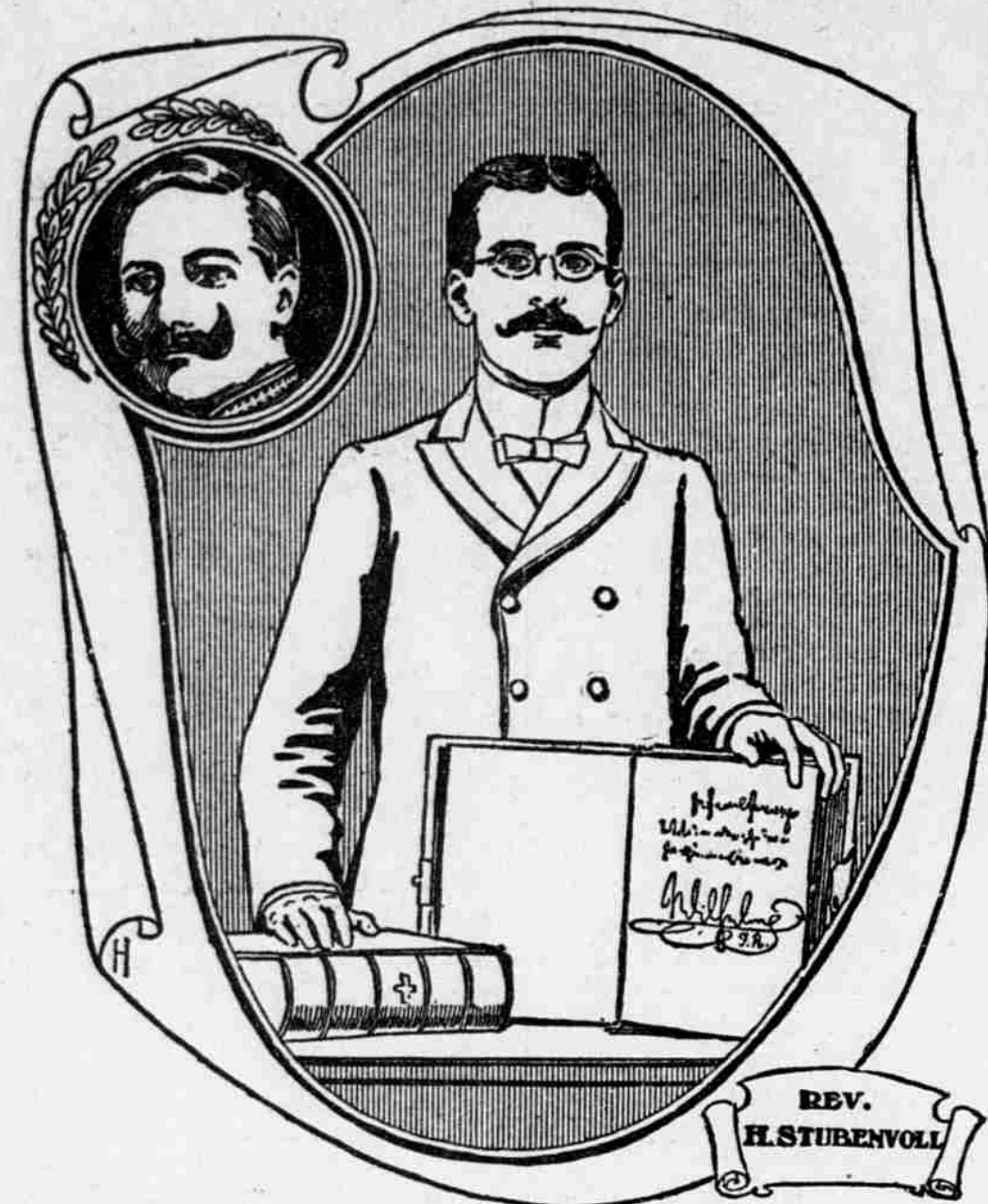


A PASTOR WHO WAS BEFRIENDED BY AN EMPEROR SAVED BY PE-RU-NA.



