CANADA HAS 6000 MILES OF WIRES

Each Year Sees Increase in Extent of Telegraph and Cable Systems.

Ottawa, Can., Jan. 5.—The Canadian people today are the owners of more than 6,000 miles of land telegraphs and sea cables built and operated with their own money.

For years a good deal of talk has been heard about national ownership of telegraphic lines, and Sir William Mulock, the postmaster general, is understood to have been investigating the conditions under which the properties of the companies now doing business in Canada can be acquired and operated by the government. Since Sir William began his inquiry the value of the companies' plants, holdings and franchises has gone up enormously.

If the progress of Canada continues at anything like its present rate, the difference between the price at which the lines could have been nationalized a few years after Sir William became postmaster general in the Laurier administration and at which they may be had, say ten years hence, is likely to be so great as to seriously handicap the minister who may attempt to undertake a nationalization scheme.

In the meantime, the government has been adding steadily to the mileage of its own lines, and in the northwest especially is sending out offshoots in every direction in the newly settled districts, where the private telegraph companies have not found it sufficiently profitable to build. In this way the government is doing splendid work for immigration and settlement.

Many Lines Are Extended.

The number of miles of government lines constructed up to the close of last year was 6,241, and the present year wil see a total mileage of 6,584 fully completed and equipped, with 299 offices, 40 more than last year.

The government system may be described in a general way as consisting of three blocks. One connects Quebec with a station at the Atlantic end on the north shore of the St. Lawrence in one direction, over eighty miles beyond the Canadian boundary in Newfoundland, Labrador, at Chateau bay, opposite Belle isle, in the straits of Belle isle, with a cable proceeding southwardly by way of the island of Anticosti and the Magdalen islands to Cape Breton, and branches in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Another is within the boundaries of the two great northwestern territories of Assininiboia and Saskatchewan.

The third extends from the southern section of British Columbia north some distance beyond Dawson City in the Yukon, with a branch from the main line to Port Simpson on the Pacific coast below the Alaskan strip of the United States, and a spur to Aberdeen, a point on the coast below Port Simpson.

The latter place, it will be remembered, is the probable terminus of the National Transcontinental railway, the western section of which is to be constructed by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, and the eastern by the Canadian government. The government line on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, between Murray bay, Quebec and Chateau bay, is over 1,000 miles long, with not far short of 900 miles more distributed between different parts of the province of Quebec, in and around the Magdalen islands and Anticosti island, and connecting them with the mainland. In the maritime provinces the government has constructed about 500 miles of telegraph lines.

Wireless System Used.

The wireless telegraph system has been utilized by the government in connection with its land lines at various points in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Atlantic coast. At Chateau bay, the terminus of the North Shore line, in Labrador (Newfoundland territory) eighty-four miles from the point where Canadian jurisdiction ends, there is a Marconi station, by means of which communication is maintained with Belle Isle, in the straits of Belle isle. The government cable, twenty-two miles, between the bay and island, was damaged by icebergs in June, and the wireless system, which previously had been installed, was put in requisition and found to work satisfactorily.

The whole of the land and cable telegraph lines above enumerated have been constructed and operated by the public works department of the Dominion government, but in connection with the wireless system the marine and fisheries department has assisted in the establishment of five Marconi stations. These are situated at Cape Race, Newfoundland, Belle Isle, Point Amour, Labrador, Fame Point and Heath Point, Anticosti, and they have handled a large number of messages to and from ocean steamships during the season of open navigation.

The Australian eucalyptus tree is being grown on a large scale in southern Europe and northern Africa because of its tendency to drain swamps. This was formerly supposed to be due to abundant exhalation of watery vapor from its leaves, but it has been shown that actually the transpiration of the eucalyptus is only one-half or one-third that of the willows, birches and other trees, and it is therefore assumed that the phenomenon in question is due simply to the rapid growth of the eucalyptus.

All that is best in whiskey you will find in

Old Underoof Rye

It is thoroughly matured, soft and rich.

FROGS PAY OFF FARM MORTGAGE

California Girl Finds Croaking Crop One of Profit and of Pleasure, Too.

