dent Roosevelt in his first message to congress, in which he advised against it. I have never been opposed to making needed changes. I must say that I do not believe that a single schedule of the Dingley tariff law can be so amended so as to relieve the people from the oppression of trusts, and that such action may involve the retarding of our expanding commerce and the getting and holding of foreign markets. Indeed, I believe such a plan to be fraught with great danger to our people. I am a great friend of reciprocity. I worked with zeal to attain reciprocal relations between this country and Cuba and was successful in getting it through the house. The senate did not act on the bill, because it would have permitted the opening of the whole question of tariff revision. The house has nothing to say about the ratification of treaties, but the reciprocal resolution by which it legislated in the relations with Cuba were not in the nature of treaties, but were reciprocal agreements in which I think our country would have the best of the bargain, although they would be of great advantage to Cuba.

Hopes for Reciprocity.

"While I cannot speak for the prospects of favorable action on bills sent to the senate, I still hope and believe the same result may be accomplished, and I have no doubt that President Roosevelt is now working on the question of a treaty with Cuba to give that struggling young republic needed help; a help, too, in which, while they will be gainers, we will not be losers. Now let me say and let there be no misunderstanding as to my position:

"I believe in protection that will protect the hand of labor, the wheels of industry, every farmer and miner, and I am against wicked corporations that would trample on the rights of the people to fair play and the fruits of honest efforts. I am against useless legislation that would throw our country into a panic and bring a renewal of the horrors bequeathed to us by the last democratic administration."

"In conclusion, I desire to say that after a careful study of condition and political views in Iowa and in my own district, I am satisfied that I am not in harmony with a great many of the republican voters, who believe that free trade, in whole or in part, will remedy the trust evil. I believe that it will not, but that such a remedy is too likely to involve the nation in dangerous results and so believing, I feel that I shoud not accept the nomination for congress, which was so generously tendered me, and I have decided accordingly. I cannot part from a people that I have loved and that honored me, without leaving an expression of my earnest and sincere views on this and other vital public questions." D. B. HENDERSON.

DES MOINES IS ALL WORKED UP

Letters from Henderson Gave No Hint of Intention to Withdraw.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

DES MOINES, Sept. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The political sensation of the day is the retirement of Speaker Henderson from the race in the Third district. The news did not reach the politicians until late this evening and at first they refused to believe it, but when the text of Henderson's letter was shown they reluctantly admitted that it leaves the party in a peculiar condition in Iowa. Expressions of sincerest regret were heard on every hand, not only because Colonel Henderson has been so greatly beloved and because he has added so much to the prestige of Iowa at the national capital, but because of the conditions which have brought about his retirement.

On every hand the query was why it should be done and what it all means. No intimation of an intention to withdraw had come to any one here. The state committee had no information. Letters written by Colonel Henderson as late as yesterday indicated that he had no thought then of withdrawing. He had invited Governor Cummins to go into his district and speak with him next week, and had urged Cummins to do so. He had written Major Lacey only a few days ago asking him to speak at Iowa Falls October 2, and Lacey had consented. He has written here asking about the campaign work and had promised his opening speech in manuscript. The announcement, therefore, came as a complete surprise.

Congressman Lacey of the Sixth district is in the city and he at first refused to believe the rumor. When shown Henderson's letter he declared his belief that Henderson is not in fact out of line with his party on the tariff question. "If we were to accept the democratic interpretation of the platform then he was out of harmony with his party; but I make my own interpretation of the platform and believe that it is good republican doctrine. There was no need of Henderson's withdrawal. He is too great a man for Iowa to lose at this time. I regret exceedingly that he has taken this course. If a convention is had in the Third district he will be unanimously tendered the nomination again. He would have been elected easily if he had remained in the race."

Governor Cummins declared his belief that it is no difference on the tariff that impelled Henderson to withdraw. "His letters to me urging me to speak in his district and his words at the recent conference here," said the governor, "led me to believe that he was well satisfied. I cannot understand it at all."

