

# MORE WAR.

## SERIOUS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT PANAMA.

# BUSINESS SUSPENDED

### Rebels in Columbia Sweep Everything Before Them and the Government Fears.

Colon, Colombia.—(Special).—A terrific engagement still continues between the government troops and the insurgents around Panama, but the former are still holding their ground. Many have been killed and wounded, and a four hours' armistice was agreed upon to attend the wounded and bury the dead. The steamer *Bernard Hall* arrived at Colon from Savannah at 3 o'clock this afternoon with reinforcements for the government numbering 1,000. They were brought by General Campos Serrano, governor of the department.

Kingston, Jamaica.—(Special).—The steamship *Darien*, from Colon, Colombia, brings news that the revolutionists are sweeping all before them and that their success, in fact, is far more startling than is to be gathered from the dispatches that are permitted to be sent from Panama.

The retirement of the government's forces at Corozal, near Panama, was an utter rout. It is believed that Colon has fallen since the steamer left, and the fall of Panama is momentarily expected.

### PANAMA APPEALS FOR HELP.

The Panama railway is held by General Herrera, the leader of the revolutionists, and Barranquilla, the key to the republic, defended by General Campos Serrano, is hotly besieged by the revolutionists. The governor of the department of Panama has implored Bogota, the capital, to send help, while Bogota, surrounded by revolutionary guerrillas itself, is in urgent need of relief.

### GOVERNMENT TROOPS MUTINOUS.

The Colombian government is short of money, and the troops, wanting pay, are mutinous. If Barranquilla falls it probably will be impossible to prolong the government's resistance, and the war will end immediately. General Herrera fights humanely, and the fact that he conducts his campaign on modern lines makes it more difficult to combat disaffection among the government's troops.

British marines from the warship *Leander* have landed and are guarding the Panama consulate, protecting the American warship. The absence of an American vessel at a time so critical provokes much adverse comment.

### ARMISTICE FOR TWELVE HOURS.

Panama.—(Special).—Firing between the government and revolutionist troops around Panama continued throughout the night, but this morning the two camps agreed on a twelve hours' armistice to collect their wounded and bury their dead. An ambulance from the British warship *Leander* was landed to assist in this work.

### TWO REBEL GENERALS KILLED.

Among those killed last night on the revolutionary side were Generals Telesforo Diaz and Joaquin Arromena, and on the government side Colonel Basena, Majors Holguin and Rolando Llanes and Captain Pedro Pacheco. The American consul is conferring today with the revolutionary forces. Never in the history of the country has such a calamitous state of affairs been known.

### SEEKS VENGEANCE ON NEGROES.

#### Excited People March the Streets of New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., July 29.—The police have been unable to find any trace of the negro who killed Captain Day and Policeman Lamb. A quiet tip got out for a mass meeting at Lee Circle, and several thousand persons assembled, who began a march to the scene of the crime, attacking all the negroes who could be found. A number were shot at and several were reported wounded. Chief Gaster and every available policeman, as well as a company of militia, hastened to the vicinity and succeeded in preventing a general riot, though they could not suppress lawlessness, and at 10 o'clock the mob changed its course and began a march on the parish prison, with the avowed intention of lynching the negro Pierce, who was with Charles on Monday night and shot Officer Mora. The prison is well entrenched and an attack will mean considerable bloodshed.

### ROBE ORDERED TO CHINA.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—Colonel Charles F. Robe, formerly lieutenant colonel of the Seventh Infantry, who succeeded to the command of the Ninth Infantry on the death of Colonel Linn, while gallantly leading his forces at Tien Tsin, has been ordered to proceed at once to China for the purpose of assuming command of his regiment. Colonel Robe is now at Manila awaiting transportation to Tain.

### WILL NOT SURRENDER.

Tain, Saturday, July 28.—Chang Yi, who was recently tried to arrange with the government, refused to surrender. The general was wounded on the 27th, but said that he would not surrender. He had several wounds, but he said that he would not surrender.

