INSISTS IT PASSED

Jacobson Argues That the Gross Earnings Law Has Been Legally Adopted.

On the Other Hand, the Attorney General Says a Majority Isn't Enough.

The 4 per cent gross earnings law passed after all.

This is the startling claim made by J. F. Jacobson, author of the law submitted in November.

In a letter to The Journal Mr. Jacobson maintains that the gross earnings law needed only a majority of the votes cast on that proposition. As it got about ten votes to every one cast against it, such a construction would mean that the bill is now a law.

The section of the constitution which provides for submitting a railroad gross earnings proposition to the people is found in Article IV., section 32. It has no relation to Article XIV., which provides for amendments to the constitution. This article was amended in 1898 so that a majority of all the votes cast at an election was necessary to the passage of an amendment. No change was made in the other section. Mr. Jacobson contends that it is in practically the same form as Article XIV. before it was amended. The word "all" is omitted, and therefore the proposition never required more than a majority of the votes cast on that subject, regardless of the total vote.

Mr. Jacobson's argument is as follows:

Mr. Jacobson's Statement

"The four per cent gross earnings law is adopted.

"You and others who have commented on the result of the late election as regards the fate of the four per cent gross earnings law certainly labor under a misapprehension as to the constitutional requirements. You place this in the same class as a constitutional amendment which it is not. Section 32 (a) of Article IV of the constitution that provides for the amendment or change of the gross earnings law reads in part as follows:

"'Before the same shall take effect or be in force, be submitted to a vote of the people of the state, and be adopted and ratified by a majority of the electors of the state voting at the election at which the same shall be submitted to them.'

"Section 1 of Article XIV, relating to amendments of the constitution, reads in part as follows: 'and it shall appear in a manner to be provided by law that a majority of ALL the electors voting at said election shall have voted for and ratified such alterations or amendments.'

"The distinction is plain and conclusive. To annul the gross earnings law it requires 'a majority of the electors.' To change the constitution it requires 'a majority of all the electors.' Section 1 of Article XIV. of the old constitution left the word 'all' out, and simply provided for a majority of the electors voting at said election. It was contended by some that this meant a majority of all the voters voting at an election, but the supreme court has construed this to mean a majority of those voting upon the question itself, and not a majority of all that might have cast their votes at the election upon other questions that might have been submitted at the same election. By reading the supreme court decisions, such as Taylor vs. Taylor, 10 Minn., 107, and Dayton vs. City of St. Paul, 22 Minn., 400, and a number of other decisions bearing on the subject, you will see there is no doubt that the four per cent gross earnings law has been approved by a constitutional majority.

"However, the suggestions that this law, in the light of recent revelations as to other earnings and incomes of railroad companies not heretofore reached under the old law, should be further amended, I certainly approve, and I have no doubt that the incoming legislature will speedily solve this problem."

Douglas Doesn't Think So

Attorney General Douglas, seen this afternoon by The Journal, said:

"I am very sorry, but I do not believe there is merit in Mr. Jacobson's contention. The language of the constitution demands 'a majority of the electors voting at the election,' and I believe that means all the voters. The decisions of the supreme court on Article 14 hinged on the clause which prior to 1898 read 'if it shall appear, etc., that a majority of electors present and voting shall have ratified such alterations and amendments.' It was held, and the court agreed, that the omission of the words 'at the election,' left the clause to mean that only a majority of those voting on the proposition was required. The new provision adopted in 1898 required a majority of all the voters voting at the election. The only difference between this and the gross earnings provision in Article 4 is the word 'all.' I do not believe that means anything, or that it would add anything to the clause in question."

SALARY OF 4C PER HOUR

A Breaker Boy Who Is Still Struggling to Pay His Father's Debts.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 6.—When the coal strike commission began its session today a 12-year-old breaker boy, employed in the Markle mines at Jeddo, testified that he had one year's chooling and that his father was killed in the mines. He worked six weeks before the strike and has been working since the suspension ended. He produced due bills showing that he earned 4 cents an hour. He received no money, however, because there was an old debt against his father. He was working to pay this off, and also the rent on his mother's house. His mother, he said, had to keep boarders, nine persons living in a four-room house.

James Gallagher, employed in the Markle mines, said he had received money once in seventeen years and nine months. He explained that he never got enough money for himself—the company store got it all.

