

CO-EDS SHUT AWAY FROM BOY PUPILS

Segregation Experiment in Chicago Schools Stirs Students to Protests.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—One by one, 700 girls with long, sad faces, filed out of the Englewood high school yesterday afternoon.

"I'll quit school, that's all," said a hoarse masculine voice. "It's a perfect shame; we all ought to quit," murmured a soft feminine voice, approvingly.

Experiment in School. The experiment of segregating the girls is being tried by Principal James E. Armstrong in the hope that it will prove his contention that boys will get more out of their school work if instructed separately.

Defends Segregation. In defending segregation, Principal Armstrong drew the most fundamental argument in his favor is that the girl at 12 years begins to develop more rapidly than the boy, and at the age of 14 is two years more mature than the boy.

At that age her habits are more fixed than the boy's and she is better fitted for serious school work, he said. "She studies at home, while the lad plays football. She advances more rapidly in her studies than the boy. The result is the boy becomes discouraged and leaves school, as the work of the school must be adapted to the requirements of the majority of the pupils, and the girls are in the majority."

BONI IS "BROKE," SELLS HIS WATCH

Count Promptly Sees the Worth of Peace with His Countess.

Paris, Feb. 7.—Swift retribution of tragic kind even if it has a comic element, has overtaken Count Boni de Castellano for the wrongs suffered at his hands by his American wife.

Monday evening found Count Boni without his watch. It is a heavily jeweled chronometer that with some enormous sum. Its purchase was one of the earliest of his post marital extravaganzas.

It is learned upon unimpeachable authority that Count Boni has been obliged to sell outright this watch and articles of personal jewelry in order to provide himself with pocket money for his ordinary expenses.

When the count and countess parted so suddenly, the count's personal bank account happened to be exhausted, a not infrequent state of affairs. He was too angry or too proud, or perhaps too much afraid of a rebut, to appeal to his wife for current spending money. His determination to keep secret the fact of his domestic calamity, so long as time remained and hope of patching up a reconciliation, prevented him from tapping the purse of his friends.

Owing to a singular indifference, ignorance, or it may be because of subtle motives, not one of the count's friends has printed a word or even a hint of the troubles of the Castellanos. Nevertheless, the world of commerce and finance was apprised by some secret means of the exact situation. In consequence, Count Boni has been for the last few days besieged by his creditors.

On the other hand, he is as closely pursued by money-lenders who are eager to speculate on his future by advancing him almost any amount. These kind persons believe that the countess' self respect will compel her to pay up Boni's present obligations, and even provide for his future. Indeed, many persons in society are predicting the very same thing.

Without the money of the late Jay Gould, Count Boni's political career must end in shameful downfall at the forthcoming elections. Even his secretaries were paid handsome salaries. It is well known that without the aid of these secretaries, who are always trained journalists, the count could never utter a phrase in the chamber, or even get an article in any journal to maintain his reputation as an expert in foreign politics.

RAID AT LAKE ST. CROIX

Special to The Journal. Stillwater, Minn., Feb. 7.—Deputy game wardens made a raid at Lake St. Croix today and caught several persons fishing on this side of the lake. No arrests were made for the reason that the fishermen promised to take out licenses in this state. For some time past it has been the habit of certain fishermen with Wisconsin licenses to come to this side of the lake to conduct operations. The attention of the game warden was called to the violation of the Minnesota law and the raid today was the result.

The Itch Fiend

That is Salt Rheum or Eczema,—one of the outward manifestations of scrofula. It comes in itching, burning, oozing, drying, and scaling patches, on the face, head, hands, legs, or body. It cannot be cured by outward applications,—the blood must be rid of the impurity to which it is due.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fur-lined Coats and all other wear one half off.

A. ZEKMAN, Furrier, 23 Fifth St. South. Note the Address. Bet. Nic. and Henn.

PRESIDENT ASKS NEW HAZING LAW

Fears Present Penalty as a Menace to Navy Personnel.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The president has made public a letter urging upon congress the modification of the law against hazing at the naval academy. Unless congress shall promptly amend the existing law, which makes mandatory the dismissal of any midshipman found guilty of any form of hazing, the secretary of the navy may be forced to dismiss thirty-three midshipmen from the naval academy within the next month, in addition to the eight who have already suffered this penalty and the three whose cases are awaiting the action of the department.