Rev. H. Stubenvoll, of Elkhorn, Wis., is pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church of that place. Rev. Stubenvoll is the possessor of two bibles presented to him by Emperor William of Germany. Upon the fly leaf of one of the bibles the Emperor has written in his own handwriting a text. This honored pastor, in a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, says concerning their famous catarrh remedy, Peruna:

Gentlemen: "I had hemorrhages of the lungs for a long time, and all I desired of me. I took Peruna and was cured. It gave me strength and courage, and made healthy, pure blood. It increased my weight, gave me a healthy color, and I feel well. It is the best medicine in the world. If everyone kept Peruna in the house it would save many from death every year."—H. STUBENVOLL.

Thousands of people have catarrh who would be surprised to know it, because it has been called some other name than catarrh. The fact is catarrh is catarrh wherever located; and another fact which is of equally great importance, is that Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

Ask your druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac.

WINCHESTER

FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS
"New Rival" "Leader" "Repeater"

If you are looking for reliable shotgun ammunition, the kind that shoots where you point your gun, buy Winchester Factory Loaded Shotgun Shells: "New Rival," loaded with Black powder; "Leader" and "Repeater," loaded with Smokeless. Insist upon having Winchester Factory Loaded Shells, and accept no others. ALL DEALERS KEEP THEM

Hard Work makes Stiff Joints.

Rub with

Mexican Mustang Liniment

and the sore muscles become comfortable and the stiff joints become supple.

Good for the Aches and Injuries of MAN or BEAST.

LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER

THE BEST QUALITY
STRAIGHT 5¢ CIGAR ALWAYS RELIABLE

START A STEAM LAUNDRY in your town. Small capital required and big returns on the investment assured. We make all kinds of Laundry Machinery. Write us. **Paradox Machinery Co., 181 E. Division St., Chicago.**

WESTERN CANADA HAS FREE HOMES FOR MILLIONS.

Upwards of 100,000 Americans have settled in Western Canada during the past 5 years. They are CONTENTED, HAPPY, AND PROSPEROUS. There is room still for MILLIONS. Wonderful yields of wheat and other grains. The best grazing lands on the continent. Magnificent climate; plenty of water and fuel; good schools, excellent churches; splendid railway facilities. **HOMESTEAD LANDS OF 160 ACRES FREE**, the only charge for which is \$10 for entry. Send to the following for an Atlas and other literature, as well as for certificate giving you reduced railway rates, etc.: Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to W. V. Bennett, 801 New York Life Bldg., Omaha, Neb., the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

—DREWS—
JUNIPER BITTERS
Relieves All Distress of the Stomach and Periodical Disorders.
FLAVOR UNSURPASSED.
Sold Everywhere.
CRESCENT CHEMICAL CO.
Omaha, Neb.

W. N. U.—Omaha. No. 4—1903

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by Druggists.

HAS TWO SENATES

COLORADO HOUSE SPLITS AND FORMS DUAL ORGANIZATION.

GOVERNOR ASKED FOR TROOPS

Both Claim to Be Sole Constitutional Body Entitled to Act—Republicans Wish to Regain Seats by Forcibly Expelling Democrats.

DENVER.—Both houses of the general assembly balloted for United States senator at noon Tuesday, Henry M. Teller receiving 50 votes, only one less than is needed to elect. Senator McGuire, a democrat, refrained from voting, but subsequently said that he should vote for Teller if it should appear that he could be elected. Only two republican senators were in the senate chamber when the vote was taken, and they did not respond when their names were called.

Soon afterwards the nine regular republican senators, the two who were expelled by the democratic majority and the eight contestants who were sworn in on the steps of the capitol, assembled in the lieutenant governor's room and formed a separate organization.

Senator M. Z. Farwell was elected president pro tem, C. E. Hogan secretary, and Thomas McMahan, sergeant-at-arms, the senate officers previously chosen being ordered removed. A ballot was then taken for senator.

A resolution was adopted notifying the governor that the senate had reorganized and was ready for business. Subsequently two of the regularly elected republican senators, Drake of Larimer county, and Conforth of El Paso, left the Haggott senate and returned to the senate chamber, where they announced that they would act with the "regular senate" and would no longer participate in a "farce."

If the democratic senate is recognized and the house remains with its present membership as seems likely, Senator Teller may be re-elected. On the contrary, if the republican senate is recognized, there is likely to be no election and the balloting will continue indefinitely.

The vote in the house for senator was as follows: Henry M. Teller, democrat, 25; Edward O. Wolcott, republican, 18; Frank C. Goudy, republican, 13; Irving Howbert, republican, 6; N. W. Dixon, republican, 3.

