the miners in the Lackawanna, Wyoming and Lehigh regions had been the source of more discontent than any other of the many injustices imposed upon the miners and there could be no contentment among them until an honest system was adopted.

Flagrant Injustice.

Paying for coal by the car or by a ton weighing from 2,240 to 2,190 pounds was a flagrant injustice. The cars had been made larger, more topping was required, and there had been no corresponding increase in the amount paid per car or per ton. The miners had been forced to produce a constantly increasing amount of coal for which they receive no additional compensation.

He said:

A system somewhat similar, but less unjust, obtained in a portion of the bituminous coal fields many years ago, but the miners are now paid by weight upon the basis of a legal ton; they are not only permitted, but are encouraged by the operators to employ check weighmen to see that the product of their labor is properly weighed and a correct record made thereof.

Trade Agreement.

Mr. Mitchell then took up the fourth demand of the miners for a trade agreement, with the necessary machinery for the adjustment of local grievances. He outlined the history and policy of the United Mine Workers of America and explained that by its constitution the anthracite and bituminous mine workers had home rule for the local government of local affairs. He said:

The only manner in which the national organization is permitted to interfere is that before a strike is inaugurated by the district organization the approval of the president of the national union must be obtained, but the president of the national organization has no authority to inaugurate a strike. Thus the coal mine operators are afforded a greater measure of protection against strikes than they would have under a separate and independent organization.

As to the responsibility of the mine workers' organization, Mr. Mitchell said:

At the present time the United Mine Workers of America has contracts with the operators of fourteen states and districts, fixing the amount the miners shall receive per ton, the amount the various classes of labor shall receive per day, the number of hours which shall constitute a day's work, and the methods and machinery for the adjustment of local grievances by joint conference with the mine owners.

There are mutual contracts which are advantageous to both miner and operator and protect the public against the effects of strikes or lockouts.

Strikes Less Frequent.

The reports of the United States government on strikes in the mining industry show that the number and duration of strikes has been materially reduced each year since the system of joint conference and mutual agreement has been introduced.

Where the United Mine Workers of America is recognized and contracted with it assumes the responsibility of disciplining its members. The trade agreement has proved effective in restraining workmen from engaging in local or general strikes. There have been no strikes of any magnitude in any of the coal mining states in which trade agreements exist. We seek to establish the same method of adjusting wage differences in the anthracite field.

We demand recognition because we know that permanent peace and friendly relations can be best maintained through a trade agreement with the organization which our people have elected to join.

It was the United Mine Workers of America that conferred with the president of the United States in relation to the submission of the issues involved in the coal strike to this commission; it was the United Mine Workers of America that was requested by the president to end the strike; it was the United Mine Workers of America that declared the strike at an end; it was the United Mine Workers of America that sent the men back to work, and it is the United Mine Workers of America that is pledged to accept the award of this commission.

Recognition of the union does not mean dictation or interference by men not employed by the companies; it simply means that officers selected by the mine workers shall exercise supervision over the organization or shall counsel with the mine workers as to how their trade affairs shall be conducted.

The miners have as much right to select spokesmen to act for them, to present their grievances, to manage their affairs, as have the stockholders of any one of the anthracite coal companies to elect their officers to perform like functions.

Suggests a Plan.

For the information of the commission we herewith outline more specifically a plan of procedure, which, if adopted, would prevent local strikes and preserve peace and harmony during the time covered by the award which you are empowered to make:

First—The rate of wages, the hours of work, method of weighing and paying for the product of the miners' work should be incorporated in an agreement between the representatives of the various coal companies and the representatives of the organization of which the complainants in this case are members.

Second—There should be a committee of conservative representative mine workers selected by the employes at each colliery; it should be the duty of this committee to co-operate with the mine foremen in the adjustment of local disputes which cannot be settled between the mine foreman and mine worker or mine workers involved.

Third—Should the mine foreman and mine workers fail to adjust the grievance complained of, the matter in dispute should be referred to the company's superintendent and a general grievance committee which should be constituted of representative mine workers from each colliery operated by any one company. Should they fail to adjust it, it should be referred to the general manager of the coal company and the district president of the miners' organization, and should they fail to adjust it, they should call upon the services of some disinterested person, whose decision should be final. Pending an adjustment in the manner set forth the mines and the miners should continue at work.

Labor of Children.

