STATE IS ABOUT READY TO REST

Witnesses Tell of Dr. Koch's Appearance the Days Following the Murder.

Special to The Journal.

Mankato, Minn., July 22.—John G. Gronan testified this morning in the Koch case that the morning after the homicide he saw the defendant leaning against a table in Dr. Reinecke's office, and that he had no overcoat. The defendant turned and walked away when looked at.

W. G. Sheperd, city editor of the Minneapolis Daily News, described the defendant's hands and general physical condition the Sunday after the murder. He appeared to be suffering, and his head was bowed. Sunday or Monday the witness saw the defendant in his office and was told about the cocaine fiend taking his handkerchief. Koch's face was pale and indicated mental and physical suffering.

"Such as an innocent man would show if accused for four days of killing his friend?" asked Mr. Abbot.

The cross-examination lasted some time, being along the lines indicated by the question.

A new witness was called, Theresa Gulden, 17 years old. The girl said she spent several months last fall at John Guggisburg's farm at Lafayette. On the Sunday preceding the murder of Dr. Gebhardt she saw a lady and gentleman in a buggy stop and the latter get out. She did not know him, but the lady was Miss Fitzpatrick, a teacher in the New Ulm schools. The man walked away and a threshing machine frightened the horse. The lady cried out and a man ran up to the horse. Some willows were along the road, but he was not in the willows. Her memory was not very good as to details.

On cross-examination Miss Gulden said that she was employed by the superintendent of the Eagle elevator, owned by Mayor Silverson at New Ulm. Her view of what transpired on the hillside on the Sunday was had between some trees.

Albert H. Quandt and J. L. Bushard, the former a farmer of Lafayette and the latter of West Newton, members of the crew of the threshing machine which frightened the horse mentioned by the previous witness, testified that the horse stood four to eight rods out in the stubble field from the willows that lined the roadside, and that the man whom they saw was hunting in the stubble between the willows and the horse. When the horse became frightened the man walked rapidly toward him. Mr. Bushard said that the threshing machine, ten minutes before, had scared up a covey of quail which had flown into the willows. Both of these witnesses are new ones in the case.

Dr. Strickler's Talk with Koch.

Dr. O. C. Strickler of New Ulm was on the stand for some time. He said that the defendant kept a gasolene stove in his laboratory and that the room was lighted by an electric light hung from the center of the ceiling. At 8 o'clock on the morning after the murder the defendant had entered his office wearing a cravanette overcoat. The witness had said to him:

"I have just been to Binger's morgue, and I hope that the party who committed that dastardly deed will be punished."

Dr. Koch made no reply to that. On Thursday afternoon the witness had had another conversation with Dr. Koch in the latter's laboratory. Dr. Koch was lying on a sofa. The witness had said:

"Why do they suspect you of this crime?"

Dr. Koch replied: "Because I was in the vicinity at the time."

The witness had said: "The party who committed the deed must have had some injuries on his hand. Show me your hand." Dr. Koch took his hands from his pockets and extended them palms upward and had replaced them in his pockets. The witness had noticed three fine scratches on the palm of one hand about one-sixteenth of an inch apart and practically parallel. The witness had said: "You did not go up there that evening?" and the defendant had replied: "No, I had not been up there since September."

The defendant seemed agitated and his face was pale. Dr. Strickler had visited the Koch home on Saturday morning, together with Drs. Weiser and Vogel, and had examined the injuries on the defendant's hand and described them in detail, using the memorandum which he had then made.

On the Monday following, Dr. Strickler had seen Dr. Koch in their reception room. The defendant was walking up and down with his hands swinging over his head and appeared to be very much agitated, and was saying, "Oh, Lord!" When the witness had come in, Dr. Koch had sunk into a chair and said, "Doc, I am almost daffy."

The witness took the defendant to Dr. Vogel's offices and advised the latter that he had better take the young man home, as it would not do to let him go home alone. Dr. Koch was then in a condition of extreme agitation followed by a collapse.

"Some days later after Dr. Koch's hands had recovered and he was at work again in his office, he had come to the door of the witness' office and had asked whether the witness could not tell about when the cacaine fiend had been there. The witness had told him about when he thought it was. Dr. Koch had said that he believed that this find was the party who took his handkerchief. The witness had said, 'Youp don't know that it is your handkerchief?' and he had replied, 'Oh, yes, that's my handkerchief.' The witness had then said, 'You owe it to yourself and your friends to go and see the handkerchief and have this matter cleared up.' Dr. Koch's reply was 'I am not going to.'"