### WOUNDED COMING HOME.

Tain, July 27, via Shanghai, July 28.—Most of the American sick and wounded have been taken in boats to Tain, where they will embark on the American hospital ship *Galena* for the United States.

### FUSION IN SUNFLOWER STATE.

#### The Three Parties in Kansas Nominate a Ticket.

Fort Scott, Kan., July 28.—By agreement to trade the position of associate justice, which had been allotted them in the Topeka triangular conference, for that of attorney general, the democrats performed the final act which was needed to make fusion complete in Kansas.

Conference committees failed to arrive at a satisfactory result, though they were in session all night, and the question was left open for settlement in the democratic convention. A fight was expected there, but owing to the leadership of National Committeeman John G. Johnson, the exchange was finally made. On hearing of their action, the populists expressed their approval by a demonstration which lasted twenty minutes.

The populist convention after nominating by acclamation David Martin for associate justice and John W. Breidenthal for governor had adjourned for luncheon, and on reassembling received a committee from the democrats which had been appointed to inform the populists of the democratic surrender. The democratic and free silver republican nominees for the various offices which had been allotted them were placed before the populist convention and unanimously made the populist candidates.

The democratic platform demands a "public tribunal, clothed with all power necessary for the complete and efficient regulation and control of railways," and legislation for the regulation of passenger and freight rates is demanded, as well as the appointment of a railway auditor, with power to examine the books and accounts of railways. The platform refers to Mr. Bryan as "that unconquered hero, the lion of the west."

The populists' platform declares for the establishment of a state oil refinery, and the distribution of oil to the people of Kansas at cost; for a law taxing banks and for the creating of a fund, to be used in reimbursing depositors in banks that have become insolvent.

### MEETING OF THE IRON MEN.

#### Iron Factors Meet to Discuss Shutting Down Furnaces.

New York.—(Special).—Discussing the condition of the iron and steel industries and the meeting in Chicago, the Iron Age in its regular weekly review says that the gravity of the situation is indicated by the arrangements which have been made for this conference of the leading steel and Bessemer pig iron interests, which was held in the office of the Federal Steel company, Chicago. The call was signed by E. H. Gary of the Federal Steel company, C. M. Schwab of the Carnegie Steel company, and Joseph Butler, Jr., representing the Bessemer Furnace association, and states that at a former meeting of the presidents of the leading steel companies it was thought advisable to call this meeting to go over the situation and see what could be done to improve it. The Iron Age says:

"The plan proposed is to cut down production as much as possible. Every blast furnace controlled by these interests is to be closed under agreement for one month, the Federal Steel company, the Carnegie Steel company and other large companies agreeing to do this if the others will. The success of such a plan will depend upon the unanimity with which it is accepted."

Of the general situation, the Iron Age says:

"Restriction of production is proceeding quite rapidly, more blast furnaces having recently blown out, while others are fast getting into shape for suspending operations. It is likely now that the western bar mills will remain closed for considerably longer than had been expected. In view of the fact that the manufacturers and Amalgamated association have locked horns over the wage scale for the coming year, the association has positively refused to make any modification of the scale formulated at Indianapolis, and the manufacturers have just as positively refused to accept it. The closing of so many mills should have an effect on prices of bars, but steel bars have sold within the week at lower rates than the previous week."

### SAYS STRIKE WILL HELP BRYAN.

#### What Gov. Stevens Says of Street Car Troubles.

New York, July 29.—Governor Lon V. Stephens of Missouri is in the city and is stopping at the Hoffman house. In an interview today he reiterated his Chicago utterances concerning his attitude in connection with the St. Louis trolley strike. He said:

"There was no open rioting in the streets of St. Louis, and there never was, in my opinion, a time when troops were necessary to quell the disturbances. Most of the riots occurred on the outskirts of the city, and were chiefly confined to women sympathizers of the strikers. There never was a time when the police authorities were not able to cope with the situation. The constitution gives me no power to call out troops when the police are equal to emergencies."

