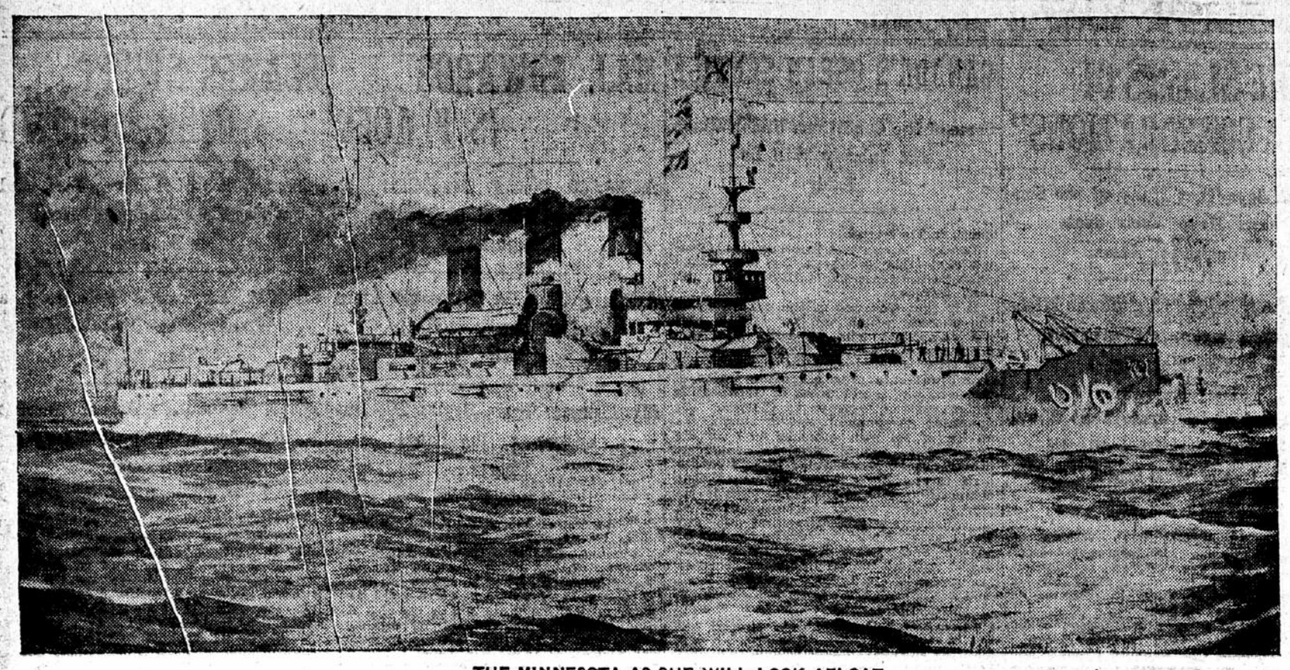
THE MINNESOTA TO BE QUEEN OF THE OCEAN

NEW WARSHIP NAMED FOR THE NORTH STAR STATE, WILL BE OF THE BIGGEST AND FINEST CLASS AFLOAT—HER DIMENSIONS, BATTERY AND ARMOR—MEANT FOR A FLAGSHIP



THE MINNESOTA AS SHE WILL LOOK AFLOAT.
—Photographed from the water color drawing in the Navy Department at Washington.

Washington, March 9.—The new battleship Minnesota will be of the most powerful class of battleships yet designed by the department. As expressly authorized in the naval appropriation bill it will have a displacement of 16,000 tons; will be capable of speeding 18 knots an hour; will have a steaming radius at 10 knots an hour, the ordinary cruising speed approximating 4,000 knots. By steaming radius is meant the distance a ship can travel without a renewal of her coal supply.

There will be only four other vessels in the United States navy of the Minnesota class. They are the Connecticut and Louisiana, now under construction, and the Vermont and Kansas, whose construction was authorized in the naval bill just approved by the president. They will be veritable queens of the ocean, as no other nation has warships so large, although it is reported that the British admiralty has projected a battleship of 18,000 tons displacement.

The Minnesota will be 450 feet long on the load water line, nearly 77 feet broad and will have a gross draft of 26¾ feet when all her stores and supplies are on board. Her armament will consist of a main battery of four 12-inch breech loading rifles; eight 8-inch breech loading rifles and twelve 7-inch breech loading rifles. Her second battery will have twenty 3-inch, 14-pounder, rapid fire guns; twelve 3-pounder semi-automatic guns; six 1-pounder automatic guns; two 1-pounder semi-automatic guns; two 3-inch field pieces; two machine guns, calibre .30, and six automatic guns, calibre .30.

