

BOWEN REJECTED

ALLIES ASK ROOSEVELT TO SETTLE MATTERS.

NOT KNOWN THAT I WILL ACT

There Will Be No Further Negotiation with Castro's American Representatives—The Action of Great Britain and Germany.

WASHINGTON.—Irritated by Mr. Bowen's note refusing their proposal for preferential payments, the allied powers have instructed their representatives to resubmit the question to President Roosevelt for settlement.

At 10 o'clock Friday there will be a conference of the representatives of the allies at the British legation at which Sir Michael Herbert will preside.

It is found that President Roosevelt is not disposed to accept the post of arbitrator the ministers are instructed not to suffer the embarrassment of a refusal but instead of making known their wishes to him to take steps to draw up a protocol with Mr. Bowen for a reference to The Hague.

The British ambassador was the first of the representatives to receive instructions to this effect and the matter was discussed at the noonday conference between the three representatives of the allies.

Announcement of that decision has not been received with favor by the officials of the Washington government.

"The Hague tribunal," said one, "has all along been kept in sight as a port of safety in case the negotiations here were not productive of a final settlement. As for the suggestion that the president act as arbiter, that has been a favorite idea of the allies since the beginning of the trouble."

Whether President Roosevelt will accept is not known. An official of the administration expressed his surprise that the allies were willing to submit to his judgment in view of the fact that their representatives within the last few days had informed them that Mr. Roosevelt was opposed to their contention for preferential treatment.

There is the best authority for the statement that neither Great Britain nor Germany are desirous of submitting their case to The Hague.

It is not quite certain whether the protocol which will be drawn up with Mr. Bowen, in the event of the president's refusal will provide for a reference of the entire case or whether the allies are willing to stick by what they have secured here and allow The Hague tribunal to arbitrate the one question of preferential treatment.

STEAM CAUSES JERSEY WRECK.

Dead Engineer Leaves Statement Explaining the Disaster.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—The coroner's investigation of the recent wreck at Graceland, in which twenty-three persons were killed, began Wednesday.

The most important evidence was that of Dr. Westcott, county physician of Union county, who read the statement made to him by Engineer James Davis on the afternoon of the disaster. Davis said his engine had a leaking steam chest, which had been cracked for a month, and that the steam escaping from it prevented him from seeing the tower signals.

David H. Doeter, master mechanic of the railroad at Philadelphia, admitted that he had known of the leak in Davis' engine, but insisted that the escaping steam was not sufficient to obstruct the engineer's view.

New Job for Bristow.

KANSAS CITY.—The Journal says: From a source believed to be reliable it is learned that Fourth Assistant Postmaster Bristow of Kansas is shortly to resign from his position in the postoffice department and be made a member of the Dawes' commission to treat with the five civilized tribes.

Utah Wants More Territory.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The house joint resolution providing for the appointment of two commissioners by the governor of Utah to wait upon the legislature of Arizona and negotiate with that body for the annexation to Utah of the strip of land north of the Colorado river and to make that river the boundary line between Utah and Arizona has passed the senate without a dissenting voice.

WOULD PASS UP BIG SHOW.

Austrians Do Not Favor Exhibition at St. Louis in 1904.

VIENNA.—The Austrian Industrial association has made a very unpromising report to the government on the advisability of participating in the St. Louis exhibition, saying that exhibiting in the United States always costs much and yields little, as under the present tariff conditions Austria cannot hope to obtain any considerable market there. Should, however, the government decide in favor of the project, the association recommends the appointment of a prominent manufacturer or merchant to proceed immediately to St. Louis and make the very best arrangement possible for exhibitors.

Under no circumstances, it is added, should a trifling subvention be given for the benefit only of a small group of exhibitors, as this would give a very inadequate idea of Austria's productive capacity.

THE BOERS ARE REBUKED.

Present an Address Which Chamberlain Does Not Like.

BLOEMFONTEIN.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain on Saturday had a two hours' conference with a deputation of about forty Boers of the extreme party, including Christian DeWet. The deputation presented an address, which, it is understood, Mr. Chamberlain rejected, at the same time rebuking the delegates for presenting the address, which he regarded as insulting, inasmuch as it impugned the good faith of himself and the government.

Christian DeWet, who referred to Piet DeWet and Chris Botha as scoundrels, accused the government of contravening the terms of the Verlingingen agreement and he requested that the terms of peace should be incorporated in a law.

SON AND FATHER FIGHT DUEL.

Marshal Jails His Boy, Afterwards Paying His Fine.

CARBONDALE, Ill.—Silas Farmer, city marshal of De Soto, Mo., and his son Lawrence, 23 years of age, are seriously wounded as a result of a shooting affray on the streets.

Lawrence's father placed him in jail a week ago and recently released him and paid his fine. Shortly after the son procured a revolver and announced that he intended to kill his father. The two met in the evening, the son immediately opened fire, inflicting three wounds. The marshal then drew his revolver and shot his son twice, inflicting wounds which may prove fatal.

