than that of preserving the peace, which in no time was in danger of fracture. When the polls opened a line extending half a block outside of the house was formed. This line was composed of voters of both factions and the greatest care was taken to see that no representative of the anti-Mercer people spoke to a single man in the line. Policeman Russell from time to time would call men known to be for Mercer out of the line and take them into the polling place through the back door, where they were permitted to vote ahead of those who had stood in line for nearly an hour. The anti-Mercer men protested against this for the reason that it was a question of time, it being impossible to poll 1,000 votes during the time the polls were opened. Russell admitted that he had taken men into the polling place through the back door, but said that he had a right to do it. Later in the evening a member of the force gave himself and the board away. A voter of the ward approached the polling place while the count was in progress and was stopped by the policeman. He protested and asked to be admitted. The policeman was in doubt and said he would see about it. The "seeing about it" consisted in calling upon John N. Westberg, upon whose order the voter was admitted. Total vote cast 908 is about half the republican vote of the ward. The highest vote received by a Mercer delegate was, 489; the highest for a Pratt delegate was, 391. The highest vote for the McDonald ticket was 545, and for the Evans t'cket, 339; Blair beat Holmes out by a vote of 506 to 264 for the high man. W. W. Eastman was endorsed for assessor.

**Seventh Ward.**

In the Seventh ward, where J. P. Breen lives and Mercer claims to reside, the non-resident's vote more than doubled that of his opponent. Interest in the election ran as high in this ward, perhaps, as in any with the exception of the Fourth. Not until the last ballot of the congressional contest was counted did the tense feeling which had prevailed from the opening of the polls subside. The crowd lingered until the Mercer-Breen vote was all in, but there was little to attract after this. The remainder of the ticket ran about the same. There was considerable animation over the race between Thomas and Cochran for assessor, which was won by the former, hands down.

**Eighth Ward.**

The vote in the Eighth was one of the largest, if not the largest, ever cast in that ward, and when the polls were closed at 7 o'clock a line of voters numbering from fifty to seventy-five had not yet been able to cast their ballots. The Mercer ticket was uniformly successful in this ward by a majority ranging in the neighborhood of fifty votes. The total vote cast was 584, and the straight anti-Mercer vote was 310 as compared with 254. In the contesting delegations for the congressional convention A. Brown led the anti-Mercer ticket with 267 votes and John B. Furay the Mercer ticket with 320 votes.

**Ninth Ward.**

No contest was made in the Ninth, where but one ticket was in the field. So far as this part of the balloting was concerned the contest was decidedly tame. The maximum vote was 447. The contest for senatorship between M. A. Hall and W. A. Gardiner was a one-sided affair, Hall winning it four to one. For representatives E. M. Morsman, jr., led with the highest vote and C. F. Robertson second, with Harry Fisher and H. P. Stoddard in order named.

The delegates elected to the three conventions are as follows:

**Congressional Delegations.**

First Ward—Hugh Bartson, Herman Kountze, Otto Lickert, A. J. Prohaska, Allen Smith, Clyde Sunblad, E. A. Willis.

Second Ward—Charles Anderson, Fred Bruning, S. A. Corneer, F. H. Hoye, Joseph Kasper, John Lynch, Charles Stiger.

Third Ward—George Brown, Theodore Brown, George Crow, Ole Jackson, George A. Mead, John Simons, H. B. Zimman.

Fourth Ward—W. F. Gurley, F. J. Griffen, H. G. Meyer, E. F. Trefz, W. A. Webster, R. M. Waring, John A. Wakefield.

Fifth Ward—M. L. Clark, A. H. Donecken, Ed K. Lower, William N. Mallory, Joseph C. Moore, H. G. Rockfellow, Alfred Samuelson.

Sixth Ward—A. G. Charlton, Dr. W. H. Christie, Charles N. Spear, J. B. Redfield, James M. Talbot, J. H. Walkup, E. C. Webster.

Seventh Ward—Ralph W. Breckenridge, William C. Goss, J. A. Griffin, George M. Nattinger, Swan Peterson, R. F. Swoboda, John T. Yates.

Eighth Ward—M. T. Barlow, Robert L. Bryant, John B. Furay, J. C. Pedersen, Dr. S. K. Spaulding, Alex L. Swanson, John Wallace.

Ninth Ward—I. R. Andrews, P. W. Birkhauser, C. A. Grimmel, George C. Thompson, F. D. Wead, G. W. Wattles, T. W. Blackburn.

South Omaha—Charles L. Alstadt, I. J. Copenharve, George Curtis, E. S. Daniels, Tom Erwin, Charles Hoover, Tom Irwin, Harry Kelly, Joseph Koutsky, E. R. Leigh, George Massic, A. H. Murdock, William McCraith, H. C. Murphy, Mike Smith, S. G. Spence, Nels Turnquist, Frank Vanhauer.

