

COLLISION OF SHIPS COST LIVES OF 42

St. Paul Man Among Dead of the Puget Sound Disaster.

Seattle, Nov. 20.—Forty-two persons were drowned after the collision of the steamers Dix and Jennie, according to the latest figures. Of the five women passengers on the ill-fated Dix, only one, 15-year-old Alice Simpson, was saved. She could not swim, but her clothing kept her afloat until she was rescued.

The latest list of the dead is as follows: Keating, John, St. Paul, employed at Port Blakely. Bracewell, W., longshoreman, Port Blakely.

Beller, D., Port Blakely Mill. Baulted, Fred, Port Blakely Mill. Buzzetti, Peter, Port Blakely Mill. Byler, C., Port Blakely Mill.

Carson, Alex., Spokane, Wash. Clark, Ralph, Port Blakely Mill. Conway, Joseph E., West Seattle. Dennison, Charles, mate, steamer Dix.

Ford, Mrs. T. C., Port Blakely Mill. Garcia, B., Filipino, Port Blakely Mill. Grand, Mrs., Spokane, Wash. Hanson, Martin, Port Blakely Mill.

Jones, Edward, Port Blakely Mill. Kenney, G. J., U. S. army hospital steward. Larsen, Peter, Port Blakely Mill. Mayers, William, Port Blakely Mill.

McDonald, Albert, Port Blakely. McQuerie, Frank, Port Blakely. McDrummond, Albert, Port Blakely. Nelson, August, Port Blakely.

Nelson, Mrs., Port Blakely. Pigott, Fred, Port Blakely Mill. Price, Roland, Port Blakely. Parks, Frank, chief engineer, steamer Dix.

Read, Ivan C., fireman, steamer Dix. Smith, James, Port Blakely. Smith, Mrs. James, Port Blakely. Smith, Arthur, Port Blakely.

Swanson, Swan, Port Blakely Mill. Williams, Charles, Ballard Lumber Co. Webster, A., Port Blakely. Deckhand, steamer Dix.

Two of Dead Lived in La Crosse. La Crosse, Nov. 20.—Two of those lost in the sinking of the steamer Dix on Puget sound Sunday night were from La Crosse—Peter Buzzetti, a bartender, and Frank Bowler, a saw filer. They are known to be dead, according to messages received from relatives at Blakely, Wash.

PRESIDENT FACES MIGHTY STRUGGLE

Roosevelt's Trust Battle Bigger Fight than Lincoln's, Gladstone Says.

St. Louis, Nov. 20.—Rev. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio, who has "laid money" protest against the acceptance by churches and universities of gifts made by John D. Rockefeller and other widespread comment, said in a talk before the Congregational club here last night that President Roosevelt, in his struggle against the trusts, has a bigger fight on his hands than did President Lincoln in the civil war, and that men on both sides, who were fighting for principles then, were honest and courageous men.

The different way that struggle from the fight of today against selfish schemes which rob many to benefit a few," he said. "Roosevelt, in my estimation, has a harder fight on his hands than did Lincoln, and I only wish that the trust-busters could see the struggle would be short."

After the lecture Dr. Gladden said the incidents against the Standard Oil company just in his protest against the acceptance of Rockefeller's gifts.

CAUGHT IN FOLDING BED, TWO ALMOST DIE

Applenton, Wis., Nov. 20.—A folding bed came near causing the death of both of the members of the Reno & Rosenbaum firm of the oil painters in their quarters. The bed shut and left both men smothering in the blankets and unable to get any purchase to pry open its mechanism.

Reno retired before his partner in the new bed they had bought to rest, and when Rosenbaum jumped in the bed and thought secure, fell down and locked. On the point of stifling the frantic struggles of the men, the bed was rewarded when they broke a panel and secured air, and later their release.

LABORMEN NEAR POLITICAL CLASH

Continued From First Page.

"crafts" and on his motion "trades" was substituted for it. Before this attack the socialists retired, in good form and firing as they fell back. Delegate Barnes replied to Delegate Gompers, but his artillery was put out of action by Delegate Furseth, who unlimbered his batteries on the Gompers side of the field and completed the route begun by the direct attack.