Mr. Mitchell concluded with a plea for the children. He said:

Our little boys should not be forced into the mines and breakers so early in life; our little girls should not be compelled to work in the mills and factories at an age when they should be in school.

These children are the future citizens of our nation; their parents should be enabled to earn wages sufficiently high to give them at least a common school education, so as to equip them to bear the grave responsibilities that will ultimately devolve upon them.

The wealth and future of the nation are not to be measured by its palaces and millionaires, but rather by the enlightened contentment and prosperity of its millions of citizens who constitute the bone and sinew of our land.

Mitchell is First Witness.

Clarence S. Darrow, for the miners, then called Mr. Mitchell to the stand, the oath was administered to him, and the first direct evidence was taken from the lips of the famous mine leader.

He said 90 per cent of the anthracite miners were members of the union and that the president of the executive board never ordered a strike except upon the affirmative vote of the miners themselves.

Only Honest Method.

He said the agitation for high wages was begun two years ago. This had crystallized into a demand to be paid by weight, which in his opinion was the only honest method of determining the amount the men earn. He spoke of the size of coal cars and the demand of operators that more "top" should be put on, which he said had been a source of more trouble than any one thing he knew of.

"Were you willing to submit to arbitration?" Mr. Darrow asked.

"Always," said Mr. Mitchell.

"And, of course, you are now?"

"Yes. In a public statement June 23 we proposed arbitration."

Mr. Darlow's next question brought out the first question since the strike began regarding the amount of aid given the strikers. Mr. Mitchell said that $1,500,000 had been distributed among the workers and that nonunion men on strike had shared equally with the unionists, although they had paid no dues. He said he did not know of a single instance where his organization had failed to keep its contracts.

"What do you say as to the ability of your organization to maintain discipline and assist in the settlement of questions and help in the harmony of the management of the coal industry?" inquired Mr. Darrow.

Speaking very deliberately, Mr. Mitchell answered: "I would say that our experience as an organization demonstrates conclusively that discipline can be maintained where trade agreements exist. As a matter of fact, in those states where we have trade agreements, if any of our local unions were to attempt to violate agreements or refuse to go back to work when we instructed them to do so we would put them out of the union. Our agreements take precedence over our own law. The agreements must be kept inviolate."

Men Must Keep Agreements.

When the direct examination of Mr. Mitchell was concluded Mr. Wilcox, for the operators, cross-examined Mr. Mitchell regarding the general workings of the organization. Mr. Wilcox asked if there was any provision in the miners' constitution which authorized the expulsion of men who violate agreements. Mr. Mitchell said that he would have such authority because that had been the policy of the organization. "Usually," said he, "the process of enforcing the agreement is the agreement itself. The constitution does not specifically make arrangement for turning a man out of the union, but it does confer power on its officers to interpret and exercise supervision under it. The interpretation is the law."

"Then you are now making the law?" said Mr. Wilcox.

Mr. Willcox inquired if there should be a strike in the Pennsylvania bituminous mines and it should turn out that anthracite coal was going there, the national officers could not order a strike in the anthracite district.

"No," said Mr. Mitchell, and in support of his statement he read from one of the agreements with the bituminous operators, a clause expressly providing that the contract could not be set aside "because of any rules of the United Mine Workers' now in force or which may hereafter be adopted, or because of any proposition of their state or local constitutions."

"The constitution gives the president a good deal of discretion, doesn't it?" inquired Mr. Willcox.

"That is true of every constitution" answered Mr. Mitchell "even the constitution of the United States."

"Would not it surprise you to know," queried Mr. Willcox, "that the increase asked would in 1900 have been about 70 per cent?"

"I do not remember," was the witness' response. "I think we fixed the minimum price at about $1.75 per day. I do not think the men were earning 70 per cent less than that."

Miners Obey Law.

"What methods do you adopt to prevent interference with nonunion men?" persisted counsel.

"Well, ordinarily," said Mr. Mitchell, "in the bituminous fields all the mine workers in states where they have contracts are members of the organization. In parts of central and western Pennsylvania, they are not. They work together in harmony. There is no difficulty between them. The organization tries by persuasion to have the nonunionist come into the union. In the anthracite field they have worked the same way."

"There is no definite method of preventing interference or anything done on that subject, particularly, is there?"

"There is usually no interference, and consequently no necessity of having laws to prevent it." Mr. Mitchell responded.