**County Delegations.**

First Ward—Henry Baumann, James Guggemmos, Peter Hanson, T. N. Julyan, F. W. Koeller, George Kyral, George Lamb, Charles Nelson, R. K. Paxton, John Pierson, Adolph Kreneck.

Second Ward—John F. Behm, Thomas Callopy, S. A. Corneer, David Gilbert, Gus Hamel, Joseph Kavan, Ed Morris, George Nicklas, Mike Lee, Vaclav Souka.

Third Ward—Harry Bernstein, George Brown, Theodore Brown, George Crow, Ole Jackson, Bob Johnson, Gus G. Loeder, George A. Mead, Jesse Merritt, H. B. Zimman.

Fourth Ward—W. R. Adair, Gustave Anderson, F. S. Brownlee, A. H. Comstock, H. B. Davis, Ed Haney, H. B. Morrill, George D. Rice, B. J. Scannell, George R. Young.

Fifth Ward—Cornelius Farrell, Harvey B. Hinton, Dr. W. A. Hostetter, Joel Johnson, Hugh A. Myers, W. T. Nelson, Niels Nielsen, Millard F. Sears, E. R. Woods, M. Wulpi.

Sixth Ward—B. R. Ball, Bert Bush, Joseph Christensen, Robert Houghton, George L. Hurst, M. Marks, John C. Pagler, Samuel Ray, W. H. Shriver, W. G. Ure.

Seventh Ward—J. B. Blanchard, Milton S. Bouma, John L. Carey, A. C. Foster, Byron R. Hastings, Charles S. Hayward, J. S. Long, John Norberg, Arthur C. Smith, Cleney St. Clair.

Eighth Ward—George B. Curry, John A. Hardy, C. L. Harris, E. C. Hodder, A. W. Jefferis, Charles Leslie, C. G. McDonald, J. C. Pierce, Gus Sedin, C. H. Youngers.

Ninth Ward—J. L. Baker, Louis Burke, H. W. Cowdbroy, Edgar Cone, Jesse Carroll, E. J. Bodwell, Frank Gaines, O. P. Shrum, Charles Unitt, W. E. Rhodes.

**Judicial Delegations.**

First Ward—Frank W. Bandhauer, R. A. Willison, Bert C. Miner.

Second Ward—Henry Knodel, Joseph Mitchell, Albert P. Hoock.

Third Ward—J. Katelman, George A. Mead, Fred L. Smith.

Fourth Ward—Frank B. Kennard, George H. Conant, George T. Nicholson.

Fifth Ward—R. J. Clancey, Ezra W. Fields, A. G. Pinkerton.

Sixth Ward—Byron G. Burbank, R. S. Wilcox, Carr Axford.

Seventh Ward—A. H. Burnett, M. J. Kennard, H. N. Wood.

Eighth Ward—W. A. Smith, W. F. Wappich, James Allan.

Ninth Ward—W. S. Heller, J. H. Daniels, M. M. Van Horn.

**The Peril of Our Time**

Is lung disease. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds cures lung trouble or no pay. 50c, $1.

## Humors

They take possession of the body, and are Lords of Misrule.

They are attended by pimples, boils, the itching tetter, salt rheum, and other cutaneous eruptions; by feelings of weakness, languor, general debility and what not.

They cause more suffering than anything else.

Health, Strength, Peace and Pleasure require their expulsion, and this is positively effected, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, by

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Which radically and permanently drives them out and builds up the whole system.

## MARINES GUARD RAILROADS

**United States Naval Forces Protect Travel Over the Panama Isthmus.**

### M'LEAN GIVES GENERAL WARNING

**Tells Both Sides of Colombian Controversy They Must Keep Off—He is Not Interfering with Them.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Secretary of the Navy Moody today made public the following cablegram received from Commander McLean of the navy, in command of the United States naval forces on the isthmus:

COLON, Sept. 19.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Have sent following communication to both parties:

"I have to inform you that the United States naval forces are guarding the railway trains and lines of transit across the isthmus of Panama, from sea to sea; that no person whatever will be allowed to obstruct, embarrass or interfere in any manner with the trains or the route of transit. This is without prejudice or any desire to interfere in domestic contentions of the Colombians."

It was admitted by a high official of the Navy department today that this government is considering a further reinforcement of the United States naval force on the isthmus, and that it is not at all unlikely that an additional force to operate along the line of railway will be ordered to the scene in a few days.

**Enough Warships There.**

It is understood that there is no present intention to order more warships to the isthmus, as the Navy department considers the vessels already there or under orders ample to meet any emergency which may arise on the water.