When it came to a vote the expurgated version of resolution No. 133 was carried by a safe margin, the victory for the administration forces. While the people close to President Gompers are inclined to belittle the significance of this skirmish, the dash and gallantry with which their general threw himself into the fray would indicate that he was anxious for a trial of strength on some other measure than resolution No. 133.

Eight-Hour Day. The stand of the International Typographical union for an eight-hour day, and the action of the textile workers in seeking short hours and higher wages, were approved and the "no wage reduction" resolution was rejected by President Gompers was indorsed by the convention.

The convention unanimously indorsed that portion of the president's address which dealt with the proposed eight-hour law and recommended the adoption of the bill by congress. The bill, introduced in the senate and calling for an investigation of the woman and child labor situation in the United States, was approved and its adoption by congress recommended. The bill calling for an eight-hour day for railroad men, now pending, was also indorsed and the convention went on record as favoring a joint conference between railroad employees and employers for the consideration of labor matters connected with the recent railroad arbitration bill.

President Gompers' recommendations in regard to the San Francisco situation, the anti-tuberculosis crusade, and the use of schoolrooms for labor meetings were approved. A protest was filed against the recent imprisonment of Moyer, Hayward and Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners.

A resolution was passed urging a policy of "friendly cooperation" toward foreign labor movements, and the convention unanimously declared for international peace and the settlement of international differences by arbitration.

President Gompers' recommendation, favoring the maintenance of the present scale of dues in the federation and opposing any reduction in the weekly assessment of 25 cents, was adopted. The slinging of mud in the convention feature in convict labor was approved. All for Gompers.

Delegate Andrew Furseth then took the stage to continue the reading of the president's report. With the exception of the section referring to the ship subsidy bill, there was little more than polite concurrence in the opinions of President Gompers in his section of the report, which was adopted by the federation without dissent.

The anti-injunction bill was indorsed and the injunction plan scored in the old terms. Japanese, Chinese, Korean and Hindu labor were included in a sweeping denunciation of Asiatic immigration, and demand for further extension of the exclusion laws. The resolution saw not only economic danger in the Asiatic labor force, but a threat of race absorption as well. It argued that the Asiatics, who favor population at the expense of production, would take advantage of the advanced standard of living in America, increase more rapidly, while the American, who already tended toward race suicide, finding his standard of living lowered here and there later in life and rear fewer children.

Slavery was the term used to describe the employment of Asiatic coolies on the Panama canal work. "If," reads the report, "the Asiatic cannot be except by the reintroduction of involuntary servitude, it is better that he be not built at all."

After hearing this much of the report and receiving a few belated grievance resolutions, the convention adjourned to 2 p.m. The afternoon was taken up with the reading of the remaining part of the same report, which dealt exhaustively with every phase of President Gompers' long report.

Things were stirred up for a time by the report of the committee on organization recommending in an amended form a resolution introduced by Grand Master Frank T. Hawley of the Switchmen's Union of North America. As originally drawn, the resolution recommended the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen had been trying by all means in its power to annihilate the switchmen's organization. When the report was read cutting out all reference to the train men by name, Delegate Hawley used forceful language, declaring in no uncertain terms that members of the trainmen's union had taken the places of striking strikers with the intent of breaking their strike and their union at once.

The Resolutions. The minor resolutions adopted at the morning session. That all affiliated unions be urged by the executive council to render all possible assistance to each other in case of strikes. That efforts be made to organize the photo engravers of Great Britain and Ireland.

That a committee be appointed to learn definitely the attitude of the packers toward organized labor.

THOUSANDS ATTEND TRANS-MISSISSIPPI MEET

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 20.—The Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress met here today in convention hall, the vast auditorium being crowded with every state in the union and spectators. The states in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys and those making up the western half of the country were represented by a greater number of representatives than ever before in the history of the organization, while from the east also the attendance exceeded that of previous years.

Upon the platform and in the boxes were many distinguished persons. All the sessions of the convention are to be open to the public and today the balconies were filled by several thousand spectators. The hall was most elaborately decorated, the flags of the five Latin-American countries whose representatives are to address the congress tonight, intermingling with the stars and stripes.