The republican senators met in Lieutenant Governor Haggott's chamber and balloted for senator. The vote was as follows: Edward O. Wolcott, 9; Frank C. Goudy, 4; Irving Howbert, 2; John W. Springer, 1; Jesse Northcott, 1; N. W. Dixon, 2.

After a tumultuous conflict in the general assembly, in the course of which Governor Peabody was requested to call out the militia forces of the state in order to seat seven republican senators declared to be wrongfully excluded from the legislature, the situation quieted down with a democratic majority in possession of the senate chamber.

A supply of blankets was sent in to them and they proposed to hold forth until balloting for United States senator began.

Under the orders of the democratic majority the doorkeepers refused to permit the republican senators to leave and denied admission to the men that the republican minority pretended to have seated. The senate, therefore, remained in continuous session.

A strong guard was present in the house and excluded all persons except members and officers of the house and one reporter for each newspaper. The doors were locked and no person was permitted to leave the chamber until the ballot for senator was taken.

PEOPLE DYING LIKE SHEEP.

Town of Topolobampo Stricken with Dreaded Plague.

BISBEE, Ariz.—Information has reached here that the dreaded bubonic plague has made its appearance at Topolobampo, Mexico, sixty-five miles from Minas Preita, state of Sonora.

It is also reported that the plague has been discovered in several interior towns in Sonora. Further reports received here are to the effect that there is no plague at Hermosillo and Guaymas.

The Guaymas quarantine against ships from Topolobampo, Mazatlan and even San Francisco is being maintained.

The people of Topolobampo are reported to be dying like sheep.

Engine's Boiler Explodes.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Two men are dead and two others are probably fatally injured as the result of the explosion of a locomotive boiler on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad near Monrovia. The dead: Fireman Lewis Hahn, Baltimore; James Graham, fireman, Baltimore. Conductor Charles Cutsall and brakeman Newman sustained cuts and bruises and inhaled steam.

TELEGRAMS OF GOOD WILL.

President and King Edward Exchange Wireless Messages.

SOUTH WELFLEET, Mass.—The following is the text of the messages transmitted by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy between Cape Cod and Cornwall, England, between President Roosevelt and King Edward:

"His Majesty Edward VII, London, England: In taking advantage of the wonderful triumph of scientific research and ingenuity which has been achieved in perfecting a system of wireless telegraphy, I extend on behalf of the American people most cordial greetings and good wishes to you and to all the people of the British empire. (Signed.)

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Welfleet, Mass."

"SANDRINGHAM—The President, White House, Washington, America: I thank you most sincerely for the kind message which I have just received from you through Marconi's trans-Atlantic wireless telegraphy. I sincerely reciprocate in the name of the people of the British empire the cordial greetings and friendly sentiment expressed by you on behalf of the American nation, and I heartily wish you and your country every possible prosperity. (Signed.)

"EDWARD R. and I."

VENEZUELAN FORT IS SHELLED.

New German Minister Considers Difficulty Practically Over.

PUERTO CABELLO.—The German cruiser Vineta at sunset Thursday night fired a shell at La Vigia, the fort crowning the hills behind this port. The shell, which was fired because men were believed to be in the fort, exploded without causing damage.

The people of Puerto Cabello were at a loss Thursday night to understand the action of the German cruiser. Early in the morning, however, Commodore Scheder sent the following communication to the Venezuelan authorities:

"Referring to my letter of the 9th inst., I have to inform you that I fired a shell yesterday at Fort La Vigia because, against my explicit prohibition, the presence has been observed there of unauthorized persons. Judging from reports, those persons were soldiers."

This statement is denied by the authorities here.

Banks Asked to Take Up Bonds.

WASHINGTON — Secretary Shaw has written to the banks that had substituted state and municipal bonds for government bonds as security for public deposits that he would like to have a substitution of government bonds. This is in accordance with the policy announced at the time municipal were accepted. They were accepted only on condition that the banks should use the bonds that were released by the substitution as a basis for circulation. It is now expected that the banks will retire this additional circulation and thus release the bonds to be used again as security for deposits.

Say Treaty is Anomalous.

