Telephones 618-694. We close Saturdays at 6 p. m. Bee, Nov. 29, 1901.

Underwear and Hosiery...

It's a waste of time and money not to see our splendid values in hosiery and underwear, if you intend to buy this winter.

Women's merino Union Suits, color blue, buttoned down the front, $1.75 per suit.
Women's natural wool Vests and Pants to match, extra good quality and weight. All sizes, $1.00 per garment.
Women's Swiss ribbed Vests, silk trimmed, color ecru, 50c per garment.
Women's fleeced cotton Vests and Pants to match, extra quality and finish, 25c per garment. Also extra sizes at same price.

Women's black fleece lined cotton Hose, double soles, heels and toes, 50c per pair.
Women's black cashmere Hose, double sole, ribbed or plain, with ribbed top, 25c per pair, or three pair for $1.00.
Women's black heavyweight cotton Hose, high spliced heels, soles and toes, 25c per pair.
Women's black fleece lined cotton Hose, double heels and soles, guaranteed stainless, 25c per pair.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

DESERTS THE POPULISTS

United States Senator Heitfeld Recants the Idaho Creed.

BACK TO HIS OLD DEMOCRATIC LOVE

Chairman Andrews of People's Party Disapproves the Action and Declines to Call Committee Together as Suggested.

BOISE, Ida., Nov. 29.—United States Senator Heitfeld of this state has addressed a letter to D. H. Andrews of this city, chairman of the populist state central committee, announcing his withdrawal from the populist party and his affiliation with the democratic party.

The letter says both the democratic and people's parties now are striving for the same purpose and should combine. He asks Mr. Andrews to call the state committee together, expressing the hope that it will approve his action and unite with him in an affiliation with the dominant element of the democratic party.

Chairman Andrews tonight indicated that he did not approve of Senator Heitfeld's action, and that he would reply to the senator's letter instead of calling the committee together.

SELL MANY FAST HORSES

Lord Derby is Knocked Off at Ten Thousand Five Hundred.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—A number of fast trotters and pacers were on the program for sale at the Fasig-Tipton auction today and there was a good attendance of buyers.

Lord Derby (2:06½) and Shadow Chimes (2:06¾), the two stars of the Hamlin stable, were reserved for sale until 3 o'clock this afternoon, at which hour the first named entered the ring. Lord Derby was driven by Ed Geers. D. Lamar and E. E. Smathers, both of this city, made the bidding lively until $10,000 was reached. This was Mr. Lamar's last bid and Mr. Smathers got the horse for $500 more.

Other bidders for Lord Derby, in addition to Messrs. Lamar and Smathers, were Wallace Pearce of Sharpsburg, Pa., who bid to $9,500, and Nathan Strauss, who bid to $8,000. At the Hartford meeting this summer Mr. Smathers offered $10,000 for Lord Derby. His offer was refused.

Shadow Chimes went to William West of Edinburgh, Scotland, for $5,100.

The day's sale amounted to $52,710 for ninety-five horses, an average of $555 per head. The total amount for the five days' sale was $347,800, a grand average of about $669 per head.

MEADE DEBATE STARTS LAUGH

Colonel and Lauchheimer Discuss the Etiquette of a Host Counting the Fingers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The judge advocate today closed the case for the government against Colonel Robert L. Meade of the marine corps at the trial by court-martial of that officer in progress at the navy yard, Brooklyn, and the defense at once began the submission of testimony. Lieutenants Beaumont, Hooker, Fryer, Dykman and Sullivan of the marine corps all testified that Colonel Meade was sober on March 18 and April 30 last.

The testimony of Colonel Meade before the court of inquiry was then read and it provoked an amusing debate between Colonel Meade and Major Lauchheimer as to the propriety of a host observing the size of drinks taken by a guest. The drinks in question were those taken at Meade's quarters by Lauchheimer on June 18 last.

DROP SEVEN HUNDRED FEET

Cage Containing Men Falls Into Mine, but None Are Killed Instantly.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 29.—At the Lambert mines, near Masontown, eight men, after dropping a distance of 700 feet down a mine shaft, were all brought to the surface living, but with three dying and the others probably fatally hurt. Just as they got aboard the cage the cable parted and the cage dropped. A few seconds later the miners at the top heard the sound of a crash and splintering wood. The cage on the opposite side was immediately loaded with a rescue party, who, on arriving at the bottom, found the men lying unconscious on the floor of the cage with crushed chests, broken arms and legs and in some cases the bones protruding through the flesh. One man's skull was fractured. Two of the injured miners were Americans and the other six Hungarians. The names of but three of them could be learned. They are Peter Babyock, Steve Latonski and Vincent Conaty.

