Orlwoola Flannel

Was quoted last evening in our "ad" at 10c per yard. This was a typographical error. The price should have read

$1.00 Per Yard

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

TROOPS ARE AGAIN NEEDED

Turbulent Element Becomes Very Boisterous in Panther Creek Valley.

RELIEF FUNDS DO NOT MEET DEMANDS

Railroad Officials Say More Men Are Being Hired Because They Expect Coal Traffic to Gradually Increase.

TAMAQUA, Pa., Sept. 30.—After a lapse of several days' troops were again sent through the Panther Creek valley today. This action was taken because the turbulent element has been acting in a boisterous manner in their effort to intimidate nonunionists on their way to work. The presence of the soldiers had a quieting effect, and although strikers and pickets were out in force there was no disturbance.

It is asserted that the strikers in this vicinity are showing little interest in their union, as compared with a few months ago, and that the distribution of relief funds is far too small to meet the demand made during the last few days.

Twenty-five extra men have been hired for the Shamokin division of the Reading railroad. Strike leaders claim the reason why the company is hiring so many men is in order to be prepared in case some of their crews refuse to handle hard coal.

Railroad officials say the extra force is being hired because the company expects the coal traffic to gradually increase.

Attempt to Wreck Express.

READING, Pa., Sept. 30.—An attempt was made to wreck a Reading express train last night at Brooks Crossing, a short distance below Pittston, Pa. A fish plate had been spiked to the rail in such a manner that the rails would strike it when the train came along. The wheel of the engine did strike the obstruction, but the plate broke and the train was not derailed. The officials are investigating.

The reports of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad here show that during the last week about 12,000 tons of hard coal were turned out of the washeries and collieries of the company and transported to different points. This would be equivalent to about 400 cars. None of it has been delivered in this end of the Schuylkill valley. The officials say the coal was sent to Philadelphia and points beyond there.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., Sept. 30.—Six companies of the Fourth regiment, commanded by Colonel O'Neil of Altoona, arrived here today from Reading, Lebanon, Allentown and Harrisburg. When they alighted in the Reading railroad yards northeast of the town over 2,000 strikers assembled, but made no demonstration. The troops are now distributed along the Reading railroad until General Gobin, who arrived here on a special train from Shenandoah, selects a permanent camp site. The militia was sent out last night to suppress rioting.

Everything is quiet today. Leaders are doing all they can to prevent the men from committing disorderly acts and are urging large numbers of strikers from the Shenandoah region to return home. All last night fifty deputies at Richards colliery were surrounded by a big mob. At daybreak the strikers dispersed.

PRESIDENT ASKS HOW

(Continued from First Page.)

Seth Low of Greater New York, asking for further particulars, Mayor Maybury sent the following telegram:

Conference is expected to take coal situation as it exists at date of meeting. Then will discuss best and most practicable means of obtaining that to which we are fairly entitled, namely, a coal supply. The plan to be pursued to enforce our demand must be governed by the wisdom of the conference and should be such plan as will be most effectively and promptly applied. Representation from the metropolitan cities of the country would be most helpful.

Murphy Says No.

Among the few messages received that did not endorse the proposed conference was the following from Governor Murphy of New Jersey: "I do not think the conference proposed can accomplish any practical results."

Governor Nash of Ohio wired "I am in receipt of your telegram. Heartily sympathize with the result you desire to bring about. I have no authority of law for appointing the delegates suggested. If I assent it will be a mere voluntary matter and if citizens attend under such appointments it will be voluntary on their part. I have no confidence in the efficacy of unauthorized acts upon the part of officials."

President H. B. McFarland of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia telegraphed as follows: "Will be glad to co-operate. Have asked Board of Trade and business men's associations if they can name delegates."

In reply to a message from Mayor Wells of St. Louis saying he thought it would be better to have the delegates appointed by the business organizations of the city, Mayor Maybury wired that it did not matter who apointed them so long as the city was represented at the conference.

President D. M. Parry of the National Association of Manufacturers tonight received from President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers a telegram in answer to one sent him asking if the mine workers would be willing to appoint a committee to meet with a committee from the association and discuss means of ending the coal strike. President Mitchell says he will be pleased to appoint the committee and should prefer meeting in the east.

