"

"Some of them did."

"What for?"

"They wanted to have the order explained."

"Why did they have to have such an order explained? Who had they been paying money to?"

"I don't know of my own personal knowledge."

"But you heard they were?"

"I think Captain Krumweide told me they had been paying money to Gardner."

"Well, Gardner was incapaciated about that time, wasn't he? He couldn't collect any more. Now, what else did you tell them?"

"I told them to report at my office and there I told them such places were contrary to my orders."

"Now, colonel, didn't you go to a candy store run by a woman named Mills, at Ninth avenue and Third street, and tell her not to pay any more money to Gardner, but to pay it to 'Reddy' Cohen, and didn't you give her the address where she could find him?"

"No, sir."

"Good Character Testimony.

It was 12 o'clock and the witness stepped down. W. H. Grimshaw was called as a "good character" witness. He testified that Colonel Ames' reputation for honesty and integrity had been good until within the past few weeks. John Day Smith gave like testimony. F. G. Holbrook said the colonel's reputation among men who knew him was still good, as it always had been. Dr. Thomas F. Quimby's testimony on the same point was a repetition of that given by Mr. Grimshaw and Mr. Smith. All four men had known the defendant for several years. They were called to permit them to leave town.

Forgot About Rhoades.

Colonel Ames resumed his testimony at 2 o'clock this afternoon. He said he could not remember what Rhoades had told him about the swindling operations at 327 Second avenue S. He did remember, however, that he had told Rhoades not to try to fix up deals of that kind, but to bring the men into headquarters.

"Did you make any investigation of that matter, Colonel?" asked Mr. Boardman.

"No, sir; I did not."

"Now, coming back to the Miex matter, what did you do toward apprehending the swindlers?"

"I told Miex to keep his own counsel; I advised him to stop payment on the draft, to find out what bank it had been drawn on, and I tried to locate the draft."

"Did you do one single thing to apprehend the thieves?"

"That night?"

"At any time?"

"Yes. The next day I detailed Detective Nelson to look for it."

"Yes, after the papers had attacked you, you felt it necessary to move. Is that right?"

"I don't know that the papers had anything to do with it."

"You didn't do anything that night?"

"No, sir. It was no use."

"You say you detailed Detective Nelson to keep a watch on the gambling-houses, then you knew gambling was going on here?"

"I knew it was, just as it has been going on for twenty years, but I didn't know it of my own personal knowledge. I have never been in the places."

Thinks Miex Didn't Remember.

"Now, Miex told you he was to meet one of the men who had swindled him at the depot, that night; why didn't you send a man to arrest him?"

"He didn't tell me that. I don't think Miex knowingly testified falsely, but he is mistaken when he says he told me that."

"Now, you had heard complaints about this gang before, hadn't you?"

"I didn't know it was the same crowd."

"Didn't you tell Mr. Hill, of the Tribune, that you had assigned Mr. Brackett to this case?"

"No, sir."

"Then he testified falsely when he said so?"

"He may be mistaken. He may think he was telling the truth on the stand, just as I know I am telling it now."

"Did you not show Detective Wirtensohn a list of names, with the name of Iver Johnson on it, and tell him not to arrest them?"

"No, sir."

Coming back to the interview which the chief admits he had with Sadie Mills, Mr. Boardman again asked if Ames had not told her to cease paying protection money to Gardner and to pay it to "Reddy" Cohen.

The witness finally admitted that he probably had told her not to pay any more money to Gardner.

"I heard they had been paying Gardner money," explained the colonel, "and I wouldn't stand for it. I told them to pay no money to anyone."

MAYOR THE REAL CHIEF

Story Told by the Defendant on Direct Examination.

Colonel Frederick W. Ames, superintendent of police, took the stand late yesterday afternoon. He was the first witness called in his own behalf. Victor J. Welch, one of his attorneys, asked him the usual preliminary questions, eliciting the information that the superintendent had been born in Minneapolis, July 5, 1858, had graduated from the Minneapolis high school, had been land examiner, assistant treasurer of the Minneapolis exposition, receiving teller of the First National bank and colonel of the Thirteenth Minnesota regiment. He said he was married and had four children.

The defendant then described the manner in which the police department is run, explaining that the mayor was really chief of police, and that he merely carried out the mayor's orders. The mayor both appointed and discharged members of the force.

"When did you first meet 'Billy' Edwards?" asked Mr. Welch.

"I don't remember ever to have seen him until Officers Long and Zalusky brought him into my office," came the reply.