Speaking very slowly and with an evident desire to impress the question upon the committee, Mr. Willcox asked:

"Mr. Mitchell, during the last strike there was considerable violence in the anthracite regions, was there not?"

"There was some violence, but to what extent I am not fully informed."

"Has anything been done to discipline those people?"

"I understand that where miners were guilty of lawlessness they have been arrested and are under indictment."

"I mean anything been done by your organization?"

"We have no method of punishing a man who has committed a crime, except expulsion from the union. We have no record that any man who has been arrested is a member of the United Mine Workers' of America."

"You said there were crimes and misdemeanors chargeable to those on strike."

"Because there were any amount of nonunion men on strike."

Injunctions Are Illegal.

Then Mr. Wilcox came to the various injunctions granted by the courts. "We deny that the courts have any reason to restrain members of labor unions," replied Mr. Mitchell, with considerable emphasis, "from doing anything that is lawful. We have had people sent to prison for holding meetings on ground held by us by lease."

Mr. Wilcox, with some sarcasm, inquired: "Have you ever known of an injunction being granted against your order which you thought was proper?"

"There have been," responded witness, "injunctions restraining our people from violating the law that were proper. Our only objection to the injunction was because it restrained us from doing things we had a legal right to do.

The subject of boycotting occupied the last half hour. Judge Gray closely followed Mr. Wilcox throughout his examination and awaited a direct question with impatience. Finally he turned to the witness.

"Excuse me," he said, "there is no question about the right of a man to deal with whom he pleases. What the commission would like to know is, whether your organization approves of using the boycott to the extent of preventing 'scabs' getting food?"

"I should say, Mr. Chairman," responded Mr. Mitchell, "that the union as such has not sanctioned any such action on the part of its members."

Judge Gray—Do they encourage it?

Mr. Mitchell—They do not.

The commission adjourned with Mr. Mitchell still on the stand.

REPORTS ON ISLANDS

(Continued from First Page.)

proached that of the British army in India, he thinks the difficulties of contending with such diseases are now only in their infancy.

He adds:

The regulation of prostitution will continue to be taken from the hands of the army by the establishment of civil government, but the distaste to organized prostitution in America is so great that little will probably be effected.

He goes on at length into what has been done to suppreds cholera and says:

Unless checked by more stringent measures cholera must spread widely among the inhabitants of the islands, as streams are little more than open sewers, and it is extremely difficult to enforce cleanly methods in the preparation of food.

Reports on Slavery.

General Davis, now in command of the Philippines, made a report on July 3, 1902, on the subject of slavery. The report was based upon the action of Colonel William M. Wallace, commanding at Jolo, in which he refused to return escaped slaves. The sultan complained to General Chaffee, who referred the matter to General Davis. He declared that escaping slaves should be protected in their freedom and that all should know that the taking and owning of slaves was forbidden by United States laws. He says that it would be impracticable to secure the freedom of slaves by remuneration to their owners, as ten of thousands would voluntarily continue their services and added that slavery could not be eradicated until public sentiment in the communities was opposed to it and such sentiment was slow to grow.

CANNON BALL WRECKED AGAIN

Fireman is Killed and Three Others Are More or Less Seriously Hurt.

ABILENE, Tex., Nov. 14.—The Texas & Pacific "Cannon Ball" train was wrecked two miles west of here today, every car leaving the track except two rear sleepers.

The fireman, George Welldon of Big Springs, was fatally injured and the baggageman and mail clerk less seriously hurt. T. G. Moore of Abilene had his back wrenched. Several other passengers were bruised.

This is the second time this train has been wrecked within a month.

MANY SEEK LORENZ'S AID

Cornell Dispensary Packed with Children Wishing for Operation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The dispensary of the Cornell University Medical college was crowded today with crippled children applying for treatment by Dr. Adolph Lorenz.

Dr. Newton and M. Schaffer of the cornell Medical college personally examined the children. The total number of applications is already 250, although Dr. Lorenz will not arrive until next month.

EARTHQUAKE FELT IN KANSAS

Light Shock is Reported to Have Taken Place in Central Part of State.

M'PHERSON, Kan., Nov. 14.—What is believed to have been an earthquake shock was felt here last night. Windows and doors shook and some of the taller buildings trembled, but no damage was done. McPherson is in central Kansas. As far as can be learned the shock was not felt in any other portion of the state.