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia.
It makes life miserable.
Its sufferers eat not because they WANT to—but simply because they MUST.
They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, a feeling of puffy fulness, headache, heartburn and what not.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured Joseph F. Laine, Flanagan, Ky., who writes: "I was troubled with dyspepsia for a number of years and took medicine that did me no good. I was advised by friends to try Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and it put my bowels in perfect condition, gave me strength and energy and made me feel like a new person."

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Beware of substitutes. Buy Hood's and only Hood's.

APPEALS DEPORTATION CASE

Attorney Gets Stay in Proceedings for Thomas Boden, Consumptive.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—United States Judge Thomas, sitting in the United States court in Brooklyn today, decided in favor of the ruling of the Treasury department at Washington in the case of Thomas Boden of Philadelphia.

The decision prohibits Boden, a supposed consumptive, from remaining in this country.

Judge Thomas decided it was simply a question of fact before him and in the premises he could not officially do otherwise than sustain the Treasury department. No question of law has been propounded in the writ of habeas corpus brought by Boden's lawyers. The case has to do with the right of consumptives to land here as immigrants.

F. T. Tobin of Philadelphia, Boden's lawyer, obtained a stay from Judge Thomas late this afternoon pending an appeal which will be taken to the United States circuit court.

Assistant Immigration Commissioner McSweeney said tonight that inasmuch as an appeal in Boden's case had been taken his deportation would, of course, be deferred until the appellate court had passed upon the case.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR WYNN

Discoverer of Process for Securing Immense Gold Value from Low Grade Ore.

DENVER, Nov. 29.—Prof. C. W. Wynn, whose recent announcement that he had discovered a process by which immense gold values could be secured from what is considered low-grade ore created a sensation in mining circles, died tonight at St. Joseph's hospital.

His alleged discovery, though discredited by many mining men, has excited much interest, largely because Willard Teller, brother of Senator Teller, and ex-Judge Sidney D. Williams, both prominent attorneys and capitalists, became convinced of its value and entered a partnership with the discoverer for the purpose of erecting a large plant in which to treat ore by the process. While Prof. Wynn's partners refuse to talk of the matter, it is understood that his death will not affect their plans materially.

J. Q. Jamieson of Tacoma.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 29.—W. L. Darling, chief engineer of the Northern Pacific, issued a circular today appointing J. Q. Jamieson as division engineer of the Northern Pacific, with headquarters at Tacoma, to succeed Charles S. Bihler, whose resignation becomes effective Sunday next. Mr. Jamieson's jurisdiction over engineering matters will extend east from Tacoma as far as Billings, Mont. Mr. Jamieson has been connected with the company for a number of years.

Over Hundred Years Old.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Nov. 29.—Barney Conway, who claimed to be 106 years of age, is dead at his home near here. He cast his first vote for General Jackson for president.

Celebrated Baptist Minister.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Nov. 29.—Dr. A. W. McGaps, one of the most celebrated ministers of the Baptist faith in the south, died here this afternoon after six months' illness.

Republican-Federal Chief.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—Francisco Pi Y. Margall, chief of the republican-federal party, died today. He was born at Barcelona in 1820.

MINERS FATALLY INJURED

Explosion in Colorado Mine Kills One Outright and Mortally Wounds Other Workman.

DENVER, Nov. 29.—A special to the Republican from Ouray, Colo., says: L. Mennit was killed and John Negro had both eyes destroyed and received other injuries which it is believed will prove fatal as the result of a premature explosion in the Revenue mine today. Both men were Italians.

FATAL DISCHARGE OF PISTOL

J. W. McRae, Insurance Man of Ontario, Accidentally Shoots Himself.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 29.—J. W. McRae, president of the Canadian Railway Accident Insurance company and vice president of a number of companies, accidentally shot and killed himself in his office today while cleaning a revolver.

Eczema, No Cure No Pay.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases; 50 cents.