Upon the platform in today's session centers in the address of the "Three Americas" which will be delivered tonight by Secretary of State Root.

Sydney, N. S., Nov. 20.—The Roosevelt was expected to leave St. George's bay, Newfoundland, today at noon. St. George's bay is 230 miles from Sydney.

POPE THREATENED BY ANARCHISTS

Letters Received by Him Say that He Is to Be Assassinated.

Rome, Nov. 20.—The pope has received personal letters containing threats that he would be assassinated in the apostolic palace as he goes to the present organization of society. The anarchists, it is added, are ready to employ every means to destroy all institutions supported by religion or by military force.

It has been officially decided that the pope will receive King George of Greece next Sunday at 3 p.m., following the ceremonial of the pope's reception of the reception of King Edward.

The pope has kept one of the mails which formed the charge of the bomb exploded yesterday in St. Peter's as a souvenir of the explosion. Many messages expressing indignation at the outrage have been received by the pontiff, who expressed his satisfaction at these testimonials of sympathy.

Police Fail to Find Man. The police have been making diligent effort to discover the man who was responsible for the bomb explosion, but so far without success. Suspicion, however, points to the same individual who exploded the bomb in the Cafe Aragno on Nov. 14.

TWO AMERICANS KILLED IN A B. C. AVALANCHE

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 20.—On Nov. 3 a landslide occurred at the head of Knight's inlet, 100 miles north of Vancouver. The slide dammed up the creek which soon turned into a lake, which in turn carried away the dam, formed by the slide. This avalanche, which overwhelmed a cabin a mile and a half down stream, killing two men, Joe Adams, a recent arrival from St. Louis and C. H. Colpelt from Island Falls, Me.

The cabin and men were carried 150 feet down hill. Adams' heels were found sticking out of the mud, and Colpelt was buried in the wreckage of the cabin.

STICKNEY AT MASON CITY

Stickney, Nov. 20.—President A. B. Stickney of the Great Western road, with thirty-five officials of the road, spent two hours visiting the cement plant here yesterday afternoon. Every part of the road covered by findings in the course of erection, the machinery on the ground were carefully inspected by Mr. Whitney, who expressed surprise at the magnitude of the plant and the prospects to the city. General Superintendent Stickney and Vice President Cass and Oppenheim were on a train composed of six coaches. The party left for Omaha at 5 o'clock.

Edward Rigdon, a prominent farmer of the southern part of the county, was found dead in bed this morning. His wife had risen to light a fire, and the fact that her husband did not stir caused an examination. Hear failure was the cause of death. Rigdon was a non-in-law of Leonard Lockwood, one of the first settlers of Iowa.

21 ITALIANS TO BE TRIED

Ellsworth, Wis., Nov. 20.—The trial of the Italians charged with responsibility for the death of John A. Isaac, a stableman, on July 13 last at Prescott, Wis. began here today. George Thompson, district attorney, is prosecuting. F. M. White of River Falls is the only lawyer who has appeared for the defense. The Chicago lawyer, upon whom the Italians have been relying, is not here, and the court will appoint an attorney to confer with and assist Mr. White. It is expected the work of getting a jury will be very tedious. There are twenty-one defendants in all, and the trial will take the remainder of the month.

COURT AT \$100 A MINUTE

Federal Court Holds Fifteen-Minute Term—Jury Expense \$1,500. Winona, Minn., Nov. 20.—The November term of the United States court here was adjourned this morning and lasted just fifteen minutes. In four cases on the calendar were continued, the attorneys not being ready to proceed. Fifty-five petit jurors brought here at an expense of about \$1,500 were discharged without doing any active work.

SELLS MINING CLAIM FOR \$30,000.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Nov. 20.—John Johnson has sold to eastern capitalists his claim at Cobalt, comprising eighty acres, all undeveloped, for \$30,000. There are four veins on the property. Johnson went to Cobalt with money, his labor being his only investment.

AVOID LUNG TROUBLE.