Berkeley, Cal., Jan. 5.—The frogs of Contra Costa county are for several months in winter quarters—that is to say, are deep in Contra Costa's mud. Four miles north of Berkeley is California's greatest summer resort for the bullfrog and the infantile tadpole. This is on the farm of Miss Edith Stege. Here the croaking amphibian is entertained in a manner worthy of a beast that brings from $3.50 to $8 a dozen.

Three ponds have been constructed in the rear of the grounds, the largest being 200 feet long. Each oblong of water is the center of a bit of landscape that at this time of year is tinctured with all the greens and browns and secret shadows that autumn brings to earth. Lilies, oleanders and weeping willows, tapestried with vine and moss, and ponderous with gloom, surround the temples of this frogland and filter the sunlight that falls upon it.

Here in the twilight of springtime the frog bulges his cheeks and grunts his throaty melody across the pond. Another takes up the chant, and then another, until the precinct sounds as if the earth's axis were out of gear and creaked for lack of oiling. Besides the pleasure he takes in eating and singing, the frog's serious occupation is to be caught and eaten. This duty he shirks as long as possible. He will squat, seemingly absent-minded with springtime fancies and blinking at the moon, but at the suspicion of a footfall looks not before he leaps, but drops into the water and goes down like a lost hope.

Frogs Avert Financial Calamity.

Thousands of these croakers assemble in Miss Stege's ponds every year. They have more than paid for their board and lodging. When Miss Stege fell heir to the place there was a mortgage on the farm; the frogs helped pay it off. Multitudes of the soft-flanked batrachians gave their lives and legs in the general massacre which resulted, and from the profits of which the farm, with its cows and chickens and lone green parrot, was saved to the owners. Last season was not run to a great profit at the froggery. The ponds had been overstocked; too many had been left to breed. The frogs' eggs were thick as sago pudding. The big frogs ate the little frogs, thereby becoming too stout for food purposes, and the small ones becoming too scarce to be troubled.

The size of the frogs at Stege (the station is named after the principal landowner) is a topic which is seldom mentioned without preliminary avowals of truth and ability to prove the same. However, without taking space for such purposes, it may be said that the larger specimens of bullfrogs at Stege are almost as big as a large dove, and are wholesaled at $8 a dozen. What they appear rated on the bill of fare is a matter of conscience with the printer. A frog has been known to swallow a newly hatched chicken, paying the wages of gluttony, albeit, with his life.

Gives Her Crop Personal Attention.

Miss Edith Stege, proprietress of the 115 acres which includes the frog ranch, has given it the favor of her daily cultivation. The ranch is not a mere butter and egg place. It is the owner's occupation, her recreation and her romance. It is beautiful, deep-treed and romantic.

There are no storks at Stege; the frogs have no other king than the proprietress, who received them and their domain from her foster-father. When the frog puddles are filled with edible population Miss Stege gives them the care of a scientist. At the time that the amphibian loses his gills and when his heart's two compartments became a three-chambered organ, as with reptiles, he is subject to many dangers of his constitution. "It is then," said the manageress of the froggery, with a wink, "that they are liable to pneumonia, so I put mustard plasters on their chests until this crisis of their lives is past and they are well developed from froggies and entitled tobe eaten. As soon as the hibernating season receives the touch of warm weather one early frog bubbles his way to the surface of the pond and sings a shrill ditty to his old college chum on the opposite bank. Others arrive, and the puddles are not long in becoming populous. The frogs are dull-skinned then, but soon become corpulent and bright. In a month the new generation is likely to be at an age of majority. He is then caught as he croaks by his native waters, is sent to the restaurant, where he croaks again,then is prepared for his destination, and croaks no more.

The Fashion Center.
The great Plymouth Clothing House.

PERIL MAY FORCE PEACE WITH JAPAN

Continued from First Page.

for the people, but for the emperor. Therefore it is the duty of every true Russian subject to do what he can to prevent the impending calamity.

Recently I had the happiness to see the emperor. I reported to him truly in all sincerity the present state of public opinion. I tried to explain to his majesty that what is now proceeding is a revolution.

The Russian nation is being dragged into a revolution, which it does not want, and which may be prevented by the emperor if he shows confidence in the people.