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—

That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with eczema or salt rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Rid the blood of all impurities and cure all eruptions. Take them.

RECIPROCITY A KEY

Mr. Hill Says It Will Turn the Locks of the Foreign Markets.

If It Is Not Used, Overproduction Will Again Cause Us Trouble at Home.

Washington, Dec. 6.—In his talk with W. E. Curtis yesterday J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, said:

"At the time the civil war closed we had a population of 34,000,000, and have been increasing at the rate of 1,000,000 every year since. At that rate the gain in twenty-two years will equal the entire population in 1865. The census reports since 1790 show that we double our population every thirty years.

At the close of the civil war all the land in northern Wisconsin, western Iowa, western Minnesota and west of the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean was practically vacant. To-day, speaking generaly, there is no arable land to be had anywhere upon the public domain. There is not an acre of public land where a man can raise a crop of potatoes or grain without irrigation. If that change has taken place within the last thirty-seven years, what shall we expect in the next thirty-seven years? Where are the people to live who come to us from foreign countries at the rate of half a million a year, and what are we going to do with the natural increase of our own people?

"The northwest is already getting so crowded that more than 25,000 farmers have gone over the line. The Canadians claim 75,000, but that is excessive. They were good farmers, industrious, intelligent and well-to-do, and had the capital to buy outright from 1,000 to 2,000 acres of land from the Dominion government, and have taken the oath of allegiance to King Edward. We could have kept them on our own side of the border if we could have given them irrigrated lands.

"One thousand acres with irrigation is as good as 5,000 acres without; that is, as many people can be maintained upon a thousaud acres under irrigation as upon 5,000 acres of fertile soil depending upon natural rainfall. Therefore, if we can make one acre of land do the work of five, it is worth while trying it.

"See what England is doing in Egypt and in India and you realize that there is great danger to us from that competition—so great that our statesmen ought to be thinking about it.

"We are building up a trade in flour and other breadstuffs in China. We are cultivating among the Chinese an appetite for our flour, and by and by we hope that they will like it as well as rice, but we have to furnish it as cheap as their rice, and must get ready to meet the competition of Egypt and India flour in those same markets. If England continues to repeat her Indian and Egyptian irrigation enterprises she won't need to buy wheat and flour of us much longer, and when England stops buying our grain, it will rot in the fields and the elevators. It is the fashion to abuse the English, but we ought not to forget that they are our best customers, and also that they are the only nation that does not discriminate against us."

"What is going on in China?"

"There is to be an enormous development in China. They are getting ready for it over there. Our exports increased rapidly until the Boxer rebellion, when business was all broken up for about two years, but it has been resumed and is growing faster than before. But there is great danger that the United States may not be able to participate in the profits, for several reasons. In the first place, our American manufacturers dropped the trade when they found they could sell goods to equal advantage in the home market. They were very short sighted. When business was dull in the United States we gave a very low rate on all kinds of freight. We carried wire, nails and commercial iron of all descriptions from Buffalo and Cleveland to Hongkong for 45 cents a hundred, and flour 40 cents a hundred, the same price you pay to have your trunk taken to a railway station—and we gave a similar rate to Australia from all Lake Erie ports—2,000 miles by rail and 8,000 miles by sea, while the rate to New York was 25 cents a hundred in the summer and 30 cents in the winter. The merchants and manufacturers who went into it did a good business until business began to pick up here in the United States, when they concluded that they would rather sell their goods at home than ship them to China. Hence the effort to find a market for general merchandise in the east was practically abandoned. Our merchants voluntarily withdrew, the Germans went in and got the trade and will keep it.

"It's the same old story; you have heard it over and over again. The experience has been repeated in Brazil and Africa and elsewhere. When our manufacutrers have a lot of goods that they cannot sell at home they spend time and money working up a foreign trade, and as soon as the home market revives they neglect their foreign customers and lose them. We might have had the best of the Chinese trade if we have kept our boat in the stream, but it's all gone to be worked up again, and you can never regain what you have lost.

"Another disadvantage that our manufacturers will have to meet is that it costs so much more to manufacture things in this country than in Germany and Europe. Our machinery and agricultural implements will take care of themselves. They are so much superior to everything made in other countries that they create their own market, but it's the thousand and one little things that I am talking about.