It was stated in an authoritative quarter today that the information furnished by Commander McLean to the Navy department plainly shows that the naval force there is kept constantly on its guard to make good our treaty guarantee of free transmission. So whatever additional force is sent will co-operate with the marines already there and those enroute on Panther in a close watch on the railroad.

Governor Salazar, who is the leading Colombian government representative on the isthmus, is barely 30 years of age. He attained his position through gallant conduct during a siege of Panama several years ago. Partly from his youth and inexperience he has embarrassed the government to some extent on several occasions, notably when, some months ago, he issued an order to censor all the official foreign mail. By direction of his government he subsequently revoked the order.

**From Colon.**

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 19.—Several hundred government troops were brought out this morning and it was the intention of the authorities to have them take a train for Panama. The railroad company declined to take the soldiers on the 8 o'clock passenger train, but subsequently placed a special train at their disposal.

Shortly after 8 o'clock eighty blue jackets from the United States cruiser Cincinnati, together with two quick-firing Colts, were landed in Colon. This action is believed to be due to the receipt of creditable information that a representative of the Insurgent Herrera is at San Pablo, a station on the railroad. Under these circumstances the government decided not to entrain the troops for Panama; they will remain at Colon.

In the meantime the railroad dispatched a special train with definite instructions from Commander McLean of the cruiser Cincinnati to General Herrera's representative at San Pablo, saying that insurgent troops would not be permitted to stop trains over the isthmus or board them, as American marines were maintaining the traffic from sea to sea.

A large force of insurgents is said to be quite close to San Pablo. If this is so there is likely to be fighting at any moment.

The returning special from San Pablo will bring further news of the situation.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 19.—The British cruiser Retribution sailed from here for Colon, Colombia, in consequence of the news that the situation on the isthmus is serious.

**Rebels Search British Steamer.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The steamer City of Paris, which has just arrived from Panama, had on board Captain J. C. Moon of the British steamer Palena. The captain is quoted as having said his vessel was stopped at sea by the Colombian rebel gunboat Boyaca and searched, notwithstanding the captain's protests. He will make a report of the matter to the British consul. The rebels suspected that the British steamer was carrying arms from Valparaiso to the Colombian government.

## STILL HUNTING FOR KELLY

**St. Louis Grand Jury Continues Search for Former Speaker of House of Delegates.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 19.—At the instance of Circuit Attorney Folk subpoenas have been issued for Delegate Charles A. Geraghty who is wanted to give testimony as to the whereabouts of Speaker Charles F. Kelly of the house of delegates, indicted on several counts charging bribery and perjury.

Geraghty is one of Kelly's closest friends and was speaker pro tem of the house in the brief period while Kelly was speaker. Like Kelly, he is under indictment for misconduct in office, the charge being that he rented livery rigs to the city in violation of charter provisions.

Delegate John J. Burke of the Sixteenth ward is also subpoenaed to appear at today's session of the grand jury. He has seen Kelly several times since the authorities last saw the fugitive.

Risbon B. Price, whose address is the Southern hotel, is another grand jury witness summoned today.

Governor Dockery, in conversation with Circuit Attorney Folk today over the long-distance telephone, authorized that official to offer rewards of $300 each for the arrest and return of Delegate Charles F. Kelly and Delegates Emile Hartmann, Adolph Madera, "Kid" Sheridan, Louis Decker and Julius Lehmann, indicted for bribery and perjury.

In addition to the reward of $500 which had already been offered for Kelly the governor's offer will make it worth $800 to anyone to catch the fugitive delegate from the Twentieth ward, whose testimony against the givers of the $47,500 lighting bribe is desired.

Pending the proceedings at Jefferson City before the supreme court to secure the release on writs of habeas corpus of four members of the house of delegates, indicted on charges of bribery and perjury, the grand jury today adjourned its inquiry into boodle matters until Monday. Circuit Attorney Folk went to Jefferson City tonight to appear before the supreme court in behalf of the sheriff and jailer, who were cited in connection with the application for a writ to show cause why the prisoners mentioned should not be released from custody.

At the request of the circuit attorney, Mayor Wells tonight sent a special message to each house of the municipal assembly, asking for an appropriation of $15,000 for the contingent fund, to be used by Mr. Folk in carrying on the investigation of alleged charges of bribery against the members of that body. In his letter to the mayor, Circuit Attorney Folk said it was not expected that members of the lower house who have been implicated in or expected to be indicted for participation in the alleged bribery deals would vote for its passage, but it would give them an opportunity to go on record and show whether or not it will be necessary for the circuit attorney's office to depend on private subscriptions to carry on the investigation and prosecution. Several members of the present house of delegates now rest under indictments charging bribery and perjury in connection with the passage of certain street railway and city lighting bills.