My strong belief is that if the emperor will himself unite the national forces around him he will relieve Russia from the terrors of the impending bloody revolution. If he will do so the nation will support his autocratic power.

Under existing conditions it is impossible to forbid the people from expressing their sufferings. It is impossible to keep silence when the country is in a dangerous position.

HAYS AT NEW POST

Minnesota Man Sworn in as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

From The Journal Bureau, Colorado Building, Washington.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Professor W. M. Hays, the newly appointed assistant secretary of agriculture, arrived in Washington yesterday and proceeded at once to the department, where he was sworn in. He will take rooms for the winter and spring at the Cosmos club, looking out of LaFayette Square, the rendezvous of a number of gentlemen of scientific attainments. Mrs. Hays and the children will not come to Washington until next fall.

DROPS DEAD IN A STATION.

Special to The Journal.

Baraboo, Wis., Jan. 5.—George E. Olmstead of Baraboo, a well-known traveling salesman, dropped dead yesterday while waiting for a train at Neillsville station.

Chancellor 10-Cent Cigar.
You have tried the rest;
Now smoke the best.

TRADEMARK LAWS WILL BE REVISED

Abuses and Evils of System Closely Allied to Trade Are to Be Corrected.

From The Journal Bureau, Colorado Building, Washington.

Washington, Jan. 5.—It begins to look as if the radical revision of trademark laws, which has been urged for more than thirty years, would soon be accomplished. The house committee has reported unanimously in favor of a comprehensive bill, following in substance the lines laid down by the commission appointed by President McKinley in 1898. This measure is strongly supported by the American Bar association, by the National Association of Manufacturers, by the International Advertisers' association and the Patent Law association of Washington. Speaker Cannon, it is understood, is willing to let the measure come up. It will probably go over to the senate early in the session, and if the business interests back it properly, success should be assured.

Few affairs have a closer relation to our foreign trade than the proper regulation of trademarks. Good faith toward other nations has persistently emphasized the need of legislation. Our laws have long been recognized as chaotic and archaic, especially for a country in which advertising has attained such a development as here. The value of trademarks is really a creation of modern advertising and of the widening market to which the product of a single factory may appeal.

Patent Office Inconsistencies.

The average service of a commissioner of patents is less than two years. The views of different commissioners differ widely as to what constitutes a technical trademark. "Aurora" was refused registration by one commissioner as being merely a geographical term, and ordered registered by his successor. "Perfection" has been refused registration as being descriptive. "Success," "Invincible" and "Boss" have been accorded that privilege, as also were "Waukeasy" for a corn cure, "Solid Comfort" for a furnace and "Waukwell" for a shoe. "Malted Milk" was refused as descriptive. "Fitmeeasy," for corsets, was refused, but "Just Right," for the same article, registered—a discrimination which throws a flood of light on the commissioner's estimate of the words which may be regarded as "descriptive" of this article.

Facsimile signatures are recognized as registrable as trademarks, but "Featherstone" in script letters in a diagonal line, and with a forwardly extending understroke, has been refused. "Guenther's Best," surrounded by a circular belt bearing a wreath of wheat, was refused on the ground that "Guenther" is a surname and "Best" is descriptive. "Pillsbury's Best," however, has been registered. Nearly all these instances are taken from commissioners' decisions of the last five years.

Validity of Vested Rights.

No trademark can now be presented for registration until after it has been used in commerce, so that the commissioner of patents, in passing upon an application for registration, is deciding the validity of vested rights which may prove of great value. So far as registration or its refusal may affect the interests of the user of the mark, the power of the commissioner is absolutely arbitrary.

Registration of a trademark in the patent office is essential to its registration by an American manufacturer in the more important commercial countries of the world, and there registration is generally essential to adequate protection. It therefore follows that refusal of registration by the commissioner of patents may make it impossible for the American to protect his right abroad, and may compel him to submit to the destruction of such foreign trade as he may have built up. In many foreign countries, notably Germany, anything registered as a trademark in the United States patent office will be accepted, under treaty provisions, whether it conforms or not to the requirements of that country.

What This Bill Does.