Secretary Bonaparte, after urging upon individual members of congress the necessity for immediate legislation, finally laid the whole matter before the president. It is admitted at the navy department that if the present law is allowed to stand the service will suffer severely. Already fourteen midshipmen have been tried, of whom two have been acquitted, eight dismissed, one paroled and another, Midshipman Minor Meriwether, Jr., recommended for pardon. The cases of Midshipmen James James of Virginia and W. T. Boyd, Jr., of the midshipman class, are under consideration for execution of sentence of dismissal.

The investigating board has left with the superintendent of the academy evidence against thirty-three other midshipmen. President Roosevelt's letter is addressed to Chairman Hale and Foss, respectively, of the senate and house naval committees. The president points out that, in some instances, it is manifestly unjust to subject a midshipman convicted of hazing to dismissal from the academy, as frequently the punishment is quite disproportionate to the offense committed. He suggests, further, that it is an error to try by court-martial a midshipman accused of hazing. His idea is that the power to deal with such cases ought to be lodged in some administrative officer or board, to be summarily tried in such cases. The president was induced to take up the subject with the committees of congress by reason of the facts submitted to him in the John Paul Miller case. He reasoned young Miller, because he felt that his dismissal from the academy would be a greater injustice than the midshipman had committed on the man he hazed. The president expressed the hope that this session of congress will not end without the enactment of legislation remedying the difficulty as he views it.

24th Annual Reduced-Price Sale. The Great Plymouth Clothing House.

CITES POLYGAMY AGAINST SMOOT

Continued From First Page.

non. The girl came back to the school and graduated in the class of 1900, and the witness said that she was a member of the same class.

On further examination conducted by Chairman Burrows, Professor Wolfe said that in southern Utah and New Mexico polygamy is talked with some frequency. He quoted Apostle John Henry Smith as having said concerning the manifesto: "It is a trick to beat the devil at his own game." He quoted John Logan as saying: "The law enables the church to exclude men who ought not to have more than one wife and gives to worthy men an opportunity to take plural wives." Both of these statements, the witness said, were made in his church.

"To the best of my knowledge," said Professor Wolfe, "polygamous cohabitation has increased very materially since Utah was admitted as a state."

Polygamy "Not a Crime"

On cross-examination Mr. Worthington produced the charges brought against Cliff by Professor Wolfe and other members of the Mexican expedition. The witness was asked why he had refused to make the charge that Cliff was living in Mexico with Florence Reynolds.

"For several reasons," replied Wolfe. "The chief one was that polygamy was not a crime in the eyes of the church."

When asked concerning some of the proceedings of that trial, particularly concerning intimate details, he said there was a gentleman in the room who was better qualified to answer.

"Who?" asked Mr. Worthington. "The senator from Utah," he replied.

After stating that Mr. Smoot had not been a member of the subcommittee making the investigation, Mr. Worthington asked the witness concerning his habits and whether he had been discharged from his position as a teacher because of drunkenness. He said his resignation had been "involuntarily voluntary," and explained that he had drunk for twenty years and there had been no change in his habits until the day he resigned. He was asked to pay tithes he had been asked to resign on account of having been intoxicated on a Sunday early in January of this year. He said he knew the consequence of refusing to pay tithes. Senator Hopkins asked if he had been drunk on the Sunday referred to.

"No, sir," the witness replied.

Seed of Treason Sown. Professor Wolfe said he believed that the "seed of treason" was sown in the oath of vengeance. In answer to questions by Chairman Burrows he described the interior of the temple. Among the pictures was one of Senator Smoot.

ROOSEVELT PORTRAIT FOR BRITAIN'S KING

Journal Special Service. Philadelphia, Feb. 7.—It is understood in art circles here that William M. Chase, a well known portrait painter, has been commissioned by President Roosevelt to paint his portrait for presentation to King Edward of Great Britain. Chase, when visited at his art club, would not deny that he is to paint a picture of President Roosevelt for that purpose, but said he had not yet received any official communication.

ARRAIGNS ROADS AND EYEN COURTS

Bourke Cockran Speaks for the Rate Bill, Attracting Through to House.