"Last year we manufactured thirteen hundred millions of merchandise in this country and exported only $440,000,000. Out of our $1,500,000,000 exports, $1,060,000,000 came out of the ground, so that the manufacturers really cut a small figure beside the farmers, although they are growing fast. They must grow faster, however, in order to give people something to do. The 1,600,000 people that are added to our population every year must be employed, and that will cause an overproduction like that from which we suffered a few years ago. Our productive movement has gained such an impetus during these years of prosperity that conditions will be a great deal worse than they ever were before unless we find markets in foreign countries."

"But how can we find those markets?" I asked Mr. Hill.

"By negotiating reciprocity treaties with every nation that can buy our goods," replied Mr. Hill. "The republicans must adopt that policy, even though it may be disagreeable to the sacred cow they worship."

"With what nations would you suggest that we make treaties?"

"With China to begin with, where they are eager to exchange trade; with Germany, France, Russia and the Spanish countries of Central and South America. Wherever we can make a trade in tariffs that will, as Blaine said, furnish a market for another barrel of flour and another pound of pork, we ought to do it; and unless it is done this country will soon find itself again in a condition of overproduction that will destroy our prosperity and our happiness. The sacred cow cannot stop the increase in population; it cannot find work for them to do, and they cannot sell all the results of their labor in the home market."

"Would you restrict immigration?"

"No, let 'em come in under proper regulations. We don't want any paupers or lunatics or anarchists, but can take care of all honest people that are seeking labor and homes, but I would not give them suffrage. I would amend the naturalization laws and offer citizenship as an inducement for people to buy land and build homes. If a man has the enterprize and industry to buy a farm or build a cottage he is a good citizen. The man who cultivates his own ground and lives under his own roof is a better citizen than a man who works for a day's wages and sells his vote for $2; and men do that because they do not realize that the right of suffrage is worth more."

RUINS OF THE STILLWATER OPERA HOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE YESTERDAY MORNING.

—Photo by Journal Staff Photographer.

THE LIVE STOCK PEOPLE

A National Convention at Kansas City, Jan. 13 to Oppose Mergers and Consider Legislation.

Kansas City, Dec. 6.—The National Live Stock association has called a national convention at Kansas City for Jan. 13. Delegates will be admitted from each state, territory, county and local range association. Governors may appoint three delegates at large. State boards of agriculture may send one delegate each. Delegates are also admissable from live stock exchanges and stock yards companies, dairymen's associations and chambers of commerce, etc.

This convention is to consider some plan to oppose the merging of the packing plants of the nation into one gigantic trust, to urge the passage of the Grosvenor anti-shoddy bill, Congressman Hopkins' bill for a classified census of live stock and agriculture statistics; a bill for extending the limit for unloading live stock from twenty-eight to forty hours; the Elkins' interstate commerce bill to resist the removal of the tariff on wool, cattle, meats and hides; to promote improvement on existing laws relating to public lands and forest reserves; the inspection of live stock and other matters less closely related to the live stock industry.

Kansas City has raised a fund of $20,000 to take care of this convention. Minnesota is represented on the executive committee by J. J. Furlong of Austin.

"CABBIES" OUT OF FAVOR

Fair Co-eds and Escorts Walk Through Snow Rather Than Pay Increased Rates.

Special to The Journal.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 6.—Society girls in evening dress walked through the snow to a state university ball last night. With them were young men wearing patent leathers. It was a sign of the ire of the students on account of the raise of cab rates by liverymen.

The fraternity men declared they would not stand for an increase of 50 per cent and the girls applauded their decisions. The students this morning declared their ultimatum. They will pay the customary fare for a drive. If the cabbies will not take this they can get along without the students' patronage. Arrangements have been made for special street car service in some cases.

The girls urged the boys to walk and not a hack was used last night. The girls wore thick soled shoes to the scene of merriment, carrying their slippers. Liverymen are stubborn and eclare they will not back down for a lot of students.

THE THREE MUTINEERS

It Is Thought They Are Now on Pitcairn Island.

New York, Dec. 6.—The captain of the British ship Howth, from Australia, reports, according to a Herald dispatch from San Francisco, that on Sept. 25, when off Pitcairn island, fire signals were noticeable. He says he made every effort to take his ship in, but he was baffled in his attempts by the severe weather. The captain is of the opinion that the mutineers of the Leicester Castle, whose story was told yesterday in a dispatch to the Associated Press from Queenstown, had reached Pitcairn island, and that the signals were due to the desire of the inhabitants to get rid of the undesirable visitors.