HAVANA.—The chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations asked President Palma and Secretary of State Zaldo to explain the clause in the reciprocity treaty which provides that similar products of each country are to be allowed similar privileges by each country. The committee did not understand how American potatoes, for instance, could receive 30 per cent reduction, while Cuban potatoes were apparently only allowed 20 per cent. It has been decided to refer the question to Washington.

Falling Coal Imprisons.

MISSOURI CITY, Mo.—F. William Kellar and Edward Poe are imprisoned in the mine of the Missouri City Coal company, the roof of which fell.

For several hours after the accident the men were communicated with, but their last utterances to persons on the outside indicated that they were smothering. It is not expected that more than one of them can be gotten out alive, but their comrades are working hard to release them.

Steam Packet and Crew Lost.

LONDON.—The steam packet Upupa from Cardiff for Cork has been missing since last Friday. Wreckage which has been washed up on the coast near Cork leaves no doubt that the vessel foundered during the gale. She had a crew of twenty men and some steerage passengers on board. She was owned in Cork.

Dies of Yellow Fever.

PANAMA, Colombia — Lieutenant Mitchell, a graduate of Annapolis, who was an officer on board the Colombian government gunboat, died Saturday night of yellow fever. Several of Bogota's officers left here for the United States about two weeks ago. Lieutenant Mitchell then was prevented from accompanying them by illness.

SLAYDEN'S ROAST

SAYS CONSULS ARE UNDERPAID AND CONSULATES ARE

ASYLUMS FOR DEBAUCHERY

Governor of Ohio Denounced Some of the Statements Made as Slander on Our Consular Service—Considerable Debate Over the Matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This was committee suspension day in the house and immediately after the reading of the journal the speaker recognized several members to move the passage of bills under suspension of the rules. A bill was passed to grant a right of way through the Fort Sill military reservation to the Oklahoma & Western railroad.

A bill to revoke the sentence of court-martial against First Lieutenant Francis S. Davidson, Ninth cavalry, who was dismissed from the army in 1875, and to authorize his appointment and retirement as a first lieutenant, aroused some antagonism.

While the house was dividing upon the demand for a second, a photographer in the public gallery took a flashlight photograph. The glare of the flash startled some of the members and Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.) cried out: "Mr. Speaker, I thought it was a bomb."

Mr. Lawrence (Mass.), in support of the bill for the relief of Lieutenant Davidson, said the bill would be a tardy act of justice to a deserving officer. The bill was passed.

A senate bill was passed to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the payment of the Hawaiian fire claims and to authorize the territorial government to issue \$500,000 in bonds for the same purpose.

The senate amendments to the militia bill were agreed to, which passed the bill.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

Mr. Hitt, in charge of the measure, explained that it carried \$2,002,925, or \$75,900 more than the current law, and \$216,300 less than the estimate.

Mr. McClellan (N. Y.) submitted some interesting figures to demonstrate that our consular service is underpaid and over-manned. He made comparisons with other first-class countries, which showed that our consular and diplomatic officers received the lowest salaries, but that the total cost of the service was increased by the excessive number of such officers. In some cases double and treble the number maintained by other countries.

Mr. McClellan's remarks led to considerable debate. Mr. Slayden (Tex.) criticized very severely the character of our consular officers abroad, especially some of those in Mexico. Some of the Mexican consulates, he said, were made regular asylums for "invalids and drunkards."

"It makes an American blush," said he, "to hear the stories that are told of some of our official representatives."

Proceeding, he narrated how a United States consul at Saltillo, Mex., with two companions last summer entered the office of a newspaper editor to assault him.

"Were any charges made to the state department against this official?" asked Mr. Adams (Pa.).

"Charges have been repeatedly made," replied Mr. Slayden. "This particular official left town between night and morning, while I was in the city."

"The particular service of our representatives," Mr. Slayden proceeded to say, "seemed to be drunkenness," and in this connection referred to the case of the special envoy sent by a democratic president several years ago, whom, he said, "got drunk at El Paso and painted a broad red streak down to the city of Mexico, 1,000 miles to the south." He also told of a consular official who, he said, some years ago pawned the American flag for 40 cents with which to buy a drink. The concluding chapter of his arraignment was that the charge that an American vice consul had been charged with being implicated in the theft of some coal.