Governor Stephens said that the republicans of St. Louis are encouraging rather than trying to prevent further trouble, and gave it as his opinion that the strike will help Bryan's cause.

### HAS COUNTY SEAT FIGHT ON.

Niobrara, Neb.—(Special).—A petition containing 1,200 names was filed before the board of supervisors here asking the submission of the question of the county seat, relocated by a vote of the people at a special election, to a vote of the people again, this place being the county seat of the county. It was vigorously resisted and an answer filed to the same. The board upon the issue granted the opposition seven days to prepare, circulate and file a remonstrance. The town is full of people from all parts of the county watching results with interest.

# UNCERTAIN.

## FAITH OF WASHINGTON OFFICIALS IS WAVERING.

# MR. CONGERS MESSAGE

### Transpires That His Message to Hay and Capt. Thomas Were Written at Same Time.

London, July 29.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Daily Express says: "I have received further information from a native employe who escaped from Peking to New Chwang. He states that when he left Peking the majority of the persons in the legations were dead, and the condition of the living was hopeless. This witness, who was an interpreter and writer at the British legation, states that Sir Robert Hart died July 27."

London.—(Special).—The only news of importance today is the publication of the alleged imperial edict warning the viceroys to prepare for a coast attack and defense.

In many quarters the genuineness of this edict is questioned, as it is of a far different tenor from most of the imperial decrees, which attempt to be conciliatory.

One report received today says that the Russian government has instructed Admiral Skiydohoff, commanding the Russian squadron in Chinese waters, to bombard the Chinese coast towns immediately on receipt of confirmation of the reported massacre in Peking.

China appears to be vacillating between a peaceful settlement and open war against the powers.

### DANGER AT HONG KONG.

London.—(Special).—A Hong Kong dispatch says that the Chinese governor, Hai-Nan, has notified the consuls that he is unable to protect the foreigners there any longer. The American missionaries have asked Consul Wildman to send a warship to Hai-Nan to bring away the foreigners. The dispatch adds that it is believed three men, three women and three children have been murdered in Hai-Nan. Hai-Nan is a large island about 300 miles southwest of Hong Kong, and is claimed by the French.

### SUSPICIOUS OF EARL LI.

London.—(Special).—A Shanghai dispatch says that torpedoes are being laid by the Chinese in all the important rivers of the empire which are accessible to warships. Warlike preparations on the part of the Chinese continue, says the dispatch, and are regarded as coincident with the visit of Li Hung Chang. Suspicions concerning Li's real intentions are increasing.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Even the faith of Secretary Long is beginning to waver under the strain of uncertainty, while other members of the war and state departments are obviously worried lest a mistake has been made in relying upon the assurances of Minister Wu as to the genuineness of the dispatch from Minister Conger of July 15.

The dispatch received from Conger by Captain Thomas of the cruiser *Brooklyn* is regarded as undoubtedly authentic and to all appearances was written on the same date (July 4) as the one which came two weeks later. Conditions are represented as exactly the same and it is even admitted by members of the state department that it looks very much as if some Chinese official had retained the message prepared by Minister Conger, related it July 18, and sent it to Washington as a reply to Secretary Hay's cipher message of inquiry.

Shanghai.—(Special).—Li Hung Chang is practically held as a hostage here, pending his promised proof of the safety of the foreigners in Peking. Li has said that he will get word that they are alive within five days. It is reported that several English and American missionaries have been murdered in the province of Shang Si. Advice from Taku say the foreign relief column is rapidly organizing.

Paris.—(Special).—President Loubet has received an appeal from the emperor of China for mediation almost of the same tenor as that sent to President McKinley, in which intervention with the powers is asked. It says, speaking of the situation at Peking: "Recently the population and Christians found themselves in hostility and rebellious persons have profited by the opportunity to indulge in depredations, with the result that foreign nations have suspected the court of showing partiality toward the people and of jealousy toward the Christians. Subsequently, the attack upon and taking of the forts at Taku took place, after which military misfortunes ensued, rendering the situation still more complicated and dangerous."