Her Wicked Battery.

The battery will be mounted as follows:

The 12-inch guns in pairs in two electrically controlled, balanced elliptical turrets on the center line, one forward and one aft, each with an arc of fire about 270 degrees.

The 8-inch guns in pairs in four electrically controlled, balanced, elliptical turrets, two on each beam, at each end of the superstructure.

The 7-inch guns in broadside on pedestal mounts on the gun deck behind 7-inch armor, each gun being isolated by splinter bulkheads of nickel steel of from 1½ to 2 inches thick; forward and after guns arranged to fire right ahead and right astern, respectively; other 7-inch guns to have the usual broadside train.

The guns of the secondary battery in commanding positions, having a large arc of unobstructed fire, and protected wherever practicable.

All the 7-inch guns are so arranged that their muzzles train inside the line of the side armor, thus leaving a clear and unobstructed side when it is desired to go alongside a pier or vessel.

Arrangements will be made whereby the 3-inch guns on the main deck can be quickly and conveniently dismounted, housed, and secured.

Her Protecting Armor.

The Minnesota will be heavily armored and all her vital parts will be as fully protected from the shots of an enemy as the ingenuity of man can devise. The hull is protected at the water line by a complete belt of armor 9 feet 3 inches wide, having a maximum thickness of 11 inches for about 200 feet amidships. Forward and aft of this maximum thickness is 9 inches within the limits of magazines, from which points the thickness is gradually decreased to 4 inches at the stem and stern.

The lower casemate armor extends to the limits of the magazine spaces and reaches from the top of the water-line belt to the lower edge of the 7-inch gun ports on the main deck, and is 6 inches in thickness, the athwartship bulkheads at the ends of this casemate also being 6 inches thick.

The casement armory around the 7-inch guns on the gun deck is 7 inches thick, and the splinter bulkheads are from 1½ to 2 inches thick. The protection of 3-inch guns is nickel steel 2 inches thick.

The upper casemate athwartship armor extending from the shell plating to the 12-inch barbettes is to be 7 inches thick throughout.

The 12-inch barbettes extend from the protective deck to about 4 feet above the main deck, and consist of 10 inches of armor in front and 7½ inches in the rear above the gun deck. Between the gun deck and the protective deck there will be a uniform thickness of 6 inches.

The 12-inch turrets will have a front plate 12 inches thick, rear plates 8 inches thick, and top plates 2½ inches thick.

The 8-inch barbettes will be 6 inches thick in front and 4 inches thick in rear, with the upper tube 3¾ inches thick and the lower tube 3 inches thick.

The 8-inch turret front plate will be 6½ inches thick, the rear plate 6 inches, and the top plates 2 inches thick.

The conning tower and shield will each be 9 inches thick, and the signal tower 6 inches thick. An armor tube 36 inches in diameter will extend from the base of the conning tower to the protective deck, and will be 6 inches thick throughout.

There is a complete protective deck extending from stem to stern, the deck being flat amidships, but sloped at the sides throughout, and sloped at each end. It will be built up of 20-pound plating throughout, with nickel steel of 40 pounds on the flat and of 100 pounds on the slopes.

She Will Be a Flagship.

The Minnesota has been designed as a flagship and ample accommodations are provided for a complement consisting of one flag officer, a commanding officer, a chief off staff, nineteen wardroom officers, ten junior officers, ten warrant officers, and not less than 761 men, including 60 marines.

It will take at least four years after the contract is awarded to construct the Minnesota. The department is now preparing specificiations and will advertise for proposals for her construction within two months.

—W. W. Jermane.

CAUGHT BY THE GRIP. RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA.

Congressman George H. White's Case. A Noted Sculptress Cured.

The world of medicine recognizes Grip as epidemic catarrh.—Medical Talk.

A GRIPPE is epidemic catarrh. It spares no class or nationality. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper, the masses and the classes are alike subject to la grippe. None are exempt—all are liable.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? Grip is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been shortened by the busy American to read "grip." Without intending to do so a new word has been coined that exactly describes the case. As if some hideous giant with awful grip had clutched us in its fatal clasp. Men, women, children, whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of a terrible monster.

