testify as to the contents of either letter.

"From the time you had married your wife until you received a letter from her at Madison, how many letters had you written to your wife?"

"Five or six altogether, two from Columbus and three or four from Madison."

"I made an appointment while in Madison to meet my wife at her home on Sept. 12. When I arrived at the Masinger home, Mr. and Mrs. Masinger, Rose and the smaller children were there. Mr. Masinger said that Fannie was not at home, but said that he would see that she would be there the next evening. Mrs. Masinger said that Fannie was getting along very well. A man was supporting her in St. Paul. When I came the next evening, about 8 o'clock, Mrs. Masinger and Rose were there, also Fannie and a girl friend."

Who Was the Woman?

"Were you introduced to this lady?"

"I think I was, but I don't remember the name. My wife and I went into the front room, where we talked over my case in Madison. No one interrupted us while we were there. The evidence of the Masingers on this point is incorrect.

"I asked her if she wouldn't help me find Clara Cin, and if she would not go with me to La Crosse and testify as to the truth of what she heard Clara Cin say to me.

"I told her that this was very important to me, but Fannie only laughed and went out with the other girl. I followed them out to Girard and Sixth avenues N. I did not talk again with my wife. Mr. Masinger came out and talked with me until the car came along."

Saw His Wife Again.

"When did you next see her?"

"On Sunday before her death, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in front of the studio. Later I met her on Sixth and Girard. Florence and the baby were there and two fellows. I didn't know either of them.

"Fannie and I went uptown and at night went to the Beaufort hotel, where I registered as 'Henry Sussman and wife.' We talked of my case and the trial in La Crosse. I urged her to come with me, but could not get her promise.

"In the morning we went to breakfast together, and I returned to La Crosse. She accompanied me to the Milwaukee station. I bought a return ticket and left about 8 o'clock in the morning.

"In La Crosse I went into a gun store. I had been accustomed to carrying a revolver, not only in the army, but after I had been held up in Fargo. When I saw the revolvers in the store I went in and got one and also some ammunition."

"Did you buy that revolver to kill your wife?"

"No, sir; no!" responded the witness eagerly and with some animation.

"When you bought that revolver did you have any intention of killing your wife?"

"I did not. No."

"You saw the United States district attorney in La Crosse and returned the next morning to Minneapolis?"

"Yes, that is right."

"Then what did you do?"

"I went up to the Masinger home and had a talk with Fannie. We went downtown and had dinner together. In the afternoon we went to the Unique theater and after that to J. I. Sussman's studio. About 4 o'clock we went up to her house. I repeated my desire to have her accompany me to La Crosse to help me in my case. During the conversation she remarked that she would be 19 years old in a couple of days."

"Did you at that time say, 'Yes, you will be 19 if you live that long?'"

"Don't remember saying anything of that kind. I had no intention whatever of killing her."

"Did you read any paper at the house that time?"

"No, sir."

Saw No Murder Story.

"Did you see any paper with a report of the Riggs murder case?"

"No, sir, I did not. I saw no papers that evening."

"Did you say that you would kill her like a dog?"

"No, sir, not at any time."

"In the evening we went to the Bijou theater. I didn't like the play and went out before the first act was over. Don't remember the title of the play nor what it was about. I went into the Bijou saloon, where I drank beer and whisky, then went to Hookwith & Weld's saloon and had some more. I bought a half-pint of gin there. I then went to the Bijou saloon and had more drinks and went into the theater while the latter part of the last act was on. Then we went over to the Glenwood hotel."

At the Place of Tragedy.

"Go on now and tell all that you can remember?"

"Afterward I went out and got some fruit and sandwiches and went back to the room. We talked some about the play and the parts I had missed, then I brought up the La Crosse matter again and she said:

"Oh, don't bother me; I am going to sleep. I am tired!"

"I asked her to write to Clara and help me find out where she was, but she said she didn't know where Clara was and didn't care anyway. I couldn't get her to promise to come with me."

Sussman told his story very slowly, hesitating between words, often making long pauses between sentences. Continuing he said:

"I asked her who the two fellows were who I saw her with on Sunday night, and she said that it was none of my business.