General belief is that a candidate from Blackhawk county will be selected, and it will be either Senator Courtwright or Charles Pickett. Courtwright was a candidate last winter, but withdrew in favor of Henderson. Pickett has desired to be a candidate for a long time.

Democrats believe that Henderson's withdrawal will elect Boies, but republicans here say Boies can be beaten by either of the men named.

SURPRISE TO POLITICIANS

Congressman Lot Thompson Talks on the Withdrawal of Speaker Henderson.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—A republican congressional district conference was held here today for the purpose of outlining a plan of campaign. The chairmen from nine counties were present. State Chairman R. H. Spence was unable to be present, but was represented by E. A. F. Dawson, private secretary to Senator Allison, who has charge of the speaking bureau during the campaign. Congressman Lot Thomas of Storm Lake was present.

The assembled republican politicians were astounded at the receipt of the news of the withdrawal of Speaker Henderson. Congressman Thomas said:

"I am not prepared to discuss the news until I learn more of the details. I understand that the speaker alleges he is not in harmony with the idea that free trade is a remedy for the trust evil. No one advances such an idea. At the recent conference at Des Moines adherence to protection was proclaimed as a cardinal republican principle. The difference of opinion is merely one of rates. Speaker Henderson's withdrawal will cause a little flurry for awhile, but I do not believe it will have any permanent results, either in state or national politics."

The ***Non-Irritating Cathartic***

Easy to take, easy to operate—

Hood's Pills

SURPRISE AT THE CAPITAL

Iowans Slow to Believe that Henderson Had Actually Withdrawn.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The news that Speaker Henderson had decided to withdraw from the congressional race because he could not agree with his party associates in Iowa as to revision of the tariff created a most profound sensation at the capitol. The news was not very generally known until a late hour this evening and it almost required documentary evidence to induce politicians to believe it. The Iowa contingent, which is quite numerous here, having two representatives in the cabinet, were practically paralyzed, but very regretfully were forced to believe the news, but still asserted that Henderson would be induced to reconsider and remain in the race.

Secretary Shaw was loath to believe Henderson had decided to retire and expressed the hope that the speaker could be induced to reconsider his declination. Mr. Shaw said:

"I deeply deplore the reported action of Speaker Henderson in withdrawing from the congressional race and am slow to believe that such a course can be final and irrevocable. There must be some way out of it. Iowa can ill afford to lose him and he would be deeply missed in the national councils of his party."

Secretary Wilson could scarcely believe the story, but evidence accumulating through bulletins to the press associations and messages to special correspondents, he was forced to admit its truth.

"I really do not understand it," said Mr. Wilson. "It will, however, certainly tend to bring tariff revision to a most acute point as an issue, and but little else will be discussed during the remainder of the campaign. It is a remarkable coincidence that the announcement of Henderson's withdrawal should follow so closely on the heels of the reports of a conference at Oyster Bay today. It is reported in the press dispatches from there that Senators Hanna, Aldrich and Platt of Connecticut held firmly and successfully against any revision of existing tariff schedules, beating Senators Spooner and Allison, who contended that a revision of the tariff was imperatively demanded in the west, particularly in Iowa. I can scarcely conceive what causes Henderson to put his hand down so firmly, but it certainly means a slump in tariff."

Who will seek to fill Henderson's shoes is the question most frequently heard on all sides. The Iowans here assert that there is an abundance of good timber in the Third Iowa district upon which to draw, but they mournfully assert that there is only one David B. Henderson. Quite a number of Iowans are mentioned as likely to seek the nomination in place of Henderson, among those most prominently mentioned being the following: State Senator Courtwright, who formerly unsuccessfully sought to defeat Henderson for the nomination, and C. E. Pickett will not stand idly by and see Courtwright secure the plum.