WABASH MEN GET INCREASE

Switchmen, Telegraphers and Firemen of Road Are All Affected.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 14.—Notice was given in Springfield today that all switchmen on the Wabash system would have their wages increased 3 or 4 cents an hour, and that telegraph operators will be granted an advance of 10 per cent.

Wages of day and night firemen will also be increased.

Fair Commissioner Arrives.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Herr Lewald, who was appointed by the German emperor imperial commissioner general for the St. Louis world's exposition, has arrived here to look over the ground and inform himself of the scope and present status of the exposition. After a short visit to Washington he will go to St. Louis, where he will arrange preliminaries with regard to the participation of German exhibitors.

Custer Case is Continued.

JEFFERSON, Mo., Nov. 14.—The proceedings in ouster, brought by the attorney general against the alleged packers' combine, which were on the docket for hearing today, were continued to the January call. The purpose of this continuance is to allow the special commissioner more time in which to take testimony and report.

COST $12.00.

Advice That Was Worth It.

"I was once a slave to the coffee habit and became almost a confirmed invalid by drinking it," says Mr. C. H. Aitken of Whiting, N. J.

"I tried to break away from coffee, but every time I stopped I suffered from severe sick headaches and for relief went back to coffee again, only in the end to suffer from extreme nervousness and severe bilious attacks.

"I became so irritable that I made life miserable for my family and myself. Finally I went to New York to consult a specialist. After thoroughly questioning and examining me, he said I must give up drinking coffee, as it had greatly undermined my health and he further said that coffee killed more people than rum. I laughed at him, but he said it was the truth and that in his practice he had seen many evil effects from coffee drinking.

"He said it was of no use to prescribe for me unless I gave up coffee, and recommended that I use Postum Food Coffee, which he highly recommended. He charged me $12 for his advice, which I thought rather high priced at the time, but today I think it very cheap. I bought several packages of Postum from the grocer and it was the best day's work I ever did for myself.

"I had a pot of Postum made for my supper that night; that was in the spring of 1898 and I have drank it ever since with the best of results to my health. The sick headache and nervousness I suffered from drinking coffee have entirely gone; I am never bilious and have increased in weight; I have a happier disposition and am much more agreeable company to my family and friends."

FIRST BEAR FALLS TO KNIFE

President Gives Up Too Early and Will Not Shoot Roped Beast.

LATER WANDERS OFF AND MAY BE LOST

Guides Fear Roosevelt May Have to Sleep on Trail, as He Fails to Return at Dark.

SMEDES, Miss., Nov. 14.—A lean black bear which weighs 235 pounds is hanging in the president's camp on the Little Sunflower, but did not fall to him.

The bear's trail was struck by the hounds soon after the party started this morning. The members of the party, except the president, Mr. Foote, Mr. Parker and Holt Collier, had been stationed at the various crossings and as soon as the dogs gave tongue, the president and his guides plunged through the dense underbrush in pursuit. Within a few minutes the dogs showed the direction the quarry was taking and Holt Collier, immediately made up his mind were the animal would come out. To save the president needless hard riding through the brush, He directed Mr. Foote to take the president along the trail to a certain cutoff. This was done and the president and Mr. Foote, rode to the assigned station. On their way several swamp deer jumped up, but no effort was made to get a shot at them.

Then for several hours they waited.

Gives Up and Goes Home.

The trail of the bear carried the yelping hounds out of hearing and shortly after noon Mr. Foote abandoned hope that the quarry would come back their way and he and the president returned to camp for lunch. Had they remained they would have had a shot, as the bear with the pack at its heels crossed at almost the exact spot which Holt had indicated.

About a mile beyond this point, exhausted by the long race, one bear ran into a water hole and turned upon the dogs. They were all over him in an instant. The poor beast was too exhausted to make much of a fight, but he grabbed one of the hounds, killing it instantly. As the bear was making a swipe with its paw at another, Holt Collier jumped from his horse and, clutching his rifle, knocked him over with a blow on the head. Meantime he blew his horn in token that the quarry had been brought to bay. A messenger was sent back for the president.

Then Holt roped the bear and tied him to a tree. When the president arrived he would neither shoot it nor permit it to be shot.

"Put it out of its misery," said he to Mr. Parker, and the latter ended its life with his knife.

On the way back to camp with the dead bear the dogs struck a fresh trail and the president, Mr. Foote, Mr. Mangum, Mr. Cortelyou and Dr. Lung followed it.

"If the colonel had staid whar I put him," said the aggrieved Holt, "he would'er done got this yere one."