The Wife's Last Story.

"Then she said: 'As long as I will never see you again and I don't intend to live with you any more, I might as well tell you all that I have done while you have been away.' Then she went on to say that she didn't care for me and had no intention of living with me.

"'The only reason I married,' she said, 'was so that the folks wouldn't have anything to say to me. That's why I married you, just to get free from my parents. When I was sure you had gone I went up to Duluth and, to Superior, where I lived in houses where I made lots of money and had a good time.'

"She said that she had four or five different fellows in St. Paul and lived in four or five different houses. She was sitting on the edge of the bed most of this time."

They emptied the bottle and he, on his part, had been quite drunk.

"When my wife was telling me this story I was excited and nervous, was pacing up and down."

"Previous to this did you believe that your wife had been unfaithful?"

"No; I didn't. I had no reason to."

Nervous and Ill at Ease.

As he progressed with his story and neared the climax which he dreaded to approach, the witness became more and more ill at ease. He had to be urged to continue with his story.

"She told me I was not the father of her unborn child," he said, between two long pauses.

"Well, what else was said or done," urged Mr. McGhee.

"'I know I can help you, but I don't care for you,' she said several times. I couldn't hardly believe that it was the truth that she was telling me, and was excited and nervous."

His Hand Clenched.

He sat with bowed head and remained silent, with his hand tightly clenched. In this attitude he remained for some time, until aroused by his attorney, who encouraged him to go on. Sussman then said hesitatingly:

"She said, 'Go way! You've got nothing to say to me.'"

He bowed his head again and another long silence ensued.

"Well, go on," encouraged McGhee.

"She said, 'Go on. Go away!' I told her if she would come to La Crosse I would go away when the trouble was over."

"What was the last said by her?"

"I remember her telling me that she was nothing to me any more. She raised up in bed and stretched out her hand and told me to go.

"Then I shot!"

While deep silence pervaded the whole room at this time, the prisoner's statement was given in such a low tone as to be audible only a short distance away.

Having gone past the dreaded portion of his testimony, Sussman brightened perceptibly and recovered his normal composure, answering all questions freely and in a voice that all could hear.

Sussman was shown a letter, which he said was in the handwriting of his wife Fannie. While the letter was not introduced in evidence, it will be before the day is over. It is the letter of which Clarence Maxon testified to yesterday as having been received from Fannie Messenger from Minneapolis a few days before her death.

His Remembrance Not Clear.

"I didn't know what I was doing and have no clear remembrance of what happened,' he said in response to his counsel's question.

"Did you intend to kill Fannie?"

"Never had any intention of killing her, then or any other time," answered Sussman positively.

Similar questions in different forms were repeated by Mr. McGhee and answered in the negative.

The remainder of his story was almost identical with the confession as testified to by the police officers and court stenographer. He could not remember what had become of the revolver, but thought he had thrown it from the cars either on his way to or from La Crosse.

Asked as to the contents of a certain letter the witness refused to answer.

"Was it too vulgar and too filthy?" inquired Mr. McGhee.

"Yes, sir."

His Cross-Examination.

After going over the familiar story of the prisoner's later movements, Sussman was turned over to the county attorney. He admitted opening all the gas jets in his double room at the Nashville hotel.

Upon cross-examination it was revealed that Sussman appeared on the street after the murder, carefully dressed with his collar, tie and clothing properly adjusted, but before the murder he was without his collar and tie. He was with his brothers and at his usual haunts and no one saw anything strange.

"You know it's wrong to kill a human being, don't you?" asked Mr. Smith.

"Certainly I do," said Sussman sharply.

"How long have you known it?"

"Why, I have always known it."

"Yes, of course. Now, when was the first time you didn't know it was not right to kill?"

"I don't know."

"The only time you didn't know that it was wrong to kill was that night at the Glenwood hotel?"

"I didn't know what I was doing then."

"All right. About what time was that?"

"After she had told me what she had been doing."

"All that night, then, you believed that it was right to kill the woman?"

No Thought of Murder.

"I had no thought of killing her at any time."