Upon receiving President Mitchell's telegram, Mr. Parry sent Mr. Mitchell another telegram suggesting Buffalo as the place of meeting any day this week that Mr. Mitchell may designate.

Governor Bliss Acts Promptly.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 30.—Governor Bliss has appointed twenty delegates to represent Michigan at the interstate conference called to meet in Detroit on Thursday, October 9, to devise ways and means for obtaining a supply of anthracite coal. The governor says the people face a serious crisis, and that without stopping to consider the merits of the controversy between the operators and the miners, it is advisable that means be devised whereby the country can have the needed supply of hard coal. The governor says that this should be accomplished through arbitration if possible. He hopes to see the contending forces brought together on mutual grounds, but says the situation is of such grave concern to all the people that it is time it should be taken as a national matter if it cannot be otherwise adjusted.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 30.—Mayor Samuel M. Jones today issued a proclamation regarding the miners' strike. It says in part: "Every effort to bring about a settlement of the difficulty has been arbitrarily and arrogantly rejected by the mine owners, until the trouble has now become almost a national calamity. This state of affairs has moved some of our fellow citizens in Boston to ask the United States courts to appoint a receiver for the various anthracite mining companies and the coal-carrying roads that are the direct cause of the trouble through their absolute refusal to submit the question of their differences to arbitration. Believing that these Boston citizens should have the moral support of all good people everywhere, I therefore call upon all patriotic and liberty-loving citizens to assemble at Memorial hall on October 2, 1902, for the purpose of passing suitable resolutions to encourage these Boston citizens in the work that they have undertaken."

Expects Early Settlement.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—Mayor Ashbridge tonight declined to comply with the request of Mayor Maybury of Detroit to appoint a delegation of citizens to attend a conference in that city October 9 to devise ways and means for obtaining a reasonable coal supply from the mining regions of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The mayor's reply is as follows:

"Governor of commonwealth, clergymen and citizens are actively working for settlement of strike in anthracite coal fields in this state. My judgment is that differences will be adjusted and work resumed before date of conference named."

Mayor Ashbridge today contracted with President Baer of the Reading company to furnish fifty tons of coal daily, beginning next Wednesday, for use at the Philadelphia hospitals and almshouse. The mayor's telegram is significant coming after the visit here yesterday of President Mitchell, National Secretary-Treasurer Wilson and other officials of the United Mine Workers' union.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—After considering the matter all day Mayor Low decided to seek further information about the coal conference before he would take action. He sent the following to Mayor Maybury:

"Telegram received. I would be very glad to join in any practicable movement that tends to bring to an end the present deplorable coal famine. Before determining to appoint delegates to proposed conference I should be glad to know whether a program is formulated, and, if so, what it is."

MORE HARDSHIP FOR THE POOR

Coal Selling at the Rate of Twenty-Five Dollars Per Ton in the Tenement Districts.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The heads of the coal railroads were in conference today at one of the weekly meetings of the Temple Iron company, of which they compose the board of directors.

There were present Presidents Baer of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, Truesdale of the Lackawanna, Olyphant of the Delaware & Hudson, and Fowler of the New York, Ontario & Western, and John Markle of the firm of G. B. Markle & Co., independent operators.

Before Mr. Markle went into the meeting he was asked as to the truth of the report from Philadelphia that John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, had been in conference at the Hotel Walton with the operators and J. P. Morgan.

"It is untrue," said Mr. Markle, "for if it was true I would have been in a position to know."

The condition here now seems to be worse than at any time since the strike of the anthracite miners began. Instead of 130,000 tons, usually in stock at this time of the year, there are but 2,000 tons of hard coal. In tenement districts the price is 75 cents a bushel, which is at the rate of $25 a ton. Dealers in other parts of the city, who yesterday were selling half tons, today cut the allowance to customers to quarter tons. Coal and coal dust by the pail of twenty pounds is selling at 25 cents.

BAER SAYS PLENTY OF COAL

Promises that There "Certainly" Will Be Enough in New York Before Winter.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—President Baer was asked today if there would be enough coal in this city to supply the demand before winter sets in.