Pe-ru-na for Grip.

Mrs. Theophile Schmitt, wife of the ex-secretary of the German Consulate, writes the following letter from 3417 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.:

"I suffered this winter with a severe attack of la grippe. After using three bottles of Peruna I found the grip had disappeared."—Mrs. T. Schmitt.

Mrs. Celeste Covell writes from 219 N. avenue, Aurora, Ill.:

"Only those who have suffered with la grippe and been cured can appreciate how grateful I feel that such a splendid medicine as Peruna has been placed at the door of every suffering person."—Mrs. C. Covell.

Noted Sculptress Cured of Grip.

Mrs. M. C. Cooper of the Royal Academy of Arts, of London, England, now residing in Washington, D. C., is one of the greatest living sculptors and painters of the world. She says:

"I take pleasure in recommending Peruna for catarrh and la grippe. I have suffered for months, and after the use of one bottle of Peruna I am entirely well."—Mrs. M. C. Cooper.

D. L. Wallace, a charter member of the International Barber's Union, writes from 15 Western avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

"Following a severe attack of la grippe I seemed to be affected badly all over.

"One of my customers who was greatly helped by Peruna advised me to try it, and I procured a bottle the same day. Now my head is clear, my nerves are steady, I enjoy food and rest well. Peruna has been worth a dollar a dose to me."—D. L. Wallace.

Lieutenant Clarice Hunt, of the Salt Lake City Barracks of the Salvation Army, writes from Ogden, Utah:

"Two months ago I was suffering with so severe a cold that I could hardly speak.

"Our captain advised me to try Peruna and procured a bottle for me, and truly it worked wonders. Within two weeks I was entirely well."—Clarice Hunt.

Congressman White's Letter.

Tarboro, N. C.

Gentlemen:—I am more than satisfied with Peruna and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy."—George H. White, Member of Congress.

Mrs. T. W. Collins, Treasurer Independent Order of Good Templars, of Everett, Wash., writes:

"After having a severe attack of la grippe I continued in a feeble condition even after the doctors called me cured. My blood seemed poisoned. Peruna cured me."—Mrs. T. W. Collins.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartmann, President of The Hartmann Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

the dead and it is likely they will all be buried together.

Sydney Fish, a prominent business man, returned from the scene of the fire at midnight. He said:

"I was attracted to the scene of the fire between 9:30 and 10 o'clock. When I was within a quarter of a mile of the wrecked train there was a terrific explosion. Flames shot outward and upward for a great distance. I saw several persons who started to run away drop on the railway tracks and they never moved again. Others who has been standing close to the wreckage were hurled through the air for hundreds of feet.

"The scene was awful. Half a dozen young boys with their clothing on fire ran down the tracks. They resembled human torches. I could hear their agonized screams distinctly from where I stood. They ran some distance down the track and then threw themselves to the ground, grovelling in the ditches in their frantic efforts to extinguish the flames. Then they lay still, some of them unconscious, others dead. I do not know how many were killed, but I counted twenty bodies before I came away."

A convass was made of the city as rapidly as possible to find out the names of those missing. There was great excitement in the city and the streets were thronged with people.

OREGON'S TRIAL

The Battleship Goes Through a Terrific Storm.

San Francisco, March 10.—Sailors recently on the battleship Oregon who have arrived here on the steamer Coptic, report that the Oregon was in a terrific storm on Feb. 20, while en route from Yokohama to Woo Sung. The boats were carried away, the large seven-ton steam launch was tossed out of its davitts and against the turrets and other damage done, though the ship herself sustained very little damage.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

CURES BACKACHE NERVOUSNESS HEADACHE AND FEMALE WEAKNESS

VERY CLOSE TO A BILLION

National Expenses of Great Britain Make the Taxpayer Gloomy.

The Country Is Too Small for So Formidable a Yearly Hold-up.

New York, March 10.—Mr. Broderick wants 34,500,000 pounds sterling for the army next year. Lord Selborne requires the same amount for the navy.

The army estimates have never been approached except in time of war, and the navy estimates, which exceed the current year's figures by 3,500,000 pounds sterling, have broken all records.

John Bright once said that a government which could not rule the United Kingdom on 70,000,000 pounds sterling a year should be turned out of office. The army and navy alone will cost almost this sum for the ensuing twelve months, and the total national expenditure will reach 150,000,000 pounds sterling.