"Well, when did the thought of killing her come to you?"

"I don't remember of ever having such a thought."

"You knew that your wife was about to become a mother?"

"Yes," said Sussman hesitatingly.

"You believed that it was your child?"

"Yes, sir, I did."

"Knew that she expected to give birth to a child in December or January?"

"Yes, she said so," answered the visitor rather unwillingly.

"You knew that the shot would take with it the life of the child?"

The prisoner was forced to admit that he did.

"Didn't you say that you had a right to kill your wife and that she ought to have been killed?"

"I don't remember saying it. I may have said it."

This statement is understood to have been made to Walter Liggett, a newspaper reporter.

Wife Awake When Shot.

"Didn't you kill your wife while she slept?" asked Mr. Smith dramatically.

"No, I did not," was the positive reply.

"Didn't you turn the gas out?"

"I turned it down when she prepared to go to bed."

"Will you swear that you did not turn out the gas?"

"I can't swear, but I don't think so."

"All that you remember is that Fannie raised up in bed and pointed her hand at you? That is a scene which you will always remember."

"Yes," admitted Sussman.

"Then you shot her? You remember that?"

"Yes," in an almost inaudible voice.

"When did you turn the gas down?"

"About two hours after we went to the room."

"You do not remember of having turned out the gas entirely, but would not swear thta you had not."

"That's it."

"When did you put on your collar, your tie and your hat?"

"I don't remember when."

Sussman denied that he had ever gone under the name of Harry Dreher in St. Paul, and denied that he had ever taken any other assumed name than that of Frederick H. Tyler when he enlisted. At this point court adjourned for the noon recess.

His Early Life.

When Henry Sussman, the defendant, was first called to the witness stand, he told the story of his early life. He had worked as errand boy, clerk, photographer's solicitor, he said. In his younger days he attended school at the old Lincoln school and the Blaine school. He knew Fannie Masinger as a child, but could not recall that he knew her at school. He had seen little of her until about two months before their marriage. Later he went to River Falls, Wis., and ran a photo business with Clara Cin, whose name has heretofore appeared in the evidence as Clara Singer. They ran the business together. One day when Clara Cin was absent he indorsed a money order in her name, but informed her of the matter on her return.

After returning to Minneapolis from River Falls, Wis., he and Fannie went to Little Falls, Minn., where they were married by a justice of the peace. He had said nothing to his relatives or anyone else about his contemplated wedding. March 23, 1905, was the date of the marriage.

His Honeymoon.

"My wife went to Minneapolis, but I remained a couple of days to deliver some orders. When I returned to Minneapolis, I went to the studio, where my wife and sister called on me. I stopped with the Masingers for two or three days and then joined the army.

"What was your purpose in joining the army?" asked Mr. McGhee.

"I had no means. I had no position and thought that if I joined the army I might do some photographic work."

"Did your wife know that you intended to join the army?" "Yes."

"Did you see your wife after you had enlisted and before you left?"

"Yes, sir, at the studio."

"Under what name did you enlist in the army?"

"Fred H. Tyler."

"Why did you take an assumed name?"

"So in case I should be dishonorably discharged for some innocent matter that my name would not be known and dishonored."

"When did you write to Fannie?"

"I wrote to Fannie as soon as I got to Columbus, Ohio, inclosing her letter in an envelope addressed to my brother, J. J. Sussman. I got an answer from her while at Columbus, Ohio. This letter I destroyed. I was in Columbus all of April, 1905, and the first two weeks of May. I sent another letter in the same manner as the first."

Another Letter.

"Tell us what was in that letter."

"As I recall it was something like this: 'Dear Fanny: I am sorry to hear that you are going to leave by brother's house. I hope that you will stay at my brother's until I return. Was sorry to hear you are not contented. I love you and want you to be happy.' I said that I would make a home for her soon. Everything would be all right when I got back to Minneapolis, and above all she must do nothing to disgrace my family, for if she did I would square it with her and her family. I received no answer to this letter."

"Did you believe that your wife was unfaithful?"

"No, sir."

"Did you threaten to shoot her?"

"No, I never did."