Under the present law only those trademarks which are actually used in commerce with foreign nations, or the Indian tribes, can be registered. That shuts out from registration marks which are used only within the United States. The proposed legislation extends the privilege to any mark used in interstate commerce, reducing the fee from $25 to $10; it besides gives vastly better protection to the registrants. For example, it accords the right of action against anyone using an infringing trademark in interstate commerce. Under the present law this remedy is operative only against a person using the mark in foreign commerce. It is further provided that triple damages may be recovered wherever the circumstances are such as to satisfy the court that penalties in addition to the losses actually proved should be imposed. This practically amounts to imposition of fine on the infringer.

The new bill permits the owner of a trademark to compel the destruction of labels and receptacles bearing infringing trademarks. Another and very important feature is that the owner of a trademark who has obtained an injunction in one circuit can enforce it thruout the United States, without the necessity of bringing separate suit in each circuit.

Protection Abroad.

Trademarks can be registered here under this law, before they are used in foreign trade. The owner thus secures protection for his mark in foreign countries before actually placing it on the market there. Now he cannot obtain registration here until he has used the mark abroad, so that he has to get his mark into foreign commerce before he can register it there. This results in exposing the mark to theft by foreigners, who register it in their own names, something that has often happened.

The bill has been so drawn in committee as to allow the registration of all marks which could under the common law, as expounded by the courts, be the subject of trademark property. Under the present practice of the patent office many marks are refused which would be good at common law, with the result that their owners, not being able to obtain registration here, cannot protect them abroad.

Many of the other advantages of the bill are technical, and of interest only to lawyers and manufacturers. These persons should send for the report of Mr. Bonynge, of the house committee on patents, No. 3147 of the present session.

HOUNDS TRAIL MURDERERS

Arrest Expected Today in the Reed Case at Brooklyn, Iowa.

Special to The Journal.

Marshalltown, Iowa, Jan. 5.—Bloodhounds were put on the trail of the murderers of Tom Reed at Brooklyn last night and followed it five hours. Officers refuse to allow the crowd to follow and will not talk.

A son of the victim said this morning that the dogs accomplished all expected and it is believed an arrest will be made before night. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder by unknown men.

BATTLE OVER KOCH'S ALIBI

Continued from First Page.

barber shop. He was sitting in the chair when Koch came in and asked for Arnold Stamm. Koch took no part in the conversation, but stood near the door three or four minutes, and then went out.

The witness said Simmett suggested that they go and play a game of pool, but he replied that it was too late. They looked at the clock, and it was 9:20. Immediately Koch came in.

Pfefferle said he walked at an ordinary gait from the Gebhard office on Minnesota street to the Koch residence, and that it took him fifteen minutes and forty-five seconds. Chief of Police Klause and Detective Rydell were with him. Again, Rydell, Klause and Mr. Juni ran the distance, while Pfefferle carried their coats. Pfefferle did not get to the Koch residence at the time of the race and could not swear how long it took them to cover the distance.

Mr. Pfefferle, in response to a question from Juror Penning, said that it took a minute longer to go thru the park than by the road.

Conflicts with Alibi.

Alfred Heinz, porter in Simmetts' barbershop, was called.

"I left the shop the night of the murder at 9:05," he testified, "and went to Pfefferle's drug store, next door to the shop, and stood on the sidewalk in front of the store. While I was there Dr. Koch passed. It was then about 9:08. He was walking north and when he got to Fesenmaier's hardware store, four doors north, he turned and came back and asked if Tom Kretsch was away.

"He then asked me if Simmett was in the barbershop and I told him that Simmett and Pfefferle were in the shop. He went into the shop and I did not see him come out. I went into the drug store, stayed there five minutes and went home."

Senator Somerville cross-examined Heinz and tried to tangle him up, but the boy constantly dodged the questions with an "I don't know."

The boy's testimony was the first introduced by the state that impeaches Koch's alibi, but it does not exactly tally, because young Heinz said that Koch entered the barbershop at 9:10, while Simmett and Pfefferle say that it was 9:20.

Koch admits that he walked north on Minnesota street at 9:05, on his way back to his office to turn out the lights and says he went into the shop at 9:20.

Albert J. Meyer, a photographer, introduced photographs of the interior, front and rear of the Gebhard office. The interior view shows the condition of the office when the officers broke into the room.