When cross-examined by Mr. Abbott, the witness said that on the day following the murder he had noticed no injuries on the defendant's hand while the latter was working over a patient taken to him by the witness. The defense offered in evidence the memorandum from which Dr. Strickler had been testifying.

The State Nearly Thru.

The state introduced the bood-stained map and a number of other exhibits in evidence, and General Childs remarked that before resting the state would like to have a recess till after dinner.

Mr. Brown asked whether it had been determined to rest today, saying that this was important to know, as this would be a week earlier than at the last trial. He said that the defense ought to have time to prepare to go into the trial. He had been inquiring of the attorneys for the state and had been told by one of them that the state was going to put in the poison evidence, or expected to do so. He had had to depend on a newspaper for any information in this regard.

The court stated that there would be no delay in the case, and thought that the defense could be ready to proceed. He said that the state was not required to notify the defense when it expected to rest.

Mr. Brown said that he had suspected that the state was going to rest at noon but had no justification to order the witnesses for the defense to be on hand at this time.

There is every indication that the state intends to rest soon after the noon recess, altho the attorneys for the state would make no statement to this effect in reply to Mr. Brown's representation. In case the state rests at this time, the defense expects to be able to complete its case in three days.

John Horman, the state's new witness from St. Paul, was in Mankato a day or so ago, but it is said that after the state's attorneys had talked with him in regard to what his testimony would be, he was allowed to return home.

The Sheriff's Testimony.

Sheriff J. W. Julius of New Ulm gave the state more help late yesterday than he did at either of the other trials. The state was enabled to get one thing before the jury that it heretofore has failed to introduce, and that was testimony regarding a conference held at the law office of Hoidale & Somsen on the afternoon of the second day after the murder.

Sheriff Julius said that when suspicion began to point to Dr. Koch he sought to have an interview with him. He approached Mr. Somsen, the defendant's brother-in-law, on the subject Thursday morning, and was asked to wait until after the funeral, which was to be held that forenoon and at which Dr. Koch was to sing. Mr. Somsen had said that if the sheriff was to see Koch the latter might refuse to sing. Sheriff Julius was a little late at the office and it was half past 1 when he arrived. He said he was refused permission to see Dr. Koch, who was in consultation in a rear office with Attorneys Somsen, Somerville, Asa P. Brooks, Dr. Vogel, E. G. Koch, W. E. Koch and some of the defendant's sisters. The last time that the sheriff said he called and still was refused admittance was at 4:30 o'clock. He thought it strange that one of his official position should not be admitted, but he did not care to force his way in.

Sheriff Julius said that he and Chief Klause had called at the Koch residence on Saturday and had examined the defendant's handkerchiefs, clothing and hands. The defendant had said that he had not seen the handkerchief found near Dr. Gebhardt's body, but that his sister Ida had seen it and that she thought that it was his. The defendant, Julius said, appeared ill, had sticking plaster on the knuckles of his left hand and his right hand was bandaged. Nothing was found on any of the defendant's clothing to incriminate him.

At Dr. Koch's office the day before, the sheriff testified, the defendant had said that if the handkerchief found was his, a cocaine fiend must have taken it from the dentist's coat pocket.

Sheriff Julius said that he saw the defendant at Dr. Reinecke's office on the morning after the murder, leaning on the edge of the table, and facing Dr. Gebhardt's reception room; that Dr. Koch had no overcoat; said nothing and did not move about like the other people there. He was wearing his derby hat.

Dr. D. F. Wood of Hanska told how Dr. Koch had closed his branch office at that place on Oct. 28, 1904, giving no reason for discontinuing it, and not notifying the witness that he was going to do so until just before train time, although they had offices together.

THRONGS PRESENT FOR BIG EXPLOSION

Hundreds at Portsmouth to Witness Firing of 45-Ton Dynamite Charge.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 22.—Hundreds of visitors came here today to witness, with the people of this city and its vicinity, the culmination of an engineering project which has been under way for the last three years and has attracted the attention of experts both in this country and abroad. It was the removal of Henderson's point, a ledge three acres in extent, from the Piscataqua river bed by exploding simultaneously about 400 charges of dynamite, aggregating at least 45 tons, in the rock beneath the water. The hour scheduled for the discharge of the dynamite was 4 p.m.