Mr. Adams (Pa.), a member of the foreign affairs committee, said he was glad the question of reforming our consular service was attracting attention. On a point of order made by Mr. McClellan, the provision for a secretary of legation to Switzerland was stricken out.

Mr. Grosvenor (O.) denounced some of the statements made earlier in the day as slanders on our consular service. He declared that they were not justified and that he was prepared to prove by the opinions of leading Americans abroad that the Americans had the best consular service in the world.

The bill was then passed, and the house took up the District of Columbia bill. It carries \$7,668,444, being \$884,474 less than the appropriation for the current year and \$325,923 less than the estimates. Half the bill was read and at 5:05 the house adjourned.

A bill introduced by Representative Russell of Texas provides that citizens of foreign countries cannot draw pensions in the United States.

Representative Foss, chairman of the house committee on naval affairs, introduced a bill establishing a naval militia and defining its relations to the government; also of a United States naval reserve.

HOLD RECEPTION.

Indianapolis Does Honor to President Mitchell.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The fourteenth annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America opened here at 10 o'clock. Every train brought delegates from every part of the United States. President Mitchell arrived shortly after 4 o'clock, and was taken immediately to his hotel. The delegates from the western and southern states have arrived. Other delegations which arrived were one from Pittsburg, headed by Pat Dolan and Uriah Bellingham, with seventy delegates; the anthracite delegates numbered over 100 men, the Ohio delegation, headed by the officers of that state and 200 delegates. The Tennessee delegation has also arrived with many delegates, headed by the officers of that district.

President Mitchell was met at Greenfield by a reception committee, representing the Central Labor union of Indianapolis, John J. Appel, August Kuhn and Mortimer Levering, representing the citizens, and Eli Hirschburg and Gus W. Kevers of the Elks. At the time the committee boarded the train President Mitchell was at luncheon, but left the table long enough to meet the committee. He was met at the depot by carriages and, with the committee, was taken to his hotel, where he held an informal reception for a number of his personal friends.

The crowd which assembled at the depot to welcome him was very large. The evening was raw and cold and the train was nearly an hour late, but notwithstanding these drawbacks the people waited. When Mr. Mitchell appeared he was greeted with cheers, which continued until he had left his carriage and entered the hotel. It was expected by the persons who assembled that he would be accompanied by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers did not arrive, however, and probably will not find it possible to attend the convention at all. Those who accompanied Mr. Mitchell were Prof. Frank Warne, instructor of political economy of the University of Pennsylvania, and Harry S. Keffington of the Boot and Shoe Makers' union. Others who arrived on the same train and traveled with Mr. Mitchell the greater part of the journey were John Fahey, president of district No. 9 of the anthracite workers; President W. H. Haskins, Vice President D. H. Sullivan and Secretary-Treasurer G. W. Savage of the Ohio Mine Workers' union.

After the arrival of the president at the hotel many of the delegates, organizers and officers called to welcome him and to extend their greetings. At 6 o'clock a dinner was served in the "ordinary" at the hotel for Mr. Mitchell and the reception committee. After dinner, John Feltman, who acted as toastmaster, called upon President Levering of the Columbia National bank to welcome President Mitchell.

John L. Feltman, president of the Central Labor union, called upon Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell said in part: "To live up to the measure that has been set for me by the people of the United States is indeed a difficult one. The greater number are prone to believe that a man whose name has appeared in the press daily for the past few months and whose picture has been printed in the newspapers from one coast to the other is a great orator. To be a great orator and to be able to make eloquent utterances has always been my wish. I am just a plain talker."

"I have perhaps been honored by organizations of labor as much or more than any one of its many leaders today. Whether I deserve these honors or not I cannot say. I have tried to do my duty toward the men who have chosen me as their leader and I have striven hard for them."

"I heartily thank the people of Indianapolis for the cordial welcome they have extended me. I believe that they have the right conception of the purpose of organized labor. The majority of them believe differently than they did five years ago, when the unions of the country were blamed wholly for the many strikes and lockouts in factories and in the coal fields."

"I am not here to speak of the merits of the controversy between the operators and miners in the anthracite fields. Strikes and lockouts, however, are foreign to the purposes of organized labor. I do not believe in strikes. I regard them as horrible and the creators of suffering. But I do believe that the laboring men of the country should never surrender the right to strike and to protect themselves against organized capital."

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