'HAD KILLED A MAN'

Nelson and Sutton Told the Jasperson Girl of Their Crime Before Leaving.

Evidence at the Inquest at Owatonna Strengthens the State's Case Materially.

Special to The Journal.

Owatonna, Minn., April 18.—The officers believe they have the case against the Nelsons and young Sutton, charged with the murder of Harry Krier, well clinched by evidence submitted here today before the coroner's inquest. The boys had been intimate all the winter with Christina Jasperson, a 14-year-old girl, who was brought before the coroner to-day and regularly sworn.

The girl testified that about 2:30 on Monday afternoon she met Sutton and Henry Nelson in the immediate neighborhood of Krier's residence. She asked them what they were doing and they replied they were waiting for Krier; that he had money and they wanted it. While they were talking Krier came along and went into his house. In the meantime, the boys told her to return to their rooms and tell Charlie Nelson they were ready.

When Krier came out she went away, but did not go to the rooms and did not see Charlie Nelson.

At 5:30 the same afternoon she saw the boys in the room. Henry told her they had done something for which they were sorry; that they had killed a man about 4:30 o'clock, and must leave town. They gave her $5 and made her promise not to tell. One of the boys had four bills. They would not say who they had murdered.

The boys described to her where the package which Krier carried had been hidden. They wanted her to go to Faribault with them, but she declined.

Sutton's confession, made at Minneapolis, was introduced in evidence, also the revolvers and rubbers found near the body of Krier, and the gun, caseknife and bloody handkerchief taken from Charles Nelson. A mass of evidence bearing on the arrest of the suspects, the condition of Krier's body, etc., was presented.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict this afternoon that Krier was wilfully murdered by the Nelsons and William Sutton, robbery being their motive.

HEFFELFINGER CALLS

He Looks Over the Civil Service Commission.

Washington, April 18.—The United States civil service commission will in all probability be entirely reorganized before the end of the present year. This fact became apparent yesterday during a call at the office of the commission of W. W. Heffelfinger of Minneapolis who is considering an offer from President Roosevelt of the vacancy created by the resignation of James A. Garfield who left the commission to head the bureau of corporations of the new department of commerce and labor.

Mr. Heffelfinger has not yet decided whether he will accept the place. It is probable that his deliberation is due in part to his knowledge that the commission will in all probability be reorganized by President Roosevelt. Mr. Heffelfinger left for New York to-day.

IRISH HOPES

Work of the Convention—No Home Rule, Says Balfour.

London, April 18.—Premier Balfour, in a letter to an inquirer, emphatically repudiates any intention on the part of the government of giving home rule to Ireland.

Dublin, April 18.—The Irish National convention closed yesterday. T. P. O'Connor in summing up yesterday's proceedings, wrote the following:

"This was the day for agreeing on the amendments to the land bill, which are considered essential. Most of these were proposed by William O'Brien. They covered several important questions, including demands for more liberal treatment of the congested districts and of the laborers. The proceedings were extremely harmonious. There was an animated but good-humored discussion in the retention of an eighth as a rent charge proposed by Mr. Davitt and myself, the former representing views in favor of the nationalization of the land, while I put forward those of peasant proprietary. Ultimately, the resolution was adopted condemning the eighth, but retaining a technical rent charge."

One of the most important amendments was that proposed by Michael Davitt, that the principle of the American homestead law be added to the land bill to "safeguard the peasants from the results of improvident borrowing and the operation of land grabbers and land jobbers."

FOREIGN FLASHES

Tangier—The pretender is marching on Fez.

San Salvador—The pretender, Arias, who fled, taking with him the national treasury, has been taken.

Santo Domingo—Peace negotiations have failed and fighting has been resumed without material gains to either side.

London—A British battleship has been ordered from Malta to Volo owing to the threatening aspect of the Balkan crisis.

Mexico City—Seven British sailors, who deserted the Amphion, are in the hands of hostile Indians in the wilds of South Yucatan.

St. Petersburg—The czar's army is being organized down to the minutest detail in order to be able to cope with any emergency promptly and efficiently.

Constantinople—The special mission sent by the sultan to pacify the Albanians, are practically imprisoned at Ipek, Albania, where they are surrounded.