Harding county has two favorite sons who will be groomed and placed in the race, namely, J. H. Funk of Eldora and Charles Albrook of Cedar Falls.

The retirement of Henderson naturally causes all sorts of speculation as to who will be selected to preside over the deliberations of the Fifty-eighth congress. General Grosvenor of Ohio, Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, and last but not least, the wise ones say, Charles E. Littlefield of Maine. Littlefield is reported to have been chosen by President Roosevelt as his knight errant to fight the trusts in the halls of congress and might reasonably claim and secure administration support in an effort to secure the speakership.

Director George E. Roberts of the United States mint, the principal owner of the Des Moines Register, a paper which has advocated tariff revision, speaking tonight of Speaker Henderson's action, said: "This action of Speaker Henderson is incomprehensible. I am wholly unable to account for it. He was sure of re-election. His withdrawal of course will emphasize and exaggerate the differences that exist among Iowa republicans, and that is to be especially deplored on this account. General Henderson has a strong hold on the affections of our people. Whatever differences of opinion existed on account of the tariff, no one has thought of his retirement from public life."

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Senators Hanna and Allison returned to the Waldorf-Astoria a few minutes before midnight. When informed by the Associated Press of Speaker Henderson's decision to refuse the nomination for congress, Senator Hanna said: "We have already heard of it, but we have absolutely nothing to say on the subject."

Senator Allison also refused to talk.

Senators Spooner, Lodge and Aldrich also returned to this city tonight from Oyster Bay.

SMITH EXPRESSES REGRETS

Did Not Think Speaker Was So Seriously Opposed to Platform.

The announcement that Speaker Henderson had declined the nomination for congress from the Third Iowa district and had withdrawn from the race was received in Council Bluffs last night with considerable surprise. Although the dispatches announcing Mr. Henderson's withdrawal gave but little information it was presumed that he had decided to decline the renomination, which in the Third district meant re-election, on account of his views on the tariff not being altogether in harmony with those of the republican party in Iowa, as expressed in the platform adopted at the state convention in Des Moines.

Congressman Smith when he learned of Speaker Henderson's withdrawal said:

"The news that Speaker Henderson has concluded to refuse to stand for re-election in his congressional district is so surprising and the information given as to his reasons is so scant that I am scarcely prepared to do more than express my deep regret at the conclusion reached, and at the loss sustained by the republicans of Iowa and the whole country therefrom. The telegrams I have seen declare that his withdrawal is caused by dissatisfaction with the attitude of his party on the tariff, but do not say whether it is the attitude of his party in the nation or his state that is unsatisfactory to him. From what information I had I believed that while the state platform was not perhaps in the exact language he would have chosen, he was upon the whole not great'y dissati fied therewith, and I certainly had no idea that he was so dissatisfied upon that subject as to even lead him to think of withdrawing. Whatever may have been his reasons for taking this important step it means that the country is to lose the services of one of its ablest statesmen and that Iowa is not only to lose one of its most conspicuous figures in national affairs, but in every probability is to lose the great office of speaker, and this should, and I feel will, be a matter of deep regret to every citizen of the state."

A Deathblow to Malaria.

Electric Bitters kill and expel malaria disease germs, will prevent typhoid and cure fever and ague or no pay. Only 50c.

HOLD SPELLMAN FOR MURDER

Jurors at Coroner's Inquest Find that He Delivered Fatal Blow.

STRIKERS ARE CLEARED OF THE CRIME

Verdict Recommends that Pospisil Be Held for Further Investigation, Although Evidence Does Not Implicate Him.

Earl Caldwell came to his death on the morning of September 14, 1902, in the city of Omaha, Neb., resulting from a blow delivered with felonious intent by John Spellman at the intersection of Twelfth and Cass streets, in Omaha, Neb. While the preponderance of testimony does not implicate Charles Pospisil, we would recommend that he be held for further investigation.