It was arranged that by the moving of a switch at a safe distance from the ledge, a spark should be sent into contact with the dynamite. The explosion resulting was expected to shatter the mass of rock and thereby to widen and deepen the waterway leading to the big dry dock recently completed by the government at the United States navy yard on Seavey's island.

The contract price of the undertaking was $749,000, covered by a government appropriation in connection with the construction of the big dry dock.

It is understood that the charge of forty-five tons of dynamite is the largest ever exploded at one time in this country.

Henderson's point is a solid ledge of horseshoe shape, 400 feet wide at the base and jutting out into the river about 300 feet. Around it have swirled innumerable currents and a tide which has been the dread of all mariners. The swift waters have worn a channel ninety feet deep in the solid rock, around the end of the point, but the force of the cross currents has been so great that for years it has been a menace, especially to the development of the navy yard. With the establishment of the great dry dock its removal became imperative.

Its destruction will give an approach 1,000 feet wide, and of a depth of water for the greatest ships in the world to Portsmouth and the navy yard.

If not for economy—at least to know a good match—take your Bird's Eye Match card to your grocer.

200 CHICAGO WIDOWS HUNT UNLICENSED DOGS

New York Sun Special Service.

Chicago, July 22.—Two hundred widows of policemen have started a crusade against unlicensed dogs and within the last three days they are credited with collecting $7,346 for the city treasury, one-sixth of the total amount collected this year.

The task was undertaken by the widows at the suggestion of the trustees of the police pension fund. The incentive lying behind the crusade is the fact that seventy-five per cent of the dog license fees collected by the city are turned into the police pension fund. From that source last year the policemen's widows received about $93,000.

That means that the total license fees on dogs last year amounted to $124,000 and then City Clerk Bender estimated that not more than half the dogs in Chicago were licensed.

Are you fit to be trusted with A Good Set of Brains?

Grape-Nuts

FOOD

Keeps them in order

ENGINEER BOARD TO STUDY FLOODS

Gen. MacKenzie Appoints Officers to Solve the Mississippi Power Problem.

By W. W. Jermane.

Washington, July 22.—General MacKenzie has appointed a board of engineers, consisting of Majors Chittenden at Sioux City, Potter at Duluth, and Judson at Milwaukee, "to consider and report upon matteres connected with the operation of reserviors at the headwaters of the Mississippi river."

This is the board which General MacKenzie agreed to appoint at the suggestion of Congressman Bede when the floods were playing havoc with the farmers below the dams, and when Major Derby and the war department were getting all sorts of free advice as to how the dams should be operated. Some said they should be opened, others that the opening of the gates would ruin them.

Under the order creating the board, the members are to visit such points as may be deemed necessary to get all information regarding the working of the dams, at all seasons of the year; during flood-time and droughts. The board is to meet at St. Paul upon the call of the senior member, Major Chittenden, and it is expected here that investigation will begin early in August. General MacKenzie said today that until the report is made and changes adopted, the operation of the dams will be left to Major Derby.

As to the Bede Plan.

General MacKenzie was today shown an interview with Congressman Bede, printed in last Wednesday's Journal, in which the latter unfolded a scheme for operating the dams to save the land. Commenting on it he said:

"I can't quite make out what Mr. Bede's whole plan to save land is, but to may mind there is but one way such an end could be accomplished. That is to let the gates remain open in times of ordinary rainfall or drouth, and close them in times of excessive rainfall or flood.

"By closing the dams the flood-waters from the upper river and its tributaries would be held in check in the reservoirs, and lands below would be saved. But if the gates of the dams are left open at other timess, the purpose of their construction would not be fulfilled. They were authorized by congress to increase the navigation of the river down to Lake Pepin or in that neighborhood, and the same trouble would be experienced with navigation as before their construction—no water in the river in midsummer.

Difficult Problem.

"The department is confronted with a difficult proposition because of the conflicting interests along the river. I hope the board which is to investigate the situation will suggest a method of operating satisfactroy to all, or that congress will enact legislation which will solve the problem."

General MacKenzie made the statement that all the damage along the river was caused by flood-waters below the dams, that none of it came over the dams.