Saw Koch Go By.

Hurbert Baltrusch, a compositor in the Review office, was called. On the night of the murder he was at work in the office. The electric lights were on and no curtains were at the window. He saw Koch go by the window, coming from the barber shop next door. Immediately after Koch passed the window he heard heavy footsteps going up the stairs. The man opened the door of Gebhard's reception room and appeared to go to the operating room in the front of the office. He could hear Dr. Gebhard working on some machine which made a buzzing noise.

Immediately after the man entered the office the machine stopped.

The witness remained in the Review office five or ten minutes after he heard the steps up the stairs. He did not see any other person pass the window after Dr. Koch did. About five minutes later he saw some one go north, but did not see who it was.

Defense Recalls Baltrusch.

This afternoon Mr. Somerville recalled Herbert Baltrusch. The witness was not in the room, but will be put on the stand later. It is said he will testify on cross-examination that he and his brother, who saw Koch pass the window of the Review office and heard some one go up the stairs to Dr. Gebhard's office, discussed the circumstances at the time and agreed that Koch was not the person who went to the office above.

Joseph Polta, a cooper, was the first witness this afternoon. He and Miss Frances Roesch and Miss Cecelia Martinka were walking on Minnesota street the night of the murder. They heard cries in Gebhard's office and thought he was pulling a patient's tooth. The noise continuing, they crossed and stood in front of the office. The witness said this was about 9:30 o'clock, but he was not positive, and became confused under the lawyer's questioning fire.

Marked with Thread, Not Ink.

Sheriff Julius' examination was continued at the afternoon session of the court yesterday.

"Did you visit the Koch residence after the homicide?" asked General Childs.

"Yes, I was there on Saturday with Chief of Police Klause."

"Who was at home?"

"George Koch and his sister."

"What did you do?"

"I examined some clothing and handkerchiefs that I found in the bureau drawers."

"Were there any initials on the handkerchiefs?"

"There were several of them marked "G. R. K." with silk thread in the corner, but none that I recollect marked with ink."

Gruesome Exhibits.

Dr. Fritsche, coroner of Brown county, who was on the stand at the morning session, was recalled and introduced several exhibits. There were the map, showing plainly the marks of the murdered dentist's bleeding head; the hammer with which he was killed; the handkerchief bearing the initials of Dr. Koch, and the lead pencil which was picked up near the body. The hammer and handkerchief were not formally introduced as evidence until later, when Frank Behnke, who broke open the door into Gebhard's office and who found them, identified them.

When Dr. Fritsche produced the hammer, Mr. Brown, attorney for the defense, asked:

"Has the hammer been in your possession since it was found?"

"Except when the detectives had it. Then it was gone several hours at a time; over night once, I think."

Mr. Brown objected to the introduction of the hammer on the ground that it was immaterial, but the objection was overruled.

Herman Amme, an architect, was sworn and introduced a drawing of the floor plan of the building in which was Dr. Gebhard's office. There was no objection to the drawing and it became one of the exhibits.

Behnke the Next Witness.

Frank Behnke, who broke open the door into Dr. Gebhard's office, was the next witness.

He said that he was in Engelbret's saloon, when he heard that there was trouble in Dr. Gebhard's office, directly across the street. He went across the street and up the stairs. Policeman Wiesenborn was there, and he asked what was the matter. Those present told him that there had been a fight in the office and asked him to go in. Weisenborn could not see over the transom thru which A. P. Brooks had witnessed the murderer at his work, and he went down stairs and came back with a stool. He placed the stool before the door, mounted it, looked thru the transom and exclaimed: "Oh, Yee!"

Weisenborn then stepped from the stool, took off his overcoat and began to kick the door. It would not yield and Behnke attacked it. After three or four kicks, the door flew open and Behnke stepped aside for Weisenborn to enter. He followed closely upon the officer's heels.

They went into Dr. Gebhard's operating room, and there they saw the dead dentist lying upon his face, and covered with blood. Behnke ran down stairs to the Review office, and telephoned to Chief of Police Klause. He returned in about two minutes and was sent to the police station to get a lantern. He returned and helped search the office.

Finds Kerchief and Hammer.