"Did you intend to shoot her?"

"I did not."

"Did you have any such idea in your mind?"

"I did not, not at any time."

Gave Himself Up.

After leaving Columbus he went to Fort Leavenworth and joined Company I, Eighteenth infantry. In January last he went to Leavenworth and gave himself up under his true name to the postmaster at Leavenworth. After being released on bail he came to Minneapolis last February and went to the studio. At the Masinger home he asked for Fannie and was told that she was in Duluth or Superior. Mr. Masinger said: "Never mind, I will have her here tomorrow night if you'll come around."

He called at the Masinger home the next night, met Fannie and remained some weeks at the Masinger house.

"What did you do?"

"Went to work soliciting orders."

"Was Mrs. Sussman working?"

"My wife told me she was working."

"How much did you earn?"

"About $5 a week."

"Did you give any money to the Masingers?"

"No, sir."

He had to use all his money to get clothes, as he had nothing but a uniform when he arrived in Minneapolis. Things were not pleasant for him at the Masinger house, as all the members of the family were constantly watching him and eavesdropping when he was with Fannie, he said. For these reasons he left the house.

Again He Wrote.

Later he wrote to Fannie:

"If you will leave things as they are and you will get your $6 a week until you get a divorce or until I can furnish a home, I prefer the latter. Am going to work for Joe by the month and can do as I say."

"I was arrested," went on Sussman, "for non-support on April 22 or 23 last. Was sent to the workhouse the same day for thirty-five days. Was released on Decoration day."

RAISULI WILL FIGHT

Says He Will Oppose Landing of French and Spanish Forces.

Journal Special Service.

Tangier, Dec. 14.—Raisuli has sent a communication to the sultan's representative here, Mohammed El Torres, that he is uneasy at the news of the combined action of the French and Spanish fleets. He declares he will oppose any attempt at landing forces from the ships. Ben Manseur, his khalafi, has sent guards to the gates and to the outskirts of the city to prevent a landing. Admiral Matta, the Spanish commander, has visited Mohammed El Torres and M. Regnau.

FILES CONTEST FOR LEGISLATIVE SEAT.

Special to The Journal.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 14.—Willis Ludlow, a banker of Monroe and late democratic candidate for member of the assembly, has filed notice of contest upon his republican opponent, Fred Ties.

BLUE BLOOD

May Be Aristocratic, But It's Liable to Cause Cold Hands and Feet.

Wherever the idea that blue-blooded ancestry is the best may have originated, the fact is, physiologically speaking, blue blood is bad blood.

That is to say, the blood in the veins which is dark and appears blue through the white skin, is that portion of the blood stream laden with the waste of refuse material of the system, after the red blood (arterail) has carried real food to the tissues. "Red blood" is today the mark of Nature's aristocrat.

When, from imperfect nutrition, the blood loses its rich red color and becomes dark or "blue" the result is cold hands and feet, and more or less palpitation of the heart, as well as general weakness. Coffee drinking, in many persons, causes blue blood and does not insure any coat of arms or ancient pedigree—except the ancient habit of coffee drinking itself. A "blue-blooded" woman writes:

"I drank coffee for ten years, my head was dizzy, I had constant heartburn, could not sleep nights, my hands and feet were cold summer and winter, my blood was poor and thin (Blue Blood!).

"Seeing so much said in praise of Postum in the papers, my husband and I decided to try it. That was more than a year ago and we have used it ever since.

"Now my head is not dizzy, my hands and feet are always warm, my nerves are steady and I can sleep all night. A few weeks ago, calling at a friend's house, they said, 'What in the world have you been doing? You look ten years younger. I never saw you look so well.'

"When I told them it was on account of Postum, that I had quit drinking coffee, they could hardly believe it. But some time after that they told me they had been using Postum, too, had quit coffee and were so much better every way." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Don't fail to read booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

CABINET VICTORY IN CHURCH CRISIS

No Disturbances in Enforcing French Church Law—Churches Yield Under Protest.