Washington, Feb. 7.—There was no delay from preliminary business in the house today, the railroad rate bill being taken up at 11 o'clock and the last day of general debate was begun. The program included speeches by Bourke Cockran (N. Y.), Mr. Mann (Ill.), Mr. Williams (Miss.), and Mr. Hepburn (Iowa).

Mr. Cockran announced his position in favor of the bill. While he did not consider the panacea for all evils, it was a most wholesome manifestation of a unanimous public determination to deal with the rate evil. It was the only means by which public ownership could be applied and checked, the most plausible argument of the socialists.

Mr. Cockran had been speaking but a few minutes when he had a full audience on the floor and the galleries were also occupied to their capacity. Favoritism Corrupt. Mr. Cockran gave simple analyses of favoritism and discrimination to show its inherent evils. Favoritism was always granted corruptly.

"Sir," he continued, "the history of railroad management in this country is the history of favoritism, of corruption and fraud. The very object of the law would not say the railroads had not rendered enormous service, but they had not been as efficient as they should be."

His next assertion was that railway influences dominated both political parties. Illustrating this, he showed how the representatives of wealth ignored the courts and dominated state administrations. The very object of the law had dropped the proceedings against H. H. Rogers had the next day issued a most vigorous information against striking printers.

The Hill Merger Case. In this connection he reviewed the Northern Securities decision, which, he said, declared criminals and conspirators those responsible for that combination. He said that the merger case had quarreled over the control of several railroads in the northwest which threatened to interfere with their plunder. The president directed an action against them. The court declared a conspiracy.

"What was the result?" he asked. "It was to reduce the control of these properties from two to one. Where they came to distribute the stocks Harman had been eliminated, Morgan was supreme. A more perfect conspiracy was perfected thru the decision of the court itself, and the stock, which was selling at \$10 to \$12 when the decision was announced, sold for \$160 after it was announced, thus enriching the conspirators, who walked out of court just \$200 richer for having been convicted."

Morgan and Debs. The fact that no criminal proceedings had been begun was dwelt on at some length, and the jail sentence of Debs and the conviction of two senators for "mere indiscretions" contrasted.

Compliments were paid to Rockefeller, "at once the richest and most despised man in our whole population." The most important feature of the bill, he maintained, was the popular disposition back of it, the next was its publicity feature.

University graduate greeted Mr. Cockran's conclusion, and after the informal congratulatory reception to him had concluded Mr. Mann (Ill.) took the floor.

Mr. Mann's Speech.

Tersely stating the need of the shipper for railroads, the need of railroads for the shipper and the difficulty of their coming to an equitable understanding, Mr. Mann pointed out the necessity of a more equitable and necessary reform in the law.

"That is the proposition in the pending measure," continued Mr. Mann. "It is proposed to give to the interstate commerce commission, to a limited degree, the power to fix rates. This will not prevent the carrier in the face of competition from lowering its rates, in order to save its share of the business."

The Hepburn-Dolliver bill now pending before us is immeasurably superior to the old Nelson-Corliss bill, the Cooper-Quarles bill or the Esch-Tamm bills. The last session, those bills proposed to give to the commission the general power to fix absolute railroad rates, which could not be changed, except upon filing a new law with congress, and subject to the commission at any time, of its own motion to change its order; it permits a rehearing of the case at any time, it provides that the rate shall not be absolute, but only the maximum rate and it provides that this rate shall be compulsory only for the term of three years. This will give the power to correct the evils which are complained of, but will not give the power to continue the property invested in railroads or to paralyze the business interests of the country and prevent the location and establishment of new industries along the lines of the railroads.

As to Differentials. "It will not give the commission the power to determine differentials, the power to say whether grain from the northwest should be shipped to the port of the Gulf ports or the north Atlantic ports, the power to destroy the law of competition, the power to ruin one city or locality for the benefit of another city or another locality. The former bills were intended to destroy railroad competition. The pending bill invites competition and it preserves and the competitive forces which tend to increase the economy of transportation and reduce the cost thereof."

"The railroad officials fear that it is dangerous. Let us admit it. There is some danger. No one can tell how dangerous it might be if fully exercised. But no new legislation is ever enacted without some element of danger in its possibilities. The best guarantee that the pending measure is conservative. It protects the interests of the shipping community and does not permit the confiscation of the railroad properties. The pending bill is a compromise measure. It probably does not meet the full views of anyone."