EIGHTY LIVES ARE LOST

Estimate of Customs Collector Who Inspected Wabash Passengers' Baggage.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY ON TRAIN

Slowly the Facts and Responsibility of Disastrous Collision Are Coming to the Surface—Train Orders in Question.

DETROIT, Nov. 29.—An interview this evening with Thomas E. Moran, deputy customs collector at this port, practically verifies the estimate that at least eighty lives were lost in Wednesday night's collision and awful holocaust on the Wabash railroad near Seneca.

The two immigrant cars in which the greatest loss of life occurred and in which so many of the wreck victims were roasted to death were part of train No. 13, which crossed Detroit river from Canada on the ferryboat Great Western Wednesday afternoon and Collector Moran inspected the baggage of the passengers. He says there were at least 100 Italians in the two cars. In addition to these there were ten more in the smoking car, which was ahead of the two immigrant cars.

Official advices to Superintendent Burns of this division of the Wabash say that of the Italians in the wreck twenty escaped unhurt and were taken to St. Louis, fifteen are in the company's hospital at Peru, Ind., six others are in Peru and two are near Adrian, injured. Substracting these forty-three from the 110 immigrants Deputy Moran says were aboard the train, leaves a loss among the Italians alone of sixty-seven. In addition eight other bodies were recovered and identified, which makes a total of seventy-five dead.

Sixty Men in the Coach.

"The first car of train No. 1, as it crossed on the ferry," said Mr. Moran, "was a combination baggage and smoker. There were about ten Italians in this car, for I remember that they motioned to the next car back when I endeavored to find their baggage. The first immigrant coach was well filled, probably forty people occupying it. The smoking compartment of this coach was filled from floor to ceiling with the baggage of the immigrants. It had all come through Canada in bond so that I did not examine it. The second coach was completely filled with passengers, my recollection being that there was not a vacant seat in the car, even the smoking room being crowded. I should say there were sixty passengers in the coach. The men were typical Italian workmen. There were about a dozen women in the two cars and half that number of children. As I worked through the train I noticed that there were also six or seven Italians in the chair car, which was the fifth car of the train. They did not seem to be members of the party of immigrants.

One Hundred and Ninety Aboard.

ADRIAN, Mich., Nov. 29.—Just before the coroner's inquest on the Wabash railroad wreck adjourned today Conductor Trowl of the ill-fated No. 13 train testified as to the number of persons who were on that train.

According to his statement there were 190 passengers on board. When he was ordered to meet No. 4 he was at Holloway and received his order from Operator Martindale. He read the order in the presence of the operator and took three copies, giving two to the two engineers of his train and retaining one himself. The engineer of No. 151 received the order first. In each instance when the order was delivered by him the fireman was present. He understood the train was to sidetrack at Seneca for No. 4. If the train had passed Seneca he would have set the automatic brake. Had the brake been set it would have required one-eighth of a mile to stop the train. He had no warning that anything was wrong until he felt the shock. At that time he was seated in the rear coach. When he had gotten out fire had started in the head coach and others were busy getting the injured out of the wreck. He hurried down to Sand Creek to get the engine of No. 3 to pull away what cars could be saved, and three sleepers were hauled away.

Conductor Trowl then came to his estimate of the number of passengers on the train.

Has Record of Passengers.

"Had you any record of the number of passengers you carried?" he was asked.

"I had very near," was the reply.

"How many had you?"

"One hundred and ninety. I don't know how many immigrants. We had 181 passengers out of Detroit. I get my figures from the collector on the train. I made a list of as many as I could find who were saved. I got the names of eighty-eight. My collector and I were together getting the list. A number of passengers got away whose names I did not get. Aside from this record I have no means of knowing how many were killed."

"What is your judgment as to the number killed?" was asked.

"I would not say. I can't tell. I could not make any estimate."

Train Dispatcher Harvey O. Mann of Montpelier testified as to the sending of the order to train No. 4 to pass No. 13 at Seneca. The operator at Montpelier, who copied the order and gave it to Conductor Martin, testified as follows:

"Conductor Martin read the order to me aloud distinctly and then signed it and, after repeating his signature to the dispatcher, I delivered him his two copies."

There being no other witnesses in the city the inquest was adjourned until Tuesday next.

Prosecutor Simpson conducted the investigation before the coroner in behalf of the county and the Wabash railroad was represented by Attorney R. A. Watts.