This is the verdict returned by the jury in the inquest before Coroner Brailey over the body of Earl Caldwell, the Union Pacific machinist who met a violent death near the Cass street entrance to the shop yards shortly after midnight Saturday. The jury was composed of these men: St. A. D. Balcombe, foreman, 2062 California street; E. M. Stenberg, 2224 Mason; George R. Rathburn, 2610 Charles; C. M. Bachman, 1615 Chicago; H. S. Mann, 1713 Chicago; Steven Hansen, 2220 North Twenty-fifth avenue.

It is the "irony of fate" that for the murder of a Union Pacific employe, which was laid at the door of strikers, another Union Pacific employe should, out of nine prisoners, be the only man charged with the crime. John Spellman, as has been stated, was a laborer on the contract work of the new shops being completed by the Union Pacific, had never been an employe of the shops and was not one of the strikers with whom the railroad company is now at issue. Spellman's father, Mike Spellman, who was arrested at the same time with his son and seven others, was in charge of the pickets stationed at the Cass street gate near which the tragedy occurred and was at first believed possibly to be the man who delivered the blow that caused the death of young Caldwell, but the emphatic testimony of Mordica W. Ball, the companion of the murdered man, who himself was severely beaten on the scene of Caldwell's death, removes the burden of this grave suspicion from the senior Spellman and places it upon his son.

Elder Spellman Not the Slayer.

Ball, in his statements yesterday, simply made it an impossibility for Mike Spellman to have been the slayer of Caldwell. He testified on direct examination and repeated it on cross-examination that Mike Spellman did not strike Caldwell, but was one of his (Ball's) assailants, and when the attorney for the defense asked him if he was positive of this, Ball replied that he was absolutely certain and that there could be no doubt.

Notwithstanding his exoneration as to the Caldwell case, Mike Spellman doubtless will be held on a charge of assaulting Ball. County Attorney Shields probably will have a warrant issued for the arrest of Jack McKenna also as one of Ball's assailants. According to Ball's testimony he was first assaulted by these men.

There is a decided feeling of censure among strikers against Mike Spellman for the part he seems to have played in this unfortunate affair. He was charged with the direction of pickets and in this capacity was the one to restrain rather than promote violence. That he did not exert his influence to check the trouble when he saw it coming, instead of facilitating it, as he is said to have done, is the source of severe criticism against him by strike leaders.

Four witnesses who claimed to have been on the scene when the trouble in which Caldwell lost his life occurred specifically and emphatically declared that John Spellman struck the first blow upon Caldwell and that he followed up this blow with others by jumping upon his victim, whom he knocked into a ditch. Three of these witnesses were George L. Perkins, Raymond Chadwick and Rudolph Lindberg, apprentices in the shops before the strike, and the fourth was Mordica W. Ball, the companion of the murdered man.

Certain as to John Spellman.

In his testimony yesterday morning Ball, who was the principal witness of the day, told the coroner, jury and the attorneys this:

"I am absolutely certain that John Spellman was the man who first struck Earl Caldwell, that he followed up his first blow and fell or jumped on Earl after he had knocked him in the ditch. I am absolutely certain Mike Spellman (father of John and a striker) did not hit Earl Caldwell and had nothing to do with the assault made upon Caldwell. I am just as positive that John Kerrigan was not in this fight, and I am not able to say with any degree of certainty that anyone else was except John Spellman."

And then Ball went diametrically opposite in his statements to the testimony of the three witnesses who preceded him and whose statements agreed in very detail, by implicating Charles Pospisil, a Union Pacific striker, as one of the men who, he thought, was engaged in the assault upon Caldwell, but he could not be certain as to what part Pospisil played. He was positive he saw Pospisil standing on the spot when Spellman knocked Caldwell down, and said he saw Pospisil raise a club in both hands and advance toward the prostrate form of Caldwell as if to deal him a blow, and believes that he did strike him. He could not be certain as to this, he said, for he was set upon about that time by Jack McKenna, Mike Spellman and he thought two others and was busily engaged in fighting his own battle.