The outlook for the British taxpayer is gloomier than ever.

THE PASTORS DISAGREE

Opposite Views of the Race Problem in the Town of Rockford, Ill.

New York Sun Special Service.

Rockford, Ill., March 10.—Opposite views of the race problem have led to a controversy between two of the leading clergymen of the city, Rev. R. C. Bryant, pastor of the Church of the Christian Union, and Rev. N. B. Clinch, pastor of Emmanuel Episcopal church. The former, in an address, said:

"A young negro man, especially a mulatto, if he has intelligence and character, has no difficulty in marrying a white girl if he wishes to do so, for there are many girls who would rather marry a negro of good character than a white man of bad character. And so would you or I no doubt, if it came to bet question with us.

"As for myself, I feel that the caste lines and the race lines must be swept away, and the future of the negro, as well as of all other races, must be the same. Let us not attempt to check the mutual progress of life according to the divine purpose."

Rev. Mr. Clinch, who is a southerner by birth, declares with some warmth that the idea of the negro and white intermarrying is abhorrent to human sentiment and nature's laws.

A CAPITAL OF $400,000,000.

Philadelphia, March 10.—The stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad company in annual meeting to-day voted to increase the capital stock of the company by $150,000,000, making the total authorized capital $400,000,000. Of the increased capital $100,000,000 will be issued in straight stock and the directors are given the option of issuing the remaining $50,000,000 in convertible bonds. The increase will be ratified by a stock vote two weeks from to-day, as required by law. The stockholders also voted to lease for a period of twenty years the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad.

SOUTH AFRICAN VIEW OF CHAMBERLAIN.

London, March 10.—An official who has arrived from South Africa says it is hardly possible to appreciate here how profound an impression Mr. Chamberlain has made on all classes and races. Popularity he has not excited, for he has seemed cold and calculating; respect he has commanded by a remarkable exhibition of practical ability and intellectual superiority. South Africa considers him as a hard bargain, but a great Englishman.

HOW TO WRITE A STORY

A Chicago Reporter Who Shows How the Fake Article Is Thrown Off.

New York Sun Special Service.

Chicago, March 10.—An energetic reporter was expected to announce to-day that a duel was fought this morning by George H. Wagoner, a contractor, and James M. Johnson, representative of a meat firm. One of the principals may consent to say he was wounded. The reporter arranged a picturesque story of a challenge isued by Wagoner at a celebration of the opening of a cafe in Quincy street Saturday night and an account of the gauntlet by Johnson on the spot. It suited the convenience of the writer to set the duel for this morning.

Wagoner is the contractor who had charge of the interior finishing work of the new cafe and Johnson sells meat to the establishment. R. L. Jones, an attache of Armour & Co., who have business relations with Johnson's employers, was scheduled as Wagoner's second, and Harry Moore, connected with a down-town bank, was deputed to act for Johnson.

Both principals last night spoke guardedly of the proposed encounter. Jones said he did not know Wagoner, but was acquainted with Johnson. Wagoner said he was to meet his second at the cafe at 9 o'clock last night, but he was not there at that hour, though Johnson and Jones were.

J. E. Harnott, proprietor of the place, was questioned. He admitted there had been a fuss in the cafe Saturday night, but said no duel was proposed. Manager O. V. Harter asserted there was no challenge, and when pressed, said he regarded the whole matter as a hoax.

A number of people were greatly interested in seeing what kind of a yarn the romancer would spin. It was as follows and caused a laugh:

The Way It Was Written.

Two determined men of southern blood and bound by honor to uphold the traditions of their section seem likely to meet in deadly combat somewhere in the suburbs of the city, probably South Chicago, this morning. A challenge to a duel has been passed and accepted. One man is evidently determined. The other is said to have regarded it as a joke at first, but to have taken a more serious view later, and announced his determination of giving his opponent satisfaction if he really seeks it. The affair grew out, of a quarrel between James Johnson, a salesman for a large meat house, and George H. Wagoner, a wealthy contractor, at a wine party given at a cafe in Quincy street early Sunday morning.

"Have a mint julep with me," said Wagoner.

"I guess I'll take wine," replied Johnson.

"You guess again," said Wagoner.

"This seems to be a wine party; I don't see why I should take plebeian mint juleps," was Johnson's response.