Manila—The disorder which recently broke out in the province of Misamis, island of Mindanao, is spreading. The civil authorities have appealed for military assistance.

London—Owing to a break down of a subsidiary device of th Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, which will shortly be remedied, the Times service of American Marconigrams is temporarily interrupted.

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Which thoroughly cleanse the blood, expelling all humors and building up the whole system. They cure

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. G. Hines, Franks, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Wolter, Box 212, Algona, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of Hood's than can be published.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

THE BAKER'S GOOD SHOT

Early Workman Prevents a Bank Robbery at Waupum, Pa., by a Duel.

Wampum, Pa., April 18.—In a battle following an unsuccessful attempt to rob the First National bank of this place early this morning, one man was killed and another seriously wounded.

The dead man was one of the burglars and he has not yet been identified. The wounded man was Henry Willoughby, a baker, who surprised the burglars while at work. His injuries are serious but not fatal. Willoughby was passing the bank at an early hour on his way to work, when he was suddenly confronted by a man who at the point of a revolver ordered him to throw up his hands and keep quiet. He did so, but in his right hand was a revolver, and both men fired. At the report of the revolvers two other men rushed from the bank and took a hand in the shooting. The three-cornered revolver fight aroused some of the people in the vicinity of the bank, and they were soon at the scene of the battle, but before their arrival the burglars fled. While the men had broken into the banking rooms they had not completed the drilling of the safe and their attempt at robbery was unsuccessful.

This morning the body of one of the burglars was discovered in a vacant lot on the upper end of town. As the bullet wound was near his heart it is presumed that his companions had to drag or drive their dying comrade from the bank to where he was found. While he was dressed only in an ordinary suit of clothes he was not shabbily dressed, and on his body was found a gold watch. Willoughby was shot in both legs, and it is supposed he fired the shot that killed the burglar. Great excitement prevails in the town and a posse has organized to pursue the burglars.

CANADA'S TARIFF

The Opposition in the Ottawa House Demands Action.

Ottawa, Ont., April 18.—R. I. Borden, leader of the opposition in the house of commons, replying to the budget speech of Finance Minister Fielding, renewed his policy of last year in favor of adequate protection to Canadian industries. He complained of the large imports of goods, especially from the United States, which ought to be manufactured in Canada. He embodied in his policy the following amendment to the proposition of the finance minister:

"This house, regarding the operation of the present tariff as unsatisfactory, is of opinion that this country requires a fair policy of such adequate protection to its labor, agricultural products, manufactures and industries as will at all times secure the Canadian markets for Canadians and that the financial policy of the government should include a measure for the thoro and judicious readjustment of the tariff at the present session."

IT WAS KEPT QUIET

Senator Clark Sued for Breach of Promise.

New York, April 18.—That Senator William A. Clark of Montana, the "copper king" and multimillionaire, should have been sued by a New York woman in the supreme court of this county for $150,000 damages for alleged breach of promise, and that the trial should have been held more than a year ago and conducted with so much secrecy that not a word of it ever reached the ears of the public, may seem strange, but it is nevertheless a fact, as was divulged when the first step on the part of her lawyer to have her case reopened and a public trial had, was taken lis and she admits that she "is past 36." lis and she admits that she "is past 6." Miss McNellis gave her testimony in her suit before James L. Bishop, referee appointed by the supreme court, March 1 last year. She told of her meeting the senator at the democratic national convention in Chicago in 1896, of attentions she alleges he subsequently lavished upon her, of bouquets and baskets of fruit and tender missives he sent her. A dinner with champagne, oysters and salads figured in the case.

MEN WILL STRIKE

Trouble of Paper Manufacturers Will Reach a Head To-day.

Appleton, Wis., April 18.—The International Brotherhood of Papermakers at Neenah has refused all offers of compromise in the struggle for fewer working hours, and a strike of 1,000 men will begin to-night in nine Fox river valley paper mills, the men say.

Neenah, Wis., April 18.—The Neenah papermakers sent in their ultimatum to the Kimberley-Clark company yesterday afternoon demanding shorter hours. The company refused the request and closed the mills at 6 o'clock last night for an indefinite period.