It is expected that the report of the board appointed today will reach here before the end of next month, and from this report some definite plan of operation can be laid before congress next winter, if any congressional action is found necessary.

LOOMIS' FRIEND SECURES FAVORS

Consular Agent in Venezuela Is Thrifty and Has Long Vacations.

New York Sun Special Service.

New York, July 22.—A new phase of the Venezuela scandal which caused the dismissal of Minister Bowen by President Roosevelt and in which the name of "Acting" Secretary of State Loomis figured unpleasantly, developed today in a letter sent to the press by O. S. Church of East Orange, N. J., a friend of the former minister. The charges in this letter are as follows:

Rudolph Dolge, consular agent at Caracas, who is now at the Union Square hotel, has been in this country three months on a leave of absence granted by Mr. Loomis to promote the interests of a company for which an appointed commission has given an award against this country. Mr. Dolge was secretary of this commission. The Orinoco corporation was fighting for a claim against Venezuela and was allowed 100,000 bolivars therefor.

Also He's in Business.

Mr. Dolge, in addition to his strenuous work as consular agent and promoter, is interested in two Caracas newspapers. He also owns a laundry. He is a friend of President Castro, a friend of Loomis, and has not only spent three months in this country this summer on corporation and state business, but was given two months leave last winter.

Mr. Dolge, when seen at the Union Square hotel, acknowledged his connection with the American laundry in Caracas and with the Orinoco corporation. He said that amounted to nothing. Asked if he had been granted five months leave of absence by Mr. Loomis he said that he had.

About the Big Award.

"The Orinoco corporation is the owner of the claim against Venezuela for 100,000 bolivars, which was granted by the commission of which you acted as secretary. How did you come to be secretary of that commission?"

"Oh, come now; that is a trivial matter. I am not denying this thing except in two or three particulars. It's easy to guess where this story came from. It's too ridiculous to discuss. Mr. Bowen has got it in the neck, but he is keeping it up on account of my answers to him. I am not a salaried officer. The fees of my office are about $700 a year, of which the United States gets half. I am permitted to engage in business."

New Elevator to Woman's Floor At the Plymouth Corner Entrance.

GERMANS HONORED BY KING OF DENMARK

Copenhagen, July 22.—The first German squadron, commanded by Grand Admiral von Koester, arrived here yesterday and exchanged salutes with the forts and the Danish squadron. The German and Danish admirals then exchanged visits.

King Christian gave an audience to Admiral von Koester and other German officers and invited them to dinner today. His majesty conferred the highest Danish order, that of the Elephant, on Admiral von Koester. The squadron will leave Danish waters Monday.

BENNINGTON DEAD WILL NUMBER 60

Continued from First Page.

where Commander Young immediately took charge.

On board the Bennington were presented terrible things. The force of the explosion had blown a great hole in the starboard side of the ship and the vessel was already commencing to list. A section of the upper deck was carried away from stem to stern. Debris and wreckage were distributed over the entire ship, the forward cabin and deck in the vicinity of the boiler resembled a charnel house. Over it all hung the cloud of white smoke, which drifted slowly toward the Coronado shore.

The news of the explosion spread rapidly. At first some of the reports were that more than half the crew had been killed. This was later modified, the rumor having it that the dead would at least reach seventy-five.

A dozen or fifteen persons were blown overboard by the force of the explosion. Captain Wentworth said he saw human bodies hurled more than fifteen feet upwards.

The air was black with smoke that enveloped the ship. When it cleared away only a few men could be seen on the ship, while many were floundering in the water. A boat was lowered from the vessel's side and most of them were picked up.

Part of Deck Carried Away.

The shock of the explosion penetrated a considerable distance, parts of the boilers being found at the after part of the captain's cabin, while portions of the after deck were carried away.

Most of the dead and injured were taken ashore, where the undertakers and physicians were summoned, the former taking charge of the dead and the latter ministering to the needs of the living.

The bodies of the men killed in the interior of the ship were mutilated almost beyond recognition. The faces of many were covered with blood and gashes.

Commander Young, as soon as he reached the ship, gave orders that the airtight compartments be closed to avoid further listing and sinking of the ship, and that the magazines be flooded in order to avert further explosions.

Shore Quarters for Wounded.