## ROOSEVELT IS ON THE WAY

**Leaves Jersey City for Cincinnati and for Points in Nebraska and Iowa.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary Loeb and Dr. Lung, arrived in this city at 12:45 o'clock today, having come from Oyster Bay on the yacht Sylph.

Stepping ashore, the president cordially greeted Congressmen Babcock, Hull and Overstreet, who were waiting for him.

The president's party then stepped into carriages that were in waiting and were driven to the Pennsylvania ferry, at West Twenty-third street. At 2 o'clock the president boarded the special train that is to take him on his trip through the northwest.

Secretary Cortelyou said that the president and all of the party were in the best of health.

President Roosevelt left Jersey City on the Pennsylvania railroad for Cincinnati at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon.

President Roosevelt left Jersey City at 2:20 this afternoon. At the Pennsylvania station, in Jersey City, a special train consisting of six Pullman cars, was waiting. The car to be occupied by the president was the Colonial and was next to the locomotive. The other cars were the Hungary, the Esparto and Ensimo, two sleepers; the Walton, a dining car, and the Atlantic, an observation car. There was a good-sized crowd on the station platform and the president was applauded as he walked to the train. He responded by lifting his hat. As the train pulled out the president, standing on the platform of the car Colonial, lifted his hat and bowed to the crowd, which cheered and shouted "Good luck."

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 19.—President Roosevelt's special made a five-minute stop here this evening and then proceeded west. Frank P. Sargent, commissioner of immigration, who joined the party at Philadelphia, left the train at this point. United States Senator Quay rode with the president from Trenton to Philadelphia. A large crowd greeted the president here and gave him three hearty cheers. He responded with a few words of thanks. A little child was held up to him. "I have a number of those at home," he said.

ALTOONA, Pa., Sept. 19.—The president's train arrived here at 10:33 p. m. The president, who had not retired, found several thousand people assembled to greet him. They gave him hearty cheers when he appeared on the platform of his car. The president delivered a short speech of thanks for the greeting and was cheered when he concluded.

## MAY SHUT OFF FOOD SUPPLY

**Strike for Shorter Hours Likely to Close Down Minneapolis Mills.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 19.—Three thousand mill workers will be represented next Sunday at a meeting in Alexander hall that will vote on a proposition to declare a strike, which, if placed in effect, will tie up plants that produce a large part of the American flour product. The men do not demand an increase of wages. Their principal grievance involves the length of their work day. The employes have made repeated overtures for an eight-hour arrangement without avail. The negotiations have been in progress for more than six months, and throughout that time the Flour Mills Employes' union has been raising a strike fund. Now it is claimed that sanction for a strike has been secured from the National Federation of Labor, with which the mill workers are affiliated. The flour mills of this section usually devote the winter months to the grinding of the fall wheat crops, and a strike at this time would cause a serious curtailment of next spring's food supply.

## DEATH RECORD.

**One of Cass County's First Settlers.**

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Sept. 19.—(Special.)—The remains of Abraham Thomas, whose death occurred at Hillsdale, Ia., were brought to this city on the Burlington train today and laid to rest in Oak Hill cemetery. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1814. Six sons and one daughter were present at the funeral. Mr. Thomas came to Cass county in 1866 and bought a ranch on Cedar Creek, twelve miles west of Plattsmouth, which was at that time a freighting station on the old government trail to Fort Kearney and Denver. Deceased was a brother of Thomas Thomas, one of the oldest settlers in Cass county, and a father of ex-State Senator Samuel L. Thomas. The latter still resides on the claim which the deceased pre-empted in 1857.

**M. D. Phillips.**

TABLE ROCK, Neb., Sept. 19.—(Special.)—M. D. Phillips died here at 6:30 a. m. Friday, after a few days illness, with a complication of diseases. He was thrown from a horse and severely injured some ten or twelve years since, and his head has bothered him greatly at times ever since. He was 46 years of age and had lived here for twenty years, and was the husband of Postmistress Jessie W. Phillips. He leaves a wife and three children. The funeral will occur Saturday.

**Sol C. Stump.**

FALLS CITY, Neb., Sept. 19.—(Special.)—Sol C. Stump died at his home in this city Wednesday evening, after an illness of about five weeks. Mr. Stump is a Richardson county pioneer, having lived here over thirty years. He was the father of twenty-one children, sixteen of whom are living, and has thirty-eight grand children, thirty-four of whom are living. He was 60 years of age.