Take one-half ounce Virgin oil of Pine (Pure), two ounces of Glycerine and eight ounces of good whisky. Shake well and take in teaspoonful doses every four hours. It is said to break up a cold in twenty-four hours, and cure any cough that is curable.

An eminent authority on lung trouble says if this simple and effective formula was known and generally used, throat, lung and bronchial affections would seldom reach an acute stage. Care should be used in selecting pure ingredients, and to avoid substitution it is best that they be purchased separately and mixed in your own home.

The Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) should be purchased in the original half-ounce vials put up expressly for druggists to dispense. Each vial is securely sealed in a round wooden case, with engraved wrapper, and is labeled "Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure)"—plainly printed thereon. Only the cheaper Oils are sold in bulk, but these produce nausea, and never effect the desired results.

PLEADS FOR NEW KIND OF SENTENCE

Indeterminate, Says Wolfer, Will Lessen Crime—Charities Conference Closes.

Warden Henry Wolfer, whose argument for the indeterminate sentence was the feature of the State Charities and Corrections conference, closed his address this evening.

Special to The Journal. Red Wing, Nov. 20.—Andrew J. Eckstein of New Uim has been elected president of the State Conference of Charities and Corrections. He was re-elected secretary and press agent. The next meeting will be held next November at Fergus Falls.

Special to The Journal. Red Wing, Minn., Nov. 20.—The feature of this forenoon's session of the State Conference of Charities and Corrections was a plea for the indeterminate sentence for all criminals but murderers, made by Warden Henry Wolfer of the Minnesota state penitentiary, and it was heartily applauded.

Miss Grace Johnston of the state training school read a paper on "State auxiliaries to State institutions." Her paper was a successful experience in providing homes for boys and girls committed to the care of the state fitted her for the preparation of the report. Her paper was highly regarded as one of the brightest read at the convention. When she closed her rising vote of thanks was tendered her.

Mr. H. A. Tomlinson, superintendent of the state penitentiary, made an address in which he outlined the work of the state penitentiary. He stated that the materials may be employed to excellent advantage in building state institutions.

Closing Session. The closing session of the conference was held in the auditorium of the state training school this afternoon. Mrs. Russell B. Dorr of St. Paul read a paper on "The Minnesota Industrial School for Girls—Its Needs and Possibilities." A supper will be served to the delegates in the school between 6 and 8 o'clock this evening and at 8 o'clock the visitors will leave for the twin cities.

Another largely attended mass meeting was held at the Sheldon Memorial hall last evening. Mr. Butler of Indianapolis delivered a paper on "County and Township Charities," and Alexander Johnson of New York City discussed in a remarkably interesting manner the relation between public and private charity.

Wolfer's Address. In his stand for the indeterminate sentence Mr. Wolfer said: "The indeterminate sentence, in its broadest sense, as I understand it, is a sentence imposed on all convicted of crime whether first offenders or repeat offenders, leaving the time limit to be fixed by the court, or after the offender (not the crime) has been carefully studied and analyzed by a competent tribunal."

The indeterminate sentence scheme embodies as one of its basic principles that the individual of the crime shall finally determine the length of confinement or detention. It is necessary to reform him, and to secure the greatest degree of protection to society. This means a careful study of the individual, and a moral status in order to determine how long it is necessary for him to remain in prison, rather than to be released into the community for a given amount of crime. It seeks to regenerate the criminal, to readjust him to the system of the justice, and to place him in a position that he may be safely released on probation. It predicates that the crime shall not be considered as a mere fact, but as a symptom of a deeper, more fundamental, and more culpable turpitude. Emphasis being placed upon the saving qualities of the individual—the man, or the woman, or the child.

The scientific application of the principles of the indeterminate sentence means, or implies, that the offender shall always be released on probation, or on parole, or on conditional release, shall come to him gradually and only after he has given reasonable evidence of his desire and ability to conform to the law. It means that his treatment in prison should be to break down and eradicate the vicious and strengthen the best elements of his nature.

Go Hand in Hand. The principles involved in the indeterminate sentence and the parole system are one and the same, and are inseparable. They are in harmony with the spirit of God's law and embody the highest possible degree of human justice and humanity in dealing with the criminal. Probation, or parole, cannot be scientifically applied to the convicted criminal save and except through the indeterminate sentence.

