ATTEMPT TO END THE COAL STRIKE

Gov. Stone Is Said to Have Submitted a Proposition to President Mitchell.

The Conference at Harrisburg Lasted Until 4:30 O'Clock This Morning.

Everybody Concerned Is Silent, but a Number of Shrewd Guesses Are Made.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 13.—The conference between Governor Stone and President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, on matters pertaining to the strike, ended at 4:30 o'clock this morning after a discussion of two hours and a half. The others at the conference were State Senator William Flynn, of Pittsburg, a political friend of the governor and a large employer of labor in Allegheny county; M. E. McMullin, of Pittsburg, a wealthy man of many interests; Colonel W. P. Richardson, of Harrisburg, keeper of the state arsenal and assistant quartermaster of the national guard, and District Presidents Thomas D. Nicholls, of Scranton; Thomas Duffy, of McAddo and John Fahy of Shamokin. At the conclusion of the meeting, Governor Stone gave to the waiting newspaper correspondents a statement reading as follows:

Messrs. Mitchell, Nicholls, Fahy, Duffy, Senator Flynn, Colonel Richardson and Governor Stone have been in conference. All the differences have been discussed with the best of feeling.

Every effort to get the participants in the conference to divulge what took place proved unavailing.

President Mitchell before leaving would not even say whether the conference was satisfactory to him and his district presidents.

While no official information can be had on the matter, it is believed here that Governor Stone and his colleagues submitted a proposition to President Mitchell which will tend to end the struggle in the hard coal field.

The conference was the result of the visit of Governor Stone, Senator Flynn, Attorney General Elkin, Mr. McMullin and P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, to New York a few days ago when Mr. Widener called on J. P. Morgan. The meeting was called at the instance of the governor, and Mr. Mitchell, before he met the chief executive, said he did not know what the governor wanted and that he (Mitchell) had nothing to propose to him.

There was a rumor in circulation that Governor Stone wanted the miners to return to work and have the operators adjust the differences afterwards. If such a proposition was made it would be rejected by the mine workers' representatives. It can be authoritatively stated that the men will not return to work on those conditions.

Attorney General Elkins and Mr. Widener were invited to the conference. It was given out that Mr. Elkin could not get here in time, but no reason was assigned for Mr. Widener's absence.

MIDNIGHT CONFERENCE

The Governor, President Mitchell and Others Meet.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 13.—A conference was held at the executive mansion after midnight between Governor Snone, State Senator William Flynn and W. K. McMullin of Pittsburg, President Mitchell and District presidents Duffy, Fahey and Nichols of the United Mine Workers to discuss means of settling the anthracite coal strike.

Senator Flynn, aside from his political prominence in Pennsylvania, is one of the largest individual employers of labor, and he has never had a strike. Mr. McMullin is at the head of the American Window Glass company.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13.—President Mitchell came here to-night and was presented with about $3,000 by the organized workmen for the benefit of the striking mine workers. Mr. Mitchell said:

"Governor Stone is contemplating an extra session of the Pennsylvania legislature for the purpose of having enacted a compulsory arbitration law. The miners are willing to arbitrate, but they are not willing to have compulsory arbitration. They are not willing to enslave the workmen of Pennsylvania in order to get out of their own difficulty."

ALL FOR ROOSEVELT

Colorado Republicans Take Conservative Action on the Trusts.

Denver, Sept. 13.—The republican state convention nominated Franklin Brooks for congressman at large. James H. Peabody was nominated for governor. For secretary of state James Cowie was named. For state auditor, John Homberg, and for state treasurer Whitney Newton were named. N. C. Miller of Durango was nominated for attorney general. For superintendent Mrs. Anna B. Brant of Cripple Creek was nominated.

The platform reaffirms allegiance to the Philadephia platform, indorses the policies of the national administration and says:

We follow confidently our patriotic and wise leader, President Theodore Roosevelt. We commend his fearless action in using every weapon at his command in dealing with corporate abuses and are in full sympathy with his demand for full powers and broader laws for the purpose of most effectively meeting the questions which have arisen in connection with large consolidations of capital.