"Who dares call a mint julep a plebeian drink? Aren't you a true son of the south; where did you learn to disgrace your nationality and prefer a foreign concoction of grape and fizz to the grandest drink ever invented by man? If you don't drink a mint julep you go to the carpet with me," said Wagoner, with rising wrath.

"I'll go to the carpet with you or give you any other mode of satisfaction you want. I'll fight you in a room four by four feet square; pistols across a handkerchief is none too strong for me," was the heated rejoinder of Johnson.

"Make it pistols, then," said the first man.

"I agree, at any old time or place," said the other.

Other remarks are said to have passed, but the mint julep incident was the direct cause of the challenge. Wagoner says his part was intended in all seriousness, and that he proposes to carry it out if the other principal comes to time and the seconds make the arrangements agreed on before the party broke up.

A thorough search of down-town cafes and other resorts last night was made to find the principals and seconds, but up to midnight had been unsuccessful.

A FEW SLIGHT INACCURACIES.

New York, March 10.—Finley Peter Dunne, the creator of the inimitable Mr. Dooley, says there is a slight error in the Chicago report that he has been released by Collier's Weekly to join the Harper publication at a salary of $40,000 a year. "I have not quit Collier's," said Mr. Dunne, "and I have no engagement with any Harper publication, nor have I any promise of $40,000 a year. With the exception of these few inaccuracies the report is quite true." The report has probably arisen from a business arrangement Mr. Dunne has concluded with Colonel George H. Harvey, who is at the head of Harper Brothers.

CLOSURE IN SENATE

Why That Body Is Anxious to Retain Legislation by "Unanimous Consent."

How It Gives the Senate More Power by Comparison With the House.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, March 10.—The debate between Mr. Cannon, representing the house, with Messrs. Hale and Allison on the part of the senate, deserves rank among the highly significant controversies of recent years. The conditions were peculiarly ripe for it.

In his famous valedictory Mr. Cannon charged that he had been compelled to agree to an item of $47,000, which he believed wholly unworthy. Yet one senator —and everybody knew he meant Mr. Tillman—had held up the senate and so the whole congress. This Mr. Cannon called "legislative blackmail," and he expressed the hope that the country would rise against the continuation of such a condition, for unless it did so the house would dwarf into relative insignificance as a legislative body.

It was a little singular that Mr. Tillman in his reply should acknowledge the vigor and vitality of his threat to filibuster as a controlling factor in the case, when Mr. Hale, who followed in the same attack on Cannon's speech, should have declared that the deliberations of the conference were not "in any way disturbed, or added to, or subtracted from by anything which the senator from South Carolina did (sic) in the committee room."

The impression which Mr. Hale obviously intended to make in his speech was that the senate conferees had sustained this item on its own merit and not because of any power which the "unanimous consent" system gives to an individual member.

Of course, if what was actually said by the conferees within the committee room could be made public, if the arguments which Mr. Hale and Mr. Allison actually made with Mr. Cannon for securing his consent could be known, we should have conclusive testimony. If in that conclave Hale and Allison said to the house members: "We simply insist upon this item because it is so meritorious; the auditing officers are all wrong in thinking it otherwise; we know its worth and want it to go in on that account," that would be one thing. If, on the other hand, they urged that it go in as the only way of quieting Tillman and so avoiding the failure of the bill and an extra session, that would be quite another.

Presumably what actually took place there can never be known, but with Tillman swaggering through the senate, threatening "root, hog, or die," and with his known success on other occasions by the same tactics, it is not hard to guess what made the senate conferees hold fast to this item.

If their insistence were wholly due to its intrinsic merits, Mr. Cannon would be guilty of a peculiar degree of perfidy in going over the house and setting forth in the clear-cut way which he did that this item was "legislative blackmail," made necessary by "unanimous consent" in the senate. Did Cannon make this up out of whole cloth? The country has known many other instances, such as Mr. Carter's talking the river and harbor bill to death, and Mr. Quay's compelling compromises in the Wilson tariff bill, to be sufficiently assured that Mr. Tillman had an effective weapon within reach. That he intended to use it he affirms in his formal reply of March 5.