The indeterminate sentence has been advocated for several years by the National Prison association, and has been adopted by many states. Those who have given the crime problem careful study. There are others, however, who object to the indeterminate sentence, and who prefer the system of meting out punishment and depending justice. Some of our judges feel that such a defeat is fought with danger that is likely to result in the premature release of another individual with unwarranted detention of one in prison for the purpose of punishment.

I differ with great respect to the opinions and suggestions of those able men, but I think they will also concede that the otherwise unanswerable question has merit, and is ably supported by a large body of able men who speak from practical experience.

Inequality of Sentences. As for inequality of punishment, I think those familiar with the comparative inequality of sentences for the same crime in different states, and in different localities in the same state, and in different courts in the same locality under the same law, will not be surprised to find that it is not an uncommon occurrence.

A Factor for Justice. This comparison brings us irresistibly to this conclusion—can there be such a thing as even-handed justice in dealing with the criminal? I do not think so with the definite sentence; with the indeterminate sentence, yes to a very large degree. It is true that it will place a great responsibility upon those in rated with its execution; but such a law, if well administered with a large degree of impartiality and with a nearer approach to equal justice to all than the present system affords, is a great improvement upon the present system.

It is generally admitted that imprisonment has fundamentally a twofold object, namely, the protection of society first, and second, the reformation of the criminal, and that all phases of the crime problem center around the question of how to deal with the criminal. It is generally admitted that all phases of the crime problem center around the question of how to deal with the criminal. It is generally admitted that all phases of the crime problem center around the question of how to deal with the criminal.

Present Laws Inadequate. The administration of our criminal laws as now in force, as a whole, through the United States, is a travesty upon justice. They do not protect society; neither do they encourage the reformation of the criminal. Why? Because the criminal reasons that he has defied the law and the ends of justice, and he has good reasons for this conclusion. The administration of the law and the definite sentence plan encourages him in this course of reasoning, and what is the result? The gradual increase of crime and the enormous expenditure of dollars annually, to protect society from the hands of the criminal.

The Puritanic old New England state, Massachusetts, claims that she spends \$5,000,000 annually for police protection against crime, for courts and prisons. Her state is not quite so bad as this, for which we have reason to be glad. We must teach the criminal that he must retreat from crime or remain permanently in prison. If we do this, his course of reasoning will change. He will see that his crime tendencies, his character, his habits and his record, or that may be acquired either by the state or by himself, shall form the basis of his final liberation, and he will see that his large liberty and the rights of citizenship, and that he will have a foundation for his reformation. He will see that his character will have subjected him to a test—a character test—that will determine just where he belongs.

PROBES FOR LAND FRAUDS

Federal Grand Jury Investigates Alleged Swindle in Utah.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 20.—Several persons who acquired public land which was afterward disposed of to the Utah Fuel company have been called before the United States grand jury. This strengthens the belief that the jury is investigating the criminal aspect of the frauds alleged in the suit brought by the government to set aside patents to 20,000 acres of coal lands.

United States Marshal Sperry has received fifty subpoenas for witnesses to appear before the interstate commerce commission Nov. 27 and 28, when Commissioner E. E. Clark will preside and attorney J. T. Marchand examine. Three of the subpoenas served were upon employees of the United States land office.

STONE SHORTAGE GROWING

Menominee's Fugitive Was to Have Married Miss Harmon on Saturday.

Menominee, Mich., Nov. 20.—The shortage of George E. Stone, who disappeared several days ago, is growing. In addition to being the confidential representative of J. S. Goodman, a wealthy Chicago real estate man, Stone was secretary of the Upper Peninsula Taxpayers' association, and it is admitted by members of the association that there is a shortage in its funds.

Stone was drawing a large salary and had a brilliant future before him. He was engaged to wed Miss Katherine Harmon, daughter of a Menominee banker, at Madison, next Saturday evening. Miss Harmon is a popular society young lady of irreproachable character, and is prostrated by Stone's flight.