**Wife of Judge Hallett.**

DENVER, Sept. 19.—Mrs. Katherine F. Hallett, wife of United States Judge Moses Hallett of this city, died at her home here today, aged 67 years. She was born at Galena, Ill. Judge and Mrs. Hallett were among the earliest pioneers of Colorado.

**D. P. Erwin.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 19.—D. P. Erwin, one of the most wealthy and prominent men of this city, died today, aged 58, after a long illness. He was the owner of the Denison hotel. He leaves a wife and several children.

**Eczema No Cure, No Pay.**

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

**Mexicans Indicted for Murder.**

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Sept. 19.—The grand jury of Cameron county has returned two indictments each against six Mexicans in jail charged with ambushing state rangers last week and killing Ranger Roebuck.

## MRS. PULITZER'S MURDERER

**New York Detectives Believe He is One Hooper Young.**

### FIND WHERE HE KEPT HER BODY SO LONG

**It Was Under a Sink on West Fifty-Eighth Street, Where Her Clothing Has Been Found—Suspected Murderer Escapes.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The mystery of the murder of Mrs. Annie Pulitzer, whose nude body was found in the Morris canal, near Jersey City, has been cleared up by the discovery that the woman was killed in a flat at 103 West Fifty-eighth street, where her clothing was found tonight. This announcement was made late tonight by Captain Titus of the detective bureau, who alleges that the murder was committed by a man named Hooper Young, who has recently been employed in a cheap restaurant.

Titus has learned that the woman's body was kept for some time under the sink in the kitchen of the flat in which she was killed. Young has not been arrested and is believed to have fled from the city. He is said to have shipped a trunk to Chicago last night. He formerly worked for the Hoboken Crusader and the police found his picture taken with a group of employes. This picture was shown to the Hoboken liveryman, who at once picked out Young as the man who hired a buggy from him on Wednesday night.

The house in which the murdered woman's clothing was found is a cheap tenement in a block containing many stables, but is within a stone's throw of some of the most splendid apartment houses in the vicinity of Central park south.

**Husband Closely Questioned.**

The husband of the woman, a tailor of this city, was brought from Jersey City to police headquarters in this city yesterday, and after being closely questioned he was invited to remain at headquarters until the arrival of Captain Titus, chief of detectives, this morning.

Sergeant Phaler, in charge of the detective bureau, last night said that Pulitzer told the police that he was out at the primary elections on Tuesday night, and that when he got home he decided to have a light repast and asked his wife to prepare some cocoa. He discovered that there was none in the house and she went to get some, and also some bread and fruit. According to the police, Pulitzer learned later that his wife had been to the bakery for the bread and there he lost trace of her.

Sergeant Phaler added that Pulitzer had made a statement to the New York detectives which was considered so important that it would not be made public.

Mrs. Eva Fleming, who keeps the boarding house where the Pulitzers lived, at 160 West Forty-sixth street, said the couple had been living there about four weeks, that they were quiet and that she had seen Mrs. Pulitzer only two or three times and would not be able to recognize her. She said Pulitzer told her they had been married about five years.

**Stories Are Somewhat Different.**

The story told by Mrs. Fleming about Mrs. Pulitzer going out for eatables on Tuesday night differs somewhat from that given out at the detective bureau. According to Mrs. Fleming, Pulitzer told her after his wife's disappearance and before it was known she had been murdered that he had come home at about 11 o'clock Tuesday night feeling sick and that his wife suggested she would get some fruit for him. He told her that the streets were crowded with men who had been attending the primaries and that it would not be wise for her to go out. She disregarded his advice, however, and, taking off some of her jewelry, went out for the fruit and that was the last he saw of her until he identified her body at the Jersey City morgue.

At the detective bureau this morning it was said that the central office had been notified by the Newark police to be on the outlook for a black runabout with solid rubber tires and also for a small bay horse, both of which have been missing from the livery stable of a man named Mullins since yesterday morning. The men say that Pulitzer formerly had a business of his own, but gave it up and of late has been working at times for his brother, who has a tailor store in this city. The dead woman was a Dane.

G. M. Pulitzer, a brother of Joseph, living at 11 Waverly Place, called at police headquarters this morning and was closeted with the detectives who are working on the case.

When the brother left headquarters he said he had simply called to see Joseph Pulitzer and that he had no connection with the case.

Captain Titus said that the murdered woman's husband was in the hands of two detectives and that they would go over the ground thoroughly today. The captain said he believed that Pulitzer's story was the truth.

Captain Titus was asked what, if any, clues he had. He replied that the most important clue he had at present was the fact that a man called at the house where the Pulitzers lived on Tuesday. He said that detectives were now at work on that end.

The theory of Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City is that the woman was killed in New York and that the body was brought across the river on a ferryboat, and that it was taken to where it was found in a wagon. The chief thinks that someone who admired the woman killed her in a fit of jealousy. He does not believe robbery was the motive.