While searching the reception room, Mr. Behnke picked up the hammer and handkerchief, and gave them to Dr. Fritsche, who had arrived by that time. He identified the two articles and they were admitted as evidence. He said that he had seen the lead pencil, but could not identify it, as he had not examined it closely.

The attorneys examined Mr. Behnke closely as to the condition of the room as to bloodstains and overturned furniture. He told of the stains on the door of the reception room, and identified the door when it was produced in court. He described the broken screen in the window from which the murderer had jumped after he was frightened from the room by Brooks.

Witnesses Disagree.

Dr. J. L. Schoch, who was in Engelbret's saloon when the murder was discovered, and who was the fourth man to enter the office of the dead man, told his story of the condition of the room. His examination of the contents of the room was purely a superficial one, and little of any importance to either side was developed.

He disagreed with Dr. Fritsche, in saying that the pencil, which had been introduced in evidence, was picked up from the floor before Dr. Gebhard's body was turned upon its back. He could not identify the pencil as he had not been nearer than six feet to it.

Gebhard's Wounds Described.

Dr. G. B. Weiser, who performed the autopsy upon Dr. Gebhard, explained the nature of the wounds, using Albert Pfaender, attorney, as his subject.

He said that he found three contusions on the dead man's skull, made, evidently, by the hammer. Two of these resulted in compound fractures, while the third was a slight injury near the right ear. He thought that the compound fractures would have knocked the man unconscious, but did not think they would have resulted in instant death.

He also found eight major knife wounds on the body besides several minor cuts and scratches. Two of these knife thrusts were in the left side of the neck and each severed the jugular vein and the carotid artery. Another wound was in the right side of the neck but did not reach any of the larger bloodvessels. Then there was a cut near the right ear, two above the right eye and another about the neck and face.

Policeman Afraid of the Dark.

Joseph Weisenborn, the night policeman who was the first officer to reach the scene, testified as follows:

"I was on Minnesota and Center streets when I was told that there was trouble in Dr. Gebhard's office. I went up there as quick as I could and tried all three doors leading into the room, but could not get them open, as they were locked. I went down to the Review office and got a stool and looked over the transom. I saw Gebhard lying on the floor. I took off my coat and tried to kick open the door. I could not open it, and Frank Behnke tried the door and broke it open. I drew my revolver and went into the reception-room.

"Behnke went into the room with me and we went into the operating-room, where we found Gebhard on the floor. He was dead. I searched the laboratory and the reception-room, but did not go into Dr. Reinecke's office. I went to his door, tho, and saw the window open. I went out into the hall and went to try the hind door. It was not locked."

"Did you find anything in the room near Gebhard's body?" asked General Childs.

"Yes, I found a leadpencil."

General Childs turned the witness over to the defense for cross-examination and he was examined by Mr. Brown.

"Were you excited?" asked the attorney.

"Not a bit," replied Weisenborn.

"Why didn't you go into Reinecke's office?"

"It was dark in there."

"Was not this question asked you at the coroner's inquest: 'Was that leadpencil lying there when you saw the body, and didn't you answer, 'I do not know?'"

Weisenborn tried to dodge the question, but Judge Webber compelled him to answer and he said: "Yes."

General Childs then allowed the witness to explain that his testimony at the coroner's inquest was relative to his first trip into the room, when he did not look closely at the body.

Judge Webber dismissed court at 5 o'clock, explaining that the attorneys requested it on account of the heavy work of the trial.

—H. G. Davis.

SEA GAZING IN BERMUDA

Wonderful Life of Crystal Depths as Revealed to the Observer.

Metropolitan Magazine.

It was a little parrot fish who started out so briskly on this summer morning. Whether he was eager to keep an appointment or had been unexpectedly summoned to a distant part of his world one will never know, but one may be certain that the matter was of the greatest consequence so far as the little fish was concerned. Keeping his bright eyes fixed straight ahead, he passed a corner of the reef where the coral was incrusted with mollusks and sea-urchins and where a pair of beautiful squirrel fish, deeply engrossed in sentimental affairs, turned to look after him wonderingly thru their enormous eyes. Below, in a deep pool, a school of spotted trunkfish played heedlessly, while under a projecting plate of staghorn coral a huge grouper waited expectantly, but as the parrot fish, warned of his danger, turned quickly away, he gave his attention to a pair of gray snappers—great, quiet, ghostly figures that seemed like two shadows drifting slowly along, far down thru the green waters.