Paris, Dec. 14.—The cabinet met today, with President Falleries in the chair, in order to decide upon new legislation to be presented to parliament. The steps to be taken are of a very sweeping character. It is proposed to amend the law of 1905, providing for the separation of church and state, in which a year's grace was allowed before the permanent alienation of the church property, and to suppress the privilege of forming new cultural or diocesan associations during that period. All church property including the seminaries, will be immediately handed over to the state, to the departments and to the communes, under conditions insuring that the churches themselves will be retained for religious uses. The continuance of public worship will be provided for under a combination of the laws of 1881 and 1901. With regard to the pensions and allowances of the clergy, distinctions will be made by which those who are entitled to the former will lose their rights if they are deprived of their French citizenship, while those who are entitled to the latter will lose their allowances if they do not conform with the law. The conditions under which the clergy will forfeit their French citizenship will be drawn up in a special measure to be prepared later.

Paris, Dec. 14. — Yesterday was marked by the total absence of any of the sensational or dramtic incidents expected in alarmist quarters in connection with the execution of the law of separation.

The parish priests everywhere celebrated mass in the presence of unusually large congregations, but the actions of the authorities were confined to noting infractions of the law and in citing the priests and vicars to appear before justices of the peace.

Everywhere legal notices have been served of the evacuation of the ecclesiastical residences, seminaries, etc. Several of these buildings were abandoned without further ado, but a majority of the prelates, while fully prepared to go, announced that they would not depart except under duress.

Victory for Government.

In many parishes, both in Paris and the interior, Catholic laymen came forward and spontaneously filed declarations for the holding of services in the designated churches during the coming year. If this practice is generally followed it will be a distinct victory for the government, relieving it of the possible necessity of closing the churches and throwing on the clergy the responsibility for the discontinuance of public worship.

The net result of the uncompromising attitude assumed by the Vatican in this conflict with the French government seems to be that the clergy will lose its pensions, 38,300 of which have been granted and gazetted since the beginning of the year; that all aspirants to the priesthood will be compelled to perform military service, and that the taking over of the episcopal mansions, rectories, seminaries, etc., by the state department and the communes will occur immediately, instead of in December, 1907.

Vatican Is Hopeful.

Rome, Dec. 14.—Events in France are telephoned to Cardinal Merry Del Val direct from Paris. The policy of the Vatican is now limited to passive resistance and the clergy has been instructed to obey the law under protest. The church submits that the situation cannot last, and is convinced that the storm may bend but will not break the clergy.

SLAIN IN THEATER FOR APPLAUDING

Boy Cheered Actor Man Disliked and Latter Slew Him.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—An unidentified newsboy was killed last night in the gallery of the Majestic theater for applauding a player on the stage whom George Dunraven, another spectator, was displeased with.

Dunraven, who is a laborer, ordered the boy to cease his demonstration. When the lad refused, Dunraven tried to hit him with an umbrella. The boy tried to dodge the blow and the point of the umbrella penetrated his brain, thru his left eye, and he died while being removed from the theater. Dunraven was arrested.

MOODY TO BE SWORN DEC. 17.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Attorney General Moody, who has been confirmed by the senate to be an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, will be sworn in on Dec. 17. The changes in the cabinet contingent on Mr. Moody's retirement from the attorney-generalship also will take place on that date.

TURTLE LAKE, WIS.—While monkeying with an "unloaded" revolver Henry Williars accidentally shot his 3-year-old brother, inflicting injuries that may prove fatal.

SWEDEN'S KING IS IN CRITICAL STATE

Improvement Is Shown, but It Is Due to Use of Stimulants.

Stockholm, Dec. 14.—King Oscar's condition today showed considerable improvement. About noon the following guarded official bulletin was issued:

"King Oscar passed a quiet night. He slept six hours, only coughed a little, and his temperature this morning was 100.9 Fahrenheit. His pulse is still irregular, but there is no increase of phlegm in the lungs. The patient's general condition is fairly satisfactory."

Bulletins will be published hereafter twice daily, at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m.

The official bulletin had the effect of reassuring the public, but the hopefulness it created was somewhat shaken when it leaked out in the course of the afternoon that camphor and digitalis had been freely used in the treatment of the patient. The impression is gaining ground that the king's condition is much more serious than represented by the bulletin.