The president is given all praise for his efforts in behalf of the irrigation law and is pledged the support of Colorado for reelection in 1904. The platform continues:

The republican party of Colorado recognizes in the growth of centralized power an evolution in business conditions which is the result of economic laws, but we recognize also that out of such consolidation are arising questions of great moment, which must be faced and dealt with. We believe these questions would be solved along lines of regulation against abuses and not by radical legislation destructive of business interests

FOREIGN FLASHES

Manila—Cholera cases are decreasing, there being only three deaths yesterday, while there were four from bubonic plague.

Berlin—Emperor William, in bidding Generals Corbin, Young and Wood goodby, expressed admiration for President Roosevelt and his capacity for hard work, and said he regretted exceedingly the fact that Ambassador White had left his court.

Cologne—Baroness Von Wrede, formerly Miss Ray Beveridge of Chicago, who was refused admission to the Dorn hotel by a pompous German, has won her suit against him and he must pay 500 marks to local charities and publish a full retraction of his charges in the city papers.

Disfigured Skin

Wasted muscles and decaying bones.

What havoc!

Scrofula, let alone, is capable of all that, and more.

It is commonly marked by bunches in the neck, inflammations in the eyes, dyspepsia, catarrh, and general debility.

It is always radically and permanently cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which expels all humors, cures all eruptions, and builds up the whole system, whether young or old.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills: the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

RUGS UNDER A GLASS

Senator Clark Spends $250,000 for a Few for His New York Palace-Home.

New York Sun Special Service

New York, Sept. 13.—It has just leaked out that Senator Clark of Montana has casually bought a few rugs for $250,000. In art circles the purchase is looked upon as one of the most remarkable events that has taken place recently.

The sale has been kept very quiet, because it fas made by a house which prefers to be known only as selling famous art collections at auction. There probably are not more than a dozen rugs in the collection, so that the purchase price makes an average of about $21,000 each.

Some of these rugs are of such wonderful weave and so beautiful that in Senator Clark's new palace-like home in this city they will be put under glass and framed like rare old masters. This was done by the late Henry G. Marquand with a few similar rugs, which he owned.

HE DID NOT MEET A "POP"

South Dakota Stories Denied by Young Ted Who Arrives Safely at Home.

New York Sun Special Service

Oyster Bay, Sept. 13.—Ted, the president's eldest son, returned to his family last night after ten days' absence on a hunting trip in the west.

The youngster came over from New York alone and was met at the station by his brothers, Kermit and Archie, and his cousin Philip. He said he had a mighty good time out west, and that it was not true the populists had tried to make trouble for him in South Dakota, and had made it impossible for him to hunt in their neighborhood.

He said that the only true story published about his western experiences was that of his catching a twenty-two-pound maskalonge. Ted would not tell where he caught that fish. It would be a poor return for the kindness of his hosts, he said, to tell where their best fishing grounds were.

General J. S. Clarkson, surveyor of the port of New York, was the president's guest at luncheon. He said he came on business in connnection with the surveyor's office.

A WORLD'S FAIR SCANDAL

The Grand Jury at St. Louis Will Look Into the Charges of Bribery, Etc.

New York Sun Special Service

St. Louis, Sept. 13.—Rumors of mismangagement, favoritism in appointments and fraud in the letting of contracts for the world's fair, according to a city official, will be investigated by the grand jury when it finishes its present task of investigating the St. Louis councilmen and delegates.

Dissatisfied contractors, applicants for positions and prospective concessionaires assert that a "pull" is necessary to obtain anything from the fair officials, and that hints of boodle have been thrown at them when seeking contracts. The higher officials of the fair feel that an investigation is to be desired to clear themselves of the stigma cast on them by current gossip. They say they know of no crookedness.

In a recent controversy over a piece of land desired for world's fair purposes, caustic letters from the management of the fair and the officials of the realty company owning the tract were exchanged in the public press, but the matter was hushed up promptly.

NO END OF GOLD

Gen. Pierson Buying Mining Machinery for South Africa.

New York Sun Special Service

Chicago, Sept. 13.—General Sam Pierson of Transvaal and New Orleans mule notoriety is at the Palmer House. He is here to buy millions' worth of machinery for gold mines in South Africa. He owns a mine or two himself and has friends also for whom he is buying.

"One thousand tons of gold a year is what South Africa will produce by 1910," said General Pierson. "That is not too optimistic. You can't stop that country's coming prosperity. The British have made many promises, and it is only fair to give them time in which to perform them. Kaffir labor in the mines is the best in the world. A Kaffir gets from $10 to $20 a month, his board and keep. Kaffirs buy whatever takes their fancy. They are good spenders and enrich the shopkeepers. No, I can't talk politics; the British government is down on me enough already."