Temporary quarters ashore were arranged for the wounded and sixty citizens volunteered and hurried in launches to the relief of those on the ill-fated ship. Some of the rescuers were unable to stand the sickening sight that met their gaze on the Bennington.

As fast as could be the wounded were hurried in ambulances, automobiles, carriages, etc., to the hospitals.

It was not until late in the afternoon that the last of the bodies was removed from the boiler room. Some of the bodies were tightly wedged in by a bulkhead. The woodwork had to be hewn away to free them. Most of the bodies yet unidentified have been mangled almost beyond hope of recognition.

Officers and men who escaped being injured acted in a brave and cool manner. The pumps were manned, the magazines were flooded and the men groped their way thru the smoke into the hold to search for their comrades. At the time of greatest danger, when it was thought the ship would sink, the young officers and men stuck to their posts manfully.

The ship's inner works are a tangled mass of machinery and she will probably have to be dismantled in order to examine her injuries.

Wreckage All Below Decks.

An examination of the Bennington above deck did not disclose any great damage. The vessel was covered with a gray coating, the color of ashes. The escaping steam carried a gray colored mud which smeared everything, even the sides of the vessel. There were broken gangways and displaced machinery of minor character, but no serious damage to the main deck was visible.

It was explained by those on board that the wreckage was all below, but just how serious this is will be fully determined only after a thoro examination can be made. This cannot be made until the water has been pumped and the vessel righted. Commander Young declined to make any official statement for publication. He said, however, that he believed the disaster was caused by the explosion of boiler "D" on the port side and that boiler "B," while not exploding, had been damaged, allowing the steam to escape and added to the horrors of the catastrophe.

Dispute Over Boiler.

Commander Young expressed the opinion that there was a weak spot in one of the boilers, but said there had been no visible defects, so far as known.

The men who were injured tell a different story. They say that it has been the talk of the ship for at least six months that the boilers were defective, many of them had feared for a long time that just such an accident would happen. One of the men said that a year ago last February, while the ship was at Magdalena bay the engineer of the cruiser New York was sent for to inspect the boilers, and he reported that they were in good condition. While the vessel was in San Francisco last year the talk of defective boilers again arose, but no steps were taken to remedy them.

The upper deck, amidships, presents a mass of wreckage. The smokestacks have been blown out of place and the superstructure is bent and twisted in all sorts of shapes. The plates on the side are bulging out and leaks in a number of places are letting in the water.

From the Northwest.

Washington, July 22.—The navy department's records furnish the following list of members of the Bennington's crew from the northwest, with their nearest of kin:

Nelson, Oscar F., Minneapolis, Minn., residence Columbia Heights.

Barcus, Clarence Edward (O. S.); John W. Barcus, Clark and Fifteenth streets, Clarinda, Iowa (father).

Barcus, John Calvin (O. S.); same as above.

Buskirk, Charles Henry (F. L.); Helen Buskirk, Little Falls, Minn. (mother).

Brockman, Clyde W. (L. F. T.); W. T. Brockman, 1243 North Thirtieth street, Des Moines, Iowa (father).

Griffin, Glen Davis, ordinary seaman; C. S. Griffin (father), Masonville, Iowa.

Kullender, Nels M., third-class seaman; A. M. Kullender, Red Wing, Minn.

Schopbach, Frederick H. (A. S.); Mrs. R. Schopbach, Three Oaks, Mich. (mother).

Schoregge, Albert H. (seaman); Mrs. Ida Schoregge, New Ulm, Minn.)mother).

Smith, George F. (Yeo. second class); Charlotte M. Devolk, Council Bluffs, Iowa (mother).

Smith, Frank Z., painter, third class; Helen E. Smith, Detroit, Mich. (mother).

Starkweather, Emery, seaman; M. Starkweather, Meffernville, Incounty, Mich., (father).

Gerka, John, app. sea; Mrs. M. Gerka, 321 Reed street, Milwaukee, Wis., (mother).

Pure food laws are good. Burnett's Vanilla is pure food. Take no substitute.

AITKIN APPEALS FOR PUBLIC AID

GOVERNOR ASKED TO TAKE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR SUFFERERS.

Citizens Committee Declares that 150 Families Have Suffered Loss of Crops, and $25,000 Will Be Needed to Relieve Them—Water Still Covers Fields for Fifty Miles.