CAPITAL CULLINGS

The bureau of animal industry has been given authority to quarantine cattle, not diseased, wherever deemed necessary.

Captain Harry B. Chamberlain has been temporarily relieved from duty for connection with the smuggling of silk and curios from the Philippines.

TOLD IN A LINE

Peoria—Maia Parr is dead as the result of a bite received from a pet cat ten days ago.

New York—The labor troubles on the "L" road have been settled, and there will be no strike.

Logansport, Ind.—Thieves looted the Pisgah church of everything movable, even to the lamp shades.

Chicago—The police pension fund contains only 37 cents for each pensioner and is practically bankrupt.

Indianapolis—Sam Martin was convicted of grave robbing. The penalty is from three to eight years.

New York—The jury, after an absence of twelve hours, convicted Albert J. Adams, the policy king.

Chicago—All the flour mills here have closed indefinitely. Inability to run at a profit is given as the cause.

Chicago—Alderman Thomas Carey was handed $50,000 yesterday as the result of an election bet on Mayor Harrison.

Louisville—George Miller, a bookbinder, shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide. Jealousy was the cause.

New York—Another arrest has been made in connection with the barrel mystery. Joseph Guardno, an Italian laborer.

Chicago—Dr. John Kircher shot and fatally wounded Constable Kruse as the latter was making a levy on his office furniture.

Arkansas City, Kan.—State Representative Samuel D. Pollock is under arrest for embezzling $364 when assistant postmaster here.

Cincinnati—W. W. O'Hara, the turf commissioner, has been given eighteen months in the penitentiary for fraudulent use of the mails.

Chattanooga—Warrants are out for the arrest of Leroy C. Harding, who floated several trust companies in this vicinity and suddenly decamped.

New York—The Western National bank and the National Bank of Commerce, with a combined capital of $20,000,000 and deposits of $145,000,000, will be consolidated.

Denver—"Cherokee Bill," whose real name is Henry Clay Bateman, escaped from the county hospital, where he was being treated for wounds received in resisting arrest for postoffice robbery.

Milwaukee—Siegismund Elfred of Milwaukee is to write the book for Mascagni's next opera. He was asked to dramatize an Italian story by the composer twelve years ago, but was unable to complete his work until this year.

Washington, Pa.—Wilbur Sharp and Cornelius Wilkens, negroes, held up a ferry boat in the middle of the Monongahela river, and robbed the passengers of their valuables. Isaac Ames, an old man, who resisted, was dangerously wounded.

THE BOSTON BROTHERS

Story of Their "Academy of Crime" in Which Boys Are Taught.

New York, April 18.—Acording to a story told in a Brooklyn court by a boy named Solomon Hellerstein of Manhattan, who confessed to the theft of a pocketbook from a woman who was watching a fire in Union street, there is an "academy of crime" in this city. Hellerstein said he had been a thief six weeks and that with other boys he had been taught to steal at a place kept by two young men, known as the "Boston brothers." He declared the brothers had a staff of thirty boys from twelve to nineteen years old, and that they threatened to whip him if he did not join their gang. They districted the city, he said, and sent certain boys out to work certain districts, getting a share of the stealings of all of them. He also asserted that he and another boy were recently sent to work among a crowd. He grabbed a pocketbook containing $60. Its owner, a woman, screamed, and patrolmen arrested the boy after a chase. After admitting his guilt young Hellerstein was paroled in the custody of his father.

SENTIMENT FAVORS U. S.

Change in the Popular Feeling in Venezuela—Good Reports From Porto Rico.

New York, April 18.—A wonderful change in popular feeling and a remarkable growth of sentiment favorable to the United States are reported by Minister Augusto F. Pulido, recently returned from Caracas, whither he went to consult with President Castro concerning the Venezuelan negotiations with the allies, and to get President Castro's approval of the reference to The Hague.

Minister Pulido says the Germans are not molested, but the resentment for their share in the blockade is very keen. On the other hand, the United States has gained wonderfully in public estimation, and ought to gain in commerce as well. The people of Venezuela are anxious to encourage American capitalists to go there. They are deeply interested also in the fate of the canal treaty with Colombia and they hope the Panama canal will be built and the trade route with the Pacific coast opened up.