In the popular discussion of the senate rules which is likely to command increasing attention, it should be remembered that the testimony of senators themselves on the question cannot be regarded as disinterested. The "unanimous consent" plan gives the senate as such so much more power by comparison with the house than it would have were their rules somewhere near alike, that it is only natural that a senator should be influenced to like what strengthens the body of which he is a member, and so by equal pace, his own resources. The house is so rigidly limited by rules that its individual members are weak. In the closing days of the recent session items were put into bills in the senate at the request of members of the house and sometimes even at the request of the house conferees, which the house had straightway to vote formally to reject, by a peculiar complication which arose. The house adopted a rule to check the democratic filibuster, which made it necessary to accept or reject the senate amendments en bloc. The house had to reject en bloc to send a bill to conference, or to keep it there. Formal dissent was thus entered against items which had been added by the senate at the request of the house members of house conferees.

It is the commonest sort of a remark among members of the house that they hope to get one thing and another done, and that they are going over to get Senator So-and-So to add it to an appropriation bill. They cannot add it themselves in the house; they do not have such chance to take part in amending any measure. They have to vote to accent or to reject bills in about the shape that the committee presents them. But in the senate, the gates are wide open for modification and amendment. It is accordingly easier for a representative to run to his senator to get something done than to try to do it himself through any of the permissible channels of house procedure.

Anything like closure in the senate would tend to diminish its relative power as a legislative body, and particularly the power of its members as individuals. The senate will not willingly reform itself. Closure will have to come from outside pressure, if at all. And in considering the question the public is likely to weigh the country's interests in the distribution of power and responsibility.

—W. W. Jermane.

WARRANT FETCHED HIM

Halsted Would Not Surrender a Watch Which He Found.

Special to The Journal.

Stillwater, Minn., March 10.—Arthur Halsted, who is about 45 years of age, was arrested this morning on a charge of grand larceny. He found a gold watch, locket and chain belonging to Mrs. George Barrowman and refused to surrender them. Finally he gave up the watch, but kept the locket and chain. When a warrant was issued he immediately turned over the articles and the case may not be prosecuted.

The surprise of the bowling tournament came last night when the Bon Amis won two of three games played with the Atwoods, the leaders. Each side made 2,548 points in the series of games. The Atwoods now have only a lead of two games over the Nemos.

Mrs. Hugh Campbell, living near Marine, a pioneer of Washington county, died early this morning, aged 73 years.

The Twenty-first infantry band of Fort Snelling will give a concert at the armory to-night under the auspices of Company K. A dance will follow the entertainment.

Members of the Commercial club met yesterday afternoon and informally discussed the feasibility of erecting a new opera-house. A stock company of local men is proposed, one suggestion being to raise from $20,000 to $35,000. The matter is in a nebulous state, but will be taken up later and something may come of the agitation.

Judge Williston held a special term of court to-day and heard the arguments in the case brought by the city of Stillwater against the county commissioners for interest on tax penalties and interest paid by Stillwater taxpayers. The amount involved is about $1,700. The judge took the case under advisement. He will convene a regular term of court in Goodhue county to-morrow.

A DENTAL TRUST EXPLODES.

New York, March 10.—The Daly Gold Lining Dental company, which planned for the establishment of a corporation aimed at controlling the profession of dentistry from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is admitted by the general manager to be bankrupt. The company purposed to buy out leading practitioners in the principal cities and pool the receipts.

A White House bulletin announces that the president is doing very well. That seems to be the general opinion, with a minority opinion by certain gentlemen in the transportation industry. —Chicago Evening Post.

CUMMINS IS FIRM

No Backward Step Will Be Taken on Tariff Revision and Reciprocity.

Attitude of the Leaders at Washington Is Perfectly Satisfactory to Him.

Special to The Journal.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 10.—Governor Cummins says he is prepared to "stand pat" in favor of the policy of tariff revision and reciprocity he advocated last year and which the Cedar Rapids platform advocated.

The governor would not go into the details of his views on what he thought the state platform ought to contain, but in talking with close friends he made it clear that he was not prepared to take any backward step. He will speak at the Polk county republican convention next Saturday and in his address will sound the keynote of the state campaign.

Governor Cummins says he found the attitude of the leaders in Washington satisfactory so far as their views on Iowa republicanism are concerned, and that everywhere he found Iowa republicanism, as expressed in the last two state platforms, regarded as simon pure republicanism.

Governor Cummins is greatly improved in health as the result of his sojourn in Florida, and is in fact in perfect physical condition again.

Hull to Repair Fences.

Word has been received that Congressman Hull will be back from Washington March 13. He will devote his time, it is said, to seeing what can be done to repair his shattered political fences.