After Perkins, Chadwick and Lindberg had testified that they were positive Pospisil was not present when the fighting occurred, Pospisil himself took the stand and testified to the same thing and swore that he had no part whatever in the affair.

Case of Pospisil is Peculiar.

The case of Pospisil is a peculiar one. From the first affair it was believed he was not at the scene when the trouble occurred. He seemed to have proven a complete alibi to this effect by the statements of three witnesses, but the assurance of Ball that he was at the fight and took a hand in the attack made on Caldwell admits of a question. The testimony of Martin Shields, a policeman who met Pospisil twice on the fatal night within a few blocks of the scene of murder, complicates the situation. Shields says he met Pospisil first about 11 o'clock at Ninth and Davenport and then about 1 o'clock, which was after the tragedy, near Twelfth and Cass. Pospisil insisted that he and Shields met also at another time and exchanged greetings, which would have made it impossible for him to have been at the fight when it occurred. Shields could not remember this occasion.

Matt Schneckenberger, another policeman, also testified to having met Pospisil at Ninth and Davenport that night, about 11:10. Pospisil says he was stationed at Ninth and Davenport. All the witnesses who testified to seeing Pospisil agreed that he carried, as he said, an umbrella, that is all but Ball, who claims Pospisil had a club.

Some interesting testimony was adduced yesterday regarding the ownership of the steel knuckles picked up in the city jail lobby Sunday. Sergeant Hudson and Officers Madsen and Kirk were placed on the stand to tell what they knew about this mysterious weapon. Madsen and Kirk promptly told all they knew, which contained nothing upon which a solution of the problem as to the ownership of the knuckles could be based. Hudson, after passing through a severe ordeal of cross-examination by Attorney Ed P. Smith, made it evident that his knowledge was no more extensive. He picked the knuckles up from the floor under the seat previously occupied by Kerrigan and others and could not give satisfactory evidence that Kerrigan had placed the weapon there.

Ball Describes Assault.

In describing the assault on him Ball testified that he thought Mike Spellman was the first man who struck him. He said that Jack McKenna joined Mike Spellman in assaulting him and that two others, whom he could not name, took a hand. He said he was struck on the upper forehead with a club and also on the elbow, both of which places were badly scarred. He fought his assailants as best he could, he said, while trying to back off from them and get to the gate of the yards. He says he fell and that Mike Spellman and McKenna fell on him, but that he rolled out from under them.

Ball gave a graphic description of the assault and death of his companion, Caldwell. He said that he tried hard to assist Caldwell, but was prevented by the men who assailed him. Caldwell, according to Ball, cried out, "Oh, don't, don't," while he was down in the gutter and being pounded by his assailants who, he was sure, were John Spellman and one other. As he rolled from under Mike Spellman and McKenna, Ball says he made a feint at drawing a revolver, which dispersed the crowd and gave Caldwell a chance to get up. He says Caldwell ran to the gate, preceding him (Ball) inside. He says Caldwell was carried to the dormitory inside the yards by himself and a guard and expired within about fifteen minutes after he was assaulted.

Fail to Fix Murderer.

With all the cross-examination of Ball and the other witnesses the attorneys failed to draw out any statement that would fix the responsibility for the fatal blow.

Rudolph Lindberg, the 16-year-old blacksmith apprentice who testified this morning, was discharged and the others held. County Attorney Shields wanted Jack McKenna to take the stand, but upon advice of his attorney, Ed P. Smith, McKenna refused to do so, or at least said he would not testify if placed on the stand. Shields then requested that McKenna be discharged, but Captain Haze declined to grant the request. Neither of the Spellmans were placed on the stand.

Dr. Seymour H. Smith, the Union Pacific physician and surgeon who was called to attend Caldwell, testified that he reached the shops after Caldwell was dead, examined the wounds and thought the fatal blow might have been dealt with a fist, fail or blunt instrument. He found a lump on the back of the head where the fatal blow was struck the size of half an egg. He was not at the autopsy and could give no scientific statement as to the case.