"As for the revolution in Venezuela, everything is calm," asserts Mr. Pulido. There are insurgents in the mountains sevnty miles from Caracas and at Cludad Bolivar on the Orinoco, but at present they are not being molested. Trade is picking up after the prostration incident to the blockade. I could not find any instance of absolute starvation; there is less luxury, less display, but that any one was without bread I did not hear.

"There is one thing more I want to say. On my trip down I stopped for two days at San Juan in Porto Rico. I went ashore and rode out to Rio Piedras, and all I saw on the way were the new schoolhouses you Americans have built there—schoolhouses, dozens of them. You are treating those people just right, and that is the proof of it. Education is the thing they need most."

STILLWATER-EAU CLAIRE

Baseball Season to Open at Stillwater on the 26th.

Special to The Journal.

Stillwater, Minn., April 18.—The baseball season will open in Stillwater a week from Sunday, when the home team will play Eau Claire. The grounds have been scraped and rolled and put in good condition. Out of town men who will play with Stillwater are C. H. Brown, Minneapolis, catcher; Joe Tellar, St. Paul, pitcher; Tom Avery, Minneapolis, right field; Joe Mitchell, St. Paul, short stop.

Michael Heft and Michael Fidarki, convicted at Pine City, have been brought to the penitentiary to serve terms on the reformatory plan for robbery. While awaiting their trial they were kept in the county jail here.

The Ladies Aid society of Ascension church made an Easter offering consisting of bed linen, towels, etc., to the city hospital.

The sophomore class of the high school will attend the funeral of a classmate, Frank Gilbert Olson, in a body to-morrow afternoon. The lad died of diphtheria.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians had the first post-lenten social and dancing party in Woodan hall last evening.

Captain D. A. McDonald of La Crosse, proprietor of a towing fleet, is in the city looking up business. The lake is full of logs and lumber to be moved down river.

PORTO RICAN SMUGGLING

True Bills Found Against United States Officers.

Washington, April 18.—The department of justice received the following cablegram from San Juan, Porto Rico, in regard to the pending smuggling cases:

"True bills returned against Merritt of the navy; Captain Edward R. Lowndes, marine; Captain T. Crabbs, army; Giles and Butler, civilians."

San Juan, April 18.—Additional arrests have been made at Mayaguez of officials accused of perjury, forgery and larceny. All those arrested were held in heavy bail. Senor Baez, commissioner of public works, was arrested and held in $16,000 bail in addition to the bonds of $35,000 he has already furnished on other charges in connection with the frauds.

Mayaguez, Porto Rico, April 18.—Chief Hamill of the insular police has arrested Mateo Fajardo, the mayor of Mayaguez, charged with municipal frauds of large amounts. Governor Hunt is directing matters by telegraph thru Chief of Police Hamill, who was sent there for that purpose. In addition to the mayor, the superintendent of public works, the former chief of police, the market superintendent and four other employes of the public works department were taken to jail.

FLOATS ON WHISKY BARRELS

Houseboat at the Soo Constructed Along Unique Lines.

Special to The Journal.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., April 18.—A novel pleasure craft which has been building for several months is ready to go into commission at the Soo. It is a houseboat constructed along unique lines. The craft is 60x30 feet and 16 feet high. It is floated on twenty whisky barrels, ten on each side, and will be propelled by a gasolene launch.

The boat has French plate glass windows, will be lighted by electricity, is finely furnished and will accommodate sixteen persons. Thru the floor are trap doors thru which the occupants of the craft can fish without suffering exposure. The boat was built on speculation by two local men who purpose to rent it to pleasure parties.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Paxo 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 cases 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.

THE REV. PAUL J. FRANCIS

His Idea of the Church Is Altogether Too "High" for Bishop Coleman.

New York, April 18.—It is now positively asserted that the Rev. Paul James Francis, minister general of the order of the Atonement, with headquarters at Garrison, is to be brought to trial. Papers in the case have been prepared, it is said, by Bishop Coleman of Delaware, in which diocese the Rev. Mr. Francis is canonically resident.