Says Estimate Is Too High.

DETROIT, Nov. 29.—When seen tonight by the Associated Press Superintendent Burns of the Wabash railroad insisted that the death loss in the wreck near Seneca Wednesday night was being estimated very much too high.

"Our attorney, Mr. Winston," said he, "has telegraphed to New York for a complete list of immigrants on No. 13 and when it is received, which will probably be tomorrow, an official statement will be issued by the road. As near as I can estimate now, there are twenty-two dead. We have eight identified bodies and we believe that the fragments found represent fourteen other bodies."

Superintendent Burns was told of the interview with Customs Collector Moran, estimating the number of immigrants on the train at 110. While he declined to estimate the number pending arrival of the official list, he declared that this was too high. "There were not that many Italians on the train," he said.

Continuing he said: "Another thing must be taken into account in estimating the loss from the number of passengers on the train and that is that we have no list of the living. Our first efforts were of course directed to saving the injured and rescuing the dead. Therefore it was impossible for us to get anything like a list of those who were unhurt. I insist that the estimates are too high."

Doctor Who Was There.

DETROIT, Nov. 29.—Dr. S. E. Bryant of the Emergency hospital staff of this city, who was one of the corps of physicians who hurried to the scene of the Wabash wreck Wednesday night, says it is his opinion that over 100 persons were killed in the wreck. The Free Press quotes him as saying: "When I reached there portions of charred bodies were strewn along the track. In places it was rather dark and one could not distinguish the parts of the bodies from the other debris.

"But closer inspection revealed the burned corpses and the stench was sickening. I recall that one man called to another: 'Look out and do not step on that dead body!' I could not say definitely how many bodies were lying there, but there were a great many. When the cars were dragged from the track those bodies were crushed to pieces unless they had been removed.

"Whether they were removed, of course I cannot tell, for I was not there all the time."

"From going among the injured persons, talking with them and others, and from what you learned in every way, how many persons do you think were killed in the wreck?"

"There were 100 killed. I am certain of that," came the answer.

Frank H. Wilson of Boston, when interviewed in Detroit, said:

"When we left Seneca there were about fifty persons dead and as many more in the wreck."

In the Car and Knows.

In support of the statements made that there were over 100 immigrants in the two coaches on the ill-fated No. 13 Wabash train the Free Press tomorrow will print an interview with Dr. L. J. Goux, a well known physician of this city, in which he says: "I was in one of the rear cars of that train and when the delay occurred at Milan by reason of the breaking down of the engine I, with others, went out on the platform and walked to the engine to investigate the cause of the delay. On returning to the coach I had been riding in my attention was attracted to the two forward coaches, containing the immigrants, because of their crowded condition. I am willing to take an oath to the effect that there were from 100 to 125 of the immigrants in the two coaches."

Attorneys After Evidence.

DETROIT, Nov. 29.—The Tribune tomorrow will publish the following:

Attorney Winston and Assistant Attorney Head, from the St. Louis office of the Wabash road, are here investigating the wreck. The former went to the scene of the wreck and to the hospital at Peru for data as to the dead, injured, etc. The complete list, with the names of immigrants who left New York, those who went on to San Francisco and those still at the Peru hospital, the identified dead and by a simple process of subtraction, those who must have died but cannot be identified, will be supplied from the St. Louis office as soon as Attorney Winston can get there. His agents are securing information from Castle Garden, New York, from the company's officials in New York and St. Louis offices where the tickets of those who went through safely were taken up.

In fact, before leaving Detroit for St. Louis on the 3:30 train yesterday, Attorney Winston had the following to give out in advance, which he said was a frank and reliable report:

Say Reports Are Exaggerated.

"There were not two cars of immigrants attached to the train going west, as repeatedly reported. There was one car, forty feet long, not capable of holding more than eighty persons, and in this car, a New York, Ontario & Western one, were the immigrants. By the process of elimination it can be demonstrated that not more than twenty persons were killed.

"In the hospital at Peru are twenty injured Italians, less the one at the farmhouse near Seneca. Thirty proceeded to their destination and passed through St. Louis on the next train going west. That is a fact which has not been taken into consideration in the exaggerated reports which have been spread broadcast.