Crown Prince Gustaf arrived here today from Berlin and assumed the regency, which he will hold during his father's illness.

CLERICALS TURN AGAINST KAISER

Church Crisis in Germany a Possible Result of Break Over Colonial Policy.

Journal Special Service.

Berlin, Dec. 14.—In dissolving parliament because of its refusal to uphold his colonial policy, the kaiser has invited a struggle with the Vatican, and Germany may become the scene of another kulturkampf against the Catholics, rivaling in bitterness and determination the relentless campaign France is now waging against the pope.

Only one-third of Germany's 60,000,000 inhabitants are Catholics, but this minority, by standing together in a solid phalanx, has for years been able to control parliament.

In fact, it has been the clerical party to which the kaiser has looked for support of most of his policies. As a result, the clerical party has grown into such intimate relations with the government that it frequently has been characterized as the governing party.

The storm has long been lowering and in the last few days it became merely a question of when and how it would burst. For months there has been grave unrest in Germany over the imperial policy in many directions. The discontent finally focused itself upon the kaiser's colonial policy, and yesterday the clericals voted against the kaiser, but, strangely enough, the socialists and radicals voted with him. But their votes were not enough.

Emperor's Plan.

Emperor William lunched with Prince von Buelow at the chancellor's palace today and, presumably, they discussed the political situation brought about by the dissolution of parliament. The emperor and chancellor have been in complete accord thruout in the treatment of colonial questions and the desire to relieve the government from dependence on the clerical party.

This it appears will be as much an issue at the coming elections as the question of the retention or abandonment of the German colonies. It is not intended to break completely with the members of the center party, but only to show them that they are not indispensable.

FORMER PUBLISHER DIES DAY PAPER SUSPENDS

Journal Special Service.

New York, Dec. 14.—Strangely coincident with the death at Great Barrington, Mass., of Colonel William L. Brown, once its part owner and publisher, is the cessation of the Daily News, which yesterday, for the first time in fifty-one years, failed to appear.

The Daily News company made an assignment for the benefit of the creditors to Thomas C. Quinn, its president.

DEMS ATTACK ROOT'S PLEA

Brand the Centralized Government Speech Revolutionary in Spirit.

Journal Special Service.

New York, Dec. 14.—The speech of Elihu Root, secretary of state, and spokesman of President Roosevelt, at the Pennsylvania society dinner, in which he predicted the ultimate centralization of government in this country is one of the principal subjects of thought and discussion among democrats. They argued that this pronunciamento, evidently inspired, was not only revolutionary in spirit, but at odds with every intent of the men who framed the constitution of the republic.

RHEUMATISM CURED

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Rheumatism Cure relieves pains in legs, arms, back, stiff or swollen joints in a few hours. Positively cures in a few days. Contains no morphine or drugs to deaden the pain, but neutralizes the acid and drives out all rheumatic poison from the system—**MUNYON.**

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WE SELL FINGERS—(We refer to Kimball piano player fingers) that will accomplish everything in music that your heart most desires.

Special for December, Arion Players	**$150.00**
**1895 Model Kimball " **	**175.00**
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To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of The Journal May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

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

Didn't Know I Had Kidney Trouble

"I was out of health and run down generally; had no appetite, was dizzy and suffered with headache most of the time. I did not know that my kidneys were the cause of my trouble, but somehow felt they might be, and I began taking Swamp-Root. There is such a pleasant taste to Swamp-Root, and it goes right to the spot and drives disease out of the system. It has cured me, making me stronger and better in every way, and I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers."

Gratefully yours,

Mrs. A. L. Walker, 331 East Linden St., Atlanta, Ga.

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

To overcome these troubles take Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that has yet been discovered.

(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

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

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In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Minneapolis Daily Journal.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

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STORE OPEN EVENINGS TILL CHRISTMAS.