The Leicester Castle shipped fourteen men at this port. These men signed the ship's articles before the British consul on July 25 last, the day before the vessel sailed out of the harbor. Among these men were James Turner, W. Hobbs and E. Sears and they were the only Americans among the crew.

They were shipped at the time when sailors were scarce in the port, and Captain Beattie refused to pay the regular shipping masters the price they asked for them. The fourteen men were picked up in various places along the water front, on street corners and in saloons.

EUGENE G. HAY, PRESIDENT

Elected by Hennepin County Bar Association To-day.

The Hennepin County Bar association to-day elected the following officers: President, Eugene G. Hay; first vice president, N. F. Hawley; second vice president, Frank Healy; treasurer, George L. Nevins; secretary, W. W. Bardwell; executive committee, J. R. Vanderlip, Weed Munro, M. H. Boutelle, T. H. Salmon, W. A. Kerr; legislative committee, C. S. Cairns, H. V. Mercer, A. L. Helliwell, John Crosby, W. H. Bennett, C. J. Rockwood, H. J. Fletcher.

A committee was appointed to draft a memorial on the death of the late General W. J. Hahn, as follows: George P. Wilson, W. E. Hale, Emanuel Cohen, C. T. Thompson and J. R. Kingman.

The meeting was a small one and an adjournment was taken for two weeks, in the hope of getting out a full attendance to arrange for a banquet and a different time of meeting than that required by the present rules.

ARE BUYING FINE CATTLE

American Purchasers of Thorough breds Are Very Busy in England.

New York Sun Special Service.

London, Dec. 6.—The last few months have found in the United Kingdom an unprecedented number of American buyers of thoroughbred cattle, whose purchases of high-class breeding stock aggregate many thousand pounds. A number of the animals bought are intended for exhibition at the St. Louis exposition. The prices paid range from $2,100 to over $6,250 per head. Scores of high-priced bulls and cows have been shipped during the summer and fall. Among the buyers now here is C. E. Marvin of Lexington, Ky., who will take back twenty-five thoroughbreds in May and July.

J. S. Goodwin of Chicago has purchased a number of Angus breeders and the Armour agent is sending 100 Herefords to the United States. A number of purchases also have been made of Tiny Dexter and Kerry cattle in Ireland, the breeding of which has recently become quite the fashion in England under the patronage of Lady Lansdowne and other titled fanciers.

The ruling of Dr. Salmon, chief of the United States bureau of animal industry, allowing the importation of Jersey and Guernsey cattle into the United States without the tuberculin test, is expected to stimulate purchases in those islands. The agricultural department's agents during the last ten years have inspected over 20,000 head of cattle in Jersey and Guernsey and have not found a single case of tuberculosis. On the other hand, England and Scotland are badly infected and breeders here, on that acount, apprehend the early adoption of more stringent quarantine measures by the United States.

STEAMER SAXON BURNS

A Blaze at the Philadelphia Docks Results in the Death of Two Firemen.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6.—One fireman was drowned, another is missing and two others were taken to a hospital overcome by smoke as the result of the fire which broke out early to-day on the steamship Saxon owned by the Boston and Philadelphia Steamship company. The steamship lies in twenty-five feet of water at the foot of Pine street, burned to the water's edge.

The dead fireman is William Seville, who went into the hold of the vessel to fight the flames. Before he could reach the deck of the Saxon the vessel gave a lurch and Seville was caught in the rush of water and drowned. Another fireman who was in the hold is missing and it is feared he, too, was drowned. All other firemen have been accounted for.

The fire was not extinguished until 9 o'clock this morning. Divers are now in the hold of the vessel searching for the bodies of Seville and the other fireman. It is not known how the fire originated. The loss on the Saxon is about $50,000. The Saxon was on the regular line between Philadelphia, Providence and Fall River. She was built in 1862 and had a net tonnage of 938 and a gross tonnage of 1,293 tons. She was 200 feet ong, 30 feet beam and 18½ feet deep.

WILHEMINA COMING

A Report That the Queen Will Visit America.

New York Sun Special Service.

New York, Dec. 6.—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and the prince consort will pay America a visit next spring. The news of this, which the Dutch government is trying to keep secret, was made known in a private letter received in this city from an official at The Hague.