Captain "Norm" W. King once took the swindler to headquarters to "show him to the chief," but Mr. Ames had forgotten all about that fact.

"And Lincoln G. Crossman," continued the attorney, "when did you first see him?"

"To know who he was?—not until he testified in the Gardner trial."

From this point on the superintendent proceeded to deny the statements of Crossman, Norbeck, Prenevost, Connor and other witnesses who had testified against him.

He said he had never talked with Crossman in the mayor's office, the big mitter having testified that it was there he gave the chief $25. He denied that Norbeck had ever introduced Crossman to him. He denied also he had ever received a list of big mitt employes from anybody. He denied all knowledge of any arrangement made between any member of the police department, or any one in authority, and swindlers by which the latter were to have police protection. In fact, he denied everything, in suave, sweeping denials, and with an air of injured innocence.

"Now, what about this time, when Long and Zalusky brought Edwards into your office?" asked Mr. Welch.

"Long and Zalusky brought in a man who, I afterwards learned, was Edwards, and a young man who claimed to have been swindled out of $25 or $20. The officers also brought a satchel in. I simply glanced at the satchel. I don't know today what was in it."

"I asked the men, 'What kind of a game are you running here?' He said they were playing cards. I asked him for his name, and he said it was Edwards. The victim didn't want to complain, so I told Edwards I wouldn't permit anything like that to go on, and I advised him to get out of town."

"Do you know what became of that grip?"

"No, sir, I do not and I never heard. Until the Gardner trial I never gave it a second thought."

"Did Miex tell you where he was swindled—give you the number?"

"No, sir. He said he had indorsed the draft. I asked him if he didn't know better than to play cards with strangers, and he said he ought to. I then said to him: 'Now, young man, you must keep still about this if you want to get this draft back. If the story gets out no attempt to cash the draft will be made in this vicinity.' He wanted me to send a man with him right off. I knew that was superfluous, as the swindlers would have disappeared by that time. I knew, too, that these drafts and checks for such large amounts would be floated in gambling houses."

"Did you say to Miex that you had a special man to do that work and that he wasn't there?"

"No, sir."

"Was Brackett's name mentioned?"

"No, sir."

Superintendent Ames said that Prenevost came back with Miex at 7:30 p. m.

"Did you know Prenevost was a newspaper man?"

"No, sir," replied Superintendent Ames with a smile. "I thought he was a friend of Miex."

"I believe I did ask Sergeant Farnham if Lieutenant Brackett had been in that night, but it was not in connection with the Miex case."

TANKES UP AGAIN

Trial of the Woman Will Commence on July 11.

Special to The Journal.

Henderson, Minn., July 5.—Court convened at Henderson this morning at 10 o'clock. A motion by the defense for deferring the sentence of Frank Tanke, recently convicted of murder in the first degree, was made and time set for the trial of Mrs. Amelia Tanke, also indicted on a charge of murder of her husband, John Wellner.

Frank Tanke was brought into court and State's Attorney Davis immediately asked the court to call the case for sentence. Attorney Eckstein, for the defense, requested that sentence be deferred. He said the defense desired to file affidavits for a new trial on statutory grounds, including newly discovered evidence. The defense also wanted time to prepare a bill o fexceptions.

The attorney said that immediately after the jury had given its verdict in the case of Frank Tanke, he had been called to the jail and that Mrs. Tanke had informed him of a state of affairs never heard of before. On the following Monday she made a statement which was at variance with the evidence adduced at the trial. She had told where to find the revolver, watch and pocketbook of Wellner at the Wellner farm and the defense was certain from her description of the location they would be able to locate the lost articles. She had been taken out to the farm and the defense had worked diligently but to no purpose. The digging was still in progress and would be continued.

State's Attorney Davis insisted that sentence be passed at once. The court then announced that the motion for deferring sentence would be taken under advisement until Friday, July 11.

Mrs. Amelia Tanke was brought into court and the state moved her case for trial. The defense signified its readiness and the court ordered a special venire for talesmen returnable Friday, July 11, at 10 o'clock. The court adjourned July 11, and the defendants were remanded to the custody of the sheriff. The jury will probably be ready for trial by Monday, July 14.

What are Humors?

They are vitiated or morbid fluids coursing the veins and affecting the tissues. They are commonly due to defective digestion but are sometimes inherited.

How do they manifest themselves?

In many forms of cutaneous eruption, salt rheum or eczema, pimples and boils, and in weakness, languor, general debility.

How are they expelled? By

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which also builds up the system that has suffered from them.