Mr. Fish and Mr. Parker also returned to camp, but at dark there was no sign of the president and some anxiety was manifested lest he in his enthusiasm, would get too far away and be forced to sleep on the trail.

Reporters Stopped by Armed Men.

None of the small army of newspaper men and photographers who followed the president here succeeded in reaching camp today. The only reporters allowed were the three Associated Press representatives who came with the party. All kinds of expedients were attempted by the others to get to camp, but without avail. Every trail leading into the woods was guarded and no negro could be found who cared to risk making an attempt to guide visitors in.

Two outside newspaper men did, however, succeed in getting within half a mile of camp. They procured horses and followed a blazed trail until they were stopped by two negro guards with guns.

"You have no legal right to stop us," declared the correspondents.

"This is the only law we know," replied the negro, tapping his shotgun.

The newspaper men started back and then tried the ruse of riding around the guards, but the latter, who had mules, knew the woods better and cut them off almost in sight of camp. This time Freedman Wallace, one of the guards, turned the discomfited correspondents back at the point of his shotgun.

The correspondents left with vague threats of legal proceedings against Wallace, but as the camp and country for miles around is the private property of the Illinois Central, it is not probable that a legal action would hold. Besides, Mr. Mangum, who is managing the hunt, is the magistrate before whom the case would be tried.

TIE UP CHICAGO BUILDINGS

Gasfitters Strike to Aid Electricians in Fight with Edison Company.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Building operations in the down town district were almost entirely suspended today as the result of a strike called by the gasfitters union in sympathy with the electricians.

Contracts for the electrical work in all of the buildings named are held by the Chicago Edison company, against which concern the strike is aimed.

DEATH LIST IS GROWING

Four More Persons Are Dead as Result of Boiler Explosion at Lebanon.

LEBANON, Pa., Nov. 14.—Eight persons are now dead as the result of the boiler explosion at the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing company yesterday.

Four additional deaths occurred during the night, as follows: James Nels, John Hable, Frank Murray and Simon Pottiger. Many of the injured are not yet out of danger.

DAUGHTERS RAISE MONEY

Suspend Session as Cash Rolls in for Bull Run Monument.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—At today's session of the Daughters of the Confederacy subscriptions were again asked for the proposed monument in Bull Run cemetery and they came in so rapidly that business had to be temporarily suspended.

The remainder of the session was devoted to reports of committees.

Ten Per Cent Advance.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 14.—The officials of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg gave notice today that the wages of all employes receiving less than $200 per month would be advanced 10 per cent to meet the increase made by the eastern system of the Pennsylvania yesterday. The advance will affect about 40,000 employes.

Good Roads Association.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—It is announced that the next annual meeting of the National Good Roads association will be held in St. Louis April 25 to 30, 1903. It is expected that between 7,000 and 10,000 delegates will be in attendance with delegates from at least fifteen foreign countries.

HOT BATTLE WITH BURGLARS

Head of One of Them Blown Off with a Shotgun—Ohio Town in a State of Terror.

ELYRIA, O., Nov. 14.—Marshal Henry Krohm was seriously shot and a burglar had his head blown off in a battle here early today. The shooting occurred during a fight with four robbers, who completely terrorized the town. The gang stole horses and rigs, entered several houses and shot recklessly in a wild charge down the main street of the town.

J. E. Baird was awakened by burglars in his house. He got up and saw two masked men standing on either side of his bed. Drawn revolvers were pointed at his head, but in spite of this he jumped from bed and grappled with the intruders. In the darkness they broke away and fled from the house.

The burglars then entered the home of Town Marshal Krohm, who opened fire on them. When he had shot three times one of the robbers, who had jumped into a buggy, got out and began blazing away at the marshal. At the third shot the latter fell with a bullet through his hips.

Baird, who had in the meantime arrived at the scene, picked up the officer's gun and continued the firing. The burglars, however, drove rapidly away. Baird followed them to the home of Superintendent W. M. Hillier of the Cleveland & Western railway.

Even when Baird again opened fire on the robbers they walked into the Hillier home after smashing in the door. The noise on the street aroused Hillier and he reached for his gun, loaded with quail shot.

A burglar cautiously opened the door and Hillier blew his head off with the first discharge. The other robber turned and ran, but Hillier discharged the second barrel. The robber yelled and tottered, but did not fall. He ran into the street and disappeared.