### GOOD RAINS IN PARTS OF INDIA.

#### Much Suffering Exists in Other Sections of the Country.

London.—(Special).—The governor of Bombay presidency, Lord Northcote of Exeter, reports a general rainfall, "sufficient for agricultural purposes," in Surat and southern Gujarat. He says that two and a half inches of rain have fallen in Godhra and Panch Mahals, over half an inch in parts of Kaira and sufficient in the portions of Baroda adjoining Surat. In Okhmandal the rainfall has been insufficient, and cultivation is at a standstill in almost the entire province of Kathiawar, where cattle are dying of starvation and scarcity of water. There have been good rains in Bombay, Khandesh and the Deccan, where prospects are greatly improved. The death rate in Gujarat has decreased nearly half as compared with that of May.

### GENERAL UPRISING CERTAIN.

#### All China Will Soon Be Ablaze With Rebellion.

London, July 29.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says: "A general rising throughout China is now regarded as so absolutely certain that all missionaries throughout the empire have been ordered to take refuge without delay either at Shanghai or Hong Kong. Refugees are beginning to arrive from all points in the most pitiable condition."

"As the result of a constant correspondence with the governor of Shan Tung, Li Hung Chang has announced that the imperial government was prepared at any moment to give safe conduct to the members of the foreign legations from Peking to Tien Tsin provided a guarantee were given that no advance would be made on the capital and that all matters in dispute between China and the powers would be made the subject of friendly negotiations."

"In the same communication to the consuls Earl Li stated that the imperial government had submitted to the powers a statement of its position, declaring that it had suffered greatly by recent events, but desired not only to suppress the rebellion, but to remove the causes of the hostility of foreign powers. Therefore he hoped that an offer to escort the foreigners to Tien Tsin would be regarded as an earnest of the desire of the Chinese government for the renewal of friendly relations."

"The consuls replied that no basis for friendly negotiations was possible until proof was at hand that the ministers were still living. Consul Warren declined to discuss the matter at all, but in his reply to the French consul, Li Hung Chang undertook to obtain a satisfactory message from the French minister (M. Pichon) within five days."

### CONGER USED OLD CODE.

#### This Was Stolen From Legation Some Years Ago.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—A discussion of the authenticity of the dispatch from Minister Conger, dated at Peking, on the 18th inst., developed the fact that several years ago a copy of the state department cipher code disappeared and never has been recovered. These code books are numbered and receipted for when placed in the hands of those entitled to them. The intimation was given that the missing code book fell into the hands of the Chinese government.

This information was calculated to inspire a doubt as to the authenticity of the Conger message. State department officials decline to discuss the story of the theft of the code book, but do enter a denial that they ever entertained a suspicion that it had fallen into the hands of the Chinese government. It is known that several years ago a copy of the old department cipher, which since has been changed, was made. A copy of this, the authorities have strong reasons to believe, found its way into the possession of another government—not the Chinese. This old code has been out of use for many years, but Minister Conger is one of the few officials who has been using it. He does not employ the new code.

### SIoux WANT TO FIGHT CHINESE.

#### Would Avenge Old Score Which Tradition Gives Them.

Yankton, S. D., July 30.—E. A. Sherman passed through this city on his way to the Rosebud agency, where he expects to organize a company of half-breeds for the purpose of offering their services to the government in the pending Chinese war. The Sioux were one of the strongest nations of Indians that the whites found in America, and they were the most warlike. As a consequence most of their traditions pertained to former wars and migrations, as a result of the hostilities. Though it is thought that they have made considerable progress in the arts of civilization, nevertheless those who are best acquainted with their daily life know that they are still influenced in no small degree by their ancient traditions. One of their traditions relates that countless moons ago they were driven from their hunting grounds, abounding in game and fish, by a warlike tribe of men who had hair like women and whose eyes were like those of the cat. They were driven onto the scattered islands, the traditions continue, in the northern part of the western sea, where the water is frozen for the greater part of the year. They crossed on the ice from island to island, until they had reached land, and then came to the land of the Dakotas, where they have since made their home.