It is the best medicine for all humors.

S. B. LOVEJOY DIED TO-DAY

Continued From First Page.

member aid given in critical times, both financial and advisory. Notwithstanding adversity in troublous times past he was always more ready to give than to receive, and rarely sought help which might have been his for the asking.

It is provided by law that upon a vacancy caused by the death of a postmaster the assistant postmaster shall conduct the business until a new postmaster is named. The sureties of the postmaster will immediately take charge of the office until a successor is appointed by the president and qualifies. The bondsmen will designate one of their number, or some other person, usually the assistant postmaster, to serve as acting postmaster.

MR. LOVEJOY'S LIFE

Came to St. Anthony With His Parents in 1854.

Stephen B. Lovejoy was born at Livermore, Me., Jan. 19, 1850. Four years later he came with his parents to St. Anthony. Mr. Lovejoy's father, John L. Lovejoy, came from a line of ancestors engaged in ship building and lumbering. When he came to St. Anthony he began the manufacture of lumber with John L. Brockway, but died in 1860.

The son, Stephen, when 16 years of age, was sent to the Pennsylvania Military academy at Chester, and the following year to the Clinton Liberal Institute at Clinton, N. Y. Upon returning to Minneapolis in 1868 he became messenger boy and correspondence clerk for the First National bank. Later he was made assistant bookkeeper, and in 1872 head bookeeper. In 1874 Mr. Lovejoy took charge of the W. Hale & Co. flour mill at Manomin, Minn., and upon dissolution of the firm was elected treasurer and agent of the Mississippi & Rum River Boom company. For eleven years he held this position. Later for one term as the appointee of Governor McGill, he held the position of surveyor general of logs and lumber.

From its organization until the dissolution in 1895 he was a member of the milling firm of Lovejoy, Hinrichs & Co.

In partnership with John Woods, Mr. Lovejoy went into the railroad contracting business. The partnership was dissolved in 1892, but the business was continued by Mr. Lovejoy himself for several years. He was about settling up the business when he received, at the hands of President McKinley, the appointment as postmaster to succeed F. G. Holbrook. He was reappointed recently by President Roosevelt, the term beginning Aug. 1. He was the second Minneapolis postmaster to receive a second appointment. He was also the second incumbent to die in office. Dr. George H. Keith, who died July 15, 1882, while postmaster, was serving his third term.

Mr. Lovejoy was a successful postmaster. He was accessible to the public. His relations with the employes were congenial, yet the administration of affairs was firm and just. Many changes important to the working force and to the public were brought about directly by Postmaster Lovejoy or at his instigation. His progressiveness is shown by the fact that he was the pioneer in the trial of automobile service for the collection for an appropriation of $250,000, which first acts was to get the working force out of an ill-lighted and poorly ventilated basement. He very soon secured the addition to the federal building, in which the mailing division is now installed. The postmaster was also active in securing a recommendation for an appropriation of $250,000, which will provide enough room in the federal building for the next decade. Many improvements in the conduct of the business of the postoffice have been put into effect.

In Mr. Lovejoy's period as postmaster, several important changes have taken place. The office was raised to the first or $6,000 class within a year after he went into office. This raise was based upon receipts. Forty-two carriers have been added, sixty-two clerks, two full stations and ten substations. One of Mr. Lovejoy's latest official acts was to secure, through personal interviews at Washington, the advance in salaries of many of the clerks in the Minneapolis office.

Since voting for Grant in 1872, Mr. Lovejoy has been a republican. Although holding few offices, he has been a prominent political force in the city, county and state. He had a peculiarly successful faculty as a campaign manager. He has been for years the confidant and able lieutenant of Congressman Fletcher. Mr. Lovejoy was frequently a member of city, county or congressional and campaign committees. As apointee of Mayor Ames in a former administration, he was member of the old water board. In 1895 he was elected to the state legislature from the thirty-first district. He was instrumental in passage of the law regulating child labor. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, Scottish Rite, Knight Templar and Noble of the Mystic Shrine, Zuhrah Temple.

Mr. Lovejoy married in October, 1872, Miss E. Louise Morgan, daughter of the late Brigadier General George N. Morgan. Three children are living—Mrs. C. T. Chapin, Mrs. Frank C. Hale and Marjorie Lovejoy.

TRIBUTE OF A FRIEND

Words of Praise by Major W. D. Hale.

