

Tel. 618-694. We Close Saturdays at 6 p.m. Bee, Nov. 16, 1902.



Special Sale Colored Dress Goods Remnants.

It is early in the season to announce a clearing sale of Dress Goods Remnants, but we've been selling such quantities of Dress Goods during the last two months...

- MELROSE NOVELTY, 42 inches wide, regular \$2.00 per yard, 3 1/2 yards in remnant, for \$1.20. MIXED MELTON SUITING, 52 inches wide, regular \$1.00 per yard, 5 1/2 yards in remnant, for \$2.25.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

LABOR MEN PASS CANAL BY

Thinks Matter Hardly Falls Within Scope of Union Federation.

OPPOSE PROPOSED SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Think Measure Would Strengthen "Tent" and So Work Against Best Interests of Organized Working Men of Country.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—Samuel Gompers

reminded the Federation of Labor convention today that they were meeting on the twenty-first birthday of their organization.

Light Over Ships and Canals.

Later in the day there were two animated debates, one over the resolution against the ship subsidy bill and the second over that opposing the isthmian canal.

Other Resolutions Dealt With.

Other resolutions reported by the committee and on which action was taken are as follows:

For the enactment of mining laws in the Indian Territory providing for the licensing of mining engineers and hoisting engineers.

Protesting against the forcible return of skilled labor from a private vessel. Adopted.

Protesting against and asking the repeal of section 446 of the United States statutes "depriving officers in our merchant marine of their right to leave employment in the United States."

When he took his seat a dozen delegates on their feet clamoring for recognition. James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, took the floor and claimed that no greater combination existed in the country than that of the shippers, and organized labor had no more realistic foe.

A motion to adopt the report was made at once. Mr. Furseth, who introduced the resolution, introduced the resolution.

A SOURCE OF SURPRISE

To Physicians and Patients Alike.

Dr. Redmond, a specialist in the study and treatment of piles and rectal diseases, recently stated that the Pyramid Pile Cure, the most remarkable remedy he had ever seen or tried in his practice, and that was the instant relief experienced in all cases, no matter how severe, from the moment the remedy was applied; this was the more surprising to him because he had carefully analyzed the preparation and no trace of opium, cocaine or similar poison could be detected.

Physicians look with great favor upon the Pyramid Pile Cure, because it is rapidly taking the place of surgical operations and because it is so simple, so easily applied and contains no mineral or other poisons so commonly used in pile cures.

Dr. Esterbrook reports that the Pyramid Pile Cure not only cures the various forms of piles, but never fails to give immediate relief on the first application, no matter how severe the pain or discomfort may be.

People who have suffered from piles for years are often astonished at the instant relief experienced from the first application. Another important advantage is the fact that anyone can use the remedy without detention from business or interference with daily occupation.

Mr. J. W. Rollins of Sweet Springs, Mo., writes: "I consider the Pyramid Pile Cure without an equal; it cured me in less than 30 days. I waited 15 days or more to be sure I was fully cured before writing you; I can now say I am cured and I shall recommend the Pyramid Pile Cure at every possible opportunity because it deserves it."

The popularity of this remedy is such that all druggists now sell it at fifty cents a package, and its sales exceed those of all similar remedies combined.

Write Pyramid Drug Co., Mitchell, Mich., for their book on cause and cure of piles.

MITCHELL AGAIN IN BOX

Attorney for Operators Asks the Labor Leader Many Questions.

JUDGE GRAY ALSO SEEKS INFORMATION

Witness Says He Regards Six Hundred Dollars a Year the Lowest Proper Living Wage for Miners.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 15.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers' union, occupied the stand throughout both sessions of the coal commission today.

For four hours and a half he took the cross-fire of two brilliant attorneys for the coal companies and ended the day with few scars as a result of the battle.

David Wilcox of New York, general counsel for the Delaware and Hudson company, and Wayne MacVeagh of Philadelphia, who is representing the Pennsylvania Coal company and the Hillside Coal & Iron company, were the principal questioners.

The afternoon session was the more interesting. Mr. MacVeagh's cross-examination was as it were very keen, and while he assured Mr. Mitchell that he was not radically opposed to him, he did not miss an opportunity to place his reasons for demanding better conditions in the anthracite field in a bad light.

After going over the demands of the miners, Mr. MacVeagh took up the conditions existing in and about the collieries and tried to show that the conditions spoken of by Mr. Mitchell were not borne out by investigation.

He presented a number of photographs of houses in the town, and referred to large deposits in the local bank, to show the prosperous condition of the community.

Mr. Mitchell, although not admitting that the conditions were as he had stated, said that he was true, said he could not, for lack of familiarity with the community, deny his assertions.

Arbitrators Work Long Hours. Mr. MacVeagh also contended that no one had the right to deny a man the privilege of working more than eight hours a day if so desired.

He said no one member of the commission had the right to deny a man the privilege of working more than eight hours a day if so desired.

Mr. Mitchell said it was, whereupon Mr. MacVeagh said his company was endeavoring to ascertain and would continue to ascertain what reasons there were for attempting to compel them to enter into that agreement.

Immediately after the opening of the morning session Judge Gray announced the commission's decision with regard to the position of nonunion men.

Commission Decides a Point. His honor said: "The commission has considered the matter of your application and has decided that it will ask you to submit to it a statement showing whom you represent, by what authority, what your interests are, and what you claim, what your position is in regard to the general proposition between the formal and the informal."

Mr. Lenahan asked: "How soon must this be done?" "As soon as you can," replied Judge Gray.