The twenty-pound weight which was attached to the strap that was fastened about the dead woman's waist was identified today as the property of Charles E. Evans, who keeps a stable in Hoboken. Mr. Evans says that early Wednesday evening a man entered the stable and said he wanted a rig that was capable of carrying a large valise. A hitching strap and weight, which he asked for, were given to him. He did not return the rig until 8 o'clock the next morning.

Evans, the Hoboken liveryman, came to the detective bureau this afternoon, and after closely scrutinizing Joseph Pulitzer he positively declared that he was not the man who hired the rig.

## CRUSHED IN A PANIC

(Continued from First Page.)

citizens of Birmingham, was a witness of the catastrophe. He lives within half a block of the church and hearing the commotion went to ascertain the trouble. As he reached the front of the church the crowd began blocking the front of the church, and in describing it, he said: "I have witnessed many appalling sights, but the wild scene at the head of these steps is beyond description. Wildly excited negroes rushed to the top of the steps and began falling headlong down the incline. Others were pushed upon them and notwithstanding the warnings from the outside the crowd continued to push. In a few minutes the men and women were piled on top of each other to the height of ten feet. Presently a negro woman with a baby in her arms mounted the mass and, climbing over the bodies, leaped to the ground without injury to herself or the infant. As quickly as possible a rescue party was organized, and as soon as the entrance was cleared began the removal of the bodies."

Rev. Dr. T. W. Walker, pastor of Shiloh church, said tonight: "Shiloh church is a modern brick structure and has just been completed at a cost of $75,000. There are four entrances to the building and the main one is sixteen feet wide. The deaths were caused by everybody trying to rush out of the main entrance at the same time. Inside the church not a bench was overturned and all of those who were killed died in or about the entrance. The people up near the front of the church were not injured in the least."

Major W. M. Drennan, said: "Most of those who were killed are strangers, but their bodies will be cared for until identified and claimed by relatives."

**Washington Tells of Stampede.**

Principal Booker T. Washington, when seen after the accident, at the residence of Dr. U. G. Mason, said:

"I had just finished delivering my lecture on 'Industry,' when some woman back of me was heard to scream. Some of the members of the choir yelled 'quiet,' which the gallery understood to be 'fire.' This was repeated and started the stampede. I found on investigation that a Birmingham man had stepped on the toes of a delegate from Baltimore named Ballou.

"Ballou resented it and made a motion as though to draw a gun. This caused the women to scream. There was little excitement in the center and front of the church. The rear of the church was congested and some of the men tried to walk out on the heads of the crowd. At the time of the fright there were probably 3,000 in the church and probably that many outside. The crowd on the sidewalk surged in and this in a measure accounted for the large loss of life. The majority of those killed were smothered to death, very few having bones broken. When I saw that a stampede was imminent I started the choir singing and part of the audience joined them. I remained until the audience had subsided, for fully thirty minutes. One good sister, whose name I did not learn, caught me firmly by the waist and held me throughout the excitement, saying 'keep still.'

"I am unable to say positively, but there is a probability that the convention will adjourn out of respect to the dead. The session would have closed next Monday night. So far as is known, ten delegates were among those killed, two from Texas and two from New Orleans being among the number."

**ABOUT EYES.**

**Glasses Are Not Always Necessary.**

Parents are often advised to get glasses for their children by the school authorities, who attribute the weak, watery condition of the eyes of the child to some defect in the vision and do not realize that the trouble may arise from the common practice of coffee drinking.

A case in point, Mrs. C. E. Knapp of Elyria, O., says, "Six months ago we were a family of invalids; my husband, myself and two children were all afflicted with stomach trouble. I would get so faint before it was time for regular meals, and after eating had pain and distress in the stomach, which felt as though there was a hard lump in there. I felt drowsy and stupid most of the time. If I was out in the wind my eyes would water so it hindered me from seeing.

My son was the worst afflicted. His eyes blurred so they hindered his progress in school and we thought it would be necessary to have them treated. His teacher finally had him bring his reader home with word that I have him read an hour each day out of school. He could not read a paragraph without stopping to wipe his eyes or close them. We were great coffee drinkers, especially my boy, but never thought that was the cause of our trouble until I read an article on the subject in the Cleveland paper.

We were discussing it at table one day and my daughter said, 'I know it is coffee that hurts me, for when I do not drink it I do not have that lump in my stomach.' My boy said, 'A lump is nothing, every time I drink coffee my fingers prickle just as though they were asleep.' I was both scared and astonished at such information and told them I had made the last cup of coffee I ever would for home use. I got a package of Postum Food Coffee and tried it for our next meal and we soon learned to like it and think it better than coffee.