An appeal will be made to the public in behalf of 150 families along the Mississippi river, whose crops have been flooded and are a total loss because of the high water. W. H. Williams, state labor commissioner, who has been investigating conditions there for Governor Johnson, is still on the ground and has forwarded an appeal signed by the Aitkin citizens committee. The committee is headed by J. B. Galarneault, mayor of Aitkin, who is designated as treasurer. The other members are D. W. Kemerer, A. L. Hamilton, C. C. Dutton and C. S. Kathan. Their appeal states that farms along the river are overflowed for a distance of fifty miles and for five weeks have been covered with one to eight feet of water. It will be several weeks yet before the water leaves, and it is impossible to plant and raise another crop. In all 150 families are victims of the floods, and the committee estimates that $25,000 will be needed to relieve their distress. Governor Johnson is asked to open his office to receive subscriptions. He will probably issue an appeal and start subscription papers going Monday in the twin cities.

The Journal is informed from Aitkin that temporary relief is being sent by the merchants, who sent a boat load of supplies up the river yesterday. The appeal signed by the committee is as follows:

Citizens' Appeal.

Whereas, The Mississippi valley in Aitkin county is suffering from the most disastrous flood in its history, being inundated for a distance of fifty miles at a season of the year when any replanting of crops after the recession of water will be impossible; and

Whereas, The devastation of the flood has claimed everything in its track, submerging many farms with their crops to a depth of from one to eight feet, destroying all hope of gathering any harvest with which to carry the cattle over another winter; and

Whereas, Many farmers have been compelled to load their stock onto flatboats and transport them from the premises, and sell hem for about half price, or whatever they could get; and

Whereas, The floods have already been upon the people for five weeks, and will require several weeks yet before the river gets back to its normal condition; and

Whereas, The flooded district will be left a barren waste, incapable of giving the farmer anything until the land has been reseeded, which will require another year; and

Whereas, In the meantime there is very little work to be had, and many of the farmers could not leave their families and be long absent from home; and

Whereas, The amount of money necessary to meet these conditions will approximate $25,000, only a small part of which can be raised locally; Be it

Resolved, That in behalf of the 150 families who have been the victims of the flood, many of whom have lost everything in the way of crops or a living, and must have immediate assistance, we hereby make our condition known to the citizens of Minnesota and ask for aid.

Mayor J. B. Galarneault is the treasurer of the relief committee, and will gladly receive and receipt for contributions, large or small, the committee assuring the donors that all sums received will be distributed with the most scrupulous regard to the wishes of the giver and the needs of the suffering people.

GREAT CONCERT BY SWEDISH SINGERS

Chicago Festival Ends in a Triumph for "Stars," Including a Minneapolitan.

Special to The Journal.

Chicago, July 22.—The formal portion of the fourth joint musical festival of the American Union of Swedish singers closed last evening in a concert at the Auditorium. An enthusiastic audience of 3,000 was present Thursday and Friday evenings.

Mme. Anna Hellstrom, prima donna soprano from the Royal Opera at Stockholm, had a great ovation. She sang arias from "Traviata" and "Daughter of the Regiment," and was recalled five times for each. She has brilliant coloratura sympathetic timbre, and is a great artist. She sang Swedish ballads also with splendid success.

Martina Johnstone of New York, violinist, was a great favorite because of his big tone and fine execution. Gustave Holmquist, barytone, formerly of Minneapolis, was well received. Olof Valley, basso, of Manhattan, Kan., has a phenomenal bass with a good low C.

Christina Nilsson, daughter of Hjilmar Nilsson of Minneapolis, did splendid work as accompanist. Much of the success of the soloists is due her.

The chorus of 750 male voices was magnificent. The opening familiar "Hor Oss Svea," and the electric "Bjorneborgane's March" won double encores. John R. Ortengren was the conductor.

No northwestern choruses were on the program.

The best single chorus was the Swedish Glee club of Brooklyn, Arvid Akerlind conductor, which sang "Omar Tryggvason."

Charles F. Forsell of Duluth was elected treasurer of the western section, vice N. L. Bendz of West Superior. The next western section festival will be in Moline in 1907.

DR. BABBITT, CRUSADER AND CLERGYMAN, DEAD

New York, July 22.—Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn, whose death occurred yesterday after a long illness, was well known as an author and lecturer. He was born in Warren county, Ohio, fifty-four years ago, and was graduated from Harvard college in 1886 and at once went as a missionary into the northwest, working in Tacoma and in Spokane, Wash.