"Oh, certainly," said he. "This idea that there is going to be a scarcity of coal this winter is simply a scare. There will be plenty of coal in New York before cold weather."

RETURNS FOR MORE TROUBLE

Joe Harney of Burlington Has All Kinds of Difficulty at Star Theater.

Joe Harney, a grocer from Burlington, Ia., was arrested late last night at the entrance of the Star theater and charged with shooting with intent to kill. John J. Bowles was taken into custody at the same time for disturbing the peace by fighting, and Mike Bowles will probably be arrested today when found. The trouble originated about 11 o'clock in the evening in the theater. Harney was there and is said to have been behaving boisterously. Mike Bowles, who is the bouncer of the establishment, then put him out. Later Officer Ferris found Harney at Eleventh and Farnam streets, where he refused to say how he got his bloody nose and very much swelled cheek. Taken to the station he explained, and was allowed to wash his face and go. He said that he intended to meet a friend from Iowa at the Millard hotel at [illegible] o'clock. Later on he turned up again in [illegible] Star theater quite drunk, and demanded drinks. When these were refused he drew a revolver and fired three shots and snapped the other two cartridges which failed to explode. The theater people say he shot at Mike Bowles. John Bowles then threw the groceryman out a second time, and the pair were arrested by Officer Brady.

Headache

Biliousness, sour stomach, constipation and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents of all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Mayor Moores Indulges His Veto Habit to Marked Degree.

BILLS PASS DESPITE HIS DISAPPROVAL

Among Ordinances Passed Over Mayor's Veto is One for Opening Thirty-fifth Street from Farnam to Harney.

Mayor Moores' veto habit was shown to a marked degree in the proceedings of the council last evening, there being no less than six documents returned without his official signature. In every instance but one, however, the measure was re-enacted notwithstanding the veto of the mayor, and in nearly all cases it was by a unanimous vote of eight members, Mr. Trostler alone being absent.

In withholding his signature from the resolution to grant to C. N. Dietz the use of a portion of Thirty-eighth street and a portion of Dewey avenue, the mayor expressed his views on the subject in the following language:

There is nothing that does more to spoil the appearance of city streets than to have irregular sidewalks and curb lines and irregular fences in front of properties. The streets of the city should be most sacredly preserved to the public for public use and for the purposes for which they were dedicated. Dewey avenue and Thirty-eighth streets will undoubtedly be paved at an early date and it would be most unwise to make any disposition which would interfere with the continuity of curbs, sidewalks or fence lines along these thoroughfares. This part of the city will undoubtedly be built up with fine residences within a few years and this fact must be taken into consideration in this matter. In addition to this, I would say that the other property owners along these streets in the vicinity of Mr. Dietz's property have protested against the giving of such a lease and have urged the same reasons as I have given here.

By unanimous vote the resolution was made operative in spite of the veto.

Thirty-Fifth Street Opening.

Among the other documents which the mayor refused to approve were the ordinance repealing the former ordinance providing for a twenty-foot alley in continuation of Thirty-fifth street from Farnam to Harney street, and the ordinance providing for the opening of a fifty-foot street at that point instead. The mayor's communication relating to this question said:

I veto this ordinance for the reason that I cannot see where the cost of the same (street opening) can be assessed to adjacent property and because I deem it unwise and undesirable. The condemnation of fifty feet taken from lots 13 and 14 will probably amount to from $5,000 to $6,000. Now, who is to pay this amount? The charter says you cannot assess property for damages in the opening of streets or alleys, except from property benefited by the same. You cannot assess the property owners on the north side of Farnam street, as they derive no benefit from the making of this street. Neither are the property owners east or west of this street, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth street, benefited by the opening of Thirty-fifth street from Farnam to Harney. The only parties, as I see it, who are benefited are the residents living on the south side of Harney street, beteween Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth street. It would, of course, be convenient for them to have a street, an avenue, or even an alley, whereby they could reach the Farnam street car line at some point in the center of this block or addition, without having to go west to Thirty-sixth street or east to Thirty-fourth street, and I am informed that these residents south of Harney are willing to pay for the opening of an alley to the amount of $2,000 between Thirty-third and Thirty-sixth street if such alley can be made. If the fifty-foot street is made it stops at Harney street, where there is a jog of a hundred feet or more before it reaches Thirty-fifth street south of Harney. Again Thirty-fifth street, north of Farnam, is a sixty-foot street, which is ten feet wider than the street proposed by this ordinance, which makes another jog and you are entirely out of proportion in the three streets. By passing this ordinance you will involve litigation as the owners of property in block 19, and also in the block north of Farnam, will fight any assessment, they claiming that no benefits come to them by the opening of this street.