"There are thirteen Italian dead among the total of twenty dead. This accounts for sixty-three Italian immigrants. There were not any more in the single car which they alone occupied. If there were any more than this number the New York office will have that fact made known to me when I reach St. Louis."

SURVIVORS OF THE WRECK

Five Austrians Who Escape Death on Wabash Train Describe the Disaster.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 29.—Five Austrians, survivors of the wreck on the Wabash at Seneca, Mich., arrived in Des Moines today to work in the coal mines at Marquisville. They occupied the third coach in the wrecked immigrant train.

They graphically describe the awful scene in their car. A babe, with its lower limbs torn off, lay near them, crying for its mother, while they were pinned under the wreckage. They give their names as Vena Kazelichty, George Kazelichty, Verny Svob, Josef Shnoyder and Philip Mihagevich.

Special Collides with Freight.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., Nov. 29.—Twelve persons were injured in a rear-end collision between a special and a freight on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western near Tully station early today. The special was bringing home from Cortland a large party of Syracuse Knights of Columbus, who had been attending lodge festivities there. The engineer thought that the freight had taken the siding at Tully, when he suddenly saw the caboose directly ahead of him. The engineer and fireman jumped, sustaining slight injuries. The caboose was smashed and the passenger cars considerably damaged. Those seriously injured are: Henry Quigley, Syracuse, internally injured, leg bruised; Charles Sullivan, Syracuse, internally injured; William P. Feeney, Oswego, possible internal injuries and scalp wounds.

May I Send You A Book?

I will mail you any book from the list below if you send me your address.

With it I will send an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. If you think that you need it after reading this book you are welcome to take it a month at my risk. If it cures pay your druggist $5.50. If it fails I will pay him myself.

This remarkable offer is made after a lifetime's experience. I have learned how to strengthen the inside nerves—those nerves that alone operate every vital organ. I make each organ do its duty by bringing back its nerve power. No case is too difficult. I take the risk in all.

In five years 550,000 people have accepted this offer and 39 in each 40 paid. They paid because they were cured, for no druggist accepts a penny otherwise. The decision is left with you.

Note that if my Restorative cures, the cost is a trifle. If it fails, it is free. Can you neglect such an offer when 39 out of 40 who write me are cured?

Simply state which book you want and address Dr. Shoop, Box 861, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. All druggists.

PROSECUTION NEARLY DONE

Evidence of Government in Bonine Trial to Be Completed Today.

DEFENDANT MAY NOT GO ON THE STAND

In Her Statement to Detective Mrs. Bonine Explains Her Reasons for Visiting Ayres' Apartments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Upon the eve of the adjournment of the criminal court before which Mrs. Bonine is being tried for the killing of James S. Ayres, District Attorney Gould announced that the government would rest its case after the introduction of one or two more witnesses and that he expected to conclude at the morning session of the court tomorrow.

B. T. W. Keane will then make a preliminary statement in Mrs. Bonine's behalf and witnesses for the defense will be introduced. It is expected that about twenty-five of these will be heard.

Mrs. Bonine's counsel say they have not decided whether she shall be put upon the stand.

Deputy Coroner Glazebrook today concluded his testimony, telling of bruises on the bodies of Mrs. Bonine and Ayres, and Detective Horne told of the confession which Mrs. Bonine first made to him of her part in the tragedy. Her confession to the chief of police also was read.

Detective Horne said he had first met Mrs. Bonine on the morning that Ayres' body was found. He had then asked her if she knew how Ayres had met his death, and she said she did not. She told how she had been dressed on the night of the killing and had upon request handed over the skirt she had worn. Her manner was perfectly cool. On the Monday following the killing, while the coroner's inquest was in progress, she made her confession to him. She had, he said, then told him that at 2 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, May 15, Ayres had knocked on her door and that when she went to the door he said he was sick and asked her to give him some medicine. He then, she said, tried to put his arm around her and had asked to be allowed to go into her room to talk over their former differences prior to his leaving the hotel, which he was to do the next day.

Why She Went to Ayres' Room.