Some Bad Points.

"Some things about the bill are objectionable. The provision fixing a penalty of \$5,000 for each distinct violation of an order of the commission might penalize a road to the extent of millions of dollars a day. The proposition is so unobjectionable that the court must hold it unconstitutional. No one who is in favor of competition should be threatened with ruinous fines as a penalty for appealing to the courts of the land for constitutional protection. Probably no attempt would ever be made to enforce such penalties."

TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

SCORES SENATORS BOUND BY CAUCUS

Continued From First Page.

tion into consideration and in the end so as I think should. Much of this statement was brought out by questions from Mr. Morgan. Mr. Daniel asked Mr. Patterson if he knew of any other senator who would vote for a treaty, but Mr. Patterson did not reply. Instead referred to the charge made that he had deserted his party and that he was in the habit of making party changes. He admitted a failure to reach an agreement on the policy question is regarded as probable. This inference is drawn from the fact that the inspired press have begun discussing the probable results of a failure to reach an agreement. These papers assert that a failure would not involve the danger of war, so far as Germany is concerned, and they argue that France would never go to war on account of Morocco. These papers interpret the warning of the Hayes agency against "excessive optimism" as proving the pacific intentions of the Paris government.

The result of a failure to reach an agreement would be according to German inspired utterances, that Moroccan affairs would continue to be regulated under the arrangement of 1880. But more critical observers point out that the controversy is not originated, despite that arrangement, and that the conference's being due to German initiative, its failure would involve serious damage to German prestige.

Had Bolted Nominations. Mr. Patterson said he had bolted some party nominations at home and expected to do so here. Discussing the democratic caucus binding resolutions, he asked: "Is it persuasive or coercive?" and answered: "I don't know, but I think it is." He went on, "but it is cruel. It strips senators of every element of independence and is liable to force them to discontinue their high offices or into oblivion."

He declared that such a course brought the senate down to the level of an ordinary political meeting. He said he believed that in public opinion the democratic party had lost its platform. He had thought that the democratic party might learn valuable lessons from the republican party in dealing with the membership of the party. He especially commended that party for not having "whole states bound and gagged by the unit rule in national conventions."

The democratic party has been out of power for many years. We democratic friends do not concede that its arbitrary methods are responsible for that fact."

Mr. Patterson declared that the doctrine the seven states have a right to direct the votes of their senators has been abandoned. He endorsed the change of view, holding that the freedom of senators could not otherwise be maintained.

True to Convictions. He declared that the caucus rule did not provide for the conscience of the senate, and said that a senator should not vote for a conviction, considering himself a monitor of which he should stand in awe. He appealed for relief from the "cruelty and injustice and indefensible character of the caucus act."

He said that the caucus was equivalent to declaring that senators were dishonest, and that senators who could reach their proper action, regardless of what they stand in fear of being weakened at the polls, because of having violated caucus action had had his moral forces weakened.

Deplored the use of such terms as "White House demands" and "insurgent republicans" when independence was shown he repeated that it was the duty of the senator to vote for the party, to vote his solemn convictions. As to the qualification that a senator should be 30 years old, Mr. Patterson quoted Judge Story that 30 years was the age of majority and that he said that "tried integrity" was one qualification.

Taunts and Summons.

He spoke of "taunts" having passed back and forth across the chamber, as to coercive measures, and also spoke of summonses of senators to the White House.

"I do not hesitate to say that the senator or member who surrenders his own convictions in the hope of patronage and that the president who promises to give the seat to the senator who is to be demoted, is to say the least, to be considered a traitor to his country."

Such a course was nothing less than bribery, and was immoral and indefensible, and was the same as securing votes by other constitutional means. Quoting the different sections of the preamble to his resolution, Mr. Patterson commented upon them. Referring to one of these sections, he said there is neither constitutionally, nor statutory authority for twenty-five or thirty senators to attempt to coerce the vote of one of their colleagues. Such a course is calculated to deprive the senate of its representative character in the senate, he declared, and "who is willing to be impaled by the public contempt for submitting to such a situation?" He declared that in thus voting a senator betrays a representative of other states rather than his own.

Has No Regrets.