The queen will travel incognito across the United States and though she will call upon President Roosevelt before she leaves the country the visit will be made informally.

Queen Wilhelmina will sail from Genoa to the East Indies in March on a Dutch man-of-war. After paying a visit to the colonies from which her kingdom derives so large an amount of its wealth, the queen and her consort will take ship at Surabaya, the principal seaport of East Java, for San Francisco.

A trip to the Yellowstone valley is included in the plans and Chicago will be visited. A few days will be passed at Niagara Falls and then the queen will come to New York, first visiting Washington for the purpose of paying her respects to President Roosevelt.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst case in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c.

Call or address the Rock Island ticket office, 322 Nicollet avenue, and get some elegant descriptive literature on Colorado, Arizona, Mexico and California.

Sleighing Is Here.

Now is the time to buy, sell or exchange your cutter. Use the Journal Classified Columns and the results will be sure.

MONEY SYSTEM REFORMS

Some of the Measures That Are Urged by Hugh H. Hanna of Indiana.

Indianapolis, Dec. 6.—"What further steps should be taken at this time for the betterment of our monetary system?" Hugh H. Hanna, chairman of the executive committee of fifteen created by the National Monetary conference, held at Indianapolis in 1897 and who ever since has been active in pressing the demands of financial reforms on the president and congress, was asked to-day.

"First," he replied, "our gold standard of 1900 shculd be strengthened by machinery for maintaining parity between gold and silver. The public mind is prepared for as perfect a gold standard as can be established. A law providing for the payment of gold for silver at the treasury on demand is the one remaining step necessary to secure absolute parity of all our moneys. Both the Overstreet bill and the Hill bill introduced in the last session make full and wise provision.

"Second, an element of elasticity in our national bank currency should be provided. A small step, equal in amount to say 10 per cent of the capital of the bank, is sufficient for demonstration of efficiency and safety.

"If its desirability is proved, gradual increase within a term of years to say 50 per cent of the amount of the capital with full and unquestioned provision for the redemption of notes of insolvent banks as afforded in the Lovering and other bills is the other step immediately necessary.

"The general subject appears complex and our people are therefore disinclined to study it. The principles are simple. The humblest citizen is interested in the perfection of money laws.

"Only the absolute assurance of parity will make a New York bill of exchange as acceptable in the commerce of the world as a bill of exchange on London.

"Assured parity of the metallic currency without risk of redemption, will not only strengthen the fibre of our domestic commercial interests but will do more to make possible the sale of products of American labor than any other one act of legislation.

"That the president, secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency should all so courageously at this time advocate such legislation indicates the growth of public opinion favorable to laws in the interest of all our people without preference the importance of which should arouse the business men of the country to determined, timely support of the effort being made to secure congressional action."

NEW PATENTS.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—(Special.)—The following patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, Patent Attorneys, 929-935 Guaranty Building, Minneapolis. Minn: Pehr Christianson, Scriven, Minn., nailless horseshoe; Lars M. Landing, Glenwood, Minn., filecase; A. T. LeVesconte, Minneapolis, Minn., thermostat; Peter Martin, St. Paul, Minn., sand-guard; Asa Paine, Minneapolis, Minn., water-gage; P. C. Steinkemp, St. James, Minn., ribbon-retainer; John Randell, Deadwood, S. D., settling-tank.

THE CUBAN CHILDREN

They Are Released and Will Go to Point Loma.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The eleven Cuban children who have been detained at New York several weeks by the immigration authorities were ordered released to-day by the treasury department, and they will immediately proceed to Point Loma, the Universal Brotherhood school in California.

This decision was reached after a hearing at which counsel for the Gerry society of New York and persons interested in the school were heard. It developed that the school is not objectionable in any way.

WHY SOME MEN SUCCEED

One Very Simple Reason for Their Gains in Life.

Man's success in life depends largely upon his ability to learn things and to put what he knows into practice. One man may learn only a little, but it is the little he needs, and he learns it well. With application that man is apt to succeed. Another man may gain a smattering of several things, but not one of which is of real use to him, because he does not know ho wto apply it. His chances for success are slim.

To learn the right thing and to learn it at once is the crying need of our modern day. And this fact goes far toward explaining the wonderful popularity of a great reference work like the "Encyclopaedia Britannica." And invariably you will find that men and women who consult it are the progressive, alert people who are most apt to succeed.