After Judge Gray's announcement to the attorneys for the nonunion men Mr. Wilcox resumed his cross-examination of Mr. Mitchell.

Answering a question Mr. Mitchell said the local unions or mass meetings could direct the operation of pickets.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The officials of the coast and geodetic survey pronounce the report that encroachments have been made by an American surveyor upon British territory as incorrect.

They say none of their surveyors have been engaged in that section of the country, except when accompanied by an engineer representing the British government, and that whatever monuments were erected were so erected for the purpose of marking trigonometrical points located in connection with their triangulation work.

They attribute the report to retaliation on the part of Canadians for statements of a similar character made by Americans.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—It became known today that the New York Central recently increased the wages of some 15,000 men in its employ from 13 to 15 per cent.

The increase adds nearly \$1,000,000 a year to the payroll of the company.

MADE A TURN OVER. Any One Can Do It.

A principal in a public school in Ohio had a food experience that will be familiar to many school teachers.

"The hard work of the school room was so wearing that I was completely worn out and could hardly walk home at night, and at other times I was so nervous that it was with much difficulty I ate or slept. I attributed my failing health to improper food, and felt that it would be necessary to quit my profession or get some food that would sustain my nervous system."

"Fortunately enough at this juncture I discovered Grape-Nuts and am very grateful that I did. After using the food for a month I felt decidedly better and like a new man resurrected from the grave. The sluggish feelings, headache and nervous spells have all left me and I feel young and active."

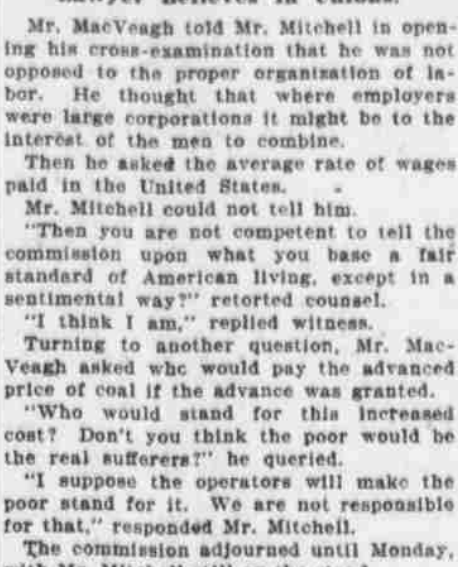
"I can better concentrate my mind upon my work because my nerves have been strengthened and my health and energy has returned and I take interest in my work which before seemed a burden."

"I use Grape-Nuts every day because it is the best food for my system, has restored my health and I am correspondingly grateful." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

WEAK KIDNEYS A BLADDER TROUBLE

Had to Pass Water Very Often Day and Night

Cured by the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root.



BABCOCK IS NOT IN THE RACE

Wisconsin Man Announces that He is In Favor of Cannon for Speaker.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 15.—The Wisconsin republican congressional delegation, at a conference this afternoon, offered their support to Congressman Babcock for speaker of the Fifty-eighth congress.

Mr. Babcock, however, declined the nomination, and favors Congressman Cannon of Illinois.

The delegation decided to follow Babcock's lead and support Cannon. In addressing the delegation Mr. Babcock said: "The speaker of the Fifty-eighth congress should be a harmonious organization, and with serious regard for party harmony in republican politics."

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DENY STEALING BRITISH LAND

Geodetic Officials Say No Surveyors Can Have Erected Monuments Claimed Of.

DINE FRENCH AMBASSADOR

Distinguished Men Honor Departing Minister in New York.

ROOSEVELT SENDS REGRETS AT ABSENCE

Combon Eulogizes America and Expresses How France Still Feels Sister Republic It Helped to Found Across Seas.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A rare tribute was paid tonight to Mr. Jules Cambon, the retiring French ambassador, when a dinner was given in his honor at Sherry's by Senator Chauncey M. Depew and James H. Hyde, son of the late president of the Equitable Life Assurance society.

The high esteem in which the ambassador was held was attested by the presence of upward of 200 of the most distinguished citizens of the metropolis, members of the army and visitors from other cities.

Senator Depew, who presided, read the following letter of regret from President Roosevelt:

"I wish I could be with you and meet your distinguished guests. I feel Mr. Cambon is a personal loss to me, no less than a loss to the United States. With hearty regards to him and to you, I am, Sir, very truly, your obedient servant, Theodore Roosevelt."

Mr. Cambon, replying to his toast, spoke in French, saying in part: "I could not appreciate anything more than the assurance of friendship which I have received from you. Gentlemen, I fully appreciate that no matter what may be the result of the election, the only thing that applies to me personally, no matter what may be the action of an ambassador, is that he should be a true expression of the sentiments of his country. And the high esteem in which the ambassador was held was attested by the presence of upward of 200 of the most distinguished citizens of the metropolis, members of the army and visitors from other cities."

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MAJOR HAYDEN PASSES AWAY

Masonic Leader and Prominent Grand Army of the Republic Man Dies at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 15.—Major James R. Hayden, the highest officer of the Masonic order in Washington, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, died today of pneumonia.

"Do you know the wages that are paid to a miner's legitimate expenses, and allow him to properly educate his children. At this point Judge Gray asked if he meant to say he regarded not less than \$600 a year to be a sufficient wage to permit miners' children to avail themselves of the public schools, and the family to spend a portion of its income and still not make it necessary to resort to child labor."

Mr. Mitchell said he did. On the question of the minimum age at which a boy should go to the breaker, Mr. Mitchell said he advocated that it be put at 14 years.

Mr. Wilcox examined Mr. Mitchell at some length regarding the various demands of the miners.

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