TAKE INTEREST IN CARNIVAL

People of the Black Hills Coming Down Upon Omaha in Force.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—Frank Dunlop and John Drexel, the emissaries of Ak-Sar-Ben, who are in the Hills exploiting the carnival, are meeting with the best of success everywhere they go, and have captured the different cities and camps of the Hills completely, so there is certain to be a big excursion to leave this section of the country on the 26th for Omaha.

Saturday they visited Lead and while there worked up a strong sentiment among the people of that prosperous city in favor of making a big showing at the carnival, and it can be confidently stated that Lead will send the biggest delegation from the Black Hills of any city in it. The people there are enthusiastic over the proposed excursion, and they will not allow Deadwood to get ahead of it in point of numbers. The business men of Lead took hold of the proposition in the right spirit, and before Messrs. Dunlop and Drexel left that city they had the assurance that at least 200 people would attend. The mayor and business men generally joined with the Omaha representatives, and they assured them that they would not stop working on the proposition until the day came for the excursion to leave the Hills.

Sunday, the Omaha gentlemen spent in Spearfish, where they succeeded in working up a lively interest in the excursion, and received the promise of many that they would be in Omaha on the dates of the show, and would join the excursion when it left the Hills.

Last evening the representatives of the Knights were entertained at the Deadwood Business Men's club, where Mr. Dunlop and Mr. Drexel explained everything connected with the festival and carnival to be held in Omaha by the society. A great deal of interest was aroused among the members of the club, and the delegates from the Gate City received the assurance that every assistance that the club could give to further the plans of the representatives with regard to the coming excursion would be extended, and a committee was appointed to assist in drumming up a crowd.

At Sturgis and Rapid City the delegates also met with splendid success in working up an interest in the coming excursion, and have received assurances from the business men of those cities that there will be a large crowd join the excursion when it pulls out of Deadwood. There will also be many go from Rochford, Hill City and Custer City, so that Omaha may look for a large influx of Black Hillers on the 27th of this month.

STRIKE IS ON AT SWIFT'S

Two Hundred Wool Workers Leave Chicago Packing House Because Nonunion Men Are Employed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Two hundred members of the Wool Workers' union employed by Swift & Co., went on a strike today, alleging that the company was employing non-union labor, in the wool department of the packing plant. The men claim that unless their grievances are adjusted tomorrow all the union men employed by the firm will be called out on a sympathetic strike.

Cloak Firm in Trouble.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Application was made today to file an involuntary petition in bankruptcy against the cloak firm of Meyer Jonasson & Co. of this city.

A·B·C·BOHEMIAN

Rich in the pure hop flavor. Bottled only at the Brewery.

The American Brewing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

SOLDIERS BLOCK THE TRACK

McLean Cables that His Journeys at Panama Are Interrupted.

SALAZAR SAYS IT'S ONLY A PRECAUTION

Commander of Government Forces Reconciles American Officer with Assurance that There Will Be No More Molestation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Secretary of the Navy Moody today received the following cable from Commander McLean, who arrived at Colon yesterday:

Yesterday I went to Panama. Train stopped twice by obstruction—plate iron, etc., placed on track. After train passed saw government soldiers replace obstructions. Accompanied by consul and Commander Potter of Ranger, called on governor. Friendly conversation. Returning to Colon this morning stopped by obstructions. Soldiers were compelled to remove them. Soldiers then stood on track. By my directions train moved on and soldiers jumped away. Will guard trains. No revolutionists in sight, but rumored coming toward railroad.