### MATTERS KEPT SECRET

#### Disclosures Have Been Made and Engineers Department Must Show up Shortcomings.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The visit of Governor General Wood of Cuba to Washington had one object which the authorities did not care to disclose. He came to report personally upon another scandal which is hanging over the military government in Havana.

This time it is the engineer's department which is the nest of fraud and corruption. The general charge was made in Havana papers several weeks ago, that an investigation of the engineer's department would lead to discoveries of dishonest practices and fraudulent contracts. This charge was met by an assertion from Colonel William M. Black, chief of the engineers, that he challenged any investigation of his department. In response to this charge and challenge definite and specific charges of stealing in the department were made to General Wood. A preliminary investigation, it is asserted, showed that the charges were true.

This fact was on the point of becoming public when it was decided to make a determined effort to hush the scandal up. Two reasons led to this decision. One was political. The effect of another scandal on the election was greatly feared. The other reason was the military influence.

When the postal frauds were discovered the entire body of military officers united in one virtuous chorus of condemnation and demand for publicity. When frauds were discovered in a department controlled by the army officers, it was different. It is said that the office of one Havana newspaper was visited and explanations made which prevented the publication of an article already written.

One contractor was sent for and ordered to make restitution of the amount of one over-payment, which was so transparent that no trick of bookkeeping would cover it. This was done the day before General Wood left Havana. The amount of this restitution, which was made directly to the engineer's department, was not large, amounting to less than \$1,000, but the facts connected with the original over-payment are declared to show gross negligence, or worse.

This contractor has been doing business with the department for many months, practically ever since American control in Cuba began, and his opportunities have been great. His accounts will be subjected to careful inspection.

Accounts of the entire department are now undergoing a secret investigation by experts. It is the intention to secure restitution of all fraudulent payments that have been made. It was the desire to accomplish this quietly, and thus straighten out the whole matter before it became public. Had this been accomplished and the frauds become known afterward, the answer would have been that they were only "irregularities" due to bad bookkeeping, and had all been corrected.

# IN CUBA.

## MORE SCANDALS ARE COMING TO LIGHT.

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### CONNECT TAYLOR WITH PLOT.

#### Signed His Name To Papers Found on Powers.

Georgetown, Ky.—(Special).—The Powers case was resumed with the testimony of Walter Bronson, regarding his arrest at Lexington March 10. Bronson said Powers told him he had been held at the jail by a person unknown to him.

Frank Rogers, a deputy sheriff at Lexington, testified that he helped search Powers when he was arrested, and identified papers found on him.

One of them reading: "Powers is our friend," signed "W. S. Taylor," was offered in evidence.

A pardon, issued by W. S. Taylor, was identified and offered as evidence, and read to the jury.

Senator Johnson testified that he was sitting in the senate chamber, looking out of a window, toward the west side of the executive building, when the shooting occurred, and heard only one shot. He saw a man raise a window over the steps and look out, but no other windows were raised.

H. Davis Harrod, constable of Frankfort, testified when he heard the shot fired which struck Goebel, he ran to the executive building and entered the west door. He saw a man pass down the steps, near the door of the secretary of state's office. He then attempted to enter the ante-room, leading to the reception room, but the door was held. He pushed it open a few inches, and saw a man with a big pistol. Then the door was opened, and five men came out and surrounded him. He asked several questions, which they did not answer, and then walked out, the men accompanying him to the door. He had just left the door when the soldiers entered he front gate.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—Mr. Ye, the Korean charge here, took to the state department a dispatch from his government denying positively the published stories that the Bozer movement had extended to Korea, or that any Chinese Bozers had crossed the Korean frontier.