MRS. TABOR ASKS DAMAGES.

Wife of Former Senator and Millionaire Makes Charge of Fraud.

DENVER.—A suit for \$3,200,000 damages has been filed in the district court by Mrs. Elizabeth B. Tabor against James W. Newell, Warren F. Page and the Ransom Leasing company.

The damage which Mrs. Tabor claims to have incurred resulted from a sale on an execution of the Matchless mine, near Leadville, which belonged to the Tabor Mines and Milling company. This mine was sold in 1899 for a little more than \$13,000 to satisfy a judgment which the defendants and William H. Harp are said to have held against the Tabor company.

Fraud is alleged against the defendants for the manner in which they secured possession of the mine.

SEAS SLAY THOUSAND.

Pacific Islands Are Depopulated by a Fearful Storm.

SAN FRANCISCO.—News of a fearful loss of life in a destructive storm that swept over the South Sea Islands last month reached here Sunday by the steamer Mariposa, direct from Tahiti. The loss of life is estimated at 1,000.

On January 13 last a huge tidal wave, accompanied by a terrific hurricane, attacked the Society Islands and the Puamotu group with fearful force, causing death and devastation.

The storm raged several days, reaching its climax between January 14 and January 16. From the meager news received at Tahiti up to the time the Mariposa left it was estimated that 1,000 of the islanders lost their lives, but it was feared that later advices would add to the long list.

COMMUNITY OF INTERESTS.

Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Rock Island Agree.

NEW YORK.—The principals in the Rock Island, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific deals have not yet issued an official statement nor is it likely that they will do so until the agreement has been ratified by their respective boards.

HAGUE TO DECIDE

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT REFUSES TO BE ARBITRATOR

IN THE VENEZUELAN DISPUTE

The Matter Will Accordingly Go to The Hague—Protocols for Submission to the Tribunal Will Be Taken Up Without Delay.

WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt has declined the invitation of the allied powers to arbitrate the question of preferential treatment in the settlement of their claims against Venezuela. Secretary Hay has been instructed to advise the British embassy at once to that effect. The matter will now be referred to The Hague tribunal, which will result in the immediate raising of the blockade.

The administration, it is stated in an official quarter, was unwilling to approve the effort of the British government to eliminate Mr. Bowen from the negotiations, and moreover the president could not have accepted the invitation of the allies, even had he been so disposed, without the consent of the other negotiator, Mr. Bowen.

Saturday preliminaries will be considered with reference to the signing of the protocol referring matters to The Hague.

Immediately on receipt of Secretary Hay's note announcing the decision, the British ambassador addressed a communication to Mr. Bowen saying he was suffering from an attack of the grip and would be obliged if Mr. Bowen would call on him. The Venezuelan envoy went at once to the embassy, where the British ambassador explained that he had been too ill to call for several days and announced the arrival of his protocol, which he was prepared to submit to Mr. Bowen for signature. Later the German minister, Baron von Sternberg, called on Mr. Bowen and announced the arrival of his protocol.

It has developed that two protocols are to be signed by Mr. Bowen with the Italian ambassador, Signor Mayor Des Planches, two with the British ambassador and two with the German minister. The first in each case will provide for the reference of the allies' contention for preferential treatment to The Hague, and the raising of the blockade simultaneously with the signing of the convention.

It is doubtful whether the initial protocols between Mr. Bowen and the three allies will contain the same conditions, though all the negotiations are working to that end.

In these protocols the condition precedent to the raising of the blockade will be clearly settled, namely, that 30 per cent of the customs receipts of the ports of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello are to be set aside by Venezuela for the satisfaction of its creditors and that the question as to whether the allied powers shall receive preferential treatment, or, as Great Britain terms it, "separate" treatment, in the settlement, shall be referred to The Hague.

They will also provide that Venezuela shall pay down to each of the three allied powers £5,500 as an initial cash payment.

The difference between the protocols, it is said, will concern certain details, the nature of which is not known even to Mr. Bowen.

MILES HAS PLEASANT VISIT.

American General Talks of His Trip to Windsor Castle.

LONDON.—Lieutenant General Miles, who returned from Windsor Monday, said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"The king received most cordially, and recalled pleasant memories of our visit here at the time of the jubilee and spoke as friendly as ever of America. He showed keen interest in the far east, on which subject I was able to give him information. Altogether, it was a most pleasant visit.

"The king said he hoped the price and princess of Wales would be able to visit America. Nothing, however, is definitely settled."

Removes the Embargo.

OTTAWA, Ont.—At a meeting of the cabinet Friday an order in council was passed removing the embargo on Canadian cattle passing through the state of Maine to St. John, N. B. The order allows the shipment of cattle from any point to Canada over the Canadian Pacific to a Canadian port.

Cattle Disease Disappears.