Major W. D. Hale, an intimate friend of Mr. Lovejoy and his predecessor in the office of postmaster during the term of 1900—1904, said to-day:

The announcement of the death of Stephen B. Lovejoy, although not unexpected to all who have known his long, but unavailing, struggle to regain health, brings sadness and regret deeper than words can express. He was a true man, a loyal friend, a genial companion. His death lessens by one the rapidly diminishing group of early settlers who laid the foundations of Minneapolis, and who have builded thereon the city of their hope, their faith, their pride. Coming in his father's family, a child, in 1854, this has been his home and the scene of his life's labors, his successes, his defeats. To the prosperity of Minneapolis, its good name, its influence in state and land, he has given his time, his strength, his best thought with unswerving loyalty.

His life has been exceptionally active, and whether as lumberman, bank clerk, miller, contractor of railroad work, builder of water works plants, or in public station as surveyor of logs and lumber, or as postmaster, from first to last he has borne the highest reputation for fine business ability and sterling integrity—a man "whose word was as good as his bond."

As a member of the legislature he deservedly had high standing—quiet, unostentatious, alert and ever watchful for the interests of his district, and not less of the state at large, he made himself felt by his sound judgment and practical good sense, and to an unusual degree enjoyed the cordial friendship of his colegislators because always fair and generous.

Minneapolis has lost a most valuable citizen, the public service a most able administrator, the large circle of his intimate acquaintances a most true and loyal friend, his home a devoted husband and loving father.

ARRIVED TOO LATE

Congressman Fletcher Reaches City After Mr. Lovejoy's Death.

Congressman Loren Fletcher arrived this morning from Washington. He went directly to the house of the late Stephen B. Lovejoy. The trip was a hard one, part of it having been made without sleeping accommodations, and Mr. Fletcher was very much wearied physically when seen this morning. Mr. Lovejoy's desire had been to see Mr. Fletcher and thank him for kindnesses of the past and for what he had done for him in their friendship of twenty years, but a delayed train prevented the realization of that desire.

Mr. Fletcher said he had little to say to-day. He was much distressed over the death of the postmaster. He said:

Mr. Lovejoy was the best friend I ever had. For twenty years he has been my good and constant adviser. He was an honest man, with excellent judgment, true and reliable in every sense and in every walk of life.

While I have known some time that it was only a question of time when he must surrender to the inevitable, I had not expected his death so soon. Letters received up to the day before I came away were of such a character that led me to believe that he would live for some time. The doctor thought that he would overcome some little ailments and then would be out again.

ELEVEN ARE DEAD

And Many Injured in a Frightful Trolley Wreck

NEAR GLOVERSVILLE, NEW YORK

Two Other Street Car Accidents Result in Deaths and Many Injuries.

Gloversville, N. Y., July 5.—A wreck which occurred on the Mountain Lake railroad late last night caused the almost instant death of ten persons, and one victim died in the hospital here early to-day. It is believed that several others will die.

The bodies of many of the victims were crushed and maimed almost beyond recognition, and the scenes about the wreck were horrifying. The accident was caused by a combination baggage and passenger car getting away from the motorman and rushing down the mountain side at terrific speed. The brakes refused to work and, at the end of the grade, the heavy car crashed into a loaded open car also descending the mountain. The latter was hurled from the track and turned on its side, and over fifty per cent of the passengers were injured. Those who were pinned directly under the car were crushed to death and, in some instances, terribly mutilated. The combination car also left the track and turned on its side.

As the scene of the accident is remote from the city, it was two hours before appliances to raise the open car and release the victims were secured.

The accident happened at a sharp curve, where the track turns to make the climb up the steep mountain side. The wreck occurred at the end of a day of pleasure at the resort at the top of the mountain, and the cars were loaded with excursionists. The car on which the dead and injured persons were riding was an open one in charge of Motorman Arthur Perkins and Conductor James Cameron, and the car which was responsible for the wreck was in charge of Motorman William Dodge.

According to Conductor Cameron of the open car the closed car ran away while coming down the grade above the curve, and collided with the open car as the latter was rounding the curve. Both cars then went down the grade at lightening speed. At the foot of the hill the cars came together again. Just before the rear car had reached the one ahead, the lights in the first car went out and added darkness to the horror. The heavy double struck the other with such force that it raised the rear end of the first car into the air and over the right embankment on the side. Both cars were derailed and the passengers were thrown in every direction.

The dead are Mrs. Edward J. Baird, aged 68; Miss Electa Baird, 32; Miss Margaret Main, 33; Mrs. Ornan Eastman, Edward Davis, Edward I. Trevitt, Joseph Saloy, Mrs. Joseph Saloy, Isadore Rothberg, Fred Cronin, all of Gloversville, and Mrs. Maria Annabel of Northville.