A few feet further on and hurrying parrot-fish passed a tall sea-fan around which three dainty butterfly fish, clad brilliantly in yellow, were peering into each nook and corner in their search for small prey, while a sober cowfish, with his two conspicuous horns, looked on sedately. Suddenly the parrot-fish turned sharply aside to avoid a spot where the reef was broken by jutting rocks covered with green ulva; around this a school of bright little zebra-striped sergeant-majors were sporting, while just to the right an angel fish, whose blue body tipped with gold first attracted the attention of the mariners so many centuries ago, sailed from under a purple gorgonia with a disdainful air.

For Pneumonia, Grip, Pulmonary and Bronchial trouble, take Piso's Cure.

Did It Ever Occur to You?

Friday you pay $6.00 for a pair of shoes. Saturday they are advertised at $3.50.

In various modifications of the figures this is a thing that is happening every day, and you never can tell when it is going to happen to you. Figure on it a minute: One of two things is certain: *Either you paid too much on Friday or your neighbor pays too little on Saturday.*

Small comfort to you in either case. The chances, however, are overwhelmingly in favor of the fact that the $3.50 price is just about *right*—that is, it represents the intrinsic value of the shoes, with the profit clipped down to the lowest reasonable figure.

Below cost? Not much! Stores practically never do that and don't confess it when they do, although they claim it sometimes when they don't.

Therefore, you paid *two* profits: one profit on your own pair, another on the pair that your neighbor bought at cost or a little more. And that's the whole machinery of the average "bargain sale" when it's a real one.

You get all the good points of a bargain, with none of the usual objections to the bargain sale. No "odd-lots" or "slightly-damaged" or "broken-sizes" clauses in the Regal offer.

Send for Style Book. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

Sold direct from tannery to consumer. The largest retail shoe business in the world. 80 stores in principal cities from London to San Francisco.

REGAL

THE SHOE THAT PROVES

MEN'S STORE 526 Nicollet Avenue. MINNEAPOLIS WOMEN'S STORE 526 Nicollet Avenue.
St. Paul Store, 382 Robert Street.

ROJESTVENSKY TO TAKE FLEET HOME

Continued from First Page.

leaves his fame untarnished. General Nogi, it is recalled, lost two sons, his only children, in the war.

About two hundred Japanese prisoners were found at Port Arthur and released by their victorious comrades amid scenes of wild enthusiasm. Some of them were bluejackets who had shared the desperate enterprises in attempting to block the channel of Port Arthur and were believed to have perished.

NOT SPYING ON FLEET

British Ambassador Denies Charges Against British Men-o'-War.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 5.—Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador, has taken the unusual course of calling Foreign Minister Lamsdorff's attention to the statements of the Novoe Vremya, Jan. 3, to the effect that it had authoritative news that British warships were following Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron and reporting its disposition and movements to Tokio from each cable port reached. This, the ambassador declares to be false. Sir Charles particularly denied the imputation that British warships were committing breaches of neutrality by communicating Admiral Rojestvensky's movements to Japanese agents.

Jap Cruiser at Manila.

Manila, Jan. 5.—Steamers returning here from the south report a Japanese cruiser patrolling San Bernadino straits.

At 2 p.m. today the Japanese cruiser Takansi approached th entrance to Manila harbor. When asked if she intended to enter, the answer signaled was in the negative. She also refused to state where she was from er for whence she was proceeding and put to sea under full steam.

Civil Officers Go Free.

Tokio, Jan. 5.—A supplementary agreement bearing upon the surrender of Port Arthur provides for the unparoled release of all civil officials at Port Arthur who have not served as volunteers in the Russian army or navy.

Did Jap Bribe Beach Liner?

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 5.—The steamship Tacoma, carrying supplies for the Russian army, is beached here, half a mile out of its course. The owners declare the first officer was bribed by the Japanese consul.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

HURRY UP!