BOSTON, Mass.—Within a short time it is believed the cattle embargo in force in several New England states because of the foot and mouth disease will be lifted. Dr. Salmon, chief of the United States bureau of animal industry, has returned to Washington and will not come back to New England unless there is a reappearance of the disease. There are no known cases of the disease in New England now.

EVADE GERMAN GRAIN DUTY.

Canadians Charged with Mixing Wheat with that Grown in America.

BERLIN.—Herr Roeselke, agrarian, complained in the reichstag on Friday that Canadian wheat continued to come to Germany as American wheat, thus paying a duty of 87½ cents per 100 instead of \$1.25.

Interior Secretary von Posadowski-Wehner replied that the legend to the effect that much Canadian wheat was coming in mixed with American continued to circulate, but the government had thoroughly investigated, the reports and had been unable to find proofs. Experts who had examined recent shipments, which appeared suspicious, had decided that the excess of duty must be refunded. The German customs authorities and the consuls of Germany in the United States were doing everything to prevent evasions of the law. As for Canadian flour, it was impossible to detect the country in which it originated.

UPRISING AGAINST TURKEY.

Macedonian Question Already Beginning to Take First Place.

NEW YORK.—While the Venezuelan affair still has precedence as the leading foreign question, there is a general feeling in Fleet street that it will speedily be overshadowed by the Macedonian question.

A formidable insurrection against the Turks is expected in the early spring by nearly all writers who are following the course of events in the Balkans.

Predictions of a similar nature have been made year after year, but never with equal confidence since the preliminary stages of the last war between Russia and the Porte.

The Turkish government clearly expects trouble and the Russian and Austrian governments also dread a movement from Bulgaria which they cannot control, since they cannot agree upon a joint policy.

COUNTRY'S MILITARY STRENGTH.

One Hundred and Nine Thousand Organized Militia in Country.

WASHINGTON.—In view of the vague rumors of impending trouble for the United States growing out of the Venezuelan situation, the annual returns of adjutant generals of the several states regarding the strength of the militia of the country, which was transmitted to congress Monday by Adjutant General Corbin, is of peculiar interest at this time. It shows that the United States has a grand total of 10,853,396 men available for military duty. The total organized strength of the militia of the country, officers and men of all arms, is shown to be 169,338. The strength of the militia of Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota and Wyoming is as follows:

Nebraska—General staff, 8; engineers, 65; cavalry, 161; light battery, 148; infantry, 1,489; total, 1,711. Total available men unorganized, 112,000.

Iowa—General staff, 25; engineers, 16; infantry, 2,456; signal corps, 60; hospital ambulance corps, 58; total, 2,616. Total available men unorganized, 316,668.

South Dakota—General staff, 12; cavalry, 127; light battery, 35; infantry, 1,085; total, 1,255. Total available men unorganized, 55,968.

Wyoming—General staff, 6; cavalry, 52; light battery, 42; infantry, 260; total, 360. Total available men unorganized, 9,000.

Favor Hanna Pension Bill.

FORT WORTH, Tex.—At the regular meeting of R. E. Lee camp, Confederate Veterans, a resolution endorsing the Senator Hanna bill to pension ex-slaves was introduced by State Historian Judge C. C. Cummings, and passed by an almost unanimous vote. There was some objection on the ground that the resolution might be construed as political.

Husbands for the Widows.

GENEVA.—The Swiss papers assert that the Boer secret committee in Europe is sending out, fully equipped and with their passage paid, French and German Swiss to the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony to marry the Boer widows and orphan girls, with a view to repopulating the country and preventing the British from becoming predominant.

DENVER, Colo.—The annual meeting of the American Cattle Growers' association, scheduled to be held in Denver during the first week of March, has been postponed indefinitely. It will be held later in the year.

Tells of Work Among Indians.

NEW YORK.—Bishop Hare, Episcopal bishop of the Dakotas, preached Sunday at the Church of the Incarnation on the work among the Indians under his jurisdiction.

Bishop Hare traced the history of the Niobrara league from its inception. Missionary work had been successful, he said, and at the present time there were eighty-five congregations, with both native and white priests.

SISTERS OF CHARITY

RELY ON PE-RU-NA TO FIGHT CATARRH, COUGHS, COLDS AND GRIP.



SISTER BEATRIX.

A letter recently received by Dr. Hartman from Sister Beatrix, 410 W. 30th street, New York, reads as follows:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio: Dear Sir:—"I cannot say too much in praise of Peruna. Eight bottles of it cured me of catarrh of the lungs of four years standing, and I would not have been without it for anything. It helped several Sisters of Coughs and colds and I have yet to find one case of catarrh that it does not cure."

SISTER BEATRIX.

the Peruna was suffering from laryngitis, and loss of voice. The result of the treatment was most satisfactory. She found great relief, and after further use of the medicine we hope to be able to say she is entirely cured."

From a Catholic Institution in Central Ohio comes the following recommendation from the Sister Superior.

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. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

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DEC. 31, 1900	\$372,020.00
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