The foregoing dispatch was not dated, except as coming from Colon, but is accepted as referring to events of Monday. The officials at Washington are not inclined to jump hastily at the conclusion that the obstruction of traffic by government soldiers was inspired by the Colombian government itself, but are more ready to believe that the act was for the purpose of ascertaining if any revolutionists occupied the train. Commander McLean's dispatch, as given above, is not in full, some portions containing expressions of opinion on the commander's part having been eliminated. It is understood that at the meeting of Commanders McLean and Potter and Tu, the United States consul, with Governor Salazar at Panama, the latter disavowed responsibility for the act of the government troops.

Acting Secretary of State Adee and Secretary Moody were in consultation for some time today in regard to the isthmian situation, though the conference took place before the receipt of Commander McLean's dispatch. However, the dispatch was referred to the State department immediately upon its receipt and it is understood that some representations will be made to the government at Bogota with a view to preventing a repetition of the incident, and obtaining some expression from Colombia which may simplify the rather complex situation which comes of the conjunction of the government (liberal) and United States forces.

By the treaty of Granada, Colombia and the United States mutually guarantee free and uninterrupted traffic across the isthmus, and in the event that one or the other showed a disposition to interfere with free transit it would be the right of the other to step in and insure it.

Commander McLean's action in placing guards on the trains creates a situation similar to that which existed some months ago, when Captain Perry, with Iowa, and Commander McCrea were at Panama and Colon respectively, and each train was occupied by a force of American bluejackets or marines. Captain Perry at that time was forced to take possession of the Panama railroad and it is probable that further interference will resultt in similar action on the part of Commander McLean. Six trains are run across the isthmus each day, two passenger and four freight trains, and each one may have to be provided with a guard.

Orders were issued today detaching Commander McLean from command of Cincinnati on the arrival of his successor, Commander Mason, who sailed from New York today for Colon, but it was stated at the Navy department that if the situation requires it Commander McLean will be kept in command beyond the appointed time for his detachment.

Salazar Smoothes it Over.

PANAMA, Sept. 16.—Commander Potter and Commander McLean of the United States cruisers Ranger and Cincinnati, respectively, and the acting United States consul here, Mr. Ehrman, had a conference yesterday with General Salazar, commander of the government forces on the island, which lasted over an hour and in the course of which many important points were discussed. The matter of the interpretation of article 35 of the treaty of 1846, by which the United States, in view of certain concessions made by Colombia, guarantees the neutrality of the isthmus and that traffic across it shall not be interrupted, was also taken up in the conference. In this connection it was related that in November, 1891, the revolutionary general, Patino, and his men boarded a railroad train running from Panama to Colon, and by this means succeeded in surprising the government garrison at the latter place and in capturing the city. In order to prevent a repetition of such an occurrence General Salazar has now ordered that all trains be stopped before entering Panama or Colon and briefly inspected by government soldiers. In the carrying out of this plan of inspection the government has placed an obstacle across the track at a point a little beyond where the train stops and it has been at once removed as soon as it was dicovered there were no revolutionists in the train.

Not to Occur Again.

Commander McLean complained of this measure of General Salazar. The general replied that the superintendent of the Panama railroad, H. G. Prescott, had made the same complaint, and that out of consideration for the railroad company and in view of the fact that the company had agreed not to run empty cars he would attend to the matter. General Salazar added that these obstructions did not authorize American intervention, because they were only a method of policing that did not interfere with traffic and which the government considered a sovereign right, which right the United States was bound to guarantee.

It is said General Salazar brought up other questions for discussion with the American officers, but no further decision resulted. The conference ended most amicably, with the expression of hopes that everything would be settled amicably. Commander McLean in a toast proposed peace and the progress of Colombia.

TESTING ANTI-FUSION LAW

Kansans Start Suit to Compel Placing of Craddock's Name on Two Tickets.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 16.—Suit was brought here today in the supreme court to compel the secretary of state and all county clerks in Kansas to place the name of W. H. Craddock, the fusion nominee for governor on both the democratic and people's party tickets. This is the test suit to determine the validity of the anti-fusion law. Only four justices were present today and they declined to consider the application for a writ of mandamus until the full court is present, which probably will be Thursday.