We have none of us been troubled with our stomachs since we commenced to use it. Our eyes do not water any more when in the wind, our cheeks and lips are red instead of blue or purple when we are out in the cold, the drowsy feeling has left and the prickly feeling has entirely left my son. We use it twice a day and give it freely to my 20 months old babe. We find it better and cheaper than coffee. We cannot speak too highly of its merits, for we know we owe the change in health to Postum Cereal Food Coffee."

## BLAME ON A CITY OFFICIAL

**Chicago Building Inspector Held Responsible for Loss of Life in Fire.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—After three months spent in careful research blame for the loss of life in the St. Luke's sanitarium fire, in which eleven persons, including Alderman "Blind Billy" Kent, were burned to death last June, was attached to the city building department today by the aldermanic investigating committee. In making its report to the health committee the inquisitors further narrowed the field of responsibility until it contained only Building Commissioner Kioibassa, who, according to the evidence obtained, issued a certificate that the elevators in the ill-fated structure were safe, despite reports to the contrary from Inspector Price. The reports calls for a sweeping reconstruction of the city building department.

## PAGE ADMITS EMBEZZLEMENT

**Real Estate Broker of Kansas City Pleads Guilty and Gets Three Years.**

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 19.—Howard Page, a real estate broker of this city, in the criminal court today pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzling nearly $1,000, belonging to J. A. Farnsworth of Massachusetts, and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Page has held positions of trust with important financial companies.

## FIRE RECORD.

**Three Firemen Injured.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Three firemen were injured and twenty-five horses burned to death in a fire in a large livery stable at 525 East Sixty-eighth street early today. Two of the injured men were taken to the hospital, where it was feared their injuries would prove fatal. The financial loss was small.

**Barbed Wire Plant.**

PITTSBURG, Sept. 19.—The barbed wire department of the Oliver plant of the American Steel and Wire company, on the South Side, was totally destroyed by fire tonight. Loss about $150,000. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp.

## HAY PLEASES THE ENGLISH

**Great Britain Approves His Note Concerning Roumanian Jews.**

### WELCOMES UNITED STATES INTERVENTION

**Newspapers, However, Humorously Refer to Fact that This Country May Find Plenty Things of the Kind to Do.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—So far only one answer to the State department's identical note concerning the Roumanian Jews, has come to hand. This was from Great Britain and consisted of brief aknowledgment with a promise to look into the subject matter, which promise appears to have been kept by the prompt issue of an invitation by Great Britain to Germany to open negotiations on the subject. It is presumed that the other nations will return their acknowledgments shortly. If they are all of the same mind as England, it may be that a conference will be called of representatives of the powers signatory of the treaty of Berlin with the purpose of bringing pressure to bear on Roumania to live up to its obligations under the treaty.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Secretary Hay's note to the powers which were signatories of the Berlin treaty of 1878 on the subject of the treatment of the Jews in Roumania, which was received in London about a fortnight ago, was welcomed in British official circles.

The tone of the formal acknowledgement of the receipt of the note here indicates British approval of American initiative in this matter and confirms the idea that Great Britain welcomes the continued intervention of the United States in affairs in which Europe is more directly concerned, in the belief that such intervention tends to indirectly strengthen the hands of the British government.

Apart from this, the question of exclusion of pauper aliens from Great Britain is growing more acute and anti-immigration laws are demanded in many influential quarters. So far the government is in sympathy with Mr. Hay's protest, in the hope that the wholesale exportation of undesirable emigrants from Europe may be checked.

The newspapers here continue to comment on the United States note. The St. James' Gazette, in a semi-humorous reference to it, says: "The European governments, to whom it was addressed, must have been unagreeably surprised, for the note furnished a fresh evidence of the growing disposition of the United States to take a seat in the orchestra of the European concert, which some other performer held with uneasiness."

**Object of President Roosevelt.**

After declaring that it is difficult to understand what President Roosevelt hopes to gain by the appeal to the signatories of the Berlin treaty, the St. James' Gazette concludes that the chief American motive is humanity, and says: "This indicates a spirit of knight-errantry which, however creditable to a great civilized power, is likely to give the Americans plenty of occupation without increasing their popularity with the governments of the old world."

Mr. Hay's contrast of the enlightened system of America and the intolerant tyranny of the principalities of Europe is referred to by the St. James' Gazette as "not devoid of self-complacency" and as intended for the unification of mankind. The paper refers to Mr. Hay as an "American Hamlet," who says: "Look on this picture and then on that and consider whether old Mother Europe should be ashamed of herself."

The British foreign office this evening gave the Associated Press the authority that his majesty's government had communicated with all the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty, with a view to developing their attitude and purpose in relation to the Roumanian Jews, as called to the attention of the powers by Secretary Hay.

This action of the British government has not reached the public here.

**Max Nordau Enthusiastic.**

PARIS, Sept. 19.—A representative of the Associated Press today interviewed Max Nordau, vice president of the colony of Zionists on Secretary Hay's Roumanian note.

"It is magnificent," said Dr. Nordau. "After a period of darkness, during which America seemed to be immersed in Monroeism and the furtherance of its own material interests, it has stepped forward and taken a glorious step in behalf of suffering humanity. It has torn the mask from Europe's face. Secretary Hay's circular compels the European powers who signed the treaty of Berlin to do their duty or stand convicted of conniving at the extermination of 250,000 of my brethren by the barbarians of Roumania. The Roumanian government has heard the pernicious theory annunciated by the antisemites that we constitute a danger to a young nation and on the false pretext that Roumania is a young nation, it has determined to rid the country of them. The Roumanian government denied the Jews civil rights, it closed every channel whereby they could gain their livelihood and it condemned them to extermination by starvation or flight. Secretary Hay's note must bear fruit. Europe must now call to Roumania for the fulfillment of its duties and obligations or bear the open shame."

## BOXERS ARE NOT BOXING YET

**British and French Gunboats Get Near Enough Chinese to Make Them More Cautious.**

PEKIN, Sept. 19.—The situation at Chen Tu, capital of Sze Chuan province, and the scene of the recent Boxer activities, has improved. British and French gunboats are now within ninety miles of the city. A squad of French marines has reached Cheng Tu Fu and they are expected to return to their gunboat with the French consul there. An investigation made by the French consular agent into the murder of Missionaries Bruce and Lewis at Chen Chow, Ho Nan province, by a mob, disclosed the fact that military officials of Chen Chow are culpable in the matter, because they refused to receive or protect the missionaries.

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## LIKE A MIRACLE

**THE WONDERFUL RECOVERY OF A MINNESOTA MAN.**

**His Lower Limbs Had Become Useless and He Dragged Himself Around Like a Snake.**

While the story of the wonderful recovery of John Hunter in the little town of Chico, Cal., from paralysis and locomotor ataxia is still fresh in the mind of everyone, an account of another equally remarkable and somewhat similar case comes from Minnesota.

Near Northfield, Minn., lives P. A. O'Brien, known to everybody round about the town. In the fall of 1900 he was obliged to give up work, because of a disease which one of the physicians who attended him called locomotor ataxia and another paralysis. He suffered for more than three years and, for part of the time, lay in a harness by the doctor's direction. He grew worse and the physicians pronounced him incurable. But at last, like a miracle, came his cure. Let him tell the story:

"It had been coming on slowly for eight years," he says. "A cold numbness commenced in my feet and worked upwards. It grew worse, and in November, 1900, I had to quit work. The disease bent me over, and, when I attempted to straighten up, it felt as if some one was cutting me in the pit of the stomach with a knife. I always felt tired and could not rest at night, my feet felt as if there were needles sticking in them and my legs got so numb that I could stick pins in them and never feel it. They would shake so sometimes that I could not hold them still with both hands.

"Then I got so that I could not walk and I had to pull myself around like a snake. When I got excited my heart would palpitate and I would choke up. My kidneys also became affected and caused me much pain."

"Didn't the doctors help you?" was asked.

"No. One of them had me on my bed in a harness for several months, but that did me no good. They tried various things and, at last, said I could not be cured.

"Yes, I fooled them. My sister saw in the paper how Mr. Peak of Milwaukee, Wis., had been cured of locomotor ataxia, and upon her advice I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The first box stopped my pain so I could sleep good. It was a week before I could move my feet the least bit, but from that on I gained pretty fast. I will never stop praising Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for they have made a new man of me."

The cure of Mr. O'Brien is only additional proof that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not an ordinary medicine. They are wonderful in their potency in nervous troubles, small or great, and, as they are on sale in every drug store throughout the country, they are within reach of all. Because they cured such a severe nervous disorder as that of Mr. O'Brien, proves the power of the remedy in lesser troubles, such as sciatica, neuralgia, nervous headache, St. Vitus' dance and nervous debility.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a double action—on the blood and on the nerves. It is not claimed that these pills are a cure-all, but the very nature of the remedy makes it efficacious in a wider range of diseases than any other. It is a scientific preparation designed to cure disease through a direct action on the blood and nerves. Impoverished blood and badly fed nerves are the cause of nearly every ailment that affects mankind. If the blood is kept pure, rich and red, and the nerves strong and active, disease cannot obtain a foothold.

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