Bishop Coleman's charge is that Rev. Mr. Francis has for some years openly advocated the Episcopal church acknowledging the Roman obedience and procuring pardon for the sin of having denied, some some hundreds of years, the spiritual supremacy of the pope of Rome. A leader of the Catholic party in the Episcopal church, resident in this city, is quoted as saying concerning the Rev. Mr. Francis and his teachings:

"Catholics of the church have no sympathy with the position taken by the Rev. Mr. Francis and his Order of the Atonement. There is no element among us who desire union with the Church of Rome. Neither is there agitation in this country similar to that which seems to obtain in England. Indeed, Catholics deplore such teachings as Mr. Francis puts forth even more than others.

"Somebody gave Mr. Francis' order a mountain at Garrison, worth about $300, and upon the one side of it he has established a "monastery," so-called, and upon the other side his sister, under a second Order of the Atonement, has established a mother house."

OLD MAIDS PAW THE AIR

They Object to the President's Idea as to Childlessness as a Crime.

New York Sun Special Service.

Rochester, N. Y., April 18.—Every hotel and boarding-house in the village of Pittsford is filled to the roof with delegates to the western New York Old Maids' convention, which opened yesterday afternoon. When Miss Amelia Higginson of Honeoye Falls tapped for order with a darning bottle, ninety-three delegates put away their knitting, crocheting and tatting, patted their ringlets, sniffed their smelling salts and settled down with an air of expectancy. The president in her opening address criticized the president for his views on race suicide.

"The president believes in the rearing of large families," she said. "He has a right to this opinion, but when he places childlessness in the same category with criminal acts he goes too far. The president is the father of what we Americans would call a large family. He is not the mother of a large family. We have heard nothing about race suicide from the mothers of America and we never shall.

"Susan B. Anthony says there are too many babies born in the world. She is as competent to pass on the question as the president, and more apt to be right. Let the president grapple with the trusts, the tariff and the coming election. He can safely leave the question of babies in the hands of the women of this great republic."

The only paper read was one on "Mere Man," by Miss Cynthia Stott of Canandaigua. Miss Stott is nearing 55 summers, but affects a girlish demeanor and dress. In substance it was that man is no more of an absolute success than the mule.

"WHO DONE THIS DEED?"

The Alleged Affront to Germany Causes Trouble.

New York Sun Special Service.

Chicago, April 18.—Walter Wellman, in a Washington special to the Record-Herald, says:

Who blundered in ordering the Mediterranean squadron to Marseilles after the United States had refused to accept the kaiser's invitation for the squadron to visit Kiel? This is the question that is being asked in official circles. That it is a blunder is generally admitted and there is no surprise that the German papers are indignant over what they term "A smack in the face of Germany."

The official explanation is that we did not accept the kaiser's invitation, because to do so would require the squadron to leave its station, and that the ships were ordered to Marseilles because they were already in Mediterranean waters. But it is pointed out that a little tact would have found convenient occupation for the squadron in some other part of the Mediterranean sea in order to avoid acceptance of an invitation to participate in the French festivities.

Altho it is the prevailing opinion here that the German papers have become unduly excited and that talk of this incident being an insult to Germany is quite ridiculous, there is at the same time a feeling that American salutes to President Loubet should not been permitted to follow so close upon the heels of regrets to Emperor William. They take these things more seriously on the other side than we do on this, and therefore the more reason why care should be exercised not to permit a courtesy to one nation to be distorted into an affront to another.

The Associated Press is authorized on the highest authority to make this statement of the position of the navy department in the matter of the visit of the United States European squadron to Marseilles: "Nothing was further from the mind of Secretary Moody or the Washington government than giving offense to Germany by extending an appropriate courtesy to a sovereign of a friendly nation. The suggestion came from the state department that the squadron go to Marseilles in time to greet President Loubet, especially as it would touch there to take on board the new commander-in-chief, Rear Admiral Cotton. As regards the visit of the American man-of-war to Kiel, no invitation reached the navy department from Berlin for the European squadron to go there."

On the same high authority it is stated that had such an invitation come it would have been accepted.

NORTHWEST WEDDINGS

SHAKOPEE, MINN.—A pretty home wedding was solemnized when Miss Dora Paul of this city became the wife of Emil J. Johnson of St. Paul. The ceremony was performed by Rev. William Hobberger, at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. A. Sogefell.