In Tacoma he conducted a crusade against the professional gamblers of the town, who gave him warning to leave within twenty-fours. But Dr. Babbitt refused and finally saw most of his enemies routed.

Dr. Babbitt devoted much study in recent years to the negro question and was the author of several works on the subject.

You Need Not Hesitate

To tackle any story printed in The Journal. We have a chance to select from the best that are written. The next continued story that will be published in this paper will be Harold MacGrath's

This is a new story—that is to say it is not like any other story you ever read. It has had a great run and was one of the two or three most popular books of the year. If you haven't read it in book form this is your chance. It begins next Saturday, July 29.

DAYTON'S BUYERS' DEPARTURE SALE BEGINS TUESDAY

SEE MONDAY EVENING'S PAPERS

WILD CAT $20,000 IS IN CIRCULATION

Worthless Bills Not Barred by Law Are in Use in the Northwest.

New York Sun Special Service.

Chicago, July 22.—At least $20,000 of "wildcat" money, issued by the New Brunswick State Bank of New Jersey before the war of the rebellion, is being circulated thruout the United States, and especially in the territory adjacent to Chicago.

According to the United States secret-service men, hundreds of bills of various denominations have been passed by swindlers, who give them to small-store keepers in payment for merchandise.

Altho the laws against counterfeiting are stringent, and the punishment for their violation severe, the United States government has no jurisdiction over cases where worthless money is passed.

Some of the denominations bear a close resemblance to United States money. The bills are secured from Silas C. Stevens, a curio and coin dealer, who does not deny that he handles the money. He says he sells it for what it is, and that he does not care to what use it is put after it passes out of his hands.

HORSEFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Cures Nervous Disorders.

Headoche, insomnia, exhaustion and restlessness. Rebuilds the nervous system.

Modest Claims Often Carry the Most Conviction.

When Maxim, the famous gun inventor, placed his gun before a committee of judges, he stated its carrying power to be much below what he felt sure the gun would accomplish. The result of the trial was therefore a great surprise, instead of disappointment. It is the same with the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. They do not publicly boast of all this remedy will accomplish, but prefer to let the users make the statements. What they do claim, is that it will positively cure diarrhoea, dysentery, pains in the stomach and bowels and has never been known to fail.

RUPTURED

MADE COMFORTABLE.

"Mr. F. M. Crolius:

"After wearing five different kinds of trusses, and suffering intense agony, I find perfect comfort and absolute protection with your Aluminum truss. I heartily indorse and recommend it to every ruptured person.

"Col. F. M. Thompson,
"Rock Rapids, Iowa."

The Crolius Aluminum Truss is the finest and best truss made today. Measurements taken by mail and trusses fitted at your home. Call or write, Crolius Truss Co., 640 Andrus Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Old Remedy. New Form.

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

Tarrant's Extract of Cubebs and Copaiba in

CAPSULES.

The tasteless, quick and thorough cure for unnatural or contagious urinary discharges. Easy to take, convenient to carry. Fifty years successful use. Price $1.00, at Dillin Drug Co.'s, 1st av S and Washington; Gamble & Ludwig's, 301 Hennepin, Minneapolis, or by mail from the Tarrant Co., 44 Hudston st, New York.

FACTS

For Thinking Piano Buyers

The line of pianos represented by the Metropolitan Music Company is conceded to be one of the strongest in the world. If we knew where it could be strengthened we would make the change at once.

Our line has remained practically unchanged for fifteen years.

Each make of piano we handle is the best we can buy in its class.

Our stock is the largest of any house in the northwest.

Buying in such large quantities we get lowest possible prices on every instrument—which advantage we pass along to the customers.

We add our guarantee to that of the manufacturer, and our guarantee is considered good wherever we are known.

We promise nothing that we cannot perform—and we keep our promises.

If you are a careful buyer—one who says "show me"—there is no place where you can be so easily convinced and satisfied.

Steinway, Knabe, Weber, Ivers & Pond, Gabler, Kranich & Bach, Emerson, Ludwig, Smith & Barnes, Dyer Bros. and others.

Metropolitan Music Co.

41-43 So. Sixth St.

Defective Page