He concluded substantially as follows: "I have no regrets for the course I have pursued and shall continue to pursue it. It is true I may not be admitted to the councils of my party in the senate, but realizing that I am excluded because I am striving to perform my duty as I have sworn to do, I will bear the exclusion in perfect equanimity, simply saying to my democratic friends that I expect to meet them in the next democratic convention, where I hope will nominate a man who will be equally as brave as Mr. Roosevelt in fighting the fight of the people."

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS OF AMERICA MEET

Baltimore, Feb. 7.—The thirty-eighth annual convention of the Woman Suffrage association began here today and will continue until including Feb. 13. The meeting is one of the most numerous attended at any time ever held by the woman suffragists in this country, nearly all the prominent leaders of the cause being present. Preceding the assembly of the convention there was a meeting of the executive committee and a council of state presidents, which was presided over by Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio, which was also attended by the officers of the national association and the chairmen of various committees.

CULLUM IS RE-ELECTED

Duluth's Mayor Wins by Estimated Majority of 1,000. Duluth, Minn., Feb. 7.—Mayor M. B. Cullum, a democrat, was re-elected at the city election held yesterday, by a margin estimated at 1,000. The next city council will consist of nine democrats and seven republicans. Judge W. L. Windom, republican, was re-elected municipal judge by a majority estimated at 80.

FEAR FAILURE OF MOROCCAN PARLEY

Germans Await the Outcome with Much Concern—Paris Takes Hopeful View.

Berlin, Feb. 7.—While government circles maintain an outwardly hopeful attitude regarding the conference at Algiers, the indications are that much concern is felt about the outcome. Even a failure to reach an agreement on the policy question is regarded as probable. This inference is drawn from the fact that the inspired press have begun discussing the probable results of a failure to reach an agreement. These papers assert that a failure would not involve the danger of war, so far as Germany is concerned, and they argue that France would never go to war on account of Morocco. These papers interpret the warning of the Hayes agency against "excessive optimism" as proving the pacific intentions of the Paris government.

The result of a failure to reach an agreement would be according to German inspired utterances, that Moroccan affairs would continue to be regulated under the arrangement of 1880. But more critical observers point out that the controversy is not originated, despite that arrangement, and that the conference's being due to German initiative, its failure would involve serious damage to German prestige.

Had Bolted Nominations. Mr. Patterson said he had bolted some party nominations at home and expected to do so here. Discussing the democratic caucus binding resolutions, he asked: "Is it persuasive or coercive?" and answered: "I don't know, but I think it is." He went on, "but it is cruel. It strips senators of every element of independence and is liable to force them to discontinue their high offices or into oblivion."

He declared that such a course brought the senate down to the level of an ordinary political meeting. He said he believed that in public opinion the democratic party had lost its platform. He had thought that the democratic party might learn valuable lessons from the republican party in dealing with the membership of the party. He especially commended that party for not having "whole states bound and gagged by the unit rule in national conventions."

MISSOURI MAY LOPE OFF PERSONAL TAX

Journal Special Service. St. Louis, Feb. 7.—Residents of St. Louis will be saved \$200,000 a year if the next general assembly votes to repeal the state law imposing taxes on personal property, an innovation favored by Governor Folk. The governor said at his hotel this morning that the personal tax law is responsible for the indiscriminate spread of perjury. "The state treasury," said he, "has a surplus on hand sufficient to justify a radical change in its laws. Under existing conditions the state's personal tax law is abused, and there is no remedy for the abuses."

BRITAIN AND "ARMY" IN REFORM MOVEMENT

Journal Special Service. London, Feb. 7.—It is stated the home office has initiated a criminal reform movement in co-operation with the Salvation Army, aiming to give the worst criminals a chance of repentance. The idea is based on the theory that crime is a disease, that short sentences and changed surroundings are necessary to regeneration. The Salvation Army declares it is willing to take charge of all criminals the government releases, regardless of character and offenses. It already has taken charge of a released woman, convicted of murder under the impulse of jealousy.

DECLARES CHAUFFEUR TOOK WIFE AND GOLD

Journal Special Service. New York, Feb. 7.—After a lively chase which lasted for twenty blocks, Frank Stanley, a chauffeur and former employe of George C. Coleman, said to be the president of a gold mining company in Goldfield, Nev., was arrested yesterday afternoon. Coleman, wife of Coleman, is also under arrest. Coleman alleges that he was deserted by his wife, Janis, last, at which time his chauffeur left his home and discovered the loss of 50,000 shares of a gold mining company with a par value of \$1 each.