SOMEWHAT DISCONCERTING

The Rules for the Care of the Child's Hair Were All Right If That Were All of Life.

Brooklyn Eagle.

She got a pad of paper and did a little figuring.

"The care of a child's hair," she said, her mind reverting to an article she had been reading, "is of the utmost importance. Whenever the child's head becomes heated in play the hair should be ventilated by combing and holding it out so that the air may circulate freely."

She jotted down something on the paper.

"Massage of the head," she went on, "is quite necessary, of course, and in order to give the hair strength one should tap the roots gently. Under no circumstances should this be hurried."

She wrote again on the paper.

"The question of exercise," she went on, "is of equal importance—not the exercise of play, but systematic exercise under proper direction. In the young child the mother should see to this and it should receive attention the first thing in the morning."

She put a little something more on the paper.

"And under no circumstances," she added reflectively, "should a child be awakened in the morning. If it sleeps late it is because it needs the sleep."

She paused. Instinctively she made a calculation of the time it would take to do what she had written down, and then she repeated the last paragraph.

"What time is that child going to get to school, I wonder," she commented, and soon thereafter the slip of paper was reposing in the waste basket.

REAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S TRIP.

Boston, Sept. 13.—Rear Admiral Schley and Mrs. Schley have reached Boston after a summer outing in the Adirondacks. The rear admiral said: "I never felt better in my life. Since my retirement I have taken the keenest delight in the privileges of a civilian and in the beauties of this country of ours, for I have passed more of my years afloat than ashore. You understand I am retired and done. To me the navy is a thing of the past. Since my retirement I am out of it and done with it after a life of service."

PAPER MILL COMBINE.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—A new combination of paper manufacturers, to include all mills in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, is being attempted. The capital stock of the proposed new concern, which, it is said, is to be called the American Consolidated Paper company, is given as $30,000,000.

PAPER MILL DEALS

New Chicago Trust After All the Plants in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan.

Millions Ready for Owners If They'll but Say the Word and Give Options.

Special to The Journal.

Menasha, Wis., Sept. 13.—The greatest paper mill deal ever projected in the west came to light to-day. The deal includes the purchase outright of every paper manufacturing plant in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan. The American Consolidated Paper company is the name of the new trust, which has been capitalized at $30,000,000.

The firm of Dewar & Yerkes of Chicago, the junior member of the firm being a relative and business associate of Charles T. Yerkes, formerly owner of the Chicago street railways, is the promotor of the deal. John Strange of Oshkosh, formerly of the John Strange Paper company, Menasha, acting for the promotors of the project, has presented blank forms for options to all the paper manufacturers in the Fox river valley district. Other agents of Dewar & Yerkes acted in a similar capacity in Minnesota and Michigan.

The options cover the right to purchase all the property of the paper plants, including the right to water power, except the bank accounts and the bills receivable The blank forms for options are dated to expire Jan. 1, 1903.

Privilege of buying stock in the new company is granted, but no stipulations that the sellers must subscribe are made. This means that the purchase of the mills for the most part, if the deal is consummated, will be outright and for cash.

Up to the present time it cannot be learned that any of the mill owners in the Fox river valley have taken any action on the options.

A JONES VIEW OF GOODHUE

Doctor Candidate Said to Be Gaining on Wilson and to Have a Good Show.

Special to The Journal.

Red Wing, Minn., Sept. 13.—The lively fight among the candidates in the third congressional district is practically over, and the candidates are resting on their oars. The fight has been a spirited one, but less hard feelings have been engendered than one might expect from such a picturesque mixup.

The last few days has had some surprises, as it has become apparent that some of the candidates who were presumed to be far in the lead, have fallen back and been passed by those who were given places further in the rear. Another feature of the past week has been the changing of the battle ground to Goodhue county, which was presumed to divide between F. M. Wilson and Dr. A. W. Jones, so as to leave both out of the race and have no decisive effect upon the result. This condition has changed so strikingly that the politicians have all been compelled to revise their figures.

The opposition to Mr. Wilson, which has been gathering force, and the growing sentiment in favor of Dr. Jones are responsible for this, and Dr. Jones, who will get more votes outside of Goodhue than Mr. Wilson, has splendid prospects of getting sufficient votes in his home county to insure his nomination. This has spurred his friends on to greater efforts with telling effect, and unless all signs fail he will carry his county by a good round majority.

During his political career Mr. Wilson has made many bitter enemies and these, who include most of the leaders in Goodhue county, opposed him from the start, but as Dr. Jones' chances then did not seem bright, they were inclined to look with favor on Ives and Whitford, who are the only outside candidates who will get much support here. But as soon as there men realized Jones' strength they rallied around him, for he has always been liked by the people and is recognized as a capable man.

Goodhue county, as is well known, is as strong a Knute Nelson county as there is in the state, and Mr. Wilson's attacks on the senator will cost him hundreds of votes. Many feel that an endorsement of Wilson would be to repudiate Nelson.

In Rice county there has also been a change in the situation, where Jones has made inroads into Whitford's and Ives' forces, and is dividing honors with them.

In this end of the district, particularly in Goodhue county, a large vote will be polled, on account of the warm senatorial and legislative fights in every district.

Well informed politicians now concede Ives, Jones and Whitford in the lead of the other candidates. If Goodhue county polls from 3,000 to 3,500 votes, and the number may be above this, the leading home candidate will have such a start that his vote cannot be overcome by any outsider.

TROUBLE FOR WILSON

His Home Party Paper Is Strongly Against Him.

Special to The Journal.

Red Wing, Minn., Sept. 13.—The Daily Republican, discussing Frank M. Wilson for the firts time as a congressional candidate, will to-day editorially take ground against him, contending that he would poll a smaller vote at the election in November than any of his rivals in the primary contest. The republican also opposes Mr. Davis on personal grounds and says it is ready to go into his record in detail if his friends insist. It closes by predicting his defeat.

AN EXCELLENT REASON

Why an Attorney Advised Against Cross-Questioning a Native of the Emerald Isle.

London Answers.

"Never cross-examine an Irishman," advsed a promnent lawyer.

"Yes; I'm speakng from experence," he contnued. "The only wtness who ever made me throw up my hands and leave the courtroom was a green Irishman. A shunter had been killed by an express train, and the widow was suing for damages. I was engaged by the railway company, and had a good case, but made the mistake of trying to turn the main witness inside out.

"In his quaint way he had given a graphic description of the fatality, occasionally shedding tears and calling on the saints. Among other things, he swore positively that the locomotive whistle was not sounded until after the whole train had passed over his departed friend. Then I thought I had him.

"'See here, McGinnis,' said I. 'You admit that the whistle blew?'

"'Yis, sorr; it blew, sorr.'

"'Now, if that whistle sounded in time to give Michael warning, the fact would be in favor of the company, would it not?'

"'Yis, sorr; and Mike would be testifyin' here this day.'

"The jury giggled.

"'Never mind that. You were Mike's friend, and you would like to help his widow; but just tell me now what earthly purpose there could be for the engineer to blow that whistle after Mike had been struck?'

"'I phresume thot the whistle wore for the nixt man on the thrack, sor.'

"The widow got all she asked."

"We have an expert to pump the organ at our church now."

"Do you mean that he is a musician?"

"No; he's a milkman."

ROUSING INDORSEMENT FOR HAY

Largest Political Gathering of the Campaign—The Climax of Eugene G. Hay's Canvass for Congressional Nomination—Senator W. D. Washburn Presides—Mayor D. P. Jones Among the Speakers.

Minneapolis is thoroughly stirred by Eugene G. Hay's campaign for congress. No one will dispute that fact since last evening, when a mass meeting in his interests drew the largest and most enthusiastic crowd brought out to any political meeting this season. The only reason it wasn't larger was that the hall would not hold them. The fourth ward wigwam was packed to the doors. Hundreds stood in the aisles and at the rear and many went away unable to get within hearing distance.

It was a splendid, representative audience. There were working men, professional men and business men, mingled together and fused into one with enthusiasm for Mr. Hay. The candidate received a striking ovation, and one no less cordial was given to Senator W. D. Washburn, who presided. His temperate yet unequivocal criticism of Congressman Fletcher, and his no less pronounced indorsement of Mr. Hay and his views, were warmly received.

No less significant was the presence of Mayor Jones, a splendid representative of the younger business men of the city. He was only expected to call the meeting to order, and had to leave for another engagement, but he embraced the opportunity to throw his influence in no uncertain way for Eugene Hay. He said:

Mayor Jones Speaks Out

"For the past week it has been perfectly apparent that the name of Mr. Hay was coming rapidly to the front. It augurs well for the success and the triumph of Mr. Hay on Tuesday next that on the streets and in the offices of our business men, in our factories and mills to-day, there has been genuine enthusiasm about his candidacy. It has been said by somebody that the only thing left is for the friends of Mr. Hay to get together. I take it that we are getting together."

Mr. Jones indicated clearly his strong conviction that the race was between Mr. Hay and Mr. Fletcher. He said: "I think there is no dispute about that. I may have miraculously escaped meeting the gentlemen in business from day to day upon our streets, who are enthusiastic for his opponent, Mr. Fletcher, but it is my judgment that a great majority of the men who make up the substantial business element of this community are in favor of the candidacy of Mr. Hay. (Applause.)

"The young men are here to-night, and here in this city and in this district, who are going to nominate and elect Mr. Hay, because they want a young man; because they want a man who has come fresh and vigorous and who represents the people; a man who is strenuous in his work, who is virile and strong in his opinions, and in his views, who is intellectual and who is able to stand upon his two feet and debate with the best of them in congress upon any great question; a man who will represent us in every way that an able congressman should represent us; a man who will have work to do, and who will do it. It has been said by his opponent, Mr. Fletcher, that there is work for Mr. Fletcher yet to do in congress. He has been trying to do it a great many years; perhaps he will have a chance to complete it; but it seems to me that it is a long while in maturing, if, after ten years of service, he cannot have accomplished something that he can bring back to his constituents and say, 'Is it not well done, good and faithful servant?' (Laughter and applause).

"There is to my mind something preeminently attractive about Mr. Hay, and he is very attractive to the men of his constituency in this district, because he stands unimpeachably, squarely and unqualifiedly with the president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt. (Great applause.)

"Mr. Hay will have no excuses, no apologies and no mental reservations to make when he comes back to us after his first term in congress, because he will stand shoulder to shoulder with the president in all of the important matters. To my mind that is the keynote of the whole thing. I would rather have the congressman from this district stand squarely by Theodore Roosevelt than anything else I can think of." (Applause.)

Senator Washburn Speaks.

Mayor Jones then presented Senator Washburn as the chairman of the evening. Senator Washburn delivered a carefully prepared address, in which he indorsed fully the principles advanced by Mr. Hay, and gave the reasons which appeal to his ripe judgment and experience.

He referred first to his reluctance to take any active part in the pending campaign. He had been absent from the city for two or three months and had returned only a few days ago. He took a deep interest, however in public affairs, and in the wise settlement of pending great questions and viewing the situation in this contest as it appeared to him, he felt that he could not in justice to his sense of right refrain from letting his position be known. He disclaimed any personal feeling in the matter, having always entertained friendly personal relations with all the candidates for the republican nomination for congress. He then proceeded to state his reasons for preferring Mr. Hay:

Because Hay Is Right

"Mr. Hay is in the very prime of life, well educated and unusually well equipped. I hardly know a man in my acquaintance so thoroughly posted in public affairs, so familiar with the great questions as Mr. Hay. But I favor his nomination from the fact that he is rght on all the great living issues and burning questions as represented by the republican party and Roosevelt. On all questions of a public nature, from my standpoint as a republican, Mr. Hay is RIGHT. Mr. Hay is in favor of Cuban reciprocity as a general proposition. Having relieved Cuba from tyranny and elevated it to the position of a republic, we are under further obligations to see to it that she shall be released from commercial slavery. We should see to it that Cuba is treated in a generous way that will enable her to extend and develop her marvelous resources. Having liberated Cuba we should not leave her commercial conditions worse than they were before the Spanish war, which is the fact to-day.

"But apart from all sentiment, we should do this from a material standpoint in addition. It is the interests of this government to create conditions that will permit the full development of this young republic, and from this development this country gets, almost entirely, the benefits."

Senator Washburn then demonstrated the benefits of reciprocity by history, showing how our trade with Cuba under the Blaine reciprocity treaty increased enormously, and suggested how much more important that trade might be made now under favorable legislation by our government.

On Canadian reciprocity he said Mr. Hay had taken the right position on a question which affects this district more than any other community in the country. Further, Mr. Hay had the ability to urge his views before committees and on the floor of the house.

Senator Washburn also indorsed Mr. Hay's stand on trusts, the isthmian canal, and tariff revision. He then turned to Mr. Fletcher and his record on these questions, saying:

Mr. Fletcher Is Wrong.

"I am sorry to say that from my standpoint as a republican, Mr. Fletcher is, and has been, wrong for the last two or three years on all, or nearly all, public questions. As he has told me many times, he has always been opposed to an isthmian canal. When the Nicaragua canal seemed the only practicable canal for this government to construct, opposing the Nicaraguan canal; and supporting the Panama canal when there was not the ghost of a chance of the Panama canal being built. Conditions have changed materially by the Frenchmen offering to sell the Panama canal for a very small amount, which now makes the Panama canal practicable. I understand now, however, that Mr. Fletcher prefers the Darien canal to either Panama or Nicaragua.

"Mr. Fetcher has opposed and voted against reciprocity with Cuba, antagonizing his party, the administration of Roosevelt, and nine-tenths of his constituents. I am told that Mr. Fletcher now claims that he will in the future favor reciprocity. You can imagine how valuable such support may be. I for one, have little use for 'deathbed repentance.' I had rather take a man for what he has done than for what he promises to do.

"In the matter of trusts. I have never heard of his saying one single word in opposition to or denunciation of any kind of trust, while I find many people who believe in trusts are his ardent supporters. Neither on the revision of the tariff have I ever heard an utterance from him, either in or out of congress. Of course I do not know what his opinions are on either one of these questions, but I think the people of this district are entitled to know what he believes with reference to both of them.

"So far as legislation with reference to reciprocity with Canada is concerned, I have no doubt Mr. Fletcher is all right, but I very seriously doubt whether he could make himself so effective either before the committee or before the house in reaching such legislation as Mr. Hay.

"To sum up the situation, it seems to me that the one important question for republicans to decide is, whether or not they are to stand firmly by Theodore Roosevelt, his administration and his policy. Eugene Hay is for Roosevelt and all that it implies. Mr. Fletcher voted persistently against the Cuban reciprocity measures that the president has nearest to his heart. To make a long story short, I am for THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND EUGENE HAY."

Would Be a National Figure.

Charles G. Laybourn was the next speaker. He said in part:

"I am anxious, as a citizen of Minneapolis, that this district shall be represented by a man who shall compare with Hepburn and Lacey of Iowa, or Boutell and Littlefield of Maine. I want him to be a large enough man to stand in the vanguard of the party and to represent us on national issues creditably

"If Mr. Hay is the best qualified man to represent us in this respect, and no one will dispute that fact, then he is the man of all to meet on the stump that formidable antagonist, John Lind.

"Mr. Fletcher and his friends belittle the importance of public speaking. If Mr. Fletcher attaches so little importance to oratory, why does he employ the services of such eloquent gentlemen to represent his cause?"

Judge Belden, who was next to speak, was unable to be present, and a letter of regret was read, in which he expressed his deep interest in Mr. Hay's candidacy. He said that if nominated and elected, the district would have in Mr. Hay a man of such character and ability as would place them on a level with other great educational and business centers of the nation in point of congressional representation.

Judge Kerr Stirs Things.

Judge W. A. Kerr said that the first thing he thought of on entering the hall was that two campaign lies had been nailed. The great audience before him showed that the people were interested in the exercise of their franchise under the primary law, and that all wisdom and intellect were not centered in the Fletcher headquarters.

The responsibility of the republican party, said Judge Kerr, was greater than at any time since the war, and the people of this district should take part in it. They should not bow to superstition, and because a man was a "has been," make him an "is-to-be." The republicans had not only to nominate, but to elect a congressman. The nominee must be able to meet Lind on the stump. "Do you ask which is the better man for that, Fletcher or Hay?" asked Judge Kerr. "Have you seen them both on the platform?"

C. S. Cairns said that from the way things had been coming the past week, and from recent reports received from every section of the district, Mr. Hay's nomination seemed assured. It was only necessary for Mr. Hay's friends to do their duty for the next four days.

Colored Men for Hay.

James L. Curtis, a bright young colored orator, said that Mr. Fletcher was correct in saying that the people of the district were interested. Mr. Fletcher's conclusion was wrong, however. It was not because they were wanting him for congress but "because they were getting ready to trim him up to their liking." He pledged the support of four-fifths of the colored voters to Mr. Hay, and a large delegation of the Afro-American Roosevelt Republican club, standing in the aisle with Hay badges on indorsed the pledge. Frank H. Wadsworth spoke briefly and effectively.

Mr. Fletcher's Mistake Serious

Eugene G. Hay, whose entry had been the signal for an outburst, was next called on. The hour was late and he declined to make an extended speech. He referred to Mr. Fletcher's boast that opponents had only been able to find three mistakes in his record. It was not the number of mistakes a man made, but the kind of mistakes, that counted. Further, Mr. Fletcher's mistakes of commission were no more important than his many mistakes of omission. In his entire career he had not lifted up his voice for reciprocity with Canada. Year after year he got appropriations for adding to the postoffice, deferring indefinitely an appropriation for a new building.

H. V. Mercer appealed to the voters to send a man to congress with ability commensurate with the position, and the equal of any in the Minnesota delegation. With Mr. Hay in congress, the district will not have to see Tawney or Stevens called in to argue its measures.

Morrill Makes a Rousing Talk.

Rev. G. L. Morrill said he was only a minister, but he was also a citizen, and held a citizen's right to make his choice and declare it. He had a reason for the belief that was in him. He declared for Mr. Hay because he stood with President Roosevelt, because he stood for Canadian reciprocity, and for reciprocity with Cuba. He told some good stories and sent the crowd home in excellent humor.

In addition to the speakers the following were noted on and about the platform: Ray W. Jones, candidate for lieutenant governor; C. S. Hulbert, city treasurer; Dr. H. H. Kimball, Walter N. Carroll, A. M. Keith, C. N. Dickey, G. F. Moulton, F. L. Davenport, Isaac N. Barnes, Jay W. Crane, Dr. H. L. Staples, Dr. Thomas, Frank Slocum, John Olson, Charles Peterson, M. Brennan, C. M. Minor, A Chambers, Colonel W. B. McCord, C. C. Webber, A. L. Geesaman and McCann Stewart, secretary of the Hennepin County Colored Republican club.

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 face; all skin diseases. 50c.

YOUNG MOTHERS

May Need Helpful Advice at Trying Times. They Should Remember Mrs. Pinkham Freely Offers Her Motherly Advice.

"O, if my mother were only alive."

How frequently young mothers use this expression!

All through her life she has known a mother's watchful care.

She is now a mother herself and gains in strength but slowly.

She would give worlds to do everything for her babe, but cannot.

That tiny babe has unfolded in the young mother's heart new emotions; she has a living responsibility, and requires strength to enable her to perform a loving duty. At such a time too much care cannot be taken, and the greatest assistant that nature can have is **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

The birth of the first child is an especially trying experience and nature needs all the help it can get. A happy, healthy, young mother is a delight to herself and all who know her, and Mrs. Pinkham's medicine will build her up as nothing else can.

Mrs. Pinkham especially requests young mothers and wives to write her if they need advice. She has been mother, helper, and friend to thousands—let her help you—it will cost you nothing.

By special permission we publish below the correspondence between Mrs. Pinkham and Mrs. George Traub, of Elizabeth, N. J., which goes to prove our claims.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I will take my husband's advice and write to you, for I will not have any doctor examine me. I have one little girl. Two months before my baby was born I began the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and have now a fine healthy little girl. At five months she weighed twenty-one pounds, but my health is not so good. I am in such misery, pain, have dreadful bearing-down feelings, and something like a lump seems to be coming from me. Please give me your advice."—MRS. GEORGE TRAUB, 113 Miller St., Elizabeth, N.J. (Dec. 1, 1899.)

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have now taken four bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** When I had finished the first bottle, that lump I wrote about grew smaller and has now gone entirely. I feel that I do not need any doctor beside your medicine. Your Vegetable Compound has cured all my pain, soreness and bearing down. The benefit I have received from it is wonderful. You and you alone will be my guide as long as I live."—MRS. GEORGE TRAUB, 113 Miller St., Elizabeth, N.J. (Jan. 27, 1900.)

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—**Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.**

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