SLAYS SELF BEFORE BRIDE

Jealous Young Man Threatens Wife's Life, Then Ends Own.

Journal Special Service. Braddock, Pa., Nov. 20.—"I thought you did not love me I would kill myself." This was the burden of jealous fear expressed by Andrew Carnegie Baldrige, second cousin of William Ellis Coney, and younger son of John Baldrige, wealthy property owner and financier, one of the trio of Braddock's richest men. For two hours Baldrige pleaded with his wife to prove she loved him and she reassured him.

Brooding over the attitude relatives, Baldrige was seized with mania and he threw his bride of six weeks to the floor, drew a hunting knife and threatened to kill her. The bride pleaded desperately for her life, and the husband lifted her to her feet. Then, sitting at a table, he told her he would leave her all he had.

He rushed from the table and she embraced; and then, before she could comprehend what he was about to do, he placed the muzzle of a shotgun in his mouth, pulled the trigger with his foot, and blew off his head.

AMUNDSEN IN NORWAY

People of Christiania Give Him an Enthusiastic Welcome.

Christiania, Norway, Nov. 20.—Captain Roald Amundsen and his companions, who recently navigated the Northwest passage in the sloop Gjoa, arrived this afternoon on the coast of Norway. Amundsen and his companions received an enthusiastic public reception and were met on landing by government officials, members of parliament and a throng of scores of society. The streets were decorated with flags and thronged with enthusiasts, who heartily cheered the Norwegian hero. The school children had a holiday and a public banquet was given last night in honor of Amundsen and his fellow voyagers.

RUSSIAN ROBBERS CAUGHT

Terrorist Betrays Participants in Big Theft for a Bribe.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Nov. 20.—Three brilliant members of the gang of participants in the train robbery at Rogow, Nov. 8, by which the revolutionaries are said to have secured about \$65,000, making altogether thirty-four persons arrested in this connection. They will all be immediately tried by drumhead court.

\$50,000 IS GIVEN TO YALE

Anonymous Contributor Provides for New Professorship in Medical School.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 20.—Secretary of War William H. Taft took a day off and came to Yale yesterday to attend his first meeting as a member of the Yale corporation, to which he was elected last June. After the secretary was duly installed the corporation was informed that a gift of \$50,000 had been made to Yale by an anonymous donor for the establishment of a professorship in medicine and pathology in the Yale medical school.

HEPPLER INVALID FROM NERVOUSNESS

Mr. Marcus M. Goldschmidt, once a prominent citizen of Chicago and publisher and owner of the "Jewish Conservator," had to give up business on account of his health, but was completely restored to strength and vigor by using Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey as prescribed.

Mr. Goldschmidt says that instead of being moody and desolate, as he was when in ill-health, he is now cheerful and happy, thanks to the great tonic stimulant and body-builder, Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. In an interview, Mr. Goldschmidt said:

"For years I had been suffering with severe indigestion, which almost made me a nervous wreck and made me for my usual condition and rendering me almost a helpless invalid."

"I consulted many specialists, and my own family physician pronounced me incurable, and all the medicine I took afforded me no relief."

"At the house of a friend I was induced to take a dose of Duffy's Malt Whiskey, he remarking at the time: 'That's the good old stuff that will cure you.' I did not believe it, but I bought a bottle for myself and have continued an occasional evening, and, lo and behold, my appetite is excellent, my color healthy, my mind clear and my sleep undisturbed. I can now do my work, and instead of being moody and desolate, as of yore, I am cheerful and happy."

Mr. Marcus M. Goldschmidt, 21 Nassau street, New York, July 20, 1900.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold by all first-class druggists and grocers, or direct, in sealed bottles only. Price \$1.00. Beware of the "Old Chemist" trade-mark in the label. Look for it carefully, and refuse substitutes. It will cure you after all other remedies have failed. Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