She had declined, saying she did not want to awaken her boy, and had then consented to go to his room on his plea that there would not be time the next morning for their conference before his leaving the house. She had told him that she had dressed herself completely, putting on clean linen, a wrapper and slippers and had then followed Ayres to his room, he having returned to his apartment. When she turned the knob of the door Ayres opened it from the inside and she found him standing back of the door holding a revolver in his right hand. She had then started to run away, but had tripped and Ayres caught her around the waist. She had illustrated in a later interview with him and District Attorney Gould her attitude and Ayres' when the shooting occurred, saying that her back was to Ayres, that his right hand, in which the revolver was held, was thrown over her shoulder and that she had caught that hand with both of hers. She did not know how the shots were fired, but she felt blood gush over her shoulder. When Ayres fell to the floor she fell under him, and, slipping out, had gone to her room, where she washed her hands and her wrapper and went to bed. The wrapper was exhibited to the witness and identified by him. It is a brown-colored garment, trimmed with green velvet.

Silent Rather Than Do Injustice.

On cross-examination Detective Horne said Mrs. Bonine said to him that she hesitated to mention the tragedy because she feared that in doing so she might do injustice to the dead. After Ayres fell she found, she said, that her own hand clapsed the barrel and that her hands were covered with blood. She had not discovered the pistol in Ayres' hand until he had bolted the door.

Edwin B. Hesse, stenographer at police headquarters, who reported the statement of Mrs. Bonine as made to the chief of police, was next called and identified the transcript of his notes of that statement. This witness was still on the stand when the court took its recess for luncheon.

Her First Statements.

When the court convened for the afternoon session Stenographer Hess' two reports of statements made by Mrs. Bonine to the chief of police were offered as evidence and accepted, the defense making no objection. District Attorney Gould read the statements to the jury. The first was made on May 17, two days after the tragedy, and in this Mrs. Bonine expressed the opinion that a man must have done the killing because she did not suppose a woman capable of the crime. She said then that she knew of no one who was jealous of Ayres. She herself did not feel annoyed, she said, upon seeing Ayres with other women. She said then that she had known that Ayres was preparing to leave the hotel.

The second statement was the confession made by Mrs. Bonine on May 20. It was published at the time.

The reading of these documents completed William W. Pierce, a mechanic who had repaired the lock on the door of Ayres' room, was called. He had been to the room three times for this purpose and on the two first occasions had found Mrs. Bonine there. She was alone, examining Ayres' books, and had manifested no confusion over his entrance.

Detective Charles T. Peck testified that on the morning of the tragedy he had visited Ayres' room and had found three empty cartridge shells there. He also had been present on that day when Mrs. Bonine was first questioned. She had told the officers that she could not assist them in any way; that Ayres had no enemies and that she could not imagine who would kill him. She told them at the same time, in reply to questions, that she could use a revolver. When Detective Peck concluded his testimony District Attorney Gould announced that the government would be able to conclude the presentation of its side of the case tomorrow morning.

Court then adjourned for the day.

Dr. Glazebrook gave it as his opinion that the abrasions on Ayres' legs might have been caused by a woman kicking him with sharp-heeled slippers and said that the bruises on Mrs. Bonine's arms looked as if they might have been made by a man's thumb when he was gripping the arms.

READ'S CASE MUST WAIT

Fate of Volunteer Captain Depends Upon Decision in Missouri Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Secretary Root and the judge advocate general held a conference today over the case of Captain J. C. Read, convicted in Manila of irregularities while he was a commissary officer. His attorneys have raised several points against the legality of the court-martial, but the only one of importance, as viewed by the secretary of war and the judge advocate general, is whether regular army officers can sit on court-martial of volunteer officers.

Read was a volunteer officer and was tried by regular army officers. This same question was raised in the case of a volunteer named Deming and is now pending in the United States circuit court in Missouri. Until an opinion in this case is rendered it is probable that no decision will be made by the secretary of war in the case of Captain Read.

GENERAL WOOD AT CAPITAL

Will Urge the Need of Cubans Becoming a Self-Supporting People.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—General Wood arrived here tonight. Accompanying him were Mrs. Wood and Lieutenant McCoy. The general will spend several days in Washington in conference with the president and the secretary of war regarding affairs in Cuba. Tonight he and Mrs. Wood paid a social visit to the White House.

Since his last trip to Washington, about two months ago, General Wood has traveled over practically the whole island of Cuba and he is able to give the officials here a complete idea of the people's needs. He will reiterate his recommendations of the need of a reduction of the duties on sugar and tobacco by the United States government. General Wood believes this necessary for the financial rehabilitation of the island and to prevent the recurrence of conditions which existed under Spanish rule.