Everywhere one hears that expression "hurry up!" It is a genuine Americanism expressive of the "rush" in which we live. Nothing is swift enough for us. We race against steam and lightning and find them slow. We grudge the time given to eating, and rush through meals as though life depended upon our haste.

Life does depend on our haste, but not in that sense. Look at the obituary columns of the papers and see how many prominent men are carried away by "stomach trouble," "acute indigestion" and other related diseases. Their lives have in general been sacrificed to the haste and rush of business which overlooked the fact that food can only nourish the body when digested and assimilated and that the digestive and assimilative processes *can't be hurried.*

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, cures diseases of the stomach and the associated organs of digestion and nutrition. The source of all physical strength is food, properly digested and perfectly assimilated. By enabling the perfect digestion and assimilation of food "Golden Medical Discovery" increases and enriches the blood supply and sends new strength to every organ of the body.

"I was at one time as I thought almost at death's door," writes Mr. J. S. Bell, of Leando, Van Buren Co., Iowa. "I was confined to my house and part of the time to my bed. I had taken quantities of medicines but they only seemed to feed the disease; but I must say that 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured me, and to-day I am stouter than I have been for twenty years. I am now forty-three years old."

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser sent *free* to you on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send thirty-one one-cent stamps for cloth bound book or twenty-one stamps for paper covers to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

BARGAIN FRIDAY

Ladies' high-front fleece-lined Jersey cloth Storm Overshoes, new goods, modern shapes and all sizes, 3 to 8. These are the regular 79c quality, and we offer them Bargain Friday at, pair....... **39c**

All our Child's and Misses' 39c, 48c and 59c Felt Slippers and Fur-Trimmed Juliets for Bargain Friday, pair....... **25c**

Home Trade Shoe Store
219-223 Nicollet

Weak, Nervous, Worn Out Women

Bloodless, Irritable, Despondent Women, Subject to All Sorts and Varieties of Nervous Troubles, Find a Positive Cure in

DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE PILLS

The world is full of women whose daily life is one long struggle against diseases peculiar to their sex—whose days and nights are full of quiet, patient suffering. The head the seat of pain and pressure—the result of nerve depression and physical weakness brought on by uterine or ovarian trouble—the nerves on edge—inclined to laugh or cry at anything—an ever-present dragging in the back, hips and limbs—a feeling of utter weariness—lassitude and despondency. To these people Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are of incomparable value, having, as they do, the power to rebuild, to reinvigorate and resupply every organ, every nerve, every muscle with the lost energy, and to insure a complete return to health, strength and vigor again.

Mrs. John Bailey of Jackson Street, Penn Yan, N. Y., Says:

"I was told that Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills were a great nerve medicine, and as I needed one badly, I got a box. My nerves were very weak—I lacked ambition and strength and my heart action was very weak. I used the Pills as directed and they made my nerves quiet and steady—the heart action strong and regular and the appetite good, my sleep became restful and I feel altogether like another person. I think as a remedy in female complaints as well, they are grand, curing the headaches, and heavy, dragging feeling rapidly and easily—this I know from experience, and I am glad to recommend them." 50c a box at dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., on every package.

For sale at "The Voegeli Bros. Drug Co." two stores, corner Hennepin and Washington, corner Nicollet and Seventh, Minneapolis, Minn.

Itching Piles

PRURITUS

Successfully Cured

I have discovered a new method of curing this very annoying disease.

I guarantee a cure and ask no payment until you are satisfied of the cure having been effected.

The treatment is practically painless—the knife is not used, and chloroform is unnecessary.

I also treat Fistula, Fissure, Ulcer, Bleeding and Protruding Piles, and all other diseases of the rectal tract.

Come and see me, or write full description of your case. My book sent to those interested. Consultation and examination free.

DR. EDW. A. JOHNSTON, Specialist,
710 Globe Building, Minneapolis.
Hours, 9-5; Evening, 7-8.

FITS

STOPPED FREE
Permanently Cured by
DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
No Fits after first day's use.
CONSULTATION, personal or by mail, treatise and
$2 TRIAL BOTTLE FREE
Permanent Cure, not only temporary relief, for all Nervous Diseases, Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance, Debility, Exhaustion. Founded 1871.
DR. R. H. KLINE, Ld. 931 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Defective Page