### THIRD PARTY PASSES AWAY.

#### Gold Democrats Will Not Place Ticket in Field.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 30.—By the unanimous vote of the national committee of the national gold democracy the scheme of fusion with the anti-imperialist movement, originating with the recent mass meeting at the Plaza hotel in New York City, was defeated, as was also the plan to place a gold democratic ticket in the field this year.

Of the thirty-nine members of the national committee there were present nineteen, two of the committeemen holding several proxies. The hour of 4 p. m. had been appointed for the conference with the Plaza hotel committee and at that hour the latter committee made its appearance and a sub-committee presented an address setting out the proposition for the fusion and a third party ticket, with the reasons coming down from the New York meeting.

Upon hearing the argument from John Jay Chapman, Thomas M. Dorne of the New York committee, and others, the gold men decided upon an immediate consideration of the question, and the New York committeemen took back seats and listened to a discussion which occupied more than an hour. In compliance with a suggestion of Charles A. Tracy of New York, each member of the gold national committee, in succession, expressed his view. Eastern and western men opposed the proposition, taking the ground that there had been disaffections and withdrawals from the ranks of the national democracy, that the placing of a third ticket in the field this year with the new issues now before the country would in no way tend to an accomplishment of the end and aim back of the organization of the gold national democratic party in 1896. It was urged that the gold democrats who stand today where they stood in the campaign of 1896, on the money question, and "against Bryanism" would be left free to vote in support of the republican platform, which was unchangeably in favor of "a sound and stable monetary system."

### NEW THIRD PARTY ON DECK.

#### Anti-Imperialists Will Put Ticker in Field.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 28.—The committee appointed at the conference held at the Plaza hotel, New York, gave out the following statement and call for a convention to be held in this city August 14:

"We believe that the anti-imperialists who have done splendid work in recalling the republic to the ideas of its founders will conclude that they can enforce their ideas more effectively by means of a third ticket than in any other way. We believe that many citizens who have not been identified with the anti-imperialists will welcome this chance to express their disapproval of existing conditions. In order to meet these needs, a mass convention is hereby called to meet at Indianapolis at 2 p. m. of August 14, 1900, to nominate or co-operate in the nomination of candidates for president and vice president."

The proposed platform declares for: First—Independence and protection to the inhabitants of Cuba, the Philippine islands, Porto Rico and Hawaii.

Second—A single gold standard and a sound banking system.

Third—Abolition of all special privileges.

Fourth—Public services based on merit only.

### TOWNE IS SOLE AUTHORITY.

#### He is the Only One Who Can Say To His Withdrawal.

Lincoln, Neb., July 29.—Secretary Edgerton of the populist national committee, when asked concerning the withdrawal of Towne from the populist ticket, said:

"Mr. Towne is the sole authority in regard to the matter and he now has the subject under consideration. The national committee will await his decision. The committee has no desire to interfere. The impression has gone forth that the populist national convention instructed the national committee to place a populist on the ticket in case Mr. Towne should withdraw. That impression is incorrect. A resolution of that kind was introduced in the Washburn compromise, but was voted down. The national committee has full power in the matter, but there were no instructions."

W. J. Bryan was visited by Prof. S. S. Hamill, a square built, rather tall old gentleman, with snowy white hair and mustache. Prof. Hamill was Mr. Bryan's education teacher in Illinois college, at Jacksonville, twenty-two years ago. The two enjoyed a rather extended visit, recalling the old memories of Mr. Bryan's college days and exchanging news of the alumni whom both had known as students.

### THIS IS THE MAN WHO

is known all over Iowa and Nebraska as originator of the "Kharas System" of Magnetic Healing and Osteopathy. By this means he cures every known chronic disease without the use of drugs or surgery. Cures absolutely guaranteed. He has just issued a large illustrated 4-page paper called "Good Health" which will tell you all about it. Portraits and testimonials of patients and graduates of his school. A paper sent free for the asking. Write for it. Address, Prof. Theo. Kharas, Supt., 1115-17 Chicago street, Omaha, Neb.

A perfectly proportioned man, it is said, should weigh twenty-eight pounds to every foot of his height.