A posse was at once formed and is pursuing the robbers. Marshal Krohm is seriously and perhaps fatally wounded. It is not known how badly the other robber is hurt.

The dead robber's linen is marked "Davis." He had in his pocket a mileage book sold at Oil City, Pa., to "Mr. Davis."

SCHAMEL CASE IS ON TRIAL

Sues to Recover Damages for Violent Death of Wife Four Years Ago.

The case of Joseph Schamel against the Omaha Water company is on trial before Judge Munger in the United States circuit court. This case grows out of the fire in the Patterson block at Seventeenth and Douglas streets in 1898, when the building was occupied by the Labor Temple and sub-leased to a number of lodges.

The wife of the plaintiff in the present suit was a member of a lodge which was in session when the fire was discovered. All other means of egress being cut off she jumped from a third story window and was killed, after being frightfully burned. In the petition it is charged that the fire was caused by an employe of the water company who was in the basement to read the water meter, and that while so engaged he threw burning matches into a pile of greasy rags. A number of people were killed and others seriously injured. The water company was made defendant in a large number of cases, but the greater number of them were compromised, the company paying the plaintiffs different sums. Schamel refused to compromise and the trial of the case was begun at a previous term of court, but continued because the defense could not secure the attendance of certain witnesses.

ACHELE MUST STAND TRIAL

Denver Clerk Faces Contempt Proceedings for Certifying Voters.

DENVER, Nov. 14.—Julius Achele, county clerk, will have to stand trial for contempt of court for ignoring the injunction forbidding him to certify names on the registration lists.

The defendant alleged that the court had no jurisdiction in the case, but Judge Johnson held otherwise and overruled the motion to dismiss.

COUNT PENNSYLVANIA VOTES

State Department Shows Pennypacker Elected Governor by Immense Plurality.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 14.—The official returns of the recent election show that Pennypacker, republican, had a plurality over Pattison, democrat, of 156,410.

The vote was: Pennypacker, 592,867; Pattison, 436,457.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, blind, bleeding and protruding piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a pos-

Revolutionary Generals Are Prisoners.

PUERTO CABELLO, Venezuela, Nov. 14.—The government warship Rayo arrived here yesterday, bringing as prisoners the revolutionary generals, Francisco Batalla, Santos Domici, Cesar Vicontini, Duarte Coll and others who were captured on board a small schooner near Chichirivachi, while endeavoring to escape to the island of Curacoa.

Short Change Artists Busy.

A pair of finished short change artists are operating in the city. Yesterday evening two men entered the jewelry shop of John Rudd at 115 South Sixteenth street and one of them bought a cheap collar button. He put down a $10 goldpiece, took the change and the button and the pair departed. Then the jeweller discovered that the man had taken the goldpiece also. At about 8 o'clock a man, who from the descriptions given must have been one of the two who had been in the jeweller's, bought 25 cents worth of candy in Balduff's and gave the cashier, E. P. Mathews, a $20 bill. He then walked out. Mathews was short the $19.75 change. He does not know just how.

Kansas Has Snow.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 14.—From one to two inches of snow fell today in northwestern Kansas, along the line of the Rock Island system. It melted nearly as fast as it fell.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 14.—Rain changed to snow this afternoon in this city and reports from other northwestern points indicate that it is generally heavy.

Fraudulent Matrimonial Bureau.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—In the United States states district court here today Judge Adams sentenced W. W. Chinn, proprietor of the Verona Matrimonial bureau, to eighteen months in the Missouri penitentiary on the charge of using the mails to defraud. Chinn pleaded guilty to the indictment.

Fair Contract is Let.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—The contract for the erection of the government building at the Louisiana Purchase exposition was let today in Washington, D. C., at $268,980.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

MILLIONAIRE IS SENTENCED

Verdict of Guilty in Bribery Case of Edward Butler.

THREE YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY

Defendant is One of the Most Prominent Men of St. Louis, His Son Being a Member of Congress.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 14.—Colonel Ed Butler, millionaire and politician of St. Louis, on trial charged with attempting to bribe Dr. Chapman of the St. Louis Board of Health in order to influence his vote on the endorsement of a garbage contract with the city, has been found guilty by the jury, which assessed the punishment at three years in the penitentiary.

The verdict found last night was announced today. T. H. Hickman, foreman of the jury, says the verdict was reached on the first ballot.