SCOTLAND, S. D.—Miss Lydia Fritz and Thomas Caesar, of Hope, N. D., were married here.

GUILTY POLICE PUNISHED.

St. Petersburg, April 18.—The official newspaper at Tiflis reports that a riot has taken place in the village of Souchi, in the Black sea district. The peasants stormed the prison to demand a post mortem examination of a prisoner who died. They asserted that he had been beaten to death by the police, but, according to the police certificate, he died of brandy drinking. The peasants overpowered the police and liberated the prisoners. The post mortem proved that the prisoner's death desulted from blows and the guilty police officials have been punished.

The opening chapters of Harry Leon Wilson's clever story,

"THE SPENDERS,"

May Be found in this paper. It will appear regularly as a daily serial.

Dr. Richard Burton of the University of Minnesota says of this story:

"'The Spenders' is an American story of humor, wholesomeness and power. Its western flavor is delicious. 'Uncle Peter' is an unforgetable figure—a native type of epic significance."

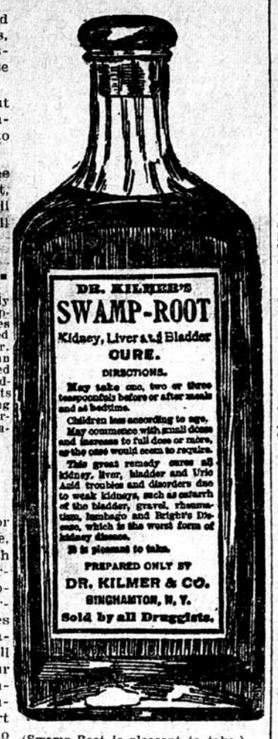
NOT RECOMMENDED FOR EVERYTHING

But if You Have Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble, You Will Find the Great Remedy Swamp-Root, Just What You Need.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.



(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

Doctors Prescribe Swamp-Root.

Gentlemen: "I have prescribed that wonderful remedy for kidney and bladder complaints, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, with most beneficial effect and know of many cures by its use. These patients had kidney trouble, as diagnosed by other physicians, and treated without benefit. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root effected a cure. I am a liberal man and accept a specific wherever I find it, in an accepted school or out of it. For desperate cases of kidney or bladder complaint under treatment with unsatisfactory results I turn to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root with most flattering results. I shall continue to prescribe it and from personal observations state that Swamp-Root has great curative properties."

L. Bartow Smith M.D.

276 9th st, Borough of Brookly, N. Y.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, and if permitted to continue much suffering with fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable; makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition; but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

No matter how many doctors you may have tried—no matter how much money you may have spent on other medicines, you really owe it to yourself to at least give Swamp-Root a trial. Its stanchest friends to-day are those who had almost given up hope of ever becoming well again.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root—Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root Sent Free by Mail.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder troubles, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Minneapolis Daily Journal.

LIND WAS IN A WRECK

Particulars of the Head-on Collision of Northern Pacific Trains at South Heart.

Special to The Journal.

Glendive, Mont., April 18.—No. 4 eastbound passenger on the Northern Pacific train ran into a westbound freight at South Heart, N. D., yesterday, resulting in the death of Guy Gleason, fireman, and slight injury to Cal Litch, the engineer on No. 4. The freight was standing on a siding awaiting the passenger train. The switch had either been left open or was defective, and the passenger running thirty to forty miles an hour crashed head-on into the locomotive.

Fireman Gleason was caught between the tender and engine by the overturning of the locomotive and instantly killed. The passengers escaped uninjured and aside from the injury to the engines the damage was light. Ex-Governor Lind of Minnesota and his party were on the train.

A wrecking crew from Glendive accompanied by C. W. Houston, trainmaster, went to clear the track. The dead fireman was reared in Glendive and was 25 years old and son of ex-Sheriff Joel Gleason. He was married last fall to Miss Demers at White Lake, Minn., and was making his last run, having been granted thirty days' leave of absence for a visit at St. Paul and other points in the east.

TWO GOVERNMENTAL METHODS

They Differ in About the Same Ratio as the People of the Two Countries.

London Spectator.