He will urge earnestly on the president and the secretary of war that it is the duty of this government, now that it has taken the Cubans under its protection, to encourage them to become self-supporting and enable them to continue the good work of maintaining the excellent conditions which have resulted from American occupation.

"The island now imports between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000 worth of stuff every year. Of this amount we furnish only $28,000,000 worth, notwithstanding our superior markets and proximity. Of wine alone Cuba imports $5,000,000 worth each year from Spain. She also spends in foreign countries $2,500,000 for shoes, $6,000,000 for cotton fabrics and $2,000,000 for rice.

"More freedom in the tax on two staple products will save the island, because sugar is now raised at a loss of 50 cents per 100 pounds. Cuba is bigger than Java and has a population of 2,000,000 inhabitants, while Java supports a population of 20,000,000. Cuba can comfortably take care of a population of 10,000,000 and the people of influence and wealth on the island are anxious for an acquisition from the United States."

MASO'S FEARS ARE USELESS

Secretary Root Declares Americans Will Not Interfere in Cuban Presidential Election.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Secretary Root today addressed a communication to Elijio Bonocha, president of the convention at Havana, Cuba, that nominted Bartholomew Maso for president, relative to complaints that United States authorities were interfering in Cuban affairs. A press dispatch from Havana stated Maso complained that the influence of United States officers was being used in favor of Estrada Palma, and a dispatch from Bonacha to the secretary said the same thing. The following is the secretary's reply to Senor Bonocha:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of November 26, saying: "The national convention of Havana, which has proclaimed General Maso candidate for the presidency of the future Republic of Cuba, respectfully asks you to recommend to the representatives of the intervening government the strictest impartiality in the electoral contest which is now taking place."

The representatives of the intervening government in Cuba are already aware that their duty requires them not merely to be strictly impartial in the electoral contest in Cuba, but to refrain from interfering in any manner whatever with the free expression of the wishes of the Cuban people. They have not violated this rule in the past and will not in the future. They will have nothing to do with the electoral contest, except to enforce the electoral law prescribed by the constitutional convention and promulgated by the military governor on October 14 last. This will be done impartially and effectively.

It is quite unnecessary to assume that the officers of this government will be less faithful to their duty hereafter than they have in the past, or to recommend or direct that they shall perform a duty which they are already performing. Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25 cents.

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A Strange Accident

FALL FROM A HORSE RESULTS IN PARALYSIS

L. J. Davis of Manistee, Mich., Thrown from His Saddle by Unmanageable Animal—When He Recovered Consciousness His Left Side Was Found to Be Paralyzed.

While Mr. L. J. Davis of Manistee, Mich., was riding his horse near the railroad the animal was frightened at a passing train and became unmanageable. The horse plunged and, although Mr. Davis is a good rider, the movement was so quick and unexpected that he was thrown from his saddle and struck the pavement with his head and shoulders.

He was picked up unconscious and it was at first thought his neck had been broken, but an examination revealed that this was not the case. When he came to his senses he was found partially paralyzed.

In telling his story, Mr. Davis said to the reporter of the Manistee Times: "It was three days and nights after the accident before I came to know anyone, and then I found my left side was paralyzed. I could not move even a finger or toe on my left side and my left eye was affected. A doctor treated me for six months after I was hurt, but I got no better. After this had gone on for a couple of years I saw an account in a paper of how a man was cured of creeping paralysis by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and thought perhaps they would help me. And they did. I began to get better immediately and kept taking them till I was cured. I am doing my work now without difficulty and recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People to every one whom I hear complain."

Mr. Davis is a marine engineer on the tug Stevens and, although the accident took place eleven years ago, he has not had a touch of the complaint since his marvelous cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. At the request of the reporters he made affidavit to his above statement on the 24th day of August, 1901, before Justice of the Peace August Greve.

It is a reasonable claim that if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will cure severe cases of this nature they will readily accomplish as good results in lesser afflictions of the nerves. That this is so is substantiated by statements from thousands of people who have been benefited by them. They are a positive specific for all diseases arising from a deranged nervous system or poor blood. They cure locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine company, Schenectady, N. Y. Substitutes are often offered by unscrupulous dealers. Avoid them, they are trying to cheat you. Substitutes do not cure.

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