The "Encyclopedia Britannica" has been called a "complete home university," because of its wide range of learning. In its 25,000 large pages may be found every topic that a man needs to know. Here he may study chemistry, astronomy, iron-working, carpentry—and any trade or profession. Here he may read history or geography, and keep in touch with the world.

We wish merely to call the reader's attention to another column of this paper, where a special announcement of a new edition is made under the auspices of the American Newspaper Association.

ST. LOUIS and the SOUTH reached best over the ROCK ISLAND RY., the short line. Ticket office, 322 Nicollet avenue.

You Will Regret It Tomorrow If You Don't Order a Case Today.

Some people here have gained 10 pounds in 3 weeks.

TRY

The . . . NEWEST—BEST Most Nutritious Most Palatable and Invigorating Beverage

DR. LAURITZEN'S

Health Table Malt

A PURE, HEALTHFUL AND DELICIOUS

NON-INTOXICANT

If you try it you will never be without it. Its daily use will keep you in a good, healthy condition.

YOU NEED IT

Everybody Endorses It. Physicians Prescribe It as a Tonic and Blood Builder.

Delivered in the city in cases of three doz. bottles at $2.25 per case, in St. Paul $2.50 We call for empties when desired. It is an ideal drink for family use.

A Great Tissue and Nerve Builder.

Lauritzen Malt Company. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. TELEPHONES N. W. E-440 T. C-3399

CURED for HALF PRICE

Enroll Before Dec. 15th

The Guaranty Doctors are giving their famous treatment for catarrh, deafness throat and lung diseases for $5 per month—just one-half of our regular rate. A rare opportunity to obtain this famous treatment for barely the cost of the medicine. HUNDREDS WILL BE CURED FOR $5. Enroll before Dec. 15th.

Deafness Cured, $5

DEAFNESS,

and Ringing Ears, caused by catarrh and inflammation of the eustachian tubes, and Running Ears, Foul Odor, Nerve Deafness. This wonderful Electro-Vibratory Treatment opens the ears and gives back to you your long-lost hearing. If you are deaf, enroll before it is too late.

They Restored My Hearing

Rev. G. A. Stenberg, Sand Lake, Wis.: "I was so deaf I could scarcely hear the members of my Sunday school class. I consulted my family physician. He advised me to consult the Guaranty Doctors. I went to Minneapolis and met a friend who had been cured of deafness by these specialists, which gave me new courage. They took my case, and, after treating me three days at the office and one month of home treatment, I now have perfect hearing. I feel very grateful to them for what they did for me."

Catarrh Cured, $5

Foul Breath, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste, Stuffed-up Nose, Droppings in Throat, Vomiting, Bloating, Catarrh of Kidneys, Bladder, Liver, all cured. Why suffer if you can be cured? Come and try the treatment.

"BAD CATARRH"

THOMAS LYNCH, 618 Plymouth avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.: "I suffered for many years from catarrh of the nose and throat. It also affected my stomach. I took one month of the Guaranty Doctors' New Treatment, and now I am completely cured. I consider them skillful, honest specialists, as they did more for me than they promised."

Bronchitis Cured, $5

Catarrh of the Lungs (the mother of consumption), Coughing, Spitting of Blood or Yellow Matter, Loss of Flesh, Foreboding, Consumption, Wheezing in Chest, Asthma, all now curable under the New Treatment. Don't wait until you run into consumption; come and try the treatment.

CURES GUARANTEED.

EXAMINATION FREE.

LOST VITALITY, Weakness and Nervous Debility.—We cure every case in 15 to 45 days that has not reached the stage of epilepsy (fits) or insanity. Weakness, any results of youthful indiscretions or any other signs of early decay permanently cured. Call now and test the New Treatment. Free examination.

YOUNG MEN suffering from exhausting drains on the system should take advantage of our splendid offer. Thousands have been lent a helping hand and saved from reckless destruction of their own lives from insanity, consumption and epilepsy. You MUST be cured. Don't let your ignorance deceive you another day. Consult the Guaranty Doctors. They have cured thousands like you.

BLOOD POISON—All sores on body, limbs, in mouth and throat soon disappear, and your disease cured in less time that at the HOT SPRINGS, and at much less expense to you. We cure by new method in thirty to ninety days.