On the whole, then, and tho the president is often cruelly hampered, while an English prime minister remains free and untrammelled, the greater power and responsibility must be admitted to remain with the president. He may not be able to do quite so much or act so easily at any given moment, but what he does cannot be overriden, and no wave of unpopularity can suddenly drive him from power.

What is the better system it is not very profitable to inquire. For ourselves we should say that the presidential system suits the Americans better, that of a prime minister the British. Each people will prefer their own system, and they will no doubt be right, for in each case they have learned to accommodate themselves to its workings. The Americans have the advantages of rigidity, we those of elasticity. Still, the fact remains that on the balance of consideration the greatest office of power in the Anglo-Saxon world is that of the president of the United States. Though his powers are limited, he has a security of tenure and an originating and independent authority of which no one can deprive him. During his four years in office he can on many points say without an "If," "I will do this or that."

The British prime minister has always to say, "I will do this or that if I can keep the confidence of the majority of the house of commons." The absence of that "if" gives to the president of the United States a sense of independent authority which does not belong to a prime minister.

A PORTLAND CEMENT PLANT.

Chicago, April 18.—In the purchase of thirty-three acres of land at Indiana harbor, Lake county, Indiana, the Illinois Steel company has secured a site for its proposed $3,000,000 Portland cement manufacturing plant. The works will be known as the Buffington plant and will have a daily capacity of 4,000 barrels.

WOULD REFUSE NON-UNION MONEY.

Chicago, April 18.—The union label on money is the latest proposition. Once the government adopts a law placing the union label on money, members of organized labor are expected to refuse to accept money which does not bear the union insignia. L. P. Straube, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, stands sponsor for the latest idea.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Philadelphia Press.

"Just my luck," said Borem. "She's always out when I call."

"So she was telling me," said Miss Peppery.

"She told you the same thing, eh?"

"Yes, only she said it was just her luck."

TRAITS OF FILIPINSO

The Various Tribes Differ Widely in Their Characteristics as in Their Culture.

None of Them Seem to Be Troubled With What Is Known Here as "Nerves."

American Woman, in the Outlook.

Almost every statement one can make concerning the Filipinos must be qualified; what is true for one tribe is not true for another. There is far more difference between the Igorrote of Benguez and the Tagalog of Manila than between the latter and ourselves. In the lower classes and the higher there are traits that make the strenuous New Englander, or even the more easy-going Californian, impatient, and at times inclined to say: "It's no use; one can never teach them anything"; but the fact remains that, unless one has a race prejudice, the Filipino is thoroly likable.

Naturally the servant class is the one with which we come in closest contact, and we get the poorest specimens here in Manila. They are not any more successful than is our untrained help at home. They polish the center of the floor and leave the corners untouched. The dust accumulates behind books, and the spider gayly spins his web on the chandelier; but when his attention is called to these matters the Filipino smiles as if he thought it a joke, and cheerfully performs the neglected duty, and as promptly forgets it next day. They are not creatures of routine, nor are they thoro in the work they have to do; but they are neither sulky nor saucy. They go quietly about the house, and altho they break dishes, one never hears them slamming doors or rattling dishes as an indication of disapproval. I am now speaking of the servants the Americans hire, who are not in the least the typical Filipino servants. A Filipino of my acquaintance spoke of a coachman as one of those impertinent fellows who had been employed by Americans; she would have none of that kind.

From my friends here I learn that much of the patriarchal system of living still prevails even in Manila. In some large houses there are from twenty to thirty dependents of all degrees from poor relations to cooks and scullions. These persons live about the house, sleeping in corners, and are clothed and fed by the mistress. They marry, have children and raise them in a harum-scarum way that would drive an American woman to an insane asylum. Again and again I have seen in one of the finest houses here small naked children asleep behind the parlor door, while large-eyed placid women nursed babes quite unabashed as they crouched on the floor in the hallways. These servants have their home, their clothes, food and from three to five pesos a month. In a way, I suppose, they earn this money as they nonchalantly polish the hardwood floors or carelessly flap the dust from the center of tables and chairs. They sit on the floor in kitchens in front of a pan of water and wash the dishes that are piled up around them and stack them edgewise along the wall to dry. Surely their ways are not ours, and it is a shock to the nerves to see a kitchen in the heat of preparation for a banquet of which one is to partake later. It requires some skill to pass between the various dishes being prepared on the floor, where cats and dogs and babies, meats and fruits and vegetables seem hopelessly jumbled up. I always forget about it later, for a delicious dinner will almost always come forth from the chaos. Many of these servants have lived all their lives in one family. They feel themselves dependent on their masters, and the idea of their going away or being dismissed never occurs to either master or servant. There is consequently a family feeling between them and a freedom of intercourse that we, democrats though we are, would not tolerate. A friend told me that his head servant always remonstrates with him when he disapproves any course of action, and sometimes I have witnessed an altercation between a mistress and maid in which the maid prevailed. At one house I remember there was a difference of opinion at dinner as to the kind of wine to be served, and the servant had his way; yet they are not considered impertinent by their masters, who say we spoil our servants.