Postmaster John McKay, who is regarded as Congressman Hauill's right hand man, depreciates the importance of the fact the Prouty men have gained control of the county central committee and says Prouty will never get to congress.

Roosevelt Certain to Come.

President Roosevelt will visit Des Moines in the course of his trip west this spring. He so assured Governor Cummins while the latter was in the east. The president will leave for the coast on a hunting trip as soon as the senate adjourns, which is expected to be about April 1. While on the route west, he will make a stop in Des Moines and speak here, but will probably make no other stops in crossing Iowa. As soon as the itinerary is arranged, preparations will be made for a fitting reception.

UNIFORM LADING BILL

An International Congress Suggested to Secure It.

Special to The Journal.

New York, March 10.—The New York Chamber of Commerce recently received from the Swedish chamber of commerce a communication asking co-operation in securing a uniform bill of lading for all countries. Mr. Higgins, chairman of the chamber committee on shipping has given the matter careful consideration, but has come to the conclusion that no definite results could be secured except by an international congress representing the chief maritime powers. He gives assurance to the Swedish chamber of the hearty co-operation of the New York chamber should such a conference be called and says the movement would be of vast value to the commercial world.

"OLD SOUTH MIDDLE" MUST GO.

New Haven, Conn., March 10.—The Yale corporation held an important meeting yesterday afternoon at which it was decided to tear down old South Middle college, which was erected in 1750, and is the last building of the famous brick row. The vote of the corporation was almost as surprising as was the vote of the corporation to destroy the famous fence. The graduates have been protesting against the destruction of South Middle college on account of its historical and sentimental connection with old Yale. The corporation agreed to allow the graduates to remove South Middle college from the campus to some suitable site provided they raise money to do this without making a general appeal to all the graduates.

IS MORGAN SOFTENING?

A Report That He Is Willing to Let the Senate Vote on the Treaty.

Washington, March 10.—Senator Morgan has submitted a proposition to the foreign relations committee by which a vote may be had on the canal treaty next Saturday.

It is that he shall be allowed to print in the Congressional Record his speech against the canal treaty and in favor of certain amendments. He offers to submit the speech to the committee and to the senate, that it may be passed upon before publication. No definite action has been taken on this proposition, and cannot be until Mr. Morgan has prepared his speech and submitted it to the senate. If it should be an argument against the treaty or in favor of amending it, there will be no good reason why it should not be published. But if it contains charges against either the diplomatic representatives of this government or those of Colombia, it could not be made a matter of public record.

In view of the reports that have been made regarding revelations of Senator Morgan to the senate in executive session, there is a disposition to accept the senator's proposition.

Senator Gorman's attitude on the treaty is said to be not antagonistic to early ratification. He believes that it should be amended so as to secure the absolute sovereignty over the strip of territory through which the canal is to be constructed, and he wishes to develop the attitude of the democratic party as in favor of absolute ownership of the territory before the vote is taken.

CRUM'S CONFIRMATION

It Is Likely to Fail for Want of Action.

New York Sun Special Service.

Washington, March 10.—Democratic opposition to the appointment Dr. W. D. Crum, colored, as collector of the port of Charleston, S. C., will probably be sufficiently potent to prevent his confirmation by the senate. Several democratic senators, including two from South Carolina, have given notice that they will fight Crum's nomination if it is reported. The republicans do not intend to make this a party question nor to complicate the pending treaties by needlessly stirring up democratic wrath. They are likely, therefore, to keep the nomination in the committee and cause it to fall for lack of action.

Eczema, No Cure, No Pay.

Your druggist will refund your money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure ringworm, tetter, old ulcers and sores, pimples and black heads on the face and all skin diseases. 50c.

Some Bargains

Taken from the bankrupt stock. They're great values. See them.

Children's nice cloth top, patent leather Dress Shoes, modern styles, sizes 6 to 11, values $1.25; pair 69c

Ladies' broken lines and sizes of $2.50 and $3 Shoes; good styles; if you can find your size, great bargain at 98c

Ladies' famous "Rose" $3 Goodyear welt lace; also several other lines of $3 shoes in modern shapes and regular sizes; just think, a modern $3 shoe to fit any foot, only $1.98

Men's $2.50 and $3 Box Calf and Vici Kid, modern lace shoes, all sizes, per pair $1.79

Home Trade Shoe Store
219-223 Nicollet

Defective Page