The injured Recorder Frank Wood, serious; Mrs. Wilmarth, serious; Mrs. Herbert Maxsen, Mrs. E. L. Heacock, James Heacock, Miss Lucy Heacock, Robert Butler, Miss Ruby Hines, Miss Louise Chapman, Arthur Perkins, motorman; Herbert Maxson, Benjamin Rice, Orrin Eastman, Nathan Johnson, George Fisher, William Dodge, motorman, serious; William Brown, Kingsboro; Charles Brown, Robert Saloy, Edward Schell, serious; Mrs. George Fisher.

All the injured mentioned above were taken to the Nathan Limbaur hospital. Twelve other persons whose injuries were of a less serious nature were removed to their homes.

THE BRAKES FAILED

One Killed and Fifteen Injured in Boulder, Col.

Boulder, Col., July 5.—In an accident on the Chautauqua street car line one woman was killed and fifteen persons injured. The cars were heavily loaded and the chain brakes used on the trailers failed to hold the train. It rushed down the hill with tremendous velocity. The train overturned at a bend in the track at the Sisters of St. Gertrude's academy. This is a distance of about four city blocks from the Chautauqua grounds. The motor car was badly wrecked, and it was in this and upon the platforms of other cars that most of the serious accidents occurred. The academy was turned into a hospital, the seriously injured being taken there.

Mrs. Jeannie Richards died soon after being taken from the wreck.

The injured are: Ida Bragger, aged 19, badly crushed; Mrs. Robbins, crushed and bruised; Miss Whitelock; bruised; Fred Wilson, aged 12, leg broken; Mrs. P. Larson, aged 60, serious; Theodore Stawn, aged 25, leg broken; Mrs. F. A. Hunter, aged 55; Mrs. J. O. Miller, aged 30; Miss Neta Davis, leg broken; Nannie Gummeson, Mrs. S. J. Gardiner, serious; Henry Meyring, aged 22, serious; Earl Dillinger, Loveland; Miss Sweet, Central City; N. D. McKenzie and daughter Katherine.

ONE DEAD

A Score Injured in Pennsylvania Accident.

New Castle, Pa., July 5.—One man dead, one fatally injured and more than a score of others are seriously hurt as a result of the worst collision in the history of the Pennsylvania & Mahoning Valley Electric railway between here and Youngstown last night.

J. H. Needler of Edinburg is dead and the injured are C. F. Margolf of Trenton, N. J., probably fatally. David Conn of Mahoning Town; Samuel Shields of Fostoria, Pa., condition serious; Motorman Richard Thompson of Lowellville; Joe Bartlett of this city, internally injured; Perry W. Emory of West Middlesex; Mrs. Amanda Boden of Newcastle. Miss Edith Riddle of Restus, Ind., internally injured; Miss Appleton of New Castle.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.

Fire started by a small boy who carelessly sent a lighted sky rocket into the fireworks display window of J. A. Tossini, a confectionery and fruit dealer, for a brief time threatened half a block of buildings near the center of the city's business district. By prompt action the fire department got the flames under control before they could spread. The damage to Tossini's stock and building is between $500 and $1,000.

Rains last night added 1.26 inches of water to the great amount already in the ground, again placing the soil in first-class condition.

LEAD, S. D.

Officers were installed by Lead Odd Fellows as follows: W. A. Julius, noble grand; John B. Thomas, vice grand; Andrew Bray, treasurer; W. W. Wheeler, secetary; Meno Voight, trustee.

LITCHFIELD, MINN.

Many farmers say that red rust has attacked their small grain crops and is doing much damage.

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.

MRS. J. E. O'DONNELL,

President Oakland Woman's Riding Club, Chicago, Sends an Unsolicited Letter to Mrs. Pinkham, and Wants It Published.

Sick Eight Years with Female Trouble and Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The already enviable record of Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine becomes more and more glorious every day, and how the glad tidings are spread among women from the Atlantic to the Pacific is told in such letters as the one from Mrs. O'Donnell here published.

The troubles to which women are subject because of their sex are many.—every day a woman is liable to a new pain. Excessive worry may disturb the menstrual functions and unsettle the nerves. Over-excitement may set up inflammation of the ovaries and womb, but wherever or whatever the trouble is **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is sure to find and cure it. Read Mrs. O'Donnell's letter and try to realize that such generous testimony is not to be had for money, or any monetary consideration; it is purely out of the goodness of her heart and gratitude for her own cure that by this act she is endeavoring to lead other women to health and happiness.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women who are ill to write her for advice. Address Lynn, Mass., giving full particulars.