These two ordinances also were passed by a unanimous vote notwithstanding the veto.

As to Fire Department Fund.

In a long communication the mayor announced that he had refused to sign any of the items in the last appropriation ordinance which would come out of the fire department fund, for the reason that the fund was in a depleted condition, and after paying the salaries of the department for September, October, November and December, and the pension roll for the same months, there would be a deficit in the fund of $1,016.95. This, as he looked at it, meant that all bills for expense, which the comptroller estimated would amount to $7,000; the fire department proportion of the alarm system, $834; the fire department proportion of the Fire and Police commission, $550; must be laid over to be met out of the apportionment for next year.

Councilman Hascall suggested that it had not been customary for the council to interfere with the Fire and Police board in the management of its fund and he thought inasmuch as the bills had been approved by that board they should be paid and if there was any responsibility to be borne the Fire and Police board should bear it. The veto was overruled and later a resolution by Judge Hascall was adopted calling the attention of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners to the condition of the fire department fund and suggesting that expenses be curtailed in every way possible.

One of the measures vetoed by the mayor and passed notwithstanding was the item in the latest appropriation ordinance allowing L. N. Gondes $155 for traveling expenses as the representative of the Board of Park Commissioners to the convention of the National Association of Park Commissioners at Boston in August.

Hascall Talks About the Mayor.

Councilman Hascall took this occasion to resent the mayor's veto of the appropriation for Councilmen Zimman and Hascall and a representative of the city engineer's office to attend the League of American Municipalities' convention and severely criticised Mayor Moores for having absented himself from the city for a term of several weeks and having drawn full salary for that time while the city was obliged to pay the president of the council another salary for performing the duties of mayor. "This extra expense is all right when he is benefited by it, I suppose," said Mr. Hascall, "but when he is not I notice that he is very prompt with his veto." It was argued by several members that inasmuch as the park board had approved the item it must be all right and there was no occasion for the council or the mayor to question it.

The employes of the city hall were granted a half holiday today, it being provided at the suggestion of Councilman Lobeck that in case there should be any meetings of the school teachers or others in the building set for the afternoon one of the elevators must be kept in operation until the usual hour.

The one case in which the mayor's veto was sustained was on the voucher for the payment of $327 to John Laughland for services in impounding and destroying unlicensed dogs. It was explained by the comptroller that a mistake had been made and it had now been found that the fund for that purpose only contained $200. The veto was sustained and a resolution was adopted instructing the dog catcher to discontinued work for the season.

Supervisors of Registration.

Supervisors of registration for the current year were appointed from two lists, one submitted on behalf of the republican members and giving the names of two judges in each election district and the other presented by Councilman Burkley, and giving the name of one in each election precinct. The list, with the names of the two republicans given first in election districts, is as follows:

First Wardd.

First District—J. L. Francis, R. A. Wallister, Charles Shabata.
Second—F. W. Coleman, W. O. Gould, Richard Wallace.
Third—J. P. Erom, O. C. Olsen, George Younkin.
Fourth—J. Henderson, L. F. Hale, Charles Semme.
Fifth—J. R. Fiala, O. W. Sommer, Charles Kaufman.
Sixth—Charles Rupp, D. F. Cope, Charles Butz.
Seventh—A. A. Kaufman, H. Born, Joseph McKillip.
Eighth—A. Ryberg, E. Wickenberg, Robert Wendt.

Second Ward.

First District—W. J. Stacey, N. Brodsky, William Weckbach.
Second—W. H. Morehouse, B. R. Loring, C. O. Boehme.
Third—E. N. Stenberg, E. Long, Elbert Feenan.
Fourth—C. Sembrod, J. Swoboda, Joseph Chleborad.
Fifth—C. Steiger, C. E. Steinicka, Joseph M. Roucek.
Sixth—G. Bruning, C. F. Bebu, K. J. Spragg.
Seventh—J. Glover, J. H. Burger, Henry Humbert.
Eighth—C. F. Egen, H. D. Schinker, W. H. Beverly.
Ninth—E. Riefe, F. Rupp, H. J. Wintherlich.
Tenth—J. Kloops, C. S. Boysen, L. D. Pickard.
Eleventh—H. C. Graner, J. P. Brown, John Kittler.

Third Ward.

First District—J. W. Kelly, J. H. Erok, Robert C. Feenan.
Second—F. M. Hawes, C. H. Marks, Dan T. Custer.
Third—C. P. Boswell, Charles Fox, Andy Lawler.
Fourth, J. Rich, C. Burke, A. L. Knabe.
Fifth—L. P. Peterson, P. Jessen, William Mailer.
Sixth—J. Rotholtz, J. Corby, Joseph Hafner.
Seventh—H. Harwick, H. Hughbanks, Gus Richter.
Eighth—H. C. Vanavery, H. Curray, William H. Moran.
Ninth—E. Frankenstein, H. St. Clair, James Ford.
Tenth—Joe Hale, R. Alton, Ed Powers.

Fourth Ward.

First District—E. B. Griffen, G. T. Nicholsen, R. C. Smith.
Second—C. E. Brownlee, I. R. Barnes, Charles J. Emery.
Third—R. D. Duncan, C. R. Turner, W. H. Henderson.
Fourth—H. A. Wigton, A. F. Ross, L. P. Murphy.
Fifth—W. P. Haney, J. W. Cooper, James Hardy.
Sixth—D. Collins, J. K. Boyle, Elmer Lemone.
Seventh—M. Durham, C. W. Britt, John Canfield.
Eighth—H. Olson, H. P. Sperry, James Griffen.
Ninth—S. M. Morham, A. Siefken, G. G. Seay.

Fifth Ward.

First District—W. H. Straight C. J. Bucher, Thomas B. Harcher.
Second—C. B. Dechney, W. L. Boy, J. E. Christy.
Third—R. J. Miles, G. L. Redman, John F. Morearty.
Fourth—T. B. Ellingwood, J. B. Bruner, I. C. Tompsett.
Fifth—R. S. Christie, C. Farrell, A. E. Ferguson.
Sixth—L. L. Raber, M. C. Meaney, M. P. McBride.
Seventh—T. Grocot, A. T. Rhyn, P. J. Carroll.

Sixth Ward.

First District—J. W. Dorsey, I. R. Quigley, C. E. Forbes.
Second—F. R. Martin, E. M. Robinson, Hugo Jacobberger.
Third—T. Johnson, T. C. Goodson, Fred Layeson.
Fourth—E. L. Roberts, Peter Olesen, George P. Garlick.
Fifth—D. F. Krob, J. A. Rose, William Chapman.
Sixth—E. C. Wolcott, B. S. Anderson, John A. Hell.
Seventh—J. M. Talbot, R. L. Bailey, P. J. McGovern.
Eighth—W. B. Fuller, I. L. Hull, Frank Briardy.
Ninth—G. W. Winship, R. Calvin, George Ochsenbein.
Tenth—J. S. Bennett, F. H. Moore, T. B. McMillan.
Eleventh—George Gibson, O. Schneiderwind, John Mullen.

Seventh Ward.

First District—D. S. Glascott, G. Liggett, Cavel T. Rhode.
Second—H. B. Allen, J. B. Starr, F. E. Young.
Third—G. Wilg, C. S. Ambler, William J. Kennedy.
Fourth—J. Kowalewski, J. P. Krejci, John Rockawski.
Fifth—F. Waterman, H. E. Peterson, James Schneiderwind.
Sixth—C. P. Stromberg, F. Schamel, James E. Sherwood.

Eighth Ward.

First District—J. H. Quistgard, G. Fleming, G. W. Stover.
Second—T. E. Pritchard, H. F. Boon, Louis Kroner.
Third—W. H. Larkin, G. W. Shanahan, Bert Ruffner.
Fourth—G. J. Bird, J. Longenhagen, F. C. Weymuller.
Fifth—D. C. Middleton, J. Swanson, Howard Saxton.
Sixth—W. F. Wappick, C. C. McDonald, John A. Rine.
Seventh—W. Whitmore, P. Jessen, James Talbot.
Eighth—J. B. Dreesbach, H. R. Munchoff, Harold Overbeck.

Ninth Ward.

First District—A. Peacock, J. Sullivan, J. B. Kennedy.
Second—A. T. Ayers, P. A. Cavin, Adolph Laudergren.
Third—J. W. Horner, G. P. Butts, Martin Olson.
Fourth—F. E. Hall, I. Anderson, Eli Garrett.
Fifth—J. V. Patterson, J. H. Beaton, Charles P. Moriarty.
Sixth—H. E. Bell, William Saddler, George F. Thompson.

AN EYE-OPENER.

Didn't Believe it Possible that Coffee Was at Work.

People often attribute their ill-health to some indiscretion in eating and change diet in the hope of recovering their wonted good health; finding no change for the better in their condition they are at a loss for the cause, never for a moment thinking that the cup of coffee which they take in the morning is the true source from whence all their ills have come.

A lady in Philadelphia had her attention called to the pernicious working of coffee on the system by reading a little book on "How to Live." She says: "It was truly an eye-opener to me. All the many symptoms of the nervous stage under which I had been laboring so long were here directly traceable to coffee drinking. Especially was it shown to be responsible for the complete 'breakdown' of my nervous system, which I had ascribed to many different causes and which had become so great that my hands shook like that of a toper whenever I carried things to my mouth or reached out to grasp anything. I found myself subject to frequent spells of despondency and gloom, a feeling of emptiness, with constant sour eruptions.

"Now, like every slave to an inordinate appetite, I was loath to believe that my favorite morning and mid-day beverage was the true cause of all this nervous wretchedness.

"Having noticed the advertisements of Postum Food Coffee, I determined to test it and purchased a package and had some prepared carefully as directed. I enjoyed my first cup immensely and Postum has been my favorite drink ever since and that is a year and a half ago. I had barely used it a week when I realized a general 'toneup' of my system. First, my appetite improved; next, I had no feeling of depression for days together and a sensation of comfort, especially of my stomach was noticeable. After a month I was aware that my hands no longer trembled, my nerves were improved and this improvement continued until I entirely recovered my health.

"Whenever I learn of a case of nervous prostration, dyspepsia or stomach trouble among my friends and others I at once urge the abandonment of coffee as a beverage and the use of Postum in its stead and I have yet to learn of a single case in which it failed of its effects." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Catarrh of the Stomach

and other forms of Indigestion are often caused by catarrh of the head and other complications; eight out of every ten people have dyspepsia in one form or another; the only absolute cure for dyspepsia and indigestion is

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

Catarrh and dyspepsia symptoms are a sense of burning and dull weight in the stomach after eating, sometimes accompanied by heartburn, flatulence, constipation or diarrhoea, languor, depression, irritability, dull headaches; all these symptoms show that your digestive organs are out of order and you should take Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. It will cure dyspepsia and stimulate the blood to healthy action.

STOMACH TROUBLE CURED.

Gentlemen: I got six bottles of your whiskey about a year ago and I used half of it and it did me a great deal of good, and I gave the rest to my brother, who had stomach trouble and I think he would be in his grave today if it hadn't been for your whiskey, as he was going down fast and the doctor could do him no good.
ISAAC E. WALKER, Lebanon, Pa.

CURED INDIGESTION.

I have used Duffy's Malt Whiskey for half a year and it afforded me great satisfaction by curing me of that dreaded disease, indigestion, which troubled me for two years. DAVID GORDON, 179 W. 11th st., Chicago

TWO BOTTLES CURED HIM.

Atlantic City, N. J., March 16, 1902
Dear Sirs: I have used two bottles of your Pure Malt Whiskey. I tried it for indigestion and dyspepsia and found great relief from it. M. H. RENO.

CURED DYSPEPSIA.

I have used Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for dyspepsia and from the benefit I derived from it I can safely recommend it to any one suffering from stomach trouble. R. M. JOHNSON, Elko, Va., Sept. 8, 1902.

Do not fill your system with harmful drugs. Doctors prescribe and hospitals use Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey whenever an absolutely pure stimulant and tonic are required. It contains no fusel oil or other dangerous ingredient.

ABSOLUTELY PURE & UNADULTERATED — TRADE MARK

The genuine at all druggists and grocers or direct, $1.00 a bottle. It is the only whiskey recognized by the government as a medicine. This is the guarantee. Valuable medical booklet containing symptoms and treatment of diseases and convincing testimonials sent free to any reader of this paper who will write Duffy Malt Whiskey Company of Rochester, N. Y.

DEATH OF GEORGE K. VOSS

Caused Instantly by Accidental Discharge of Gun in His Hands.

GOES TO CLUB GROUNDS FOR A PRACTICE

Body of Omaha Broker Found by Woman—Top of Head Badly Mutilated by the Gunshot.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the body of George K. Voss, a well known broker of this city, was found by the roadside on the grounds of the Omaha Gun club, a short distance across the river, midway between the street car tracks and the clubhouse, dead from the accidental discharge of his shotgun.

The charge had entered the right side of the lower part of the face and had ranged upward, coming out of the top of his head, causing instantaneous death. By the right side of the body was the gun, with one load discharged.

Mrs. Andrew Hummel, wife of the keeper of the club grounds, discovered the body as she was going from her home to the street car tracks. It was by the side of a narrow road running through a patch of weeds and willow trees, about 100 feet from the main road leading to the clubhouse. It lay face up with the head resting in the weeds and the feet extending out into the road. Along the right side of the body was the gun. The face was powder-burned and the top of the head had been torn almost off. It was evident from the position of the body that Mr. Voss had been sitting by the side of the road when the gun was discharged.

Mrs. Hummel in passing saw the body and, thinking something was wrong, rushed back to the house and informed her husband. The latter then discovered that Mr. Voss was dead. Having no telephone at hand, Mr. Hummel remained with the body and Mrs. Hummel boarded a street car for Omaha. She went direct to the store of the Townsend Gun company and told William Townsend. The latter notified relatives of the dead man and with Judge Davis, M. L. Learned and others at once went after the body. Before it was removed the coroner of Pottawattamie county, Iowa, was notified and after an investigation decided that death was accidental. The remains were then brought to Omaha and taken to the family residence, 3027 Chicago street.

To Shoot at Gun Club.

Mr. Voss had an engagement with Judge Davis and M. L. Learned to shoot at the Gun club, and was to have met them there at 1 o'clock. He arrived a short time before 1 and inquired of Mr. Hummel if either of them had come. When informed that they had not, he remained a few minutes and then stated that he would not wait for them and started away alone.

Mr. Hummel returned to his work and Mrs. Hummel remained at the house to be ready should the shooting party return to spring the traps for them. At 2 o'clock she started for Omaha and it was then that she discovered the body.

Between 1:30 and 2 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Hummel both heard a gunshot, but thought nothing of it, as many people frequently hunt and shoot in the woods there.

George K. Voss was 37 years of age and came west from New York state, his birthplace. He resided in Omaha a number of years, during which time he had traveled extensively. He spent seven years in Alaska and returned to Omaha about four years ago, when he was married to Miss Florence Yates, daughter of Henry W. Yates, president of the Nebraska National bank. Besides his widow he leaves a young son, nearly 2 years of age. Mr. Voss was a broker and had an office in the Nebraska National bank building.

HILL'S SLATE IS GIVEN OUT

(Continued from First Page.)

in substance, including compulsory arbitration of differences between employer and employed, the widening of the idea of democracy "to make democratic principles of equal and exact justice to all, with special privileges to none, as good in industry as in the political relation;" an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people; holding corporations, the creatures of the state, to strict accountability to the government to the end that monopoly in trade and transportation shall be prevented, and an amendment to the Raines law "to the end that debaucheries in the cities of the state occasioned thereby shall be prevented."

Bill Devery is Heard From.

The committee on contested seats, after a session lasting several hours adjourned until tomorrow morning without coming to any decision in any of the matters brought before it. Interest centers in the Ninth district.

When the sergeant-at-arms called the New York contest, Mr. Devery, accompanied by his counsel, A. I. Elkus, was admitted to the room where the committee was prepared to consider the case behind securely locked doors. Mr. Elkus began an argument bearing directly on the law which applies directly to the case. On behalf of the Goodwin delegates, A. J. Tuley presented twenty-five certificates, which, he said, showed that Mr. Devery had paid money to influence voters and to encourage them to vote on names furnished them by Deverey's election district captains.

Replying, Mr. Elkus said it was easy for any one to go into the slums of a great city and secure affidavits by the yard, yet every affidavit was based either on hearsay evidence or subscribed to by persons who admitted that they were parties to a crime.

Mr. Devery was granted five minutes to address the committee. He said: "I am a democrat, and have been one all my life. I have never changed my colors, and come before you tonight simply because I made a fight against a leader who was not of any use to his district and was not wanted there. Goodwin had every chance in the world. The police were his. They would do anything he ordered, and I am sure I did not appoint the election officials. In the name of justice and right I ask that I be protected. I won fairly and squarely, and certainly I should not be robbed."

Hill May Back Down.

Other contests were subsequently considered. Late tonight it was rumored that prominent party leaders, including John B. Stanchfield and Elliott Danforth had gone to Senator Hill and informed him that in their judgment it would be political suicide to keep Devery out of the convention, and that he had succeeded in creating strong sentiment in his favor by his gentlemanly tactics since his arrival here. Mr. Hill is said to have told them that he had reconsidered the matter, and that it might be best to permit Devery and his fellow delegates to take seats from the Ninth. This, however, could not be confirmed.

The convention was called to order at 12:30 o'clock and John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, the temporary chairman, addressed the assemblage in part as follows:

National Misfortune.

The death of President McKinley was a national misfortune, deeply deplored and sincerely regretted by all classes and conditions of people. A more strenuous, if less politic, administration has demonstrated, however, how egregiously our martyred president was in error regarding the Philippines. The administration stands upon the proposition that we can buy with money, or obtain by force, the right to hold in subjugation a people whose consent is not had and give to them such a constitution as we deem proper.

We assert the administration that is carrying on this so-called war in the Philippines upon the ground that it does not declare a time when it will turn over the islands to their people, as we did in the case of Cuba. Had we made public proclamation to the islands that upon the laying down of their arms we would, soon as they should form a government, turn over the islands to them, reserving a similar interest to that we have now in Cuba, the war would long ago have ended.

What the democrats say to our republican opponents is, if you exercise a protectorate over Cuba why, to please the beet sugar cabal, do you leave the tariff as a hurdle over which it must forever jump before it is on a level in the running? Take off the tax, and in the no distant future Cuba will be one of us, a jewel in the sisterhood of states.

We assert that the time has come when it is the duty of the people by means of legislation to curb and curtail the further advance of those corporations whose business it is to foster and promote monopolies in the necessities of life.

If we were in power and could pass and enact into law a provision removing the tariff from all articles in which a monopoly had been created, relief would be at once experienced. When our home industries have obtained so complete and absolute control of the products of the nation as to enable them to make prices that are prohibitive in their character, the plain and simple remedy is to remove the protecting tax.

When the ninth New York district was reached in the roll call of delegates and Goodwin's name was reached there was a volley of hisses and in an instant the convention was in an uproar, hisses and cheers alternating. Devery was all the time on his feet waving his hat and shouting for recognition. Women spectators waved handkerchiefs and parasols and urged him on, while from the gallery came cheers for Devery until the entire roll had been called.

Amid the greatest confusion Devery demanded that the Goodwin delegates should not be seated, but the chair announced that the roll was approved and order was restored.

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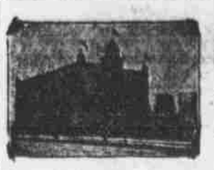

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