PRIVATE DISEASES of men, Gleet, Stricture, Hydrocele, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Bladder Trouble, Piles, Fistula, quickly cured. You can be cured at home.

ALL MEDICINES FURNISHED FREE.

CALL OR WRITE People living in the country and outside towns who cannot visit our offices should write and have their names enrolled before Dec. 15th. They will be treated at HALF PRICE, the same as those who visit our offices. Thousands cured at home.

The Guaranty Doctors, 230 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS

The Coal Supply in Chicago Short—Prices Jump Suddenly in New York at the Cold Spell.

Special to The Journal.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—Chicago is confronted with a serious coal situation in spite of the temporary settlement of the strike in the anthracite region, and it is feared that the first cold spell will cause considerable inconvenience and possible suffering to thousands of people. While it has been several weeks since the first shipment of hard coal after the close of the strike was received here, local dealers estimate that the supply is 1,000,000 tons short, with practically no cold weather up to this time to increase the demand for fuel.

There is no prospect, the dealers say, for the supply to be increased during the winter. The daily receipts, in past seasons nearly large enough to meet the demand without drawng on the reserve stock, are so small this winter they are hardly considered a factor.

Strangely enough, the price of hard coal is much lower than it was during the progress of the strike, when at one time it reached $15 a ton. While there is no fixed price at present it ranges from $8 to $9, depending on the amount of coal the dealer has on hand and his eagerness to sell it.

Coal Jumps $2 a Ton.

New York, Dec. 6.—The cold snap today made the coal situation in this city more acute than at any other time during the coal strike or since it ended. The retail price jumped $2 a ton. Then dealers admitted they hadn't any coal for sale.

Dealers who were asked about this said that on account of the increased demand they had to buy from speculators and individual operators, who had managed, somehow, to secure coal and had taken advantage of the cold snap to put on the screws.

LAMB IN TROUBLE

The Sheriff Has Some Papers Against Him for Debt.

Special to The Journal.

New York, Dec. 6.—George Alfred Lamb, attorney for Peter Power in the case against the Northern Securities, confessed judgment to-day for $1,661 in favor of Henry White on a promissory note given by him to White due Oct. 31. In addition the sheriff has received another execution against Lamb for $1,351 in favor of a dry goods house.

THE COAL INDEPENDENTS

Mr. Morgan Will Combine Them, It Is Said.

New York, Dec. 6.—It is reported that Mr. Morgan will form a combine of independent coal companies and control it absolutely. The combined capital invested in coal mines and coal roads which he will then dominate will be about $400,000,000.

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E. W. Grove

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SOME AUTOMURDERERS

Chicago Racers Cause the Death of Horses—One Policeman Hurt.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—In a collision caused by the pursuit of a man and woman in a racing automobile in Michigan avenue last night, Policeman James Wall of the South Park force was so badly injured that he may die. His horse was killed and a horse driven by C. M. Favorite of Armour & Co. was so badly injured that it had to be shot.

The mysterious occupants of the automobile did not pause in their mad flight, but continued north on Michigan avenue at a mile-a-minute pace. They guided their machine east on Twenty-fourth street from Michigan avenue and from that point all trace of them was lost.

Policeman Wall is at Mercy hospital. He has two ribs on his right side broken, scalp wounds and internal injuries. The physicians say he may recover, although they state that his injuries are very serious.

CAN WRITE THEM.

Calkins, the Story Teller.

Mr. Franklin W. Calkins of Wyoming, Wis., who writes many interesting stories for the 'Youth's Companion" says:

"Food can make or unmake a writer. For a number of years, living the sedentary life of the writer and student, I suffered all the ills of nervous dyspepsia. I could eat nothing in the morning save a dry crust of toasted bread and a cup of weak coffee. For my dinner at 6 o'clock, I had been in the habit of eating rare beef steak, the only food from which I seemed to get proper nourishment, but no meal was taken without the after pangs of indigestion; I was beginning to get disgusted with life.

"About a year ago a friend suggested Grape-Nuts telling me of the benefit he had received from the food and I began with it as directed; I found immediate relief from my indigestion and in a short time my dyspepsia left me entirely. I have now used Grape-Nuts for a year and have had no trouble with my stomach, having eaten many enjoyable dinners.

I find in fact that all you say for Grape-Nuts is true and it is certainly the food for brain workers and the truth of your claims is proved in my own cure. I have no appetite for meats."