Senator Nelson today introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to sell isolated tracts of public lands at not less than \$125 an acre. The secretary of the interior has submitted a draft of a bill appropriating \$5,000 to advertise the restoration to entry of lands withdrawn from forest reserves.

"BE SOBER" Says President Roosevelt

"It is of incalculable consequence to the man himself that he should be sober and temperate, and it is of even more consequence to his wife and his children; for it is a hard and cruel fact that in this life of ours the sins of the man are often visited most heavily upon those who are nearest to him. It is one of the great duties of a man to be a sober and temperate man. President Roosevelt to the Miners at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

ORRINE Cures Whiskey and Beer Habit

ORRINE is the only guaranteed cure for the drink habit, can be used at home, and destroys entirely the craving for drink, without publicity or loss of time. It quickly destroys the craving for intoxicants, steadies the nerves, restores the appetite and gives refreshing sleep. Buy ORRINE No. 1 for voluntary treatment, Buy ORRINE No. 2, Price, \$1 per box. Pure Effect, Guaranteed. A registered guarantee in each box. Book on "Drunkenness" (sealed) mailed free on request. Write to ORRINE CO., Inc., Washington, D. C., or old territory by VOGELI BROS. DRUG CO., Cor. Wash. and Hennepin aves. cor. 7th and Nicollet aves. cor. 4th and 5th and 22d st. cor. Lyndale and 24th st. N. Y.

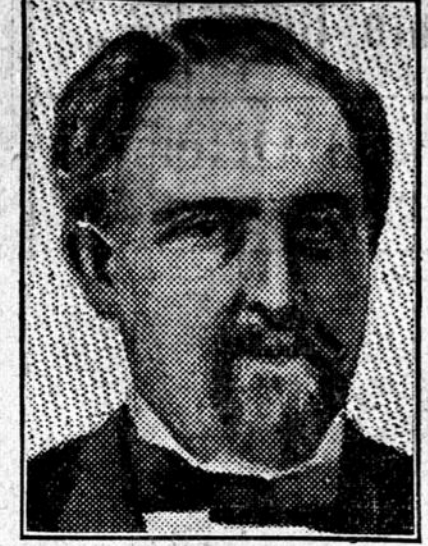
WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS OF AMERICA MEET

Baltimore, Feb. 7.—The thirty-eighth annual convention of the Woman Suffrage association began here today and will continue until including Feb. 13. The meeting is one of the most numerous attended at any time ever held by the woman suffragists in this country, nearly all the prominent leaders of the cause being present. Preceding the assembly of the convention there was a meeting of the executive committee and a council of state presidents, which was presided over by Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio, which was also attended by the officers of the national association and the chairmen of various committees.

CULLUM IS RE-ELECTED

Duluth's Mayor Wins by Estimated Majority of 1,000. Duluth, Minn., Feb. 7.—Mayor M. B. Cullum, a democrat, was re-elected at the city election held yesterday, by a margin estimated at 1,000. The next city council will consist of nine democrats and seven republicans. Judge W. L. Windom, republican, was re-elected municipal judge by a majority estimated at 80.

Shot Through the Hips—His Body Becomes a Wreck



Wm. H. McCormick.

Wm. H. McCormick, a Battle-Scarred Veteran, Who Contracted Spine, Kidney and Lung Diseases During the Civil War, Is Given Renewed Health and Strength by Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

Although 73 Years Old, He Expects to Regain Vigor of Body, Mind and Spirits by the Continued Use of This Wonderful Invigorator and Tonic-Stimulant.

"I am an old veteran of the Civil War. The elements and the strenuous life of a soldier in the field and in battle played havoc with my body and constitution. I was shot through the hips in the battle of Storm River, had my spine injured, causing kidney disease, and contracted lung trouble, which later developed into bronchitis and asthma.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

Is an absolutely pure, gentle and invigorating stimulant and tonic; builds up the nerve tissues, tones up the heart, quickens the circulation, gives power to the brain, strength and elasticity to the muscles, and richness to the blood. It brings into action all the vital forces, makes digestion perfect, and enables you to get the most out of the food you eat. It is invaluable for overworked men, delicate women and sickly children. It strengthens the system, is a promoter of good health and longevity, makes the old young and keeps the young strong.

"Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey contains no fusel oil, and is the only whiskey recognized by the Government as a medicine. This is a guarantee. CAUTION—Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold in sealed bottles only—never in bulk. Beware of cheap imitations. Return the cork on the label and insist on getting the genuine. Sold by reliable druggists and grocers everywhere, \$1.00 a bottle, or you may order direct from Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.



TRAIN STRIKES BUGGY KILLING THREE BOYS

Special to The Journal. Cherokee, Iowa, Feb. 7.—John Gill, 19 years, Edgar Cosgrove, 15 years and Raymond Quinn, 15 years, all of good families, were killed at a crossing of the Illinois Central railway last night, one-half mile east of Mesiden. The train was running at the rate of seventy miles an hour, and came around a bend just as the three boys were crossing the track in a buggy. They were struck squarely and hurled a hundred feet. Gill and Cosgrove were instantly killed and Quinn died at Cherokee. The boys were on their way to sit up with the remains of Dennis Cummins, one of their companions.

SHOES

A choice lot of babies' sample shoes, many styles in patent leather and kid, values 60c to 75c, sizes only 3, 3 1/2 and 4, at pair..... 49c Same assortment as above, in child's sizes, 5, 5 1/2 and 6, values to \$1.25, at pair..... 69c Boys' and Girls' all solid leather School Shoes, nice desirable shapes, the girls' plump victor kind, boys' of casual call; at pair..... 98c



WASHINGTON NOTES

The war department regards with special favor the proposition to rebuild the military post at Fort Missoula, Mont., at a cost of \$100,000, as recommended by the general staff of the army. The general staff of the army has been discussing the project and has recommended that Secretary Taft return the bill to the capitol with departmental approval.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this. For Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds and Coughs. Price only 25c. Saves the doctor's fee and the druggist's prescription charge. Is perfectly safe. Free Sample. Address A. C. MEYER & CO., Baltimore, Md.

CHICAGO and Return \$8.00

VIA North-Western Line

February 17th and 18th.

Tickets good to leave Chicago on return trip within ten days and good on the famous New North-Western Limited and two other good evening trains.

396 Robert St. (Ryan Hotel) 600 Nicollet Ave. ST. PAUL. MINNEAPOLIS.

"BE SOBER" Says President Roosevelt

"It is of incalculable consequence to the man himself that he should be sober and temperate, and it is of even more consequence to his wife and his children; for it is a hard and cruel fact that in this life of ours the sins of the man are often visited most heavily upon those who are nearest to him. It is one of the great duties of a man to be a sober and temperate man. President Roosevelt to the Miners at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

ORRINE Cures Whiskey and Beer Habit

ORRINE is the only guaranteed cure for the drink habit, can be used at home, and destroys entirely the craving for drink, without publicity or loss of time. It quickly destroys the craving for intoxicants, steadies the nerves, restores the appetite and gives refreshing sleep. Buy ORRINE No. 1 for voluntary treatment, Buy ORRINE No. 2, Price, \$1 per box. Pure Effect, Guaranteed. A registered guarantee in each box. Book on "Drunkenness" (sealed) mailed free on request. Write to ORRINE CO., Inc., Washington, D. C., or old territory by VOGELI BROS. DRUG CO., Cor. Wash. and Hennepin aves. cor. 7th and Nicollet aves. cor. 4th and 5th and 22d st. cor. Lyndale and 24th st. N. Y.

Believing Co-operation Mutually Helpful

An established Cereal manufacturing company will sell a limited amount of preferred stock as follows: This co-operative stock: 1—Can be paid for in one or ten payments; 2—Shares in earnings above 7 per cent per annum; 3—Is sold in amounts of from \$50 to \$500 to a purchaser; 4—Can be paid for in one or ten payments; 5—Is non-forfeitable for each payment made; 6—Will be bought back at par, if requested by holder after one year; 7—Is secured by plant and prosperous business worth many times the stock issued or offered. Such exceptional terms are prompted only by the advantage of having many connected with the enterprise. If you wish to get some of this stock, call or write at once, as a considerable part has already been sold. J. S. SHERRILL, 822 GUARANTY BUILDING, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA