

ONLY ONE DIAZ.

He is One of the Greatest Practical Statesmen of the Times.

General Porfirio Diaz is serving his sixth term as President of Mexico, says the Chicago Chronicle. He has been nominated for a seventh term by a convention of National Liberals.

This, it is understood, is not in accordance with the wishes of President Diaz, nor with his political plans. He is now 73 years old. He has been active in public life for fifty years, and when re-elected President in 1900 he planned to resign before his sixth term expired, so that under the Constitution one of his Cabinet might be elected President by Congress.

Early in 1902 it was announced that Diaz would retire from office when the work of the Pan-American Congress had been completed, or that he would announce his determination not to serve another term. This announcement was received with a little favor in Mexico as in the United States. In this country Diaz seemed to have no enemies and in his own country he had no rivals.

The people of Mexico, the capitalists interested in the development of the country, the statesmen of the world interested in good government, were of one mind against the proposition to retire. President Diaz himself evidently has recanted his decision to retire, because he said to those who tendered a renomination: "It is the duty of every citizen to serve his country as long and at as many posts as his fellow citizens may desire."

This is a doctrine of continuity in office peculiar in Mexico under Diaz. He came into power as a military hero. He was elected to the Presidency in 1876, because of his patriotism, his courage, his prowess in war and his romantic career.

He retired in 1880, because the Constitution prevented his re-election. He was re-elected in 1884, because the Constitution permitted re-election and because the people wanted him. So great was the need of such a man at the head of the nation that the Constitution was amended that he might be continued in office.

He has been President twenty-three years. He has quieted faction. He has established order and has given the Republic prosperity and influence. He is as much a popular hero as he was the day he entered the Mexican capital twenty-eight years ago as dictator. He appeals as strongly to the imagination of a romance loving people.

There is only one Diaz.

People Eat Less Bread.

"Well, how's business?" asked a reporter of a wholesale flour agent.

"You would be surprised," he replied, "to know that in the time of general prosperity we are selling less flour than in hard times. From 1893 to 1895 I sold more flour than ever before or since. Business is thriving in many lines, but the country is too prosperous for the flour men and the bakers."

"Why is it? Simply because the people have money enough to buy other things than bread. When the country is hard up people get along on bread as the staple of the table. Now they use the fancy cereals, breakfast foods, can use more meat and vegetables and generally expand their diet, which, of course, lessens the demand for bread."—Washington Star.

Rather Embarrassing.

A Washington friend of Mr. Reed named her favorite cat for him. One morning, when the Speaker was calling on her, he stroked the cat, and asked its name. She hastily invented a name, not liking to tell him that it was "Mr. Reed." A minute later a stern voice sounded on the stairway:

"Mr. Reed! Mr. Reed! Are you in the parlor? Come out of there, you rascal! What are you doing in there?"

Before any explanation could be made, a white-capped maid put her head in the door, evidently unaware of visitors, and cried:

"Come out of that parlor, now, I tell you, Mr. Reed!"

How to Eat Mushrooms.

An English lady in Japan bought a can of mushrooms and found the directions translated into English as follows: Direction—If several persons will be eat this in that manner they shall feel satisfied nutrition and very sweet or it can put in the hot water for the half hour and then take off the lid. They shall be proper to eat. It can be supply without putridity for several years.

America's Oldest Mines.

The oldest mines in America are located in Missouri. They are the lead and nickel mines in Madison County, which were worked by the Indians as early as 1726, and have been mined continuously almost ever since. The mines were acquired by a Frenchman named La Motte, who named them after himself.

Rousing a Lion.

"O, Tommy, where did you get such a swollen nose?"

"Well, papa, I jes' hit that newsboy once—a n' then he jes' fit—an' fit—an' fit."

Telling the Twins Apart.

"Faith, Mrs. O'Hara, how d'ye tell them twins apart?"

"Aw, it's aisy—I sticks me finger in Dinnis' mouth, an' if he boites, I know it's Moike."—Harvard Lampoon.

TILLMAN IS NOT GUILTY

THE SENATOR GETS HIS TRIAL AFTER REMARKABLE LIBERTY.

LEXINGTON, S. C., Oct. 16.—

The trial of James H. Tillman, who was charged with the murder of N. G. Gonzales, editor of The State, in Columbia, on January 15 last, ended in an acquittal. The jury before which Tillman has been on trial since September 28, brought in a verdict of not guilty, thus ending a judicial hearing which has engrossed the attention of the public of South Carolina as none other has in the last quarter of a century. The jury was out for twenty hours before arriving at a verdict. Never was a case in South Carolina courts more vigorously contested than this. The solicitor was assisted in the prosecution by four other lawyers, while the accused was defended by seven lawyers, an exceptional array of counsel. More than a hundred witnesses gave testimony, about as many on one side as on the other, and nine lawyers argued before the jury.

Mr. Tillman left on an afternoon train for his home in Edgefield, accompanied by his wife and friends from his home county.

Not a sound had emanated from the jury room, when Judge Gray convened court at 9:30 o'clock to indicate that an agreement had been reached. Civil business was taken up and more than an hour had elapsed before word came that the jury had determined upon a verdict. The jurors filed in and took the seats they had occupied for so many days. The defendant occupied his customary position among his lawyers, facing the jury.

"Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?" was the time worn inquiry made by the clerk. The foreman replied in the affirmative, and at the same time handed the verdict to the clerk. It took but an instant to read it, and when the words "not guilty" were heard, some of the friends of the defendant gave vent to their feelings in a shout, though the court had previously admonished those present not to make any demonstration.

The motion by counsel for the defense for the discharge of the defendant was immediately signed by Judge Gary, the solicitor assenting, and Tillman was at liberty. When the legal formalities had been gone through with, Tillman walked up to the bench and shook hands with the judge after which he shook the hands of each of the jurors and later was surrounded by his friends, who extended their congratulations.

He left the court room in company with his attorneys, but parted with them at the front door to go across the street to the jail, visiting that institution for the last time to gather up his effects. He has been in custody since January 15, his application for bail having been refused.

Mrs. Tillman and the defendant's mother were not in the court room when the verdict was announced, but the former had been apprised of an agreement and was at the jail to await the announcement and met her husband there. The mother had heard at her hotel, some two blocks away, that the jury had come in and was hastening her way to the court house when she met her son coming out on the street. Learning the result she threw her arms around his neck. Later all gathered at the hotel where they received their friends and relatives. Senator Tillman was not present having gone to his home at Trenton, where his wife is recovering from injuries received in a runaway accident. A telegram was sent him advising him of the outcome.

The court in the indictment charging the carrying of concealed weapons was ignored during the trial and the jury took no action on it.

After the verdict was announced the clerk held up the pistols which had figured in the trial and offered them to the defendant who waved them off, saying: "They are not mine."

James H. Tillman, after his acquittal made the following statement to the Associated Press:

"I feel very grateful at the result of the verdict, but at no time did I apprehend any serious consequences. I, of course deeply regret the death of Mr. Gonzales, but I was forced to do what I did. I have never apprehended a conviction, for I felt that I did no more than any man would have done under the same circumstances and what I was compelled to do. My position was fully stated in the testimony I gave on the stand. "I did not ask for a change of venue because I was convinced that on account of the prejudice in Richland county that I could not get a fair and impartial trial in that county. I felt sure as soon as my case could be presented to an impartial jury, I could be vindicated. The verdict has justified the correctness of my judgment."

Firework Are An Evil.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 16.—The state board of health adopted a resolution by which their secretary is directed to take steps to prevent the sale of "toy pistols and other explosive apparatuses." The resolution recites that six hundred persons were killed, one hundred made blind, and one thousand others injured on the first Fourth of July. The board therefore declares it to be the duty of health authorities to abolish the evils attendant upon the celebration of Independence day.

Supply of Food is Scant

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 15.—According to information received by steamship from Georgetown, Grand Cayman, the conditions on the islands as a result of the hurricane and flood are deplorable and the people are suffering from fever. It is also stated that the supply of food is scant. The fever is attributed to the decaying of sap trees which were felled by the storm and the numerous cattle that perished.

HE HID IN OFFICE

WORK DONE BY DETECTIVES IN POST OFFICE INQUIRY.

TESTIMONY OF WATSON

STENOGRAPHIC NOTES SPRUNG ON MILLER AND JOHNS.

RYAN CONTINUES STORY

Interview with First Suspect Brought Out at Cincinnati Trial—Ryan Tells of Money Transactions.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—During the second trial of Miller and Johns for conspiracy in connection with the recently exposed postal frauds, nine witnesses were examined and the government has four more to call. Court was in session from 8 a. m. until after 6 p. m. The principal witnesses were Ryan and the officials from Washington. The defense was not taken by surprise until in the afternoon, when the stenographic reports of the private secretaries of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow and of General Robb of interviews with Miller were introduced as evidence.

Joseph T. Watson, secretary and stenographer to the fourth assistant postmaster general, testified to having been concealed in the office of his chief while General Robb and Chief Inspector Cochran had their first interview with Miller about the reports of the postoffice inspectors regarding the decisions in the Ryan case and the discovery of his relations with Jones. He did not know that a stenographer was concealed in the room, as he did in the last case when he made an equally lengthy statement and signed the report made by Mr. Tullis. The extent of the detective work that has been done in these cases by the government was never disclosed until during the afternoon session, when verbatim reports of these interviews of Miller were submitted in evidence, notwithstanding the objection and exception of counsel for the defense. It is now known that more of the detective work of the government will be disclosed tomorrow when postoffice inspectors are to take the stand.

When the trials were resumed to day the direct examination of J. J. Ryan was still in progress. At the adjournment of court last night Judge Thompson took under advisement the objection of counsel to Ryan testifying to what Johns said.

He then read from his original stenographic notes all that was said during the two hours and more that these officials were thus questioning Miller regarding the case. It required one hour and a half for him to read the note, which he went over much more quickly than the interview was carried on. The difference of an hour in time was accounted for by the witness because of the hesitation of Miller at times during the interview. The sensational appearance of Watson on the stand was followed soon afterwards by Charles H. Robb, a assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, being called and he produced a copy of the transcribed stenographic notes of his secretary, Mr. Tullis, of another long interview with Miller when the same parties were present.

At the first meeting of Miller with Robb and Cochran the defendant told them about what Miller may have said to John concerning future difficulties.

When court convened today Judge Thompson decided that a prima facie case had been sufficiently made out to permit the testimony of Ryan to be admitted. Counsel for the defense excepted to the ruling, and the examination of Ryan by the government at counsel was resumed.

While Ryan proceeded to repeat in detail a conversation between Johns and himself in a room at a Terre Haute hotel, during which the witness claimed to have made a contract with Johns for \$4,500 for a favorable ruling from Miller, counsel for the defendants interposed frequent objections which were overruled by Judge Thompson. Ryan also testified that all his future transactions were with Johns as the middleman up to last December, when Johns came to Cincinnati and they met in a room at the Gibson house, where Ryan gave Johns \$1,100 in cash and \$3,400 in two checks. Ryan continued his story about subsequent transactions in which he said Johns wanted more funds right along until the witness finally made a statement of the whole matter to the postoffice inspectors and made no further efforts to get bets on the races through the mails.

Nebraska Notes

The supreme court convened at Lincoln.

Arthur Nelson of Beatrice was severely bitten on the left leg by a dog.

Mrs. John Jobman, an old resident of near Beatrice, is dead at the age of 71 years.

Superintendent Fowler of Lincoln, has designated Friday, October 23, as Flower day.

Several fences were partially destroyed. The fire started from an ash pile left by a steam thrasher.

A tramp entered the store of Maybew Bros. at Riverton and stole a rifle and some shells.

The walnut crop at Papillion is the largest in years. One man picked fifty bushels in one day.

prairie fire at Moorehead, burned 800 acres of small grain, and several meadows and the hay in stack. Several fences were partially destroyed.

Charles S. Fisher, a civil war veteran, died at Nebraska City. He was a member of an Ohio regiment.

NEW JERSEY DAMS GONE

PEOPLE FLEE TO THE HILLS—FACTORIES SHUT DOWN.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Oct. 14.—

The Ramapo river, after rising higher than ever before, so far as existing records show, and sweeping away many small dams, several bridges and houses and a section of the Erie railroad track, is now slowly subsiding, and the Tuxedo dam, which it was feared could not withstand the flood, is considered safe. So far as known only two lives were lost. George Nixon and a companion, employed on E. H. Barriman's estate at Arden, when driving home from Central Valley, were overtaken by the flood and drowned. Of the damage to property along the course of the Ramapo no estimate can yet be made. The village of Ramapo was nearly obliterated by the overflowing of Pierson's lake and the breaking of the dam at its lower end. The cottage dwellers fled to the hills and have been looked after by those whose homes were on higher ground.

The dam at Cranberry pond, near Arden, burst and the waters spread havoc through that valley. Several houses were flooded, the electric light plant was disabled, and the fish hatchery was wholly swept away.

The flood also washed away the stanties of the Italian and Hungarian colonies in the lower part of the valley. All the inhabitants were rescued and carried by boats to safety.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—With the receding of the floods, reported from all quarters, Paterson, Passaic and the other water-swept New Jersey towns are relieved of further peril and are beginning now to get a clear idea of the extent of devastation.

In Paterson alone the damage to property is estimated at \$2,000,000, without taking account of the loss in wages to the thousands who have been temporarily deprived of occupation, by the shutting down of factories. The water is reported to have fallen four feet below the highest mark and the only possible source of damage would be the bursting of the great water mains which were undermined by the flood. The distress continues great, and fully five hundred persons were still compelled to seek food and shelter in the armory. No additional fatalities were reported throughout the day.

In Passaic the damage is estimated to be at least equal to that in Paterson. Many adjacent villages still were under water today, but with the falling of the waters all danger of a collapse of the great Dundee dam was declared to be past.

Traffic was resumed during the day on all the railroad lines entering New York with the exception of the local service on the main line of the Erie. The milk famine in the city was broken by the arrival of the usual number of milk trains on the West Shore, New York Central, Lackawanna and other roads.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 14.—The people of this unfortunate city are beginning to realize the extent of the great flood which began last Friday. Nearly two entire wards, taking in the manufacturing section, have been under water since that day. This morning thousands of men, women and children employed in different mills and factories found they could not go to work on account of those plants being shut down. A great many of these people have also been driven from their homes, and have neither food nor shelter.

The heaviest damage in Paterson was to the manufacturers. It is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the total loss, but conservative estimates are about two million.

The police and firemen have been engaged since Saturday morning in the work of rescuing families from the upper floors or the roofs of their houses in the flooded district, and the work is still going on.

Today the water continued to fall and there did not seem to be any chance of further damage being done unless another severe storm should set in. There are still many blocks under water and an examination of the flooded districts cannot be made until the water disappears. The health authorities have a difficult task before them in devising means to prevent an epidemic of sickness in the flooded territory. The people who were afraid to leave their homes will not be allowed to return until the districts are in a sanitary condition.

Fighting Over Clay Will.

RICHMOND, Ky., Oct. 14.—One of the five wills of the late General Casus M. Clay was offered for probate in the county court to-day. The will disinherited his children and all relatives except his own former child-wife, Dora Brock, whom it nominated as sole executrix. The other heirs introduced testimony to show that General Clay was insane. Motion to probate the will was overruled. An appeal was taken to the circuit court.

The Rev. J. F. Bennett, who with his wife has been conducting meetings at Humboldt for some time, has been called to the pastorate of the local Baptist church at that place.

George Westerman, a well known German farmer of the Humboldt county died Tuesday afternoon after a brief illness.

Hundreds of tons of hay and some out buildings were consumed in a prairie fire, which started eight miles west of Bassett.

The Catholics are holding a ten-day mission at West Point. There is a large attendance present of both Catholics and Protestants.

Miss Estell Payne and Charles B. Wahlgust were married at Hastings. The groom is associate editor of the Adams County Democrat.

Frank Bender, the Lincoln farmer who mysteriously disappeared two weeks ago, has returned, but is unable to say where he has been.

The saloon of Lacy & Co., at Coleridge, was entered by burglars. They secured \$10 in change. F. H. Peck's meat market was also robbed of \$3.

The new German Lutheran church at Crete was dedicated Sunday. Ministers were in attendance from all over the state. The church cost \$4,000.

George Peterson, who lives at Holmesville, has been sent back to the asylum at Lincoln. He was there last winter, but was discharged as cured.

While cutting a bar of railroad iron at Beatrice, Pearl Bates had a gash several inches long cut in his right arm by a piece of steel striking him.

The Verdel Township company has been incorporated with a capital of \$60,000. The company will do a real estate business at Verdel, Knox county.

Miss Emily Herre and Mr. Marlow James, were married in Fremont. They will make their future home in Phoenix, Ariz., where the groom is a merchant.

Passersby frustrated an attempt to rob the postoffice at Oakland. The robbers had succeeded in cutting out a panel of the rear door when they were frightened away.

Mass was held over the remains of Mrs. Bridget O'Donnell at Plattsburgh. The body will be shipped to Burlington, Ia., the former home of the deceased.

Lot Walters of Beatrice received news of the death of his father, the Rev. N. J. Walters, at Worcester, Mass. He occupied a pulpit in Omaha several years ago.

Telephonic connections have been completed by the Fremont Independent Telephone company and the Plattsburgh company, making another link in the independent telephone system of the state.

Fire destroyed 300 feet of corn cribs, 1,500 bushels of corn and 300 bushels of oats belonging to Taylor & Morgan in Tobias. The village was saved from destruction by the direction of the wind.

The Norfolk beet sugar factory was started up for the first time this season. The employees in the plant now number 300. The factory will run night and day until January.

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CANDY AND CANCER

An Indian Army Officer's Theory of the Dread Disease.

In an article in the Indian Medical Gazette, Captain E. R. Rost, I. M. S., attributes the rise in cancer mortality to an increased consumption of sugar, in the form of sweetmeats and other delicacies of modern confectionery, and a corresponding diminution in the use of salt-preserved articles of diet. His theory is that malignant disease is parasitic in origin, and is due to the invasion of the body by a saccharomysete, the growth of which is favored by glucose, but inhibited by substances containing chlorine, and only admissible when the amount of chlorine in the body falls below normal. Some of his experiments, which he records in support of this view, are rather remarkable. He has cultivated saccharomysetes from a variety of tumors on sterile cane sugar, and has also prepared what he describes as "a kind of tumor jam," by preserving portions of tumors in the same medium. Sections of this "jam" show "the tumor cell as usual, but the saccharomysetes abounding in and between them." He passed chlorine gas through his cultures of saccharomysetes, and found that it "rapidly killed the organisms, and it is evidently the chlorine that is the active agent."

According to Captain Rost, the guiding principle in the treatment of cancer should be to diminish the amount of glucose in the body and increase the amount of chlorine, thereby rendering the patient's body an unfavorable culture medium for the specific micro-organisms. He has put this theory into practice upon ten patients, his treatment consisting "first, of a strict diabetic diet, and, secondly, of pilling in sodium chloride into the body, and preventing its excretion as much as possible." The results are said to have been most successful, but, unfortunately, the patients themselves do not appear to have been unanimous as to the advantages of the treatment they were receiving, since four out of their number ran away. Experiments were also tried upon animals, cancerous material and "saccharomysetes" obtained by culture from cancers being used for inoculation; various lesions were produced, and in some instances the influence of a salt diet upon the affected animals was studied. In imitation of the human patients, "one guinea pig and one cat absconded," apparently before the benefits of sodium chloride had been accorded to them.

The announcement that sweetmeats predispose to cancer, if it finds its way into the cheaper sensational journalism, may prove alarming to sundry juvenile and feminine readers; but if it checks their appetite for confectionery it will at least improve their digestion; and, although the use of sodium chloride as an antidote would engender a thirst which might be slaked unwisely, there is little fear of so unpalatable a remedy becoming popular. Still, we think that Captain Rost would have been wise in deferring the publication of his theories until he had established them on a somewhat broader scientific basis.—British Medical Journal.

AN HONEST MAN.

He Refused to Profit by Carelessness in Recording Early Transfers.

An incident, which exhibits the sterling integrity of a man who could withstand the temptations of wealth rather than do the smallest act of injustice, is told in H. M. Chittenden's "History of Steamboat Navigation on the Missouri River." The principal actor was one of the early settlers of St. Louis, a Mr. LeBerge, who had purchased a small tract of land for which he paid twenty-five dollars.

Land was then of very little value, and transfers were often made without deed and with no more formality than in exchanging cattle or horses. In this way Mr. LeBerge traded his land on what is now Clair street, St. Louis, to Chaurin Lebeau for a horse.

Long years afterward, when these transactions were almost forgotten, and the property had become very valuable, a lawyer presented himself to the old gentleman and asked him if he had ever owned any land on Cedar street. Mr. LeBerge replied in the affirmative, and described its locality. The lawyer then asked him when and how he disposed of it. He could not at first recall, but Mrs. LeBerge remembered the circumstances and related them to the lawyer, at the same time remarking to her husband that that was the way they got their horse to set themselves up on the farm with.

The lawyer then assured Mr. LeBerge that the title to this property was still vested in him, and that he could hold it against all comers, for there was absolutely no record of the conveyance in existence.

The old gentleman, with a look of indignation, asked the lawyer if he took him for a thief.

"I traded that land," said he, "to Chaurin Lebeau for a horse, which was worth more to me than the land was. I shall stand by the bargain now. If Chaurin Lebeau's heirs have no title, let them to come to me and I will make them a deed before I die."

The Trust Question in Germany.

The German Imperial Board of Trade has requested all chambers of commerce to report minutely all facts for or against the organization of trusts.

Ice the Year Around.

There is a point near the famous Etony cave, in the Catskill Mountains, where ice may be found on any day of the year.