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Men's Imitation Alligator Slippers in black or tan; Men's All Felt Slippers with white fleece insoles, and Men's Embroidered Velvet Slippers; any of them in any size at, pair **49c**

Samples in Men's 98c Felt Slippers at **69c**

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Men's Romeos—the popular high front and back House Slippers—most excellent qualities in black or tan; at **$1.25, $1.48** and ***$1.98***

Ladies' Warm Slippers

Samples in Ladies' $1.25 and $1.48 Fur Trimmed and Kid Foxed Juliets at **98c**

Samples in Ladies' 98c Fur Trimmed Juliets and Warm Slippers at **69c**

Many styles of Ladies' Warm House Slippers, including crocheted ones with lamb's wool insoles, at, pair **49c**

Boys' Moccasin's

Boys' best quality Jack Buck Moccasins, all sizes up to 6; at, per pair **98c**

Boys' Pig Skin Moccasins, sizes up to 6; at **79c**

German Sox for boys to wear under moccasins, at **65c** and **49c**

Overshoes

Besides our regular lines of Overshoes at the lowest prices in the city, we show the following special bargains—

Children's, Misses' and Women's high 2-buckle Overshoes, values 98c, $1.10 and $1.35, a lot left from last year; to close at **69c**

Children's Jersey Cloth Storm Alaska Overshoes, sizes 8 to 10½; at, pair **49c**

Men's $1 Low Overshoes, all sizes; at, pair **85c**

Men's $1.25 and $1.35 Buckle Arctics left from last year, at, pair **98c**

Warm Shoes

Samples in Warm Lined and Leather Foxed Shoes at one-quarter and one-third below regular values—

Men's $1.25 and $1.48 Sample Felt Shoes at **98c**

Men's $2 Sample Warm Lined Shoes at ***$1.48***

Men's $2.25, $2.48 and $2.75 Sample Warm Shoes, at, per pair ***$1.98***

Samples in Ladies' Warm Shoes at **$1.48, $1.25, 98c** and **69c**

Samples in Misses' and Child's $1.25 and $1.48 Warm lined Shoes; at, per pair **98c**

Home Trade Shoe Store 219-223 Nicollet

New $3 Shoes

Just received a new shipment of those swell Patent Colt Button and Blucher Shoes for men and women at ***$3***

Mail Orders Filled.

Goods Delivered in any part of city and St. Paul.

S. JACOBS & CO.

JEWELERS 518-20 Nicollet Ave.

Our store is resplendent with the most superb line of Holiday Goods, suited to the tastes of the high art connoisseur down to the wants of the humblest gift seeker. From the magnificent Diamond or Pearl Necklace, Pendant, Brooch or Solitaire, Hall Clock, Bronzes, Statuary, Oriental Pearl Inlaid Shaded Lamps to the largest selection of moderate priced articles suited to all sized purses. Note the few quotations for Saturday.

WATCHES

The gentlemen's popular 12-size, thin model, 20-year guaranteed hand carved, engine turned or plain monogram, Elgin or Waltham watches, always sold at $12; Saturday we offer at **$8.00.**

Ladies' Chatelaine Watches, reliable timekeepers, plain or raised ornamental, enameled and gold inlaid cases, revolving pendants with pin to match in case, **$12, $10** and **$8.00.**

Solid Gold Brooches, the newest conceits, floral and hand carved designs, in all the new shades of gold—

$5.00 $3.50 and **$2.50**

Solid Gold Beauty Pins, plain beaded edge, hand engraved; rose, bright or Roman colors; big values at **$1.25.**

STATIONERY

Christmas Cards, hand engraved, shaded old English; extra special, per dozen, **25c.**

Holly decorated Xmas Boxes, extra fine all linen papers, all tints and sizes, one to five quires in box, at **25c** to **$5.00** box.

Monogram Stationery, latest designs.

Toilet Sets—Sterling Silver Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets, hand etched royal designs; priced for Saturday at **$12.75.**

Baking Dish—Fine quadruple plate half satin and hand burnished Granite Lined Dish, biggest value in city at $5.50; special, **$3.25.**

Colonial Candlestick—Hand burnished in appearance and wears equal to sterling silver; Saturday, **$1.40.**

Pocket Toothpicks—Sterling silver disappearing blade, **25c.**