Fusion Legislative Candidates Named.

OGALLALA, Neb. Sept. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The democrats and populists held their district conventions here today for the thirtieth senatorial and fifty-fourth representative districts. Frank A. Johnson of Lincoln county was nominated for representative and Nat Brownfield of Dawson county for senator. W. H. Thompson, candidate for governor, and John Powers were the principle speakers. The meeting had been extensively billed for two weeks, but the attendance was quite small. Less than half of the counties were represented at the convention.

Call for Democratic Convention.

WEST POINT, Neb., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—The democratic senatorial convention for the district, comprising Cuming and Burt counties, is called to meet in this city on September 20. No candidates are mentioned as yet. The immense republican majority of Burt county has for many years more than offset the dwindling democratic majority of Cuming, so the result is foregone, making candidates on the democratic ticket very shy in announcing themselves.

Republican Ticket at Pierre.

PIERRE, S. D., Sept. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The republican county ticket selected at the primary election in this county today is: J. W. Laughlin, sheriff; C. A. Bartlett, treasurer; W. C. Notimeyer, register of deeds; L. B. Westfall, auditor; James W. Morse, clerk of court; I. W. Goodnow, state's attorney; Maude R. Carter, superintendent of schools.

FREE TO MILLIONS.

A Valuable Little Book Sent Free for the Asking.

Medical books are not always interesting reading, especially to people enjoying good health, but as a matter of fact scarcely one person in ten is perfectly healthy, and even with such, sooner or later sickness must come.

It is also a well established truth that nine-tenths of all diseases originate with a breaking down of the digestion, a weak stomach weakens and impoverishes the system, making it easy for disease to gain a foothold.

Nobody need fear consumption, kidney disease, liver trouble or a weak heart and nervous system as long as the digestion is good and the stomach able to assimilate plenty of wholesome food.

Stomach weakness shows itself in a score of ways and this little book describes the symptoms and causes and points the way to a cure so simple that anyone can understand and apply.

Thousands have some form of stomach trouble and do not know it. They ascribe the headaches, the languor, nervousness, insomnia, palpitation, constipation and similar symptoms to some other cause than the true one. Get your digestion on the right track and the heart trouble, lung trouble, liver disease or nervous debility will rapidly disappear.

This little book treats entirely on the cause and removal of indigestion and its accompanying annoyances.

It describes the symptoms of Acid Dyspepsia, Nervous Dyspepsia, Slow Dyspepsia, Amylaceous Dyspepsia, Catarrh of Stomach and all affections of the digestive organs in plain language easily understood and the cause removed.

It gives valuable suggestions as to diet, and contains a table giving length of time required to digest various articles of food, something every person with weak digestion should know.

No price is asked, but simply send your name and address plainly written on postal card to the F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., requesting a little book on Stomach Diseases and it will be sent promptly by return mail.

MORE CHEAP EXCURSIONS

VIA

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(1)—Ft. Wayne, Ind	19.20
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(1)—Columbus, Ohio	23.10
(1)—Dayton, Ohio	22.90
(1)—Springfield, Ohio	22.70
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(1)—Terre Haute, Ind.	18.35
(1)—Evansville, Ind.	18.50
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(1)—Louisville, Ky.	21.50
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(1)—Logansport, Ind.	18.25
(2)—Port Huron, Mich.	22.05
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(1)—Dates of sale, 16th and 23rd. Return limit 30 days.

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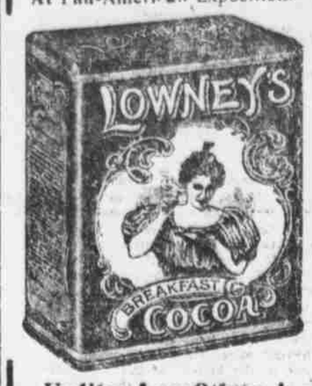

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