Juror W. H. Cochran said: "The jury was unanimous on guilt from the first. The testimony of Dr. Chapman, followed by Dr. Merrill, was convincing. Some of the jury wanted to give Butler the limit. One man wanted to give him only a fine and jail sentence.

Fixing the Sentence.

"The sentence was the hardest thing to decide. We fixed that at 10:30 last night, three hours after we got together."

Colonel Butler and his wife, his two sons, Congressman James A., and Edward, jr., and their wives were in the court room when the verdict was received.

Judge Hockaday read the verdict, as follows:

We, the jury, find the defendant, Edward Butler, guilty as charged, and assess his punishment at imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of three years.

T. H. HICKMAN, Foreman.

All eyes were turned toward Butler. A defiant glance came to his face, then his features subsided into the expression of half disgust which he wore while listening to the testimony and arguments.

Butler was asked his opinion of the verdict. He made no reply. A motion for a new trial was overruled.

Case is Appealed.

When asked by Judge Hockaday if he had any reason to offer why sentence should not be passed on him, Edward Butler said: "I have nothing to say, your honor, further than that I am not guilty of the charge preferred against me."

"The jury has passed on that question, Mr. Butler," was Judge Hockaday's reply. "In accordance with the verdict I sentence you to imprisonment in the state penitentiary for a term of three years."

The filing of an appeal to the state supreme court followed. Judge Hockaday fixed Butler's bond at $10,000, which was signed by a number of prominent citizens of Columbia.

FINE BRED SHORTHORN SALE

Nebraska Farmers Purchase the Best Stock in the Excellent Herd.

Yesterday afternoon a sale of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle was held at the stock yards at South Omaha, which, in its results, speaks well for the financial condition of the farmers of Nebraska. The sale included fifty-seven head of cattle from the herd of C. D. Bellows of Maryville, Mo., and they are reported to be the best lot of cattle that have been offered at South Omaha this season. The average price received was $212.50 per head. Thirty-seven of them were purchased by Nebraska farmers, ten going to Iowa and ten to Missouri. Five hundred dollars was the highest price of the sale, and with but one exception the best animals went to the Nebraska buyers. The sale was conducted by Colonel F. M. Woods of Lincoln, Colonel C. T. Callahan of this city, and Colonel Carey M. Jones of Davenport, Ia.

WILL APPEAL INDIANS' CASE

Attorney for Omaha Mixed Bloods Carries Suit Beyond Judge Shiras' Court.

Thomas L. Sloan, attorney for the Omaha mixed bloods in their suits to secure lands on the Omaha reservation under the act granting lands to the members of that tribe in severalty, announces that he will appeal the cases recently decided against the plaintiffs by Judge Shiras of Iowa.

There were twenty-five cases filed, all practically showing the same state of facts, except as to two complainants, Thomas L. Sloan and Harry L. Myers. In twenty-three of the cases the plaintiffs lost and in the cases of Myers and Sloan they won. The attorneys for the government have not decided whether these two cases will be appealed.

Gets a Heavy Sentence.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—Judge Adams, in the United States district court today, sentenced on four counts John W. Holleck, farmer and alleged pension agent, to ten years in the penitentiary, the heaviest punishment for pension frauds ever recorded in this court. Holleck was charged with making false pension affidavits. He was charged with forging the names of witnesses and with overcharging.

Bishop Resigns See.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—Bishop John Jansen of the Catholic diocese of Belleville, Ill., has resigned and as soon as he is released by the pope will retire to a Franciscan monastery to end his days.

Gold Medal

At Pan-American Exposition.

Unlike Any Other!

The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute Purity, of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others

No "treatment" with alkalies; no adulteration with flour, starch or ground cocoa shells; nothing but the nutritive and digestible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans

Ask Your Dealer for It.

THROWN FROM FIRE TRUCK

Ladderman Frank Smith Meets With a Serious Accident While Answering an Alarm—His Story of the Events that Followed.

While on its way to a fire the sudden jolting of the hook-and-ladder truck threw Fireman Frank Smith from his position on the running board. He struck the pavement head-foremost and was still unconscious when brought to the hospital. It was feared by the house physician that he had received internal injuries which might prove fatal.

Smith is stationed at the Central Fire station, corner Fifth and Valley streets, Burlington, Ia., and in referring to the accident, he said to a reporter: "My whole system had received a violent shock, which affected my nerves fearfully. The doctor said I had nervous prostration. I would often start trembling out of a troubled sleep, covered with a cold perspiration and imagining something horrible was about to happen. There would be times when my whole body would be numb, and then again there would be terrible cramps in my limbs.

"For a long time after leaving the hospital I was so weak that I could not walk across the room and my strength steadily refused to return. I could not eat and the tonics and appetizers they gave me did me no good. I was too sick to go on duty and the doctor said it would take a long time to recuperate. I was discouraged and disheartened.

"Then a friend persuaded me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They gave me strength, quieted my nerves so that I could get a refreshing night's sleep, my appetite came back and I soon began to feel better. In a short time I was cured and now I feel perfectly well and strong."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People 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.

At druggists or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schnectady, N. Y., on receipt of price, fifty cents per box; six boxes for two dollars and a half.

HAND SAPOLIO

FOR TOILET AND BATH

It makes the toilet something to be enjoyed. It removes all stains and roughness, prevents prickly heat and chafing, and leaves the skin white, soft, healthy. In the bath it brings a glow and exhilaration which no common soap can equal, imparting the vigor and life sensation of a mild Turkish bath. ALL GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS.

"Blue Ribbon"

Blue Ribbon Beer is never young, but is perfectly and naturally aged in our storage—made from pure artesian well water, and the highest grade of barley, malt and hops.

"Blue Ribbon" Beer is an ideal drink and is better for you and your family's health than any other beer. "Blue Ribbon" gently stimulates and aids nature. You feel better and are better after using "Blue Ribbon." Send for a case today.

Storz Brewing Co. OMAHA. Telephone 1260

WOMEN FEMALE BEANS great monthly regulator; strongest, best, safest; contain Ergot. Tansy, Pennyroyal; not a single failure; longest, most obstinate cases relieved in a few days; $2.00 at Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., Omaha, Neb.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S Woodward & Burgess, Managers.

MATINEE TODAY. TONIGHT.

E. H. SOTHERN

— in —

"IF I WERE KING."

Prices, Mat., 25c to $1.50; Night, 25c to $2. Curtain rises at 8 sharp. All are requested to be seated at that hour. NO FREE LIST.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY NIGHTS Klaw and Erlanger present

THE LIBERTY BELLES

A Charming Musical Comedy Employing 100 Beauties.

Prices, Mat., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

ORIGINAL

Orpheum

Telephone 1531.

MATINEE TODAY, 2:15.

TONIGHT, 8:15.

Ned Wayburn's Jockey Club, headed by Countess Hatzfeldt; Harry LeClair, O. E. Sato, Delphino and Delmore, Rose Lee Tyler, Dan and Dollie Mann, Raschetta Bros. and the Kinodrome.

Prices—10c, 25c, 50c.

LECTURE FOR BENEFIT OF NEW Y. W. C. A. BUILDING, by

J. L. HARBOUR

of Youth's Companion Staff, on

BLESSED BE HUMOR

Monday Night, November 17.

Under auspices of Woman's Club at First Congregational Church, 19th and Davenport. Tickets, 50c.

HOTELS.

The MILLARD 15th and Douglas Sts. OMAHA, NEB. Omaha's Leading Hotel.

SPECIAL FEATURES: LUNCHEON, FIFTY CENTS. 12:30 to 2 p. m. SUNDAY, 5:30 p. m. DINNER, 75c.

Steadily increasing business has necessitated an enlargement of this cafe, doubling its former capacity.

HANDICAPPED.

The man who started to run a race in chains and fetters would be visibly handicapped. No one would expect him to succeed. The man who runs the race of life when his digestive and nutritive organs are diseased is equally handicapped. In the one case his strength is overweighted, in the other it is undermined. Success demands above all else a sound stomach.

Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. When this is done food is perfectly digested and assimilated and the body receives strength in the only way in which strength can be given—by the nutrition derived from digested and assimilated food.

"The praise I would like to give your 'Golden Medical Discovery' I cannot utter in words or describe with pen," writes James S. Ambrose, Esq., of 1008 Mifflin Street, Huntingdon, Pa. "I was taken with what our physicians here said was indigestion. I doctored with the best around here and found no relief. I wrote to you and you sent me a question blank to fill out, and I did so, and you then advised me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took three bottles and I felt so good that I stopped, being cured. I have no symptoms of gastric trouble or indigestion now."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, sent *free* on receipt of stamps to cover expense of mailing only. Twenty-one one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.