MRS. JENNIE E. O'DONNELL

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have never in my life given what you would call a testimonial before, but you have done so much for me that I feel called upon to give you this unsolicited acknowledgement of the wonderful curative value of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** For eight long years I had female trouble, falling of the womb and other complications. During that time I was more or less of an invalid and not much good for anything. Four years ago I noticed a book in the hall telling of the cures you could perform. I read it and became interested, I bought a bottle of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and was helped, and decided to use it for a year, but seven months sufficed to cure me, and since that time I have simply had perfect health. Thanks, dear Mrs. Pinkham again, health such as I now enjoy is worth all that and more."—MRS. JENNIE O'DONNELL, 278 East 31st St., Chicago, Ill.

Surely such endorsement should dispel doubt from the minds of all hesitating women. After reading such a letter, if any woman is willing to remain sick, we can only say it is her own fault and she deserves to suffer; for the medicine that cured Mrs. O'Donnell and a hundred thousand others will surely cure her.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letter is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

NEW PATENTS.

Washington, D. C., July 5.—(Special).—The following patents were issued to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 929-935 Guaranty building, Minneapolis, Minn.: M. M. Benster, Gettysburg, S. D., fence wire fastener; J. J. Daniels, New London, Minn., trap for pocket gophers; F. R. Evers, Bigstone, S. D., corn harvester; Frank France, Fargo, N. D., branding iron; K. C. Geele, Finley, N. D., valve gear; W. S. Hunkins, Merriam Park, Minn., garment supporter; J. F. Koelmel, Crookston, Minn., compound tool; J. S. Letts, Gladstone, N. D., fire extinguisher; Beatrice E. Lindberg, Faribault, Minn., loom; C. O. Morgan, Redwood Falls, Minn., metal sawing apparatus; J. E. Painter, Minneapolis, loom; L. A. Luntz, Winona, Minn., respirator; Paul Plotnik, Delano, Minn., hay rack; W. N. Williamson, Welcome, Minn., sleigh runner; A. C. Johnson, Winona, Minn., semaphore.

Carey Flexible Cement Roffing best on earth. W. S. Nott Co. Tel. 367.

REAL ENJOYMENT.

The woman who reads this will understand to the full what Mrs. Tipton meant when she says: "I am enjoying good health." It takes a person who has been made wretched by sickness to understand the joy of health.

There are very many women who suffer as did Mrs. Tipton, who might be cured as she was by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

"It is with pleasure I recommend Dr. Pierce's medicine," writes Mrs. Nora Tipton, of Cropper (Cropper Station), Shelby Co., Kentucky. "You remember my case was one of female weakness and weak lungs. I had no appetite and would often spit blood; was confined to my bed almost half of the time and could hardly stand on my feet at times for the pains through my whole body and system. My husband had to pay large doctor bills for me, but since I have taken four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, four of 'Favorite Prescription' and three vials of 'Pleasant Pellets' we haven't paid any more doctor bills. It had been seven months since I stopped using Dr. Pierce's medicines and I have been enjoying good health all the time. I can never praise these medicines too highly, for I have received so much benefit. I pray that many who suffer as I did will take Dr. Pierce's medicines. I am sure they will never fail to cure when given a fair trial. Everybody tells me I look better than they ever saw me. I am sure I feel better than I ever did before."

"Favorite Prescription" has the testimony of thousands of women to its complete cure of womanly diseases. Do not accept an unknown and unproved substitute in its place.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a ladies' laxative. No other medicine equals them for gentleness and thoroughness.

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is interested and should know about the wonderful MARVEL Whirling Spray. The new Syringe. Injecting and Suction. Best—Safest—Most Convenient. It cleanses instantly.

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the Marvel, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. MARVEL CO., Room 331 Times Bldg, N. Y.

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E. H. WEINHOLD, DRUGGIST, 528 Nicollet or West Hotel Drug Store, 500 Hennepin Avenue.

Want Ads.

The Journal is the unexcelled medium for "Want" advertisements. It pays to let your Wants be known in The Journal.

If you have anything to sell, let the people know it through The Journal's Want Columns.

If you wish to buy anything, let your desires be known in The Journal's Want Columns and you can get it.

If you have a furnished room you wish to rent, advertise it in The Journal's Want Columns.

Defective Page