Among the educated classes there is the same attraction of placid nature enlivened by a gayety that is almost universal. Sometimes I look with envy at the untroubled faces of my friends, at their calm eyes and smooth, unwrinkled foreheads. One evening I went to a Filipino ball given in honor of the birthday of Washington, at which a great many Americans were present. Even while dancing our women had a certain strained, fixed look in contrast to the contented, nerveless faces of the Filipino girls.

This Man

was perfectly and permanently cured from Rheumatism by The Jebb Discovery, after suffering for twelve years.

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PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., March 4, 1903.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for beef, flour, etc.," as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 265-267 South Canal street, Chicago, Ill., will be received until 1 o'clock p. m., of Tuesday, April 21, 1903, for furnishing for the Indian service, beef, flour, bacon, beans, coffee, sugar, rice, tea and other articles of subsistence; also for boots and shoes, groceries, soap, baking powder, crockery, agricultural implements, paints, oils, glass, tinware, wagons, harness, leather, shoe findings, saddlery, etc., hardware, school and medical supplies, and a long list of miscellaneous articles. Sealed proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for blankets, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, etc.," as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 119-121 Wooster street, New York City, will be received until 1 o'clock p. m., of Tuesday, May 19, 1903, for furnishing for the Indian service, blankets, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, notions, hats and caps. Bids must be made out on government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished on application to the Indian office, Washington, D. C.; the United States Indian warehouses, 119-121 Wooster street, New York City; 265-267 South Canal street, Chicago, Ill.; 815 Howard street, Omaha, Neb.; 602 S Seventh st, St. Louis, Mo.; the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Wyo., and St. Paul, Minn.; the quartermaster, U. S. army, Seattle, Wash.; the postmasters at Sioux City, Tucson, Portland, Spokane and Tacoma; and the Manufacturers and Producers' Association of California, San Francisco, Cal. Bids will be opened at the hour and days above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening. The department reserves the right to determine the point of delivery and to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid. W. A. Jones, Commissioner.

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THE DANGER OF CLOSED WINDOWS

Success.

"Keep your window open at night," urges a writer in The Hospital, London. Zola died of asphyxiation in a closed room, and the French newspapers naively remarked that his windows "naturally had been closed at night." The fear of "night air" is not confined to France, yet the poisons are chiefly within; and, even if there is no deadly carbon monoxide to kill one in a few hours, as it did M. Zola, the products of respiration and other bodily effluvia that fill our sleeping-rooms are no less fatal in the long run. "The average Englishman," says this writer, "is by no means the cleanly animal that he thinks himself," and Americans certainly need not flatter themselves that they are any better.

A NICKEL COIN FOR THE FRENCH CURRENCY.

New York Evening Post.

It is announced that a new coin, made of nickel, is to be added to the circulating medium of France. The face value of the coin will be 25 centimes, or a quarter of a franc, and it will thus be equivalent to our own nickel "five-cent piece." It is stated from Paris, however, that the French "nickel" will be larger than the silver franc piece and one-half thicker, which will make it a larger coin than ours. The first issue is to be 16,000,000 pieces.

BORROWED A PACKAGE

And Learned the Scientific Value of Pure Food.

Taking notice of little things is a valuable faculty in life and many great discoveries have sprung from a humble source indeed.

"One day," says a lady of Norwich, N. Y., a sister of the county judge and surrogate of Chen