It is recognized everywhere as the unflinching remedy for every form of stomach trouble, all diseases of the throat and lungs, and all run-down and weakness of the brain and body. It restores youthful vigor to the old by soothing the nerves, and gives forces of life, and maintains the health and strength of the young. It is a food rarely equaled. It is used in all the leading hospitals of the world, and is the only whiskey recognized as a medicine. It is absolutely pure and contains no fusel oil. Medical advice and a valuable booklet on disease sent free.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold by all first-class druggists and grocers, or direct, in sealed bottles only. Price \$1.00. Beware of the "Old Chemist" trade-mark in the label. Look for it carefully, and refuse substitutes. It will cure you after all other remedies have failed. Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

McKibbin Furs

Favorably Known from Ocean to Ocean



Personal inspection is what we ask—you can't make it any too searching for us. If your dealer will not show you McKibbin Furs, come to us at Broadway and Fifth streets, and we will be pleased to show you our complete stocks and submit estimates.

McKibbin, Driscoll & Dorsey Fur Manufacturers Saint Paul, Minn.

A DIRECT PROCESS

HOW DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS CURE RHEUMATISM.

Statement from One Who Was Cured of a Particularly Painful Form of This Disease.

Of the many forms which rheumatism takes, that which is popularly known as sciatic rheumatism probably tortures its victims more than any other. That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured this stubborn as well as painful trouble is a fact proven by the following statement, and no sufferer who reads this can afford to let prejudice stand in the way of trying these blood-making pills.

Rheumatism is now generally recognized as a disease of the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make—actually make—pure blood. When the blood is pure there can be no rheumatism. Mrs. Thomas Bresnahan, of 54 Mill street, Watertown, N. Y., says:

"My trouble began with a severe cold which I took about a week before Christmas in 1904. I began to have rheumatic pains in my back and limbs and after a time I couldn't straighten up. I suffered the most awful pain for months and much of the time was unable to leave the house and had to take hold of a chair in order to walk and sometimes I could not stand up at all. My husband had to help me up and down stairs. The pain was greatest down my left limb, along the sciatic nerve."

"The disease was pronounced sciatic rheumatism and, although I had a good physician and took his medicine faithfully, I did not get any better. After some six weeks of this terrible pain suffering I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and that is the medicine that cured me. After a few boxes the pain was less intense and I could get on the pavement. I continued to take the pills until I was entirely cured and I have never had any return of the trouble."

\$5,000 REWARD—The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. has authorized the cashier of the Union National Bank of Schenectady, N. Y., to pay the sum of \$5,000 upon proof of fraud on the part of the company in the publication of the foregoing testimonial, or any others used in making known the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, or they may be mailed postpaid. Next year, on the part of the box, six boxes for \$3.60, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Men's Overshoes

Men's self-acting, low Adams' vestibule, all sizes, pair... 87c. Men's high front and back Jersey Cloth Storm... 98c. Men's Jersey Cloth Buckle Arctics... \$1.35. Men's heavy Buckle Arctics... \$1.25. Men's pure gum... \$1.48. Men's pure gum... \$1.93. Two lines of Men's Arctics, \$1.25 and \$1.35 value, left over from last year, now on table to close at 98c.

We have all kinds of Lumbermen's Overshoes and Leather Top Rubbers.

Home Trade Shoe Store

212-213 Nicollet

Maltose and Health

Physicians Say Its Use in the Human System Is of Great Value. The great value of maltose as a nutritive substance can not be exaggerated. It is highly recommended by physicians because it is so very easy to digest. It has not so sweet a taste as cane sugar and can be taken in much greater quantities.

"Maltose" is from the Latin and means "Malt Life." It is a whole-wheat food treated with malt extract, making it rich in maltose, easily digested, readily assimilated and forming rich, healthy blood.

For many years the medical profession have prescribed semi-solid malt extracts which contain a large percentage of maltose but which cost from 50 cents to 75 cents per pound. Maltose contains from 5 to 10 per cent of this wonderful blood-maker and costs but 10 cents per package.

Maltose is the only malted whole-wheat food. It is prepared to meet the requirements of old and young, weak and strong. On account of its rich malt properties, to every man, woman and child it gives blood, home, muscle and brain energy and a buoyancy of life that cannot come from other food. All grocers sell Maltose. 10 cents.

SOZODONT

CLEANS AND BEAUTIFIES TEETH